



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

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF
THE POLICE
(2004)**

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INTRODUCTION

1 TASKS AND ORGANISATION OF THE POLICE

In 2005, the Police carried out the tasks laid down in the Police Act, as well as in other acts and implementing regulations. Its main tasks were the following:

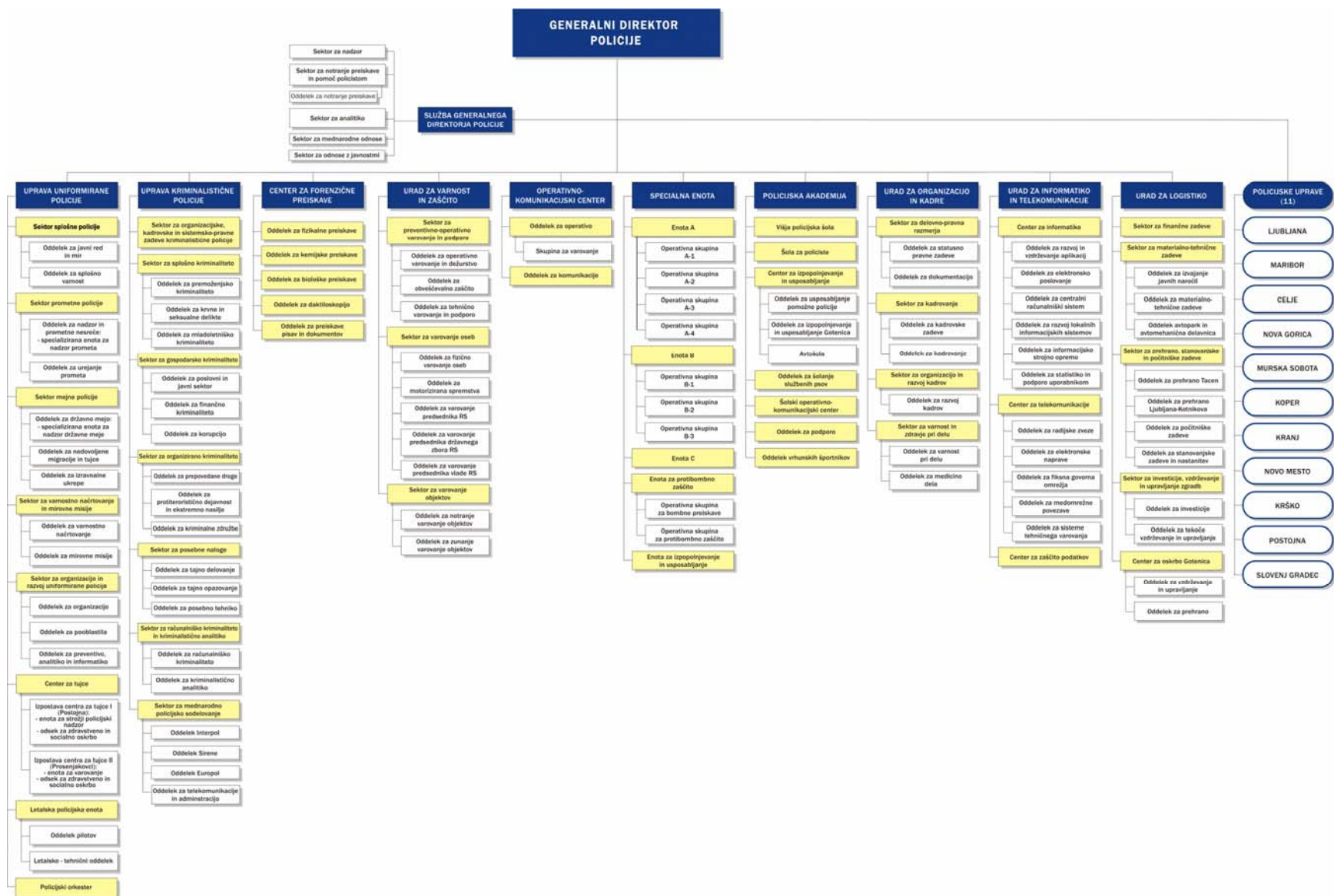
- to protect the life, personal security and property of people;
- to prevent, detect and investigate criminal offences and misdemeanours; to identify and arrest offenders, as well as other wanted persons, and to bring them before competent bodies; to collect evidence and examine circumstances important for assessing proceeds resulting from offences;
- to maintain public order;
- to control and regulate traffic on public and unclassified roads open to public traffic;
- to provide border surveillance and control services;
- to carry out the tasks laid down in immigration regulations;
- to safeguard and protect specified persons, authorities, premises and districts;
- to safeguard and protect specified persons working for and information pertaining to national bodies, unless otherwise provided in the law.

In addition to the above-mentioned tasks, the Police carried out also the following:

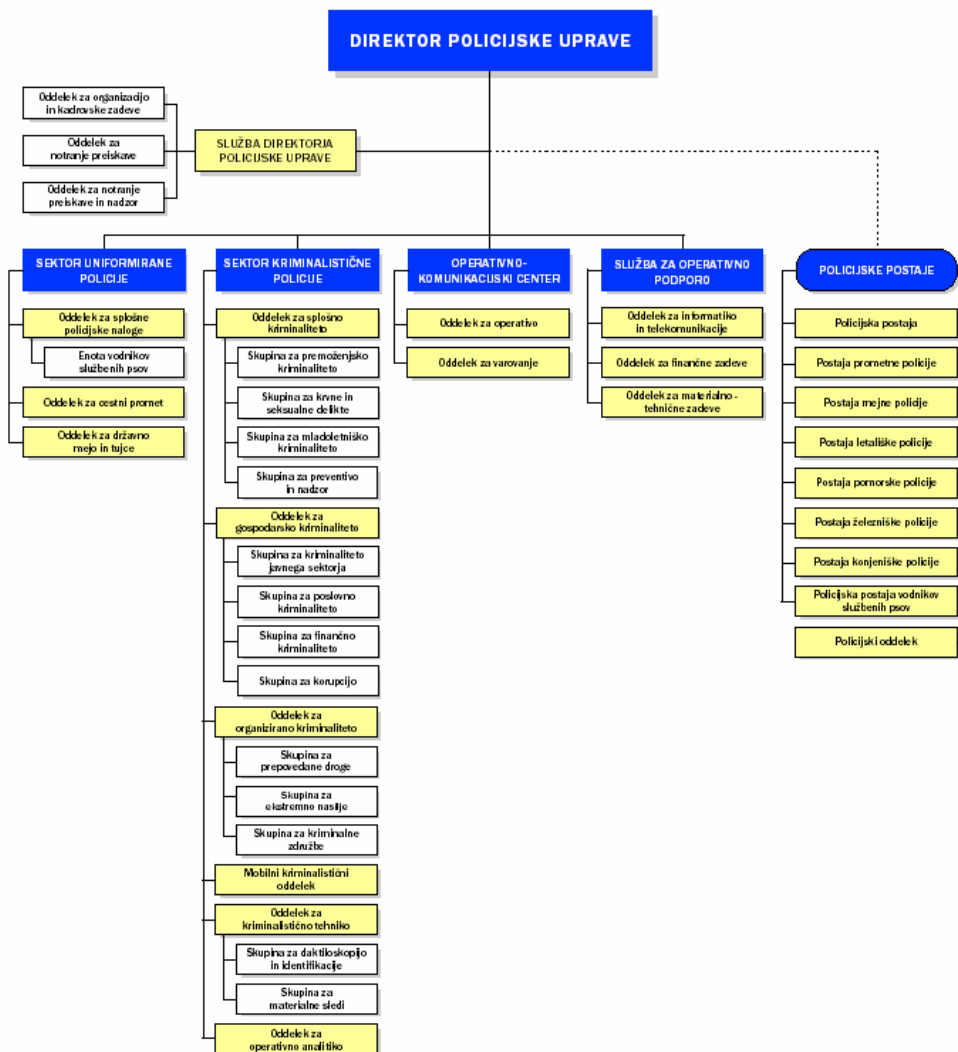
- carried out forensic tasks and investigations;
- collected, processed, communicated and maintained information related to the work of the Police, as well as managed information and telecommunications systems of the Police;
- monitored, analysed and evaluated security conditions and events, as well as the work of the Police;
- informed competent national bodies and the public of the work of the Police, as well as of the current security issues and conditions;
- drew up legal basis and regulations applying to the work of the Police;
- improved the organisation of the police system and methods of work;
- recruited and assigned tasks to the employees of the Police;
- organised and carried out education and training;
- proposed and executed their budget and purchase plan; managed and maintained buildings, devices and equipment of the Police, as well as classified, standardised and typified technical assets and equipment of the Police;
- implemented international agreements, insofar as they related to the Police;
- co-operated with foreign police forces and international police organisations, etc.

As a body under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior, the Police carried out its tasks through its organisational units at national, regional and local levels. At national level, the General Police Directorate operated through 11 internal organisational units, whilst there were 11 police directorates and 105 police stations operating at regional and local level respectively.

GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE

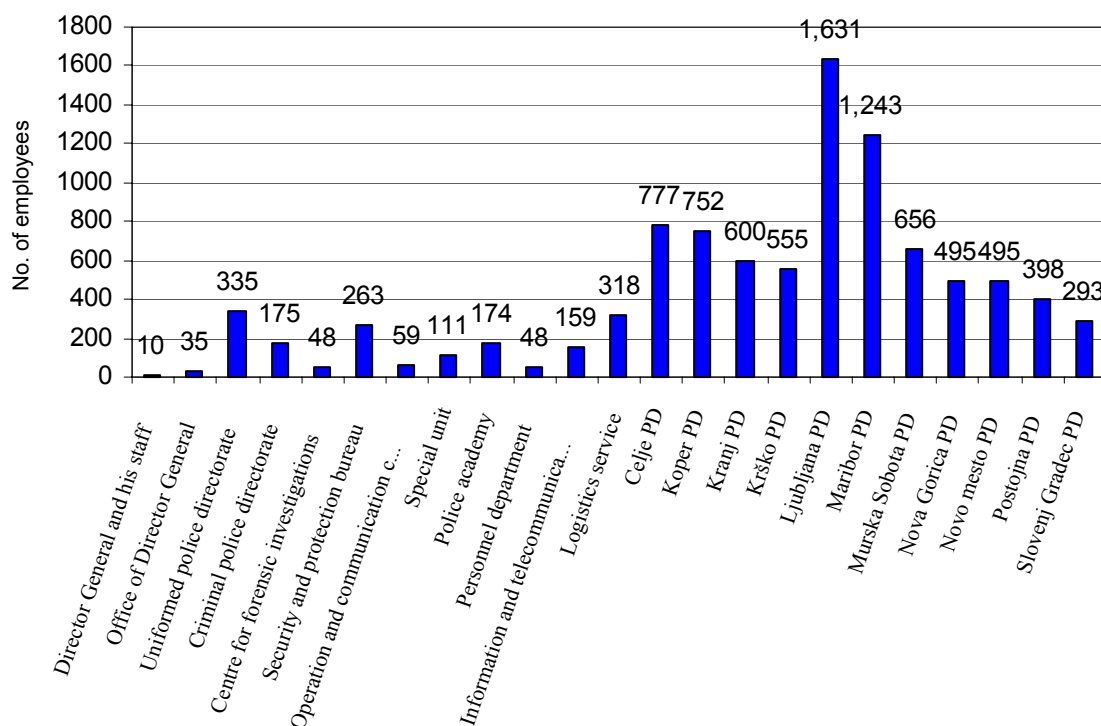


POLICE DIRECTORATE



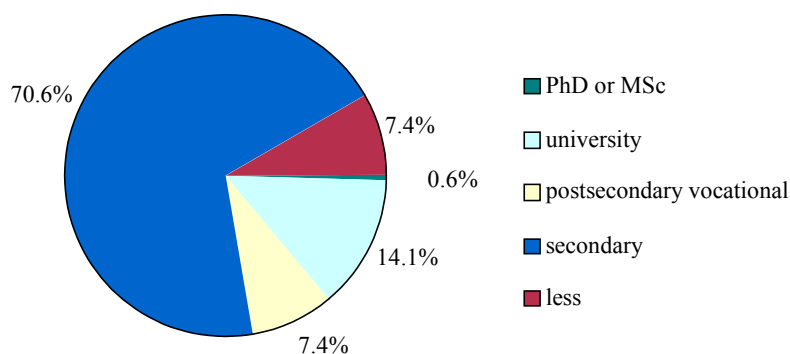
At the end of 2004, there were 10,431 classified posts within the Police, of which 9,630 or 92.3% were occupied.

Employees – by organisational units, 2004



Of all employees, 0.6% held a PhD or MSc degree, 14.1% held a university degree, 7.4% held a postsecondary vocational education degree, 70.6% held a secondary education degree, whilst the remaining 7.4% were less educated.

Employees by education, 2004



The share of female employees was 21.7%, whilst the average age of employees was 35.

2 OVERALL WORK CIRCUMSTANCES

Upon its accession to the European Union, the Republic of Slovenia became jointly responsible for the security of all Member States, i.e., an equal partner in ensuring security in the territory of EU. In performing border surveillance and control, the Police are thus bound by *acquis communautaire*, which regulates the rights enjoyed by EU nationals, as well as by almost all parts of the Schengen *acquis*, which will start to apply in full upon the integration of Slovenia into the Schengen Information System due to happen in 2007. Full EU membership of Slovenia brought about also a big responsibility of representatives of the Police who participate in working groups of various EU institutions. Slovenia became also a full member of Europol, which increased the responsibilities of the Police as regards detection and investigation of, as well as reporting on transnational crime.

In the crime field, the work of the Police was most affected by the increased number of reported minor criminal offences. Very significant for the work of the Police was also the implementation of amendments to the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Act. The amended Penal Code brought about a major change in the incrimination of certain criminal offences, as well as more severe penalties. The amended Criminal Procedure Act specified anew the procedure of collecting information from suspects, police interrogation included, and also specified anew undercover investigation techniques, previously regulated in the repealed Article 49 of the Police Act (“Undercover surveillance and operations”), now to be ordered by the public prosecutor or investigating judge, depending on how much they interfere with that person’s rights.

In 2004, substantive preparations for the implementation of the new General Offences Act were in hand. In this connection, material for the relevant training of police officers, as well as a checklist offering guidance on implementing police procedures were prepared. Police officers to conduct or decide the rapid misdemeanour procedure were trained accordingly. Numerous other activities were performed as well, such as the preparation of all necessary forms, the adaptation of the information system, etc. Police officers had to be trained also in view of the newly adopted Road Transport Safety Act.

Maintenance of public order was adapted to each of the several security events. The growing vandalism and violence of groups of supporters demanded police intervention at sports and other public events in order to prevent serious offences against public order. Protests of citizens in the areas covered by Ljubljana and Novo mesto police directorates, which have Romany inhabitants, pointed to the necessity of prevention of intolerance in multiethnic communities. Due to certain tragic events connected with domestic violence, which also caused criticism of the work of the Police, several tasks aimed at a more efficient police intervention were carried out. Among other things, the Police started to exercise their power to prohibit persons approaching specified persons, places or areas. Being aware of the necessity of co-operation among institutions in order to manage domestic violence, the Police tried to involve relevant social work centres whenever they applied this or any other measure.

In the field of road safety, all state agencies responsible for the implementation of national objectives in this field started to connect themselves, whilst the Police followed up by numerous preventive activities and road traffic controls. Preparations were also made for the implementation of several projects under the national programme for road safety, and a new

Road Transport Safety Act was adopted. After the establishment of a national organisation for road safety, the Police are no longer the sole responsible in this field.

As regards illegal migration, the situation stabilised. However, compared with 2003, the number of illegal border crossings still increased slightly. On the other hand, the number of border incidents increased more, given the problem of maritime border with Croatia that remains unsolved.

The entry of Slovenia in EU required that police officers be trained to carry out border control in compliance with the *acquis*, that joint control of borders with Austria and Hungary be implemented, that mobile control of borders with Italy and Austria be implemented, and that responsibility for control of local crossing points at borders with Italy and Austria be taken. However, one of the most important tasks of the Police is the implementation of Schengen standards of external border control, and the connected recruitment and training of staff, the development and adaptation of information and telecommunications systems of the Police, and investments in infrastructure and equipment.

Based on the new fundamental legal acts in the field of public administration, the Police introduced a new organisation and post classification in 2004. The conduct of financial operations depended mainly on macroeconomic developments, which differed significantly from those assumed at the time when the 2004 budget was adopted, but also on the decisions adopted by the government of the RS to balance its budget accordingly. In conducting financial operations, the Police had major difficulties due to the salaries item, which has shown a deficit for three consecutive years now. The Police paid salaries by moving funds between budgetary items, mainly on the account of investments and personal equipment, thus delaying the originally planned constructions and purchases by a couple of years. In addition, there were also unplanned expenses that further encumbered the budget of the Police. Furthermore, despite the rationalisation of operations, expenses have continued to increase for several years now. The reason for this is the increasing number of staff that should enable the Police to satisfy Schengen standards of border control, but also the rising prices of goods and services, the rising rents for business premises, and the increasing operation and maintenance costs related to buildings and equipment.

BASIC ACTIVITIES

1 CRIME PREVENTION, DETECTION AND INVESTIGATION

1.1 OVERALL PATTERNS

In 2004, the number of criminal offences dealt with by the Police was the highest ever. As statistics show, this is mainly attributable to the increase in property crime. However, the most serious offences (murders, serious injuries) increased, too, and the number of violent deaths, mainly resulting from offences against the person and abuse of illicit drugs, was the highest ever.

Due to the increased number of detected and reported criminal offences, the Police intensified in particular their classic techniques. Namely, they increased investigations and produced more documents during preliminary criminal procedures, but this notwithstanding they cleared up less criminal offences than in previous years. On the other side, international operational co-operation increased, as did the number of cleared up economic crime cases that caused significant material damage, the number of detected computer crime cases, as well as the quantity of detected and confiscated illicit drugs of the most dangerous type and counterfeit money.

In the field of general crime, property crime increased, in particular thefts, burglaries and robberies in urban areas, as did offences against human rights and fundamental freedoms. In the field of juvenile crime, the Police filed less criminal complaints, but the number of criminal offences committed increased. In the field of economic crime, the Police dealt with less criminal offences which, however, caused more damage than those committed in 2003. Other forms of crime, which fall under the relatively large 'dark field', i.e., computer crime, drug-related crime and money counterfeiting, increased, whilst the number of corruption offences detected and dealt with decreased.

In 2004, the Police filed with public prosecutor's offices criminal complaints or reports amending such complaints in connection with 86,568 (76,643)¹ criminal offences (up 13.0%). Because there were grounds for suspecting that a criminal offence had been committed, the Police dealt 40,431 (40,819) times with natural persons and 287 (193) times with legal persons.

The Police estimate that by having committed the above mentioned criminal offences, offenders caused SIT 39.1 (27.6) billion of damage. They also injured or caused damage to 51,513 (45,212) persons (up 13.9%). Of all victims, 58.5% were male, 5.9% were children and minors, and 96.5% were Slovenian nationals. Due to criminal offences committed in 2004, 70 (63) persons died, 405 (416) were injured severely, and 2,875 (2,874) were injured lightly.

¹ Figures are taken from records of reported persons and criminal offences. Figures do not comprise criminal offences resulting in road accidents, those committed by children, and those prosecuted only if complaint is filed by the victim or injured party – if this was not the case.

The increase in criminal offences dealt with by the Police is partly attributable to the increased efforts to detect hidden crime and a more accurate recording of criminal offences², but above all to the increased number of minor criminal offences reported, which is the category that outnumbers all the others dealt with by the Police. An important indicator of this is the increase in the number of criminal offences committed in 2004 that the Police started to deal with based on grounds for suspicion (known as criminal offences “noticed”) – from 82,291 to 97,876.³

In 2004, the Police filed criminal complaints or reports amending such complaints against 18,547 (18,817) persons on grounds of suspicion that they had committed a criminal offence. Of all reported persons, 83.9% (84.2%) were male, 29.4% (32.1%) were repeat offenders and 10.3% (11.4%) were minors. They were Slovenian (89.4%), Serbian or Montenegrin (2.4%), BiH (2.0%), Croatian (1.6%) and other nationals. Amongst them, 47.2% were unemployed.

The Police cleared up 39.5% criminal offences (down 6.2 percentage points). This is mainly attributable to the increase in the number of criminal offences reported or detected that the Police had to deal with whilst using similar human and material resources as in previous years. In addition, minor criminal offences, the category notorious for being less successfully cleared up, increased the most.

Number of criminal offences, 2000 - 2004

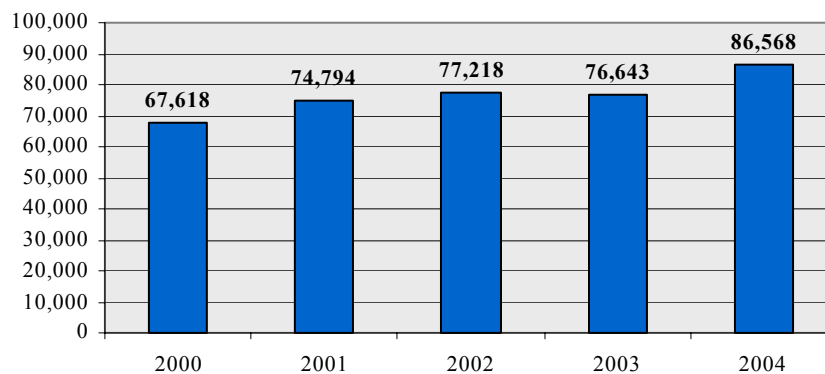
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Criminal offences	67,618	74,794	77,218	76,643	86,568
Criminal offences with known suspects	31,708	35,209	36,744	35,014	34,170
Criminal offences with known suspects (in %)	46.9	47.1	47.6	45.7	39.5

The increased work load was also reflected in the increased number of documents produced by the Police during preliminary criminal procedures and submitted to public prosecutor’s offices. Compared with the previous year, their number increased from 86,326 to 102,051 (up 18.2%). Of all such documents, 70,862 (61,671) were criminal complaints, 13,492 (11,587) were reports amending such complaints, and 17,697 (13,068) were reports on acts without a legal basis that would permit the Police to file a complaint.

The Police also reported to public prosecutor’s offices 16,891 (12,004) alleged criminal offences for which suspicion could not be proven or without a legal basis that would permit the Police to file a criminal complaint. Of these, 12,576 (8,456) could have been prosecuted if a criminal complaint was taken out by the victim or injured party – which was not the case.

² After having found out that the number of detected and dealt-with crime cases (in particular drug-related) fell in 2003, instructions were issued to intensify the work of the police in this area. Following an expert supervision of recording of criminal offences, measures were also taken to reduce backlogs and increase consistency of recording minor property offences.

³ Figures are taken from records of criminal offences “noticed”. Figures comprise all detected or reported criminal offences for which grounds for suspicion existed upon their registration, regardless of the outcome of police investigations.

Number of criminal offences, 2000 - 2004

Of all criminal offences dealt with by the Police, the category that increased the most were the most dangerous criminal offences, including murder and attempted murder (from 57 to 76), rape and attempted rape (from 70 to 87), sexual assault on minors aged under 15 (from 196 to 218), very serious and serious injuries (from 313 to 330), robbery (from 349 to 398), gross theft (from 18,532 to 23,957) and illegal production of and traffic in drugs (from 775 to 997), etc.

There was also a substantial increase in offences against human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular maltreatment (from 311 to 381), unauthorised video recordings (from 4 to 17) and offences against media secrecy (from 8 to 15), as well as in criminal offences done in an official capacity, in particular abuses of office and official powers (from 67 to 151), embezzlements (from 2 to 18) and forgeries of official documents, books or files (from 6 to 24). Other criminal offences that also increased were thefts (from 24,770 to 26,176), misappropriations (from 1,588 to 1,840), frauds (from 2,706 to 3,479), joyriding (from 260 to 329), criminal damage (from 5,758 to 6,963), misappropriations by employees (from 477 to 581), money counterfeiting (from 1,177 to 1,772) and forgeries of documents (from 2,168 to 2,548). On the other side, the most common economic crime cases decreased substantially, in particular business frauds (from 1,672 to 1,054), as well as payments with uncovered cheques and card frauds (from 2,687 to 1,265). There was also a decrease in child abductions (from 74 to 33), non-payment of alimony (from 403 to 206), offences against basic workers' rights (from 161 to 95), fraudulent concealment (from 1,365 to 761), arsons (from 101 to 65), violent acts (from 820 to 687) and endangerment of public safety (from 316 to 248).

All police directorates dealt with more criminal offences than in 2003, except Koper, Nova Gorica and Slovenj Gradec police directorates.

Criminal offences dealt with – by police directorates, 2003 - 2004

	Number of criminal offences			% of criminal offences with known suspects	
	2003	2004	Increase/ decrease (in %)	2003	2004
Celje	8,244	8,745	6.1	50.5	46.8
Koper	3,755	3,613	-3.8	54.5	52.7
Kranj	3,605	4,400	22.1	56.8	58.3
Krško	2,273	2,439	7.3	60.2	61.8
Ljubljana	40,126	44,775	11.6	37.1	29.5
Maribor	7,437	10,629	42.9	58.0	44.6
Murska Sobota	2,695	2,952	9.5	64.3	60.5
Nova Gorica	2,683	2,632	-1.9	47.7	44.0
Novo mesto	3,124	3,737	19.6	50.5	45.4
Postojna	1,282	1,347	5.1	52.9	49.2
Slovenj Gradec	1,414	1,280	-9.5	65.5	65.0
GPD	5	19	280.0	20.0	73.7
Total	76,643	86,568	12.95	45.7	39.5

The Police performed 31,004 (25,781) visits to the crime scene (up 20.3%), 1,620 (1,615) house searches (up 0.3%), and 146 (175) personal searches (down 16.6%), whereby they confiscated various items 12,367 (12,086) times. Additionally, they carried out 157 interrogations in the presence of a defence lawyer, and documented collection of information from suspects 9,295 times by means of an official note on the suspect's statement.⁴

In performing their work, the Police applied undercover investigation techniques under Articles 149(a), 150, 151, 152(2), 155 and 155(a) of the Criminal Procedure Act and, before the implementation of the amended Criminal Procedure Act, also under Article 49 of the Police Act. There were 786 (801) undercover investigation measures ordered, altogether against 328 (434) persons.⁵

Number of ordered or authorised undercover investigation measures – by authorising bodies, 2004

Director General of the Police	139
Public prosecutor	354
Investigating judge	293
Total	786

The majority of undercover investigation measures were ordered in connection with illegal production of and traffic in drugs (67.9%), illegal production of and traffic in arms/explosive (7.3%), and illegal border crossing (7.0%).

As already mentioned, international operational co-operation increased. The increased exchange of information with foreign security authorities is attributable to the updating of computer equipment, completion of the implementation of the Interpol information system

⁴ Records are kept of interrogation documents and information collected after the amended Criminal Procedure Act – F entered into force.

⁵ The number of persons against whom covert investigation measures were ordered or authorised and the number of such measures do not match since more than one covert investigation measure can be applied against one and the same person.

and therefore access to their databases, establishment of a telecommunication connection with the liaison officer in the SECI centre in Bucharest, installation of new communication and computer equipment in the Europol department, and accreditation of new foreign liaison officers. In the context of international operational co-operation, 14,387 (11,723) new crime cases were opened, whilst 2,721 (18.9%) were cleared up, including those opened in previous years. The majority of information was exchanged with the Office of the Secretary-General and national central units of German, Italian, Romanian, Austrian and Moldovan Interpol. Further, the Police applied 1,531 (921) border measures, of which 628 (157) involved photocopying of personal documents. The increase in these measures reflects the closer international police co-operation within EU, in particular in the field of prevention of international terrorism.

1.2 GENERAL CRIME

The Police dealt with 80,743 (69,475) criminal offences falling within the general crime field (up 16.2%). Of these, they cleared up 35.5% (40.4%), which is 4.9 percentage points less but still 588 cases more than in 2003.

Compared to 2003, the number of **offences against the person** decreased from 2,844 to 2,777 (down 2.4%), of which 92.5% (93.1%) were cleared up. Within this category, the number of murders and attempted murders dealt with increased. The Police filed with public prosecutor's offices complaints or reports amending such criminal complaints in connection with 29 (20) murders. They also continued investigations of the unsolved murders and other most serious offences against the person from previous years, and succeeded in clearing up two murders occurred in 2003: of a man who was murdered in a hotel in Ljubljana, and of a missing person from Ljubljana who was found buried near Sežana. They also continued investigations of other missing person cases on grounds of suspicion that a criminal offence had been committed.

Some offences against the person, 2003 – 2004

	Number of criminal offences		% change	Number of criminal offences with known suspects		% of criminal offences with known suspects	
	2003	2004		2003	2004	2003	2004
Murder (attempted murder included)	57	76	33.3	56	72	98.3	94.7
Very serious injury	18	8	-55.6	17	8	94.4	100.0
Serious injury	295	322	9.25	265	290	89.8	90.1
Minor injury	2,087	2,049	-1.8	1,928	1,881	92.4	91.8

There were less offences against the person which would be a consequence of activities of organised crime groups, but there were more which were a consequence of bad family relationships and conflicts amongst different social groups. There were quite a few murders of partners followed by the suicide of the murderer, and various offences against the person involving the Roma.

The number of **offences against the sexual inviolability** increased from 420 to 436 (up 3.8%). Within this category, the number of rapes and attempted rapes increased the most, as well as sexual assaults on minors under 15, whilst sexual violence and abuses of frail persons decreased. Of all offences against the sexual inviolability, 88.5% (93.1%) were cleared up.

The relatively high clear-up rate is explainable by the fact that in the majority of cases, victims knew the suspect.

Some offences against the sexual inviolability, 2003 - 2004

	Number of criminal offences		% change	Number of criminal offences with known suspects		% of criminal offences with known suspects	
	2003	2004		2003	2004	2003	2004
Rape	70	87	24.3	65	71	92.9	81.6
Sexual violence	75	64	-14.7	64	55	85.3	85.9
Abuse of frail person	24	13	-45.8	24	12	100.0	92.3
Violation of the sexual inviolability involving abuse of position	27	26	-3.7	26	26	96.3	100.0
Sexual assault on minors aged under 15	196	218	11.2	184	201	93.9	92.0

The Police also dealt with 65,250 (55,231) **property offences** (up 18.1%). Of these, 15,669 (15,571) or 24.0% (28.2%) were cleared up, whilst the Police filed criminal complaints against suspects 19,447 (19,006) times. Within this category, the number of break-ins increased the most, in particular into vehicles, kiosks and communal areas in multi-occupied buildings, as well as the number of snatch thefts and street robberies. The motive behind these criminal offences was very often to obtain money for illicit drugs.

The number of break-ins increased by 32.5% (from 16,947 to 22,460), amongst them the number of vehicle break-ins the most (from 3,107 to 5,718 or by 84.0%). Of all break-ins, 12.5% (14.5%) were cleared up. There were quite a lot of break-ins into cash machines and business premises, whereby offenders first deactivated the alarm system and then opened the safe or cash register. The number of serial house break-ins increased in particular in the areas covered by Celje and Maribor police directorates.

The number of robberies increased from 349 to 398 (up 14.0%), of which 50.5% (55.1%) were cleared up. Of the 9 (7) robberies at financial institutions, 8 (7) were cleared up, so that the only unresolved case remains the attempted robbery at a bank near Maribor. Robbers still targeted in particular banks and post offices in smaller towns, but also persons carrying cash (1 attempted robbery of a postman and 4 robberies of security guards). However, the number of street robberies increased the most, from 110 to 152 cases, of which 49.3% (51.8%) were cleared up. The number of thefts with elements of robbery remained at a similar level as in the previous year – 82 (83). The number of bold thefts decreased from 839 to 788 (down 6.1%), of which 43.2% were cleared up.

Some property offences, 2003 - 2004

	Number of criminal offences		% change	Number of criminal offences with known suspects		% change
	2003	2004		2003	2004	
Criminal damage	5,758	6,963	20.9	1,625	1,574	-3.1
Thefts – total ⁶	24,576 ⁷	27,801	13.1	5,924	5,763	-2.7
– snatch thefts	494	703	42.3	71	74	4.2
Break-ins – total ⁸	16,947	22,460	32.5	2,452	2,799	14.2
– into vehicles	3,107	5,718	84.0	243	304	25.1
– into kiosks	254	342	34.7	37	69	86.5
– into houses	1,836	2,104	14.6	242	260	7.4
– into apartments	532	646	21.4	48	58	20.8
– into communal areas	687	1,085	57.9	64	77	20.3
Robberies – total	349	398	14.0	192	201	4.7
– street robberies	110	152	38.2	57	75	31.6
Misappropriations	1,588	1,840	15.9	949	1,167	23.0
Thefts with elements of robbery	82	83	1.2	48	49	2.1
Classic frauds	2,167	2,769	27.8	2,036	2,593	27.4
Arson	101	65	-35.6	49	18	-63.3

Further, the Police dealt with 241 (258) offences against cultural heritage (down 6.6%), of which 181 involved theft, 55 damage or destruction, 3 unauthorised export and 2 fraud. Of all such criminal offences, the Police cleared up 22.4%. The majority of thefts were from homes and religious edifices.

The Police also dealt with 704 (682) vehicle thefts (up 3.2%), which caused SIT 1.6 (1.3) billion of damage to owners. Joyriding increased (from 260 to 329), as well as the number of warrants to search for vehicles in connection with criminal offences under Articles 211, 212, 213, 215 and 216 of the Penal Code (from 1,355 to 1,488). After some crime groups had been arrested in the area covered by the Ljubljana police directorate, the number of break-ins into houses to get car keys decreased. In the majority of cases, top of the range stolen vehicles were shipped abroad, in particular eastwards, whilst others remained in Slovenia where they were broken down into spare parts to fix damaged vehicles. For this reason, a new motorway traffic control methodology was prepared to enable the Police to recover stolen vehicles during vehicle searches performed in co-operation with customs and inspection authorities.

The Police seized 93 vehicles stolen abroad, mainly at border crossing points. The Police also detected offenders who used to register medium and high price vehicles using forged vehicle documents and proofs that taxes were paid, to then sell them at market price.

In 2004, the Police dealt with 3,349 (3,308) criminal offences (up 1.2%) for which they suspected were committed by 1,912 (2,147) minors; **juvenile crime** thus represented 3.9% (4.3%) of all criminal offences dealt with by the Police. Of all persons reported because suspected of having committed a criminal offence, minors represented 10.3% (11.4%). In the majority of cases (74.4%), they were dealt with because suspected of having committed a

⁶ Includes only criminal offences under Articles 211 and 212 of the Penal Code, excluded are break-ins, bold thefts, vehicle thefts and thefts falling under economic crime.

⁷ Figures differ from those in the 2003 report, which comprised also economic crime cases (telephone usage, etc.)

⁸ Includes criminal offences under point 1 of Article 212(1) of the Penal Code.

property offence. Juvenile crimes that increased the most were gross thefts and sexual assaults on minors aged under 15 (from 599 to 874 and from 15 to 28 respectively).

Juvenile crime, 2003 - 2004

	2003	2004	% change
Murder and attempted murder	3	2	-33.3
Minor injury	138	144	4.4
Serious injury	27	24	-11.1
Endangerment of public safety	61	65	6.6
Maltreatment	23	19	-17.4
Rape	4	7	75.0
Sexual violence	9	10	11.1
Sexual assault on minors aged under 15	15	28	86.7
Display, production, possession and transmission of pornographic material	0	4	-
Illegal production of and traffic in drugs	97	104	7.2
Enabling drug use	71	52	-26.8
Theft	918	908	-1.1
Gross theft	599	874	45.9
Robbery	63	66	4.8
Extortion	50	51	2.0
Criminal damage	284	233	-18.0
Violent conduct	45	45	0.0

The number of incidents with elements of a criminal offence reported by the Police to public prosecutor's offices as suspected to have been committed by **children**, increased from 564 to 673 (up 19.3%). Almost four fifths of these were with elements of a property offence. However, the number of incidents with elements of an offence against the person committed by children also increased significantly (from 34 to 47), as did the number of those with elements of an offence against the sexual inviolability (from 11 to 17) and violent conduct (from 5 to 12).

After several years of growth, the number of domestic violence offences finally decreased in 2004, from 5,224 to 5,066 (down 3.0%). The majority of them were offences against human rights and fundamental freedoms and offences against the person, followed by those against public order, the family, marriage and sexual inviolability.

As a consequence of all criminal offences dealt with, 3,046 (3,229) children or minors were injured or suffered damage, accounting for 5.9% (7.1%) of all injured parties. The most common criminal offences involving children or minors as the injured party were property offences. The Police dealt also with 210 (241) offences of neglect of or cruelty to minors, and 218 (196) of sexual assault on minors aged under 15.

1.3 ECONOMIC CRIME

In 2004, the Police dealt with 5,825 (7,168) criminal offences falling within the economic crime field (down 18.7%). This decrease is mainly attributable to the decrease in business frauds (from 1,672 to 1,054), as well as in payments with uncovered cheques and card frauds (from 2,687 to 1,465). On the other side, "typical" economic crime increased: frauds involving business documents from 539 to 710, cases of forgery or destruction of business documents from 202 to 461, misappropriations by employees from 477 to 581, and abuses of

office and official powers from 67 to 151. Amongst “atypical” economic crime, offences which increased the most were those of unauthorised use of trade name or model (from 5 to 50).

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).

Some economic criminal offences, 2003 - 2004

	Number of criminal offences		% change	Damage 2004 (SIT million)
	2003	2004		
Fraud	539	710	31.7	2,342,4
False bankruptcy	0	5	-	268,0
Provoking bankruptcy by undutiful management	3	7	133.3	1,064,0
Business fraud	1,672	1,054	-37.0	5,112,6
Unauthorised use of trade name or model	5	50	900.0	0,1
Forgery or destruction of business documents	202	461	128.2	3,0
Abuse of office and official powers	201	207	3.0	9,457,4
Misappropriation by employees	477	581	21.8	483,5
Money laundering	5	4	-20.0	120,0
Payments with uncovered cheques and card frauds	2,687	1,465	-45.5	100,7
Tax evasion	83	87	4.8	2,225,7

The Police estimate that the damage caused by economic crime increased from SIT 14.3 to SIT 24.2 billion (up 69.2%). This is an important indicator of the more intensive investigations of serious economic crime, in particular business frauds, abuses of position, bankruptcies and acts to the detriment of state property, which all cause major material damage.

Based on the Criminal Liability of Legal Entities Act, the Police dealt with 264 (193) economic crime cases, in which corporate criminal liability was determined in addition to that of a natural person.

1.4 ORGANISED AND SPECIAL CRIME

In 2004, the Police dealt with 225 (388) criminal offences (down 42.0%) that were, according to them, undertaken by **organised crime**. However, this is a statistical decrease that results from a more consistent application of criteria for classifying a criminal offence as organised crime.⁹

In the field of **computer crime**, the Police dealt with 10 (2) offences involving unauthorised access to information systems, 18 (12) offences involving unauthorised use of copyright work, and 2 (0) offences involving production and acquisition of arms and objects intended for committing a criminal offence. The increase in the first is attributable to a campaign

⁹ Statistical decrease in organised crime is attributable to the implementation of guidelines saying that in considering criminal offences, criminal police officers should consistently apply restrictive criteria laid down by Europol, i.e., that – in order to be classified as organised crime – a criminal offence must cumulatively meet four mandatory and at least two out of seven non-mandatory conditions.

against computer “pirates”, whilst the increase in the second is attributable to increased reporting.

In the field of **illicit drugs**, the Police dealt with 997 (775) offences of illegal production of and traffic in drugs (up 28.7%), of which – according to police estimates – 92 (124) or 9.2% (16.0%) were undertaken by organised crime. They also dealt with 234 (271) offences involving enabling of drug use (down 13.7%). In connection with these two criminal offences, the Police filed criminal complaints against suspects 1,374 (1,167) times. The Police also dealt with 2,755 (3,744) offences against the Illegal Drug Trafficking Act (down 26.4%). The decrease in the last two drug-related crimes is the result of an improved efficiency of the Police in detecting and investigating illegal production of and traffic in drugs, whereby they helped decrease the supply of drugs.

Confiscated illicit drugs, 2003 - 2004¹⁰

		2003	2004	% change
Heroin	(g)	89,031.5	144,343.4	62.1
	(ml)	354.6	327.8	- 7.5
Cocaine	(g)	1,661.0	106,699.0	6.323.8
Amphetamines	(g)	45.2	202.9	349.1
	(pills)	218.0	2.0	- 99.1
Ecstasy	(g)	43.6	16.9	- 61.3
	(pills)	2,831.2	874.0	- 69.1
Cannabis – plant	(g)	44,604.9	22,391.3	- 49.9
	(pcs)	3,662.0	5,329.0	45.5
Cannabis – marijuana	(g)	219,571.3	84,838.9	- 61.4
Hashish	(g)	588.7	8,093.9	1.275.0
Metamphetamines	(g)	18.2	529.2	2.802.7
	(pills)	155.0	207.0	32.9
Methadone	(g)	226.0	0.4	- 99.8
	(ml)	2,903.8	4,121.4	41.9
	(pills)	80.0	104.0	30.0
Benzodiazepine	(ml)	0	24.0	100.0
	(pills)	145.0	1,620.0	1.017.0

In co-operation with customs authorities, the Police found and confiscated the majority of illicit drugs, in particular heroin in cocaine, at border crossing points or when arresting persons against whom undercover investigation measures had been undertaken. According to the Police, as much as 22 (11) persons died due to usage of illicit drugs.

The Police further dealt with 143 (148) offences involving **illegal production of and traffic in arms/explosive** (down 3.4%), of which 4 (6) were undertaken by organised crime. Offenders mainly smuggled arms from the former Yugoslavia to the West European countries.

The Police also dealt with 389 (406) offences of **illegal border crossing** (down 4.2%), of which 102 (145) were undertaken by organised crime. Of all such offences, 237 or 60.9% were cleared up and suspects were reported 606 (744) times. The decrease in both criminal offences dealt with and suspects reported is mainly attributable to amendments that narrowed the scope for incriminating illegal border or state territory crossing under Article 311 of the Penal Code.

¹⁰ Figures show the total quantity of illegal drugs confiscated in the course of criminal and/or misdemeanour procedures.

Further, the Police dealt with 1,772 (1,177) offences of **money counterfeiting** and reported suspects 401 (433) times. They confiscated 2,426 (1,731) counterfeit pieces, of which 1,188 (1,189) were Slovene tolar, 1,152 (425) were euros, 68 (104) were American dollars and 18 (13) were other currencies. The production of 5,000- and 10,000-tolar bills and 50-euro bills increased the most (565, 385 and 388 counterfeit bills respectively were confiscated). Local currency counterfeits were considered to be of a lesser quality compared to the euro counterfeits. More than one half of counterfeit 1- and 2-euro coins were confiscated at motorway toll stations. Of all offences involving money counterfeiting, the Police cleared up 13.5% (21.5%). Investigations into the supply of local currency counterfeits were easier because they were mainly used in big stores and restaurants, whilst foreign currency counterfeits were mainly used at motorway toll stations and in casinos, banks, post offices and foreign exchange offices. The Police found out that the majority of euro counterfeits were produced in Italy, some also in Bulgaria and Lithuania.

In 2004, the amended Penal Code that regulates anew the field of **prostitution and trafficking in persons**¹¹ was put into effect. The changed elements of criminal offences falling within this field rendered more difficult the proving of suspected abuse through prostitution. The Police dealt with 8 offences of prostitution and reported suspects 11 times. While investigating 2 offences of enslavement, the Police found 5 victims of such acts.

The Police dealt with 18 (54) **corruption offences**, the majority of which were aimed at obtaining property benefit. None had elements of organised crime. They involved acceptance of a bribe by officials (7), unjustified giving of gifts (4), unjustified acceptance of gifts (2), etc. The Police also dealt with 56 cases involving abuse of office and official powers, abuse of position and other criminal offences motivated – according to the Police – by corruption.

The work of the Police in the field of **fight against terrorism** was mainly focused on international-co-operation within Europol and PWGT (Police Working Group on Terrorism). The Police exchanged operational information and criminal intelligence data with foreign police forces and international security organisations. They prepared an action plan for the case of a terrorist attack in Slovenia, and guidelines for detecting and investigating terrorism financing.

Other offences dealt-with by the Police comprised 328 (327) offences of extortion, 1 (1) offence of violation of the right to equality, 93 (90) offences of unlawful imprisonment, 1 (8) offence of kidnapping, 2,885 (2,650) offences of endangerment of public safety and 1 (2) offence of inciting ethnic, racial or religious hatred, discord or intolerance. The Police also investigated 10 (24) explosions, in which two persons were injured, but were otherwise aimed at intimidating victims or injured parties. The Police also dealt with 1 (4) offence of smuggling and reported 1 (5) person in this connection.

¹¹ The amended Penal Code (B) replaces the previous Articles 185 and 186 of the Penal Code (Living on or controlling prostitutes and Procuring, causing or encouraging prostitution) with a new Article 185 (Abuse through prostitution). In addition, a new Article 387(a) was introduced covering trafficking in persons.

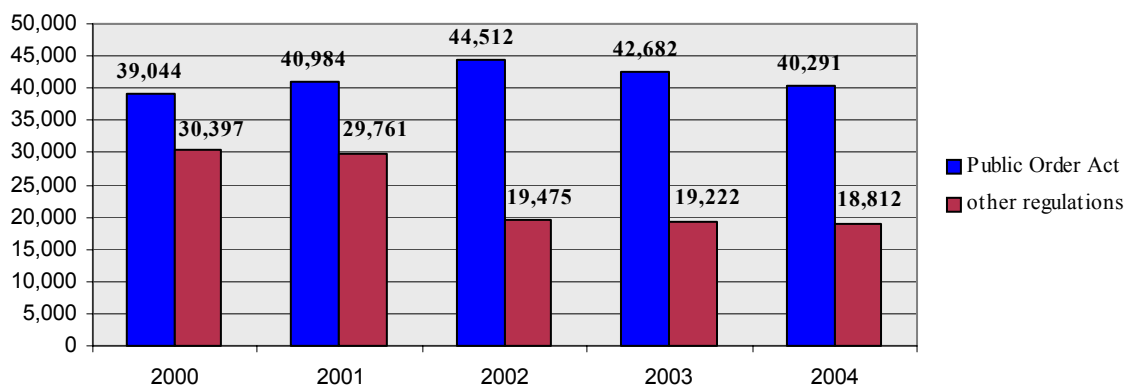
2 PUBLIC ORDER AND OVERALL SAFETY OF PEOPLE AND PROPERTY

2.1 OVERALL PATTERNS

The well-planned, timely and well-organised work of the Police contributed towards a relatively favourable situation in the field of public order with no major incidents. In 2004, the Police were more often involved in ensuring security in and around public events, in particular sports events. However, there was still the problem of noise coming from hospitality facilities or generated during certain public gatherings and events, whilst the inactivity of bodies responsible for control over sports events under the Sports Act encouraged acts against public order, such as the sale of alcohol and admittance of persons under the influence of alcohol. Quite common were also offences against public order in private places. After the enforcement of the “Rules regarding the prohibition of approaching specified persons, places or areas”, which provide in detail for the enforcement of this measure, the Police have exercised this power, too.

In 2004, the Police dealt with 59,103 (61,904) offences against public order (down 4.5%). Offences against the Public Order and Peace Act decreased by 5.6%, whilst offences against other regulations decreased by 2.1%.

Offences against public order regulations, 2000 - 2004



The most common were offences against the Public Order and Peace Act (68.2%), followed by offences against the Aliens Act (7.5%), the Manufacture and Trafficking of Illicit drugs Act (4.9%), the Identity Card Act (3.4%), the State border Control Act (3.3%), etc.

Offences of all regulations increased the most (by 20.9%) in the area covered by the Postojna police directorate, and decreased the most (by 16.2% and 14.6% respectively) in the areas covered by Koper and Nova Gorica police directorates.

Offences against public order regulations – by police directorates, 2003 - 2004

	Total		Offences against the Public Order and Peace Act		Offences against other regulations	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Celje	6,895	6,528	5,264	5,196	1,631	1,332
Koper	4,562	3,894	2,363	2,027	2,199	1,867
Kranj	4,869	4,967	3,525	3,705	1,344	1,262
Krško	2,380	2,323	1,308	1,260	1,072	1,063
Ljubljana	21,937	19,882	15,266	13,492	6,671	6,390
Maribor	8,770	8,908	6,474	6,220	2,296	2,688
Murska Sobota	3,613	3,664	2,947	2,958	666	706
Nova Gorica	2,998	2,511	1,690	1,323	1,308	1,188
Novo mesto	2,495	2,629	1,832	1,967	663	662
Postojna	1,682	2,034	684	718	998	1,316
Slovenj Gradec	1,680	1,722	1,306	1,393	374	329
GPD	23	41	23	32	0	9
Total	61,904	59,103	42,682	40,291	19,222	18,812

The Police filed with misdemeanour judges 36,753 (38,849) proposals for the initiation of a misdemeanour procedure against 52,225 (55,206) natural persons and 921 (854) legal persons. At the time of committing the act, one third of offenders were under the influence of alcohol, and as much as two fifths were unemployed.

An overview of measures applied by the Police to restore public order or ensure a successful prosecution shows that compared to 2003, the number of detainees decreased substantially, mainly due to the decreased number of detained illegal border crossers.

Measures applied by the Police, 2003 – 2004

	2003	2004
Persons detained ¹²		
up to 48 hours (the Police Act)	623	585
up to 24 hours (the Police Act)	11	39
until sober (the Police Act)	2,860	2,583
detentions with compulsory appearance	2,629	2,373
Compulsory appearances (the Police Act)	1,374	1,242
Searches performed:		
house searches	427	389
personal searches	6	14
Ordered compulsory appearances before:		
the court	4,760	4,709
the misdemeanour judge	2,757	3,132
the inspection authority	144	117
the administrative body	1	16
other persons entitled	337	409
Other:		
unsuccessful house searches ¹³	226	207
interventions ¹⁴	48,617	46,370
prohibitions to approach ¹⁵	-	13

2.2 PUBLIC ORDER**Offences against Public Order and Peace Act**

The Police dealt with 40,291 (42,682) offences against the Public Order and Peace Act (down 5.6%). In 8 (24) cases, offenders were issued with a written warning.

The prevailing offences were altercations and shouting (46.2%), and disturbances of public peace at night (24.8%).

Offences against the Public Order and Peace Act, 2003 – 2004

	2003	2004	% change
Altercation, shouting	18,846	18,595	-1.3
Disturbance and endangerment of public safety in private places	10,927	9,991	-8.6
Incorrect conduct towards officials	5,054	5,056	0.0
Binge drinking	3,074	2,893	-5.9
Brawling and provocative behaviour	2,952	2,619	-11.3
Vagrancy	837	553	-33.9
Non-reporting of offences against public order	91	93	2.2
Shooting and endangerment	30	48	60.0
Other offences	871	443	-50.9
Total	42,682	40,291	-5.6

¹² All persons detained are shown, regardless of their offence (against public order, against the Road Transport Safety Act, etc.)

¹³ As no object connected with the suspected offence was found, the proposal to initiate the misdemeanour procedure filed with the misdemeanour judge was cancelled.

¹⁴ All interventions are comprised, regardless of the security event type.

¹⁵ A measure applied by the police since 26 September 2004 based on Article 39(a) of the Police Act.

The majority of offences against the Public Order and Peace Act occurred on roads, in streets and in squares, namely 17,180 (17,727); 10,991 (11,511) occurred in private places, 5,845 (6,247) in hospitality facilities, 584 (692) during public gatherings and events, etc.

The Police had to restore public order in connection with 134 (162) offences involving five or more offenders. Most often, such offences occurred in hospitality facilities and during public events. Offenders were often under the influence of alcohol, in particular members of groups of supporters of various sports clubs. Compared to 2003, offences against public order during sports events did not change substantially. A special police unit was also set up to ensure security during high-risk sports events, and to accompany groups of supporters to and from match venues.

Offences against the Firearms Act

The Police dealt with 763 (864) offences against the Firearms Act (down 11.7%). In the course of procedures related to criminal offences or misdemeanours, the Police confiscated 855 (1,074) pieces of various arms, including 153 (206) pistols, 80 (70) rifles, 114 (134) gas-compressed arms, 321 (385) edged weapons, 111 (150) hunting arms, 36 (47) air arms, 1(1) string arm and 39 (81) other arms (stun guns, silencers, tasers, etc.) Further, the Police confiscated 1,000 (181) parts of arms and 41 (12) bombs. They also confiscated: 10,776 (19,463) pieces of sharp ammunition, 2,798 (14,156) pieces of hunting ammunition, 582 (1,071) pieces of gas ammunition, 403 (1,245) pieces of blank cartridges, 36.5 (24.6) kg of explosive, 2,504 (411) initiators, 150 (16) m of igniter cord and 409 (213) mines. The Police also confiscated 90,700 (542,743) fireworks.

The Police found 89 (67) arms of unknown owners, including 29 (39) pistols, 18 (16) rifles, 7 (6) gas-compressed arms and 35 (6) edged weapons. Further, they found 16 (54) parts of arms, 33 (31) bombs and 188 (19) mines, also of unknown owners. Of unknown owners were also 3,993 (5,591) sharp arms, 674 (828) hunting arms and 56 (4) gas-compressed arms, as well as 12.9 (6.2) kg of explosive and 32 (25) initiators found by the Police.

On grounds of suspicion that conditions for firearms possession were no longer met, the Police sent to relevant administrative units 131 (75) proposals for the initiation of the administrative procedure for the confiscation of a firearm. Because they misused fireworks, the Police filed with misdemeanour judges 248 (267) proposals for the initiation of a misdemeanour procedure against offenders.

Arms/explosive and devices found or confiscated, 2000 - 2004

Arm/explosive	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Arms (pcs)	2,614	9,062	1,392	1,135	977
Ammunition (pcs)	98,953	64,231	50,329	42,358	19,982
Mines and bombs (pcs)	96/252	93/84	1,287/50	232/12	597/74
Explosive (kg)	127,5	54,2	17,1	30,8	49,5
Initiators (pcs)	363	1,102	127	436	2,536
Fireworks (pcs)	35,017	683,482	1,042,486	542,743	90,700

The Police recorded 10 (16) injuries inflicted on persons with firearms/explosive, and 23 (18) injuries inflicted on persons with fireworks. Careless or inexperienced handling and thoughtless displaying of firearms were the main causes of injury. Firearms, in particular pistols, were used to commit 49 (62) suicides and 9 (12) attempted suicides.

Offences against other regulations

The Police dealt with 18,812 (19,222) offences against other public order regulations (down 2.1%). Offences against the Manufacturing and Trafficking Illicit drugs Act decreased by 27.5%, whilst offences against the Aliens Act decreased by 18.0%. Offences against the Restriction of the Use of Alcohol Act and the State border Control Act increased the most (by 47.0% and 40.6% respectively).

Offences against other regulations, 2003 – 2004

	2003	2004	% change
Aliens Act	5,394	4,421	-18.0
Manufacturing and Trafficking Illicit drugs Act	3,801	2,755	-27.5
Identity Card Act	1,869	2,006	7.3
State border Control Act	1,416	1,991	40.6
Residence Registration Act	1,694	1,903	12.3
Restricting of the Use of Alcohol Act ¹⁶	1,029	1,513	47.0
Public Gatherings Act ¹⁷	769	950	23.5
Decree on noise in natural and living environment	683	819	19.9
Firearms Act	864	763	-11.7
Animal Protection Act	474	597	25.9
Explosive Substances Act ¹⁸	267	324	21.3
Personal Name Act	296	289	-2.4
Private Protection and Obligatory Organisation of Security Services Act	198	190	-4.0
Enforcement of Penal Sanctions Act	91	75	-17.6
Decree on Fire Protection	157	50	-68.1
Decree on prohibition of driving vehicles in natural environment	21	21	0
Protection Against Drowning Act	22	20	-9.0
Safety on Ski Slopes Act ¹⁹	63	3	-95.2
Other regulations	114	122	7.0
Total	19,222	18,812	-2.1

The Police also dealt with 2,514 (2,985) offences against various regulations attracting on the spot fine.

Public gatherings and events

The Police ensured security during 122 (71) demonstrations held to protest against state or local authorities, in connection with social problems, to ensure better environmental protection and respect of human rights, and for other reasons. Most often, participants in these demonstrations organised road blockades, in particular to protest against proposed motorway routes in different parts of Slovenia. The Police used to warn participants of their unlawful

¹⁶ Before the Restriction of the Use of Alcohol Act entered into force on 16 March 2003, the police dealt with these offences based on point 16 of Article 11 (1) of the Public Order and Peace Act.

¹⁷ Before the Public Gatherings Act entered into force on 5 January 2003, this area was regulated by the Public Assemblies and Public Events Act.

¹⁸ Before the Explosive Substances Act entered into force on 14 May 2003, this area was regulated by the "Decree on pyrotechnic products".

¹⁹ Pursuant to the new Safety on Ski Slopes Act that entered into force on 1 December 2003, public order and safety on ski slopes are the responsibility of operators and supervisors, whilst the police are only responsible for occasional controls.

behaviour, and only used coercive instruments in the extreme cases of non-compliance with the lawful measures applied.

The Police maintained public order, regulated traffic and ensured the overall safety of people and property also at public gatherings and events. Intensified involvement of the Police was necessary at a number of hospitality & tourism events, cultural and entertainment events and fairs (Beer & Flower Fest in Laško, Agricultural & Food Fair in Gornja Radgona, Koper Festival, and Trade Fair in Celje), where they proceeded in accordance with plans prepared especially for each occasion. Very demanding was also the ensuring of security at sports events, in particular during handball, football, basketball and ski matches.

Ever since the Public Gatherings Act entered into force, police stations must be notified of public gatherings that do not require a permit. There were 16,943 (16,555) such notifications in 2004, of which 16,821 (16,484) were relating to public events and 122 (71) to public gatherings.

Control over private security services

The Police controlled also private security services – either independently or in co-operation with employees of the Interior Affairs Inspectorate. In this, they detected 190 (198) offences, the majority of which were connected with unlawful employment and contracts practices.

2.3 ACCIDENTS

In 2004, the Police dealt with 92 (97) cases of **pollution and endangerment of the environment**. Of these, 66 (67) involved spillage of hazardous substances into water and onto earth, others involved incorrect depositing and storage of waste, and still others involved other ways of environment pollution. The Police reported cases of pollution and endangerment of the environment to the Inspectorate for the Environment and Spatial Planning within the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy, and to regional notification centres within the Ministry of Defence.

The Police also carried out their tasks in connection with 48 (40) **natural disasters** and 11 (5) **water accidents**. They dealt with 77 (78) **mountain accidents** in which 10 (15) people died, 36 (34) were seriously injured and 32 (28) were lightly injured. Most accidents happened due to slides, falls, inadequate equipment, etc. In connection with the **safety on ski slopes**, they dealt with 73 (175)²⁰ accidents in which 3 (0) persons died, 60 (60) were seriously injured and 8 (114) were lightly injured. Further, they dealt with 14 (18) **drownings** and 42 (39) **air accidents** in which 4 (1) persons died, 15 (16) were seriously injured and 5 (8) were lightly injured. The main causes for the latter were poor weather conditions, inexperience and technical defects.

The Police also dealt with 422 (447) **accidents at work** in which 30 (58) people died, 197 (200) were seriously injured and 191 (178) were lightly injured. Most accidents occurred when working with machinery, at construction sites, with tractors and in forests. Together with some experts of the Slovenske železnice public company, the Police dealt with 71 (88)

²⁰ Note: After the new Safety on Ski Slopes Act entered into force, the number of cases dealt with by the police decreased and now comprises only accidents resulting in severe injury or death. For this reason, the 2004 figure is not comparable with the 2003 figure.

railway accidents in which 11 (10) people died, 5 (8) were seriously injured, 3 (3) were lightly injured, material damage included. The most common incidents were derailments – there were 14 (23), 19 (19) persons were run over, and there were also 13 (15) collisions. The main cause was walking along the tracks, followed by obstacles on tracks and track defects, technical defects, etc.

The Police dealt with 491 (517) cases of **suicide**. The main causes were: illness, alcoholism and difficult family circumstances; the most common suicide methods were: hanging, firearms, poisoning and falls. They also dealt with 356 (364) cases of attempted suicide.

In 2004, the Police dealt with 1,398 (2,080) cases of **fire**, of which 1,140 (1,093) were building fires, 120 (485) were grassland fires and 11 (113) were forest fires. The main causes were faulty leads, self-ignition, careless disposal of cigarettes, lightning and technical defects.

To find **missing persons**, the Police organised and, together with others, performed 132 (87) searches for missing persons. Of these, 9 (1) were found dead, 2 (0) were found seriously injured, 2 (2) were found lightly injured, whilst 120 (86) were found alive or returned home alone.

The Police also carried out 564 (538) searches of places where **sudden death** occurred.

2.4 ASSISTANCE

Humanitarian activities

Humanitarian activities, performed by the Police air unit, included rescues, secondary transports of patients, injured persons and babies in incubators, as well as other assistance after natural disasters and other accidents.

In the summer 2004, the Police air unit again set up a mountain rescue team that remains on standby at weekends, which had proved to be very efficient. Most mountain rescue missions took place in the walls, whereby an electro-mechanical winch was used. The Police air unit participated in 87 (75) rescue and 2(5) search missions, and transported 7 (5) dead and 81 (69) injured persons off mountains.

In 2003, a helicopter team with a doctor was set up at the Brnik military air base to provide urgent medical help. In 2004, the team transported 88 (70) injured or ill persons, mainly with the military helicopter. However, the work of the team is made difficult because some hospitals still do not have an appropriate helicopter landing pad.

Interventions

In accordance with regulations, police units provided assistance to national bodies, companies and institutes, as well as other organisations and individuals with public authority, if these were physically resisted or expected to be physically resisted in executing their lawful duty.

Police units provided this sort of assistance in 561 (584) cases. The majority of interventions were at the request of health care workers (referrals to and admittance at psychiatric clinics of

mental patients) – 275 (276), courts – 129 (166), inspection authorities – 66 (57), social work centres – 8 (10), and other persons entitled 83 (75).

Other forms of assistance

In 2004, the same as in previous years, the Police assisted representatives of national bodies in detecting and preventing illegal working and employment. This assistance was, pursuant to the “Decision of the government of the RS on the establishment of a government commission for the detection and prevention of illegal working and employment”, provided through joint and stricter controls in companies and sole traders in the construction, hospitality, transport and retail sectors. The Police participated in 718 (418) such controls and filed with inspection authorities 409 (320) reports on a misdemeanour.

3 ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY

3.1 OVERALL PATTERNS

In 2004, the Police again held numerous road traffic controls that were widely covered by the media. The Police focused on factors that, according to periodical analyses, have the major effect on road safety. However, despite the intensive preventive and repressive activities, road safety deteriorated compared to previous years, given the increase in the number of accidents, as well as in the number of people killed or lightly injured; only the number of people seriously injured remained unchanged.

The Police issued fewer fines than in the previous year, and also filed less proposals for the initiation of a misdemeanour procedure, but they used more alcohol tests and required more motorists to undergo an examination to confirm the presence of drugs.

The Police dealt with 508,064 (554,356) offences attracting a fine, and 88,049 (98,125) offences to which a misdemeanour procedure applies.

The main measures applied by the Police during road traffic controls, 2003 – 2004

	2003	2004	% change
Alcohol test	245,245	255,434	4.2
Positive	34,527	31,740	-8.1
Examination (alcohol)	5,757	5,183	-10.0
Positive	1,866	1,557	-16.6
Examination (drugs)	3,642	3,714	2.0
Positive	520	525	1.0
Negative	541	681	25.9
Refused	2,527	2,463	-2.5
Detention until sober	802	749	-6.6
Temporary confiscation of driving licence	30,363	27,238	-10.3
Confiscation of mopeds or motorcycles	99	121	22.2
Bringing before a judge	266	270	1.5
Caution (Road Transport Safety Act)	15,643	13,178	-15.8
Caution (Road Transport Act)	84	37	-56.0
Caution (Transport of Hazardous Goods Act)	40	35	-12.5

The most common measure applied by the Police was alcohol test. Of all offenders, 6,690 (7,754) had more than 1.5 g of alcohol per 1 kg of blood, whilst of all those who caused an accident, 2,714 (2,802) had more than 1.1 g of alcohol per 1 kg of blood.

3.2 ROAD TRAFFIC CONTROL AND REGULATION

Control of vehicles and freight

The Police escorted 733 (672) abnormal loads, i.e., loads wider than 5 m (highways) or 4 m (other roads), and also used to stopped traffic if necessary to let abnormal loads pass.

They inspected 3,226 (4,184) vehicles transporting hazardous goods. On the grounds that a serious breach of the Transport of Hazardous Goods Act had been committed, 158 (203) vehicles were not allowed to carry on, and 555 (622) offenders were proposed to be tried before a misdemeanour judge or fined, mainly because having improper vehicle documents, incorrect markings, deficient equipment and defective vehicles. In addition to vehicles transporting hazardous goods, the Police also controlled other vehicles requiring special skills, such as driving school vehicles, taxis, buses and goods vehicles.

Road traffic regulation

In 2004, the Ministry of the Interior issued organisers of sports events with 54 (47) decisions relating to events taking place in an area belonging to two or more administrative units. The Police, too, were involved in the relevant procedure, i.e., they had to visit the event venue prior to the event and decide security arrangements.

In order to ensure undisturbed and safe events, the Police physically controlled traffic on roads and crossroads, in particular if an event took place on the road and was thus causing congestion. Traffic regulation was required also in all cases when it was not possible to ensure safety by means of signage only. The Police also directed congested traffic, in particular in the tourist season, sometimes also because under public pressure. However, these efforts were not always successful, given that the volume of traffic depends mainly on road capacity. In the winter months, the Police used to close roads to lorries in the case of snow or low temperatures.

3.3 ROAD ACCIDENTS

The Police dealt with 43,004 (41,173) road accidents, of which 70.4% (71.6%) resulted in material damage only. Persons involved in road accidents were 86,616 (82,644), of which 274 (242) were killed (up 13.2%). The number of seriously injured remained at the 2003 level, whilst the number of lightly injured increased by 13.2%.

Fatal and injury road accidents and casualties, 2000 - 2004

Year	Total*	Road accidents		Killed	Casualties	
		Fatal road accidents	Injury road accidents		Seriously injured	Lightly injured
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
2004	12,721	254	12,467	274	1,391	17,332

*total fatal and injury road accidents

Fatal and injury road accidents – by police directorates, 2004

	Total*	Road accidents		Killed	Casualties	
		Fatal road accidents	Injury road accidents		Seriously injured	Lightly injured
Celje	1,670	33	1,637	37	207	2,189
Koper	533	13	520	14	92	636
Kranj	665	20	645	25	131	788
Krško	348	8	340	9	49	453
Ljubljana	3,895	62	3,833	64	349	5,582
Maribor	3,131	39	3,092	40	230	4,474
Murska Sobota	568	22	546	23	71	654
Nova Gorica	387	14	373	15	108	396
Novo mesto	763	26	737	30	94	1,031
Postojna	247	10	237	10	36	313
Slovenj Gradec	514	7	507	7	24	806
Total	12,721	254	12,467	274	1,391	17,322

*total fatal and injury road accidents

In fatal and serious road accidents, excessive speed having regard to conditions was again the most common causation factor. During 2004, excessive speed having regard to conditions was responsible for killing 47.1% (42.1%) of all people who died in road accidents.

The main causes of fatal and injury road accidents, 2003 - 2004

	Total*		Killed		Seriously injured		Lightly injured	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Excessive speed having regard to conditions	3,421	3,618	102	129	585	522	4,483	4,859
Failing to give way	2,444	2,658	26	18	263	261	3,341	3,786
Driving too close	1,861	2,152	0	0	16	22	2,834	3,375
Wrong course or way	1,866	1,991	74	75	278	298	2,246	2,593
Manoeuvring without care	796	872	4	6	46	65	942	1,072
Overtaking without care	380	439	12	21	69	76	505	600
Pedestrian factor	156	181	11	5	42	57	110	131

*total road accidents resulting in death and injury

Consumption of alcohol by drivers as a causation factor was most often associated with excessive speed having regard to conditions, wrong course or way, and manoeuvring without care. Of all persons involved and killed in road accidents, 9.1% (9.7%) and 37.6% (37.6%) respectively were under the influence of alcohol.

The Police also dealt with 4,939 (4,632) road accidents in which one of those involved fled the scene of accident; this happened in 11.5% (11.3%) of all cases. Of those who caused a fatal road accident, 9 (8) fled the scene but were later identified. Those who caused 494 (485) injury road accidents also fled, but were not identified in 162 (150) or 32.8% (30.9%) of all cases.

The Police further dealt with 28 (25) road accidents involving vehicles transporting hazardous goods. Half of them were caused by the drivers themselves. The main causation factors were excessive speed having regard to conditions, manoeuvring without care, and wrong course or way. In one such accident, 7,000 litres of gas oil were spilled and polluted the environment.

4 BORDER CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE

4.1 OVERALL PATTERNS

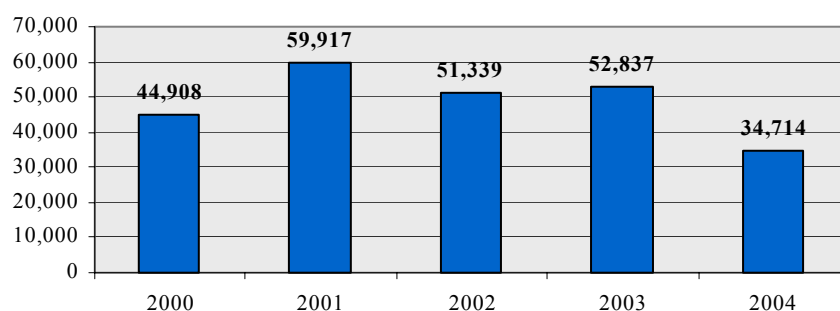
The Police started to implement some forms of cross-border police co-operation under the relevant agreement with Croatia (joint patrols, the right of innocent passage, etc.), and had, after the entry of Slovenia in EU, assumed control of local crossing points at borders with Italy and Austria. They also introduced more flexible border control measures at border crossing points with Austria and Hungary. The Police also closely monitored the treatment of aliens accommodated in the facilities of the Aliens' Centre, where they improved the food supply system and – following recommendations made by the Council of Europe – provided psychological and psychiatric assistance to aliens.

In 2004, the number of illegal border crossings increased, whilst the number of aliens returned by foreign security authorities to Slovenia and vice versa decreased. Border incidents increased due to the increased maritime incidents. Passenger traffic at border crossing points did not change substantially, and misuses of travel documents detected during border control decreased.

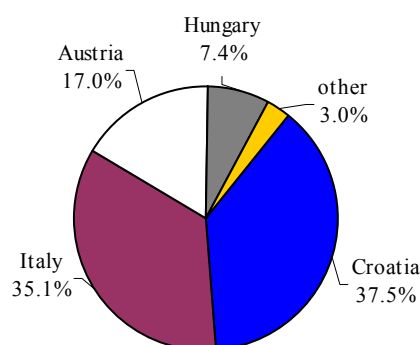
The Police dealt with 4,421 (5,394) offences against the Aliens Act (down 18.0%). They filed 3,061 (3,581) proposals for the initiation of a misdemeanour procedure, whilst in 1,357 (1,813) cases they merely cautioned the offenders. The majority of proposals, i.e., 2,782 (3,242) or 14.2% less than in the previous year, were filed due to illegal border crossing, followed by 519 (601) filed due to illegally taking up residence in Slovenia (down 13.6%).

They also dealt with 1,991 (1,416) offences against the State border Control Act (up 40.6%). In this connection, they filed 1,013 (871) proposals to initiate a misdemeanour procedure and made 978 (546) cautions. They also filed 126 (122) proposals to initiate a misdemeanour procedure against persons who were smuggling aliens across the border at places other than border crossing points.

At border crossing points, they refused entry to 34,714 (52,837) aliens (down 34.3%) who did not satisfy the conditions for entry into the territory of Slovenia.

Aliens refused at border crossing points, 2000 - 2004

The nationalities accounting for the largest number of aliens not admitted were: Croatia – 6,410 (11,932), Serbia and Montenegro – 4,871 (6,168), Italy – 4,108 (7,174), BiH – 2,920 (5,348), Romania – 2,525 (2,299), Bulgaria – 2,393 (2,117), Macedonia – 1,604 (2,070), Turkey – 1,059 (1,832), and Austria – 897 (946).

Aliens refused – by borders, 2004

Because of offences against the State border Control Act and Firearms Act, the Police confiscated at border crossing points 2,276 (457) pieces of various arms and initiators, the majority on the border with Austria – 2,224 (308) pieces. Explosive devices (in particular initiators) prevailed – 2,104 (300) pieces confiscated, followed by edged weapons – 118 (70) and gas-compressed arms – 34 (49). However, substantial quantities of arms/explosive were found in 9 (7) cases only, and all suspects were later tried for the offence of illegal production of and traffic in arms/explosive. In addition, the Police also confiscated 1,910 (13,833) pieces of ammunition of various calibres.

At border crossing points, the Police also dealt with 67 (92) attempted illegal imports or exports of drugs (down 27.2%), of which two thirds took place on the border with Croatia. In the majority of cases, these were not substantial quantities, except in 12 (14) cases.

The Police further confiscated 67 (34) vehicles at border crossing points because there was reasonable ground to believe that they had been stolen. The majority of vehicles were confiscated on the border with Croatia – 56 (25).

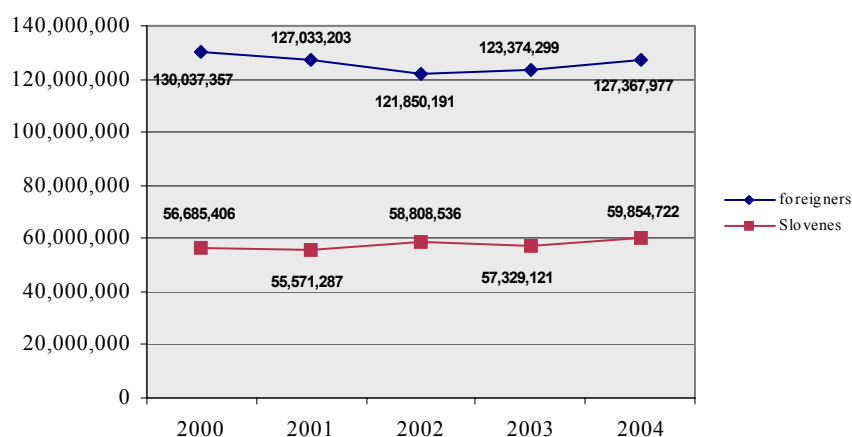
At border crossing points, the Police also issued 6,763 (26,114) permits to import, possess and wear hunting, sporting and other arms and ammunition. They issued 1,244 (1,250) visas, of which 471 (562) were entry and 773 (688) transit visas.

4.2 BORDER CONTROL

Passenger and vehicle traffic at border crossing points

Compared to 2003, passenger traffic at border crossing points increased by 3.6%, motor vehicle traffic by 3.7% and aeroplane traffic by 2.0%, whilst vessel traffic decreased by 10.0% and train traffic by 1.0%. The number of domestic and foreign passengers increased by 4.4% and 3.2% respectively.

Passenger traffic at border crossing points, 2000 - 2004



Passenger traffic increased the most on the border with Hungary (up 31.0%); it increased also on the border with Austria and Italy (up 6.9% and 6.4% respectively), whilst it decreased on the border with Croatia (down 2.1%). Passenger traffic increased also at air border posts (up 12.1%), but decreased at sea border posts (down 8.6%).

Passenger traffic at border crossing points – by traffic type, 2000 - 2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
International traffic	154,121,874	151,068,872	149,508,378	145,579,314	153,843,232
Local traffic	22,855,313	22,248,316	22,773,952	23,737,223	23,800,182
Interstate traffic	9,745,576	9,287,302	8,376,397	11,386,883	9,579,285
Total	186,722,763	182,604,490	180,658,727	180,703,420	187,222,699

Attempts at border crossing with faulty documents

At border crossing points, the Police dealt with 1,059 (979) persons due to abuse of documents, the majority of whom were Serbian and Montenegrin nationals – 282 (266), followed by Macedonian nationals – 147 (196), and Romanian nationals – 112 (102). Of all cases, 1,308 (1,315) involved various forged and/or altered documents, whilst 22 (33) involved attempts at using another's travel document.

Misuses of documents at border crossing points, 2003 - 2004

	2003	2004
Forged and/or altered passports	322	334
Forged and/or altered identity cards	123	134
Forged and/or altered visas	69	56
Forged and/or altered residence and work permits	146	177
Forged and/or altered driving licenses	253	266
Other forged and/or altered documents (certificates of registration, stamps, permits)	402	363
Use of another's travel document	33	22
Total	1,348	1,330

The majority of cases involving misuse of documents were detected on the border with Croatia (72.9%), followed by those detected on the border with Hungary (11.6%), Italy (11.1%), Austria (3.6%) and at the Brnik air border post (0.8%).

4.3 BORDER SURVEILLANCE OUTSIDE BORDER CROSSING POINTS

Border surveillance

In 2004, the Police continued to apply measures aimed at preventing illegal migration. They were carrying out all forms of border surveillance both on, near and behind the border line. In this, they involved dog training units, mounted units and the air unit, and used vehicles equipped with optoelectronic devices. There was also a unit specialised in border surveillance, which contributed towards a more efficient work of the Police both on the border and within the country. Koper and Nova Gorica police directorates established joint patrols with their Italian counterparts, whilst all police directorates bordering Croatia established such patrols with their Croatian counterpart. On the border with Austria, they instead introduced border surveillance known as the chessboard system.

Inviolability of the state border

The Police dealt with 57 (12) border incidents, a substantial increase compared to the previous year. Border incidents to be resolved at national level were 53 (6), whilst those to be resolved at local level were 4 (6).

Border incidents – by police directorates, 2004

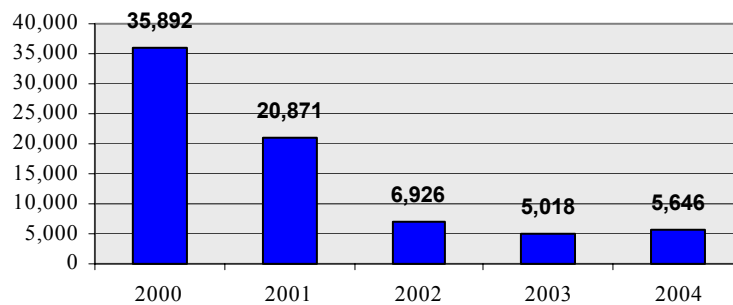
	Local level	National level
Koper	3	49
Murska Sobota	0	3
Nova Gorica	1	1
Total	4	53

The number of border incidents increased mainly in the Piran Bay. They were mainly caused by Croatian fishers protected by Croatian police vessels, or involved warnings by Croatian police officers to Slovene fishers allegedly fishing in Croatian territorial waters.

4.4 ILLEGAL MIGRATION

In 2004, a total of 5,646 (5,018) illegal border crossings were recorded (up 12.5%). In accordance with the General Offences Act, 747 (1,225) persons were cautioned because having committed the offence of illegal border crossing.

Illegal border crossings, 2000 - 2004



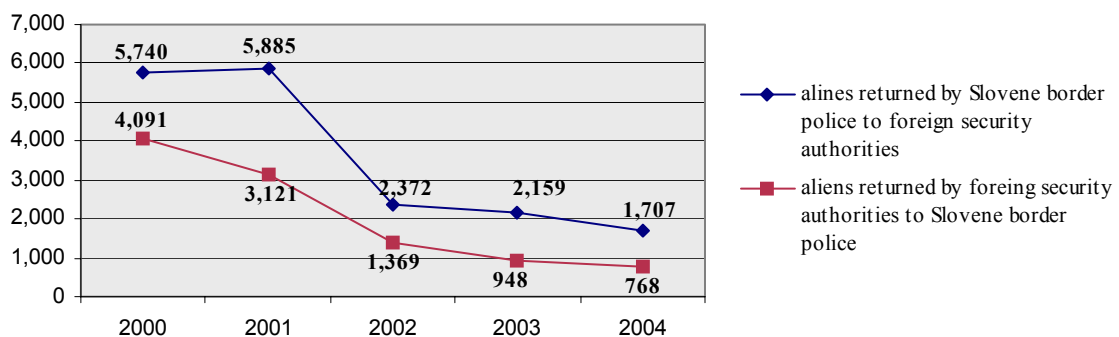
The nationalities accounting for the largest number of aliens dealt with in this connection were: Serbia and Montenegro – 1,324 (1,500), Albania – 1,153 (180), Turkey – 734 (428), BiH – 470 (288), Macedonia – 412 (496), Moldova – 269 (420), Croatia – 194 (255), Romania – 192 (181), and Iraq – 89 (240).

The majority of them illegally crossed the border with Croatia – 4,323 (3,516); again, Serbian and Montenegrin nationals prevailed – 1,059 (1,017), followed by Albanian nationals – 988 (149).

4.5 RETURN OF ALIENS

Based on relevant interstate agreements, foreign security authorities returned 768 (948) persons to Slovenia (down 19.0%). The majority were returned on the border with Italy – 602 (760), on the border with Austria – 55 (87), at the Brnik air border post – 42 (65), on the border with Croatia – 62 (35), and on the border with Hungary 7 (1).

Aliens returned based on interstate agreements, 2000 - 2004



And vice versa: because they had illegally crossed the border, the Police returned 1,707 (2,159) aliens to foreign security authorities (down 20.9%). The majority were returned on the border with Croatia – 1,548 (1,927), Hungary – 101 (109), Italy – 48 (112), Austria – 9 (7), and at the Brnik air border post – 1 (4).

Based on the Aliens Act, 1,004 (1,329) aliens were also deported. The nationalities accounting for the largest number of deported aliens were: Serbia and Montenegro – 237 (325), Romania – 114 (86), BiH – 108 (110), Albania – 108 (47), and Croatia – 83 (134).

4.6 ACCOMMODATION OF ALIENS

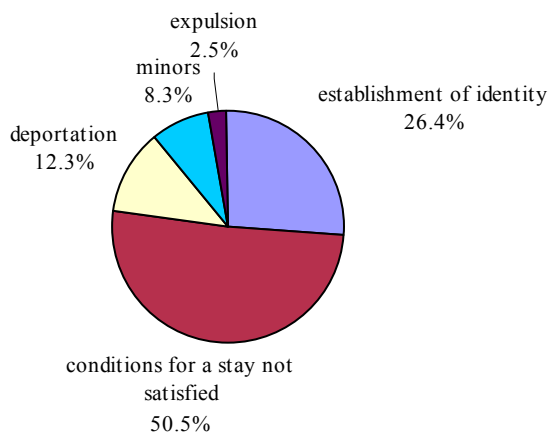
Aliens who illegally entered Slovenia were accommodated in the facilities of the Aliens' Centre, situated in Veliki Otok pri Postojni, Prosenjakovci and Vidonci (only until the end of June 2004). Given that accommodation of aliens in Vidonci was no longer rational due to their decreased number, they were relocated to the facility in Prosenjakovci, thus worsening the space shortage there; the problem, however, shall be eliminated with the planned expansion of the facility.

Altogether, 1,544 (1,908) aliens were accommodated in the facilities of the Aliens' Centre, namely 1,230 (1,505) men, 120 (231) women and 194 (172) children or minors. Amongst the newly accommodated, aliens from Albania, there were 394 or 25.5%, prevailed (a dramatic increase compared to 2003, when there were only 97); aliens from Serbia and Montenegro followed – there were 357 or 23.1% (down 41.5%).

Newly accommodated aliens – by nationality, 2004

	Number	%
Albania	394	25.5
Serbia and Montenegro	357	23.1
Turkey	164	10.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	139	9.0
Moldova	112	7.3
Macedonia	112	7.3
Romania	57	3.7
Bulgaria	28	1.8
Ukraine	26	1.7
Bangladesh	25	1.6
India	19	1.2
Pakistan	18	1.2
Ecuador	11	0.7
China	11	0.7
Russia	10	0.6
Iraq	9	0.6
Other countries	52	3.4
Total	1,544	100.0

Half of aliens accommodated (780 or 50.5%) did not satisfy the conditions for a stay in Slovenia, 408 or 26.4% were without any identity documents, and against 288 or 14.8% a deportation/removal order was issued.

Reasons for accommodation of aliens, 2004

Altogether, 985 (1,309) or 63.8 % of all aliens accommodated in the facilities of the Aliens' Centre were deported. They were deported to as much as 20 (24) countries, but the majority still to Serbia and Montenegro (146), Albania (101), BiH (44) and Romania (43). Deported aliens were transported by plane (308), train (117) and bus (41). Altogether, 6 (55) aliens were returned to security authorities of the neighbouring countries based on relevant interstate agreements, whilst the return of the remaining 513 (661) occurred in an informal way. There were also 16 (65) aliens who left the facilities of the Aliens' Centre of their own will, i.e., they either escaped or never came back after being allowed to spend some time outside.

Co-operation in this field with embassies in Slovenia and abroad proved to be very good. Namely, 80 (212) passports needed in order to return aliens to their country of origin were obtained in this way.

During their accommodation in the facilities of the Aliens' Centre, 34 aliens legalised their stay in Slovenia, and were no longer required to stay there. There were also 470 (487) aliens who applied for a refugee status. All of them were transferred to the Asylum Home, except those ordered by relevant bodies to be deported or expelled from Slovenia.

5 PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PREMISES

5.1 PROTECTION OF SPECIFIED PERSONS, PREMISES AND DISTRICTS WITH SEATS OF NATIONAL BODIES

The Police protected the highest level Slovene politicians both in Slovenia and abroad, as well as their foreign counterparts during their visits to Slovenia, all based on risk assessments, security plans and policies of the Ministry of the Interior. Their security was never at risk²¹.

²¹ The only incident happened during the visit of the World Bank president, who was, together with the Slovene finance minister, thrown colour at.

Preventive-operational activities

Preventive-operational activities comprised security measures applied and tasks carried out by the Police in order to immediately detect and prevent any attempts at posing a threat to specified persons, premises and districts. The most important measures applied were information collection and verification, risk assessments, operational advance parties, security screenings prior to accreditation, and other measures involving technical protection and support.

In order to ensure safety of specified persons and premises, the Police – together with other national bodies and in accordance with Article 54 of the Police Act – collected and analysed information about 4 persons.

Preventive-operational activities comprised also dealing with 173 (245) written messages²² addressed to persons and institutions protected by the Police. The majority were addressed to the former president of the government (49), president of the RS (35), former president of the RS (28), former culture minister (15), former finance minister (13), etc. Of all such messages, 122 (130) or 70.5% (53.1%) were anonymous, whilst 85 (95) or 49.1% (38.8%) contained threats or insults.

In 2004, the Police prepared or updated 133 (185) risk assessments, of these 32 (60) for domestic protected persons, 57 (58) for foreign protected persons, 34 (60) for embassies and residences, 4 (4) for premises of national bodies, and 6 (3) for premises of the Police.

Protection of persons

By applying physical, preventive-operational and technical protection measures, the Police ensured safety of the following persons: the presidents of the government, RS and National Assembly; the foreign affairs, interior and defence ministers; as well as of the former president of the RS and certain other members of the former government. Their protection involved also protection of their permanent and temporary residences, as well as places where they were usually staying. In addition to their daily protection both during their job-related and private activities in Slovenia, they were protected also during their 188 (112) visits abroad.

By applying only preventive-operational protection measures, the Police ensured safety of all other ministers; the presidents of the National Council, Constitutional Court and Supreme Court; the state prosecutor general; the director of the Slovene Intelligence and Security Agency; and spouses of the presidents of the government, RS and National Assembly.

Based on Article 13 of the “Decree on protection of specified persons, premises and districts with seats of national bodies”, the Police also ensured safety of a tax inspector and of a public prosecutor and her daughter.

In 2004, based on risk assessments and detailed security plans, the Police ensured safety of foreign statesmen and delegations during their official and private visits to, multilateral meetings in and transit travels through Slovenia on 62 (155) occasions. The most demanding protection was ensured through 12 (6) operational actions. The Police further protected foreign diplomats on 31 (20) occasions when they presented credentials.

²² Letters, postcards and other messages emailed, faxed or wired.

Protection of premises and districts with seats of national bodies

In 2004, security conditions in connection with premises housing national bodies and diplomatic or consular missions did not change much. Given that the threat level for the USA embassy and residence of the ambassador remained high, the Police applied additional measures to ensure their safety (direct physical protection of premises). In view of the latest developments in Iraq, they also applied additional protection measures in the surroundings of the USA, UK and Spanish embassies and residences of their relevant ambassadors. In this connection, 59 (57) continuous protection plans were prepared or updated.

The Police intervened 207 (159) times after a signalling or security device had been triggered in one of the protected premises. This occurred most frequently in the premises housing the Ministry of the Interior, and in those housing diplomatic or consular missions, as well as in residences of various ambassadors. However, these were mainly false alarms caused by wrong handling and technical defects. In some of the protected premises, the Police installed anew 4 technical protection systems, 8 alarm transfer systems, and 34 temporary video control and technical protection systems.

Additional protection measures were applied during 24 (27) protests held in the surroundings of premises hosting national bodies and diplomatic or consular missions. During visits of foreign dignitaries to Slovenia and receptions held by domestic dignitaries, the Police ensured safety in premises where they stayed on 109 occasions.

By applying preventive-operational and technical protection measures, the Police ensured safety in premises (with surroundings) housing the following: the presidents of the RS, National Assembly and government; the foreign affairs and interior ministers; and the former president of the RS. The Police additionally applied physical protection measures to ensure safety in premises housing the presidents of the RS, National Assembly and government, and those housing the interior minister. They also physically protected the insides of the above mentioned premises during 1,392 (1,183) meetings, receptions, press conferences and similar events that took place there.

Altogether, 21 (16) protests were held before premises housing national bodies, but no attempts at endangering security were made.

By applying physical, preventive-operational and technical protection measures, the Police ensured safety at homes of the following: the presidents of the RS, National Assembly and government; the foreign affairs, interior and defence ministers; and the former president of the RS. The Police additionally applied physical protection measures to ensure safety at homes of the presidents of the RS and government. The Police further continued to protect the house of a tax inspector, and started to protect the house of a public prosecutor.

The Police also protected 32 (30) premises housing diplomatic or consular missions. Additionally, they protected the insides of embassies, residences of ambassadors and some other premises during 34 (40) receptions, meetings and similar events that took place there.

Altogether, 3 (11) public gatherings were held before premises housing diplomatic or consular missions. During such protests, the Police applied additional measures to ensure safety of and undisturbed work at embassies. However, in 9 (5) cases premises housing diplomatic or consular missions and residences of ambassadors were still damaged.

5.2 OTHER PROTECTION

Protection of police employees at risk

In 2004, the Police dealt with 65 (97) threats to police officers. Working groups, tasked with risk assessments in this connection, assessed risk as small in 52 (84) cases, as big in 5 (10) cases and as very big in 8 (3) cases. However, in all cases protection measures had to be applied. The Police immediately interviewed all persons who threatened police officers to find out how seriously should any particular threat be taken. In several cases, threats were serious, given that offenders tried to get their own back to police officers by damaging their cars and immovable property. Based on risk assessments, the Police applied both physical and technical protection measures to ensure safety of police officers at risk.

In 2004, the Police dealt with 187 (193) attacks on police officers in which 255 (325) were injured. The attackers used physical force in the majority of cases – 261 (367), but also dangerous objects – in 36 (29) cases, vehicles – in 25 (34) cases, and knives – in 5 (6) cases. The majority of attacks occurred whilst police officers were trying to restore public order – 208 (295), ensure road safety – 95 (107) attacks, or were investigating a criminal offence – 85 (56) attacks.

Protection of premises and transports

In addition to the headquarters of the Ministry of the Interior, the Police also protected other premises of the Ministry or the Police. Due to wrong handling and technical defects, signalling or security devices in these premises were triggered 67 (115) times.

Further, in co-operation with employees of the Nuclear Safety Administration of the RS and Krško nuclear plant, the Police escorted vehicles carrying nuclear fuel. They also updated risk assessments for nuclear facilities in Slovenia, reviewed the project aimed at modernisation of the Krško nuclear plant's technical protection system, and harmonised their nuclear accident safety plan with that of the Ministry of the Interior.

The Police also regularly escorted vehicles transporting money for the Nova Ljubljanska banka and Banka Slovenije, whilst protection of such transports was provided for by the banks themselves. Only in one case the Police sent a special unit to ensure security. There were also 2 (7) transports of money from the Bank of Slovenia to the Ministry of the Interior, which were protected by the Police.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

1 PREVENTION

The Police prepared preventive materials aimed at advising people how to protect themselves and thus encourage their self-protective behaviour. Together with other institutions, they organised consultations and lectures and performed numerous preventive activities. Among other things, police officers visited many victims or injured parties to caution them about situations attractive and favourable to offenders.

They prepared also numerous projects. One such project, “An independent police station”, was aimed at encouraging police stations towards a more independent planning and prioritising of their work, however still in co-operation with local communities and other institutions. Another such project aimed at preventing violence against older people was prepared, whilst still another, aimed at preventing school violence, was carried out. The Police also carried out a project aimed at acquainting people with the work of heads of police districts and their colleagues, thus making them aware of services provided by the Police, but also at ensuring a continued presence of police officers in police districts and – through preventive activities – at improving the public perception of safety. A draft opinion survey was also prepared to examine the public awareness of community-oriented police work, and a consultation of police station commanders covering the same theme was organised. Several preventive activities aimed at improving road safety and overall safety in the mountains took place. The Police also strengthened their co-operation with institutions responsible for controlling the sale of alcohol to children and minors, published on their web site tips for handling fireworks, and prepared other preventive material covering the same theme.

Prevention in the field of crime

The Police exercised this responsibility also by providing advice to people through the media, as well as by participating at public events, round tables and numerous lectures organised by various institutions and non-governmental organisations. In the field of illicit drugs, preventive activities were performed within groups known as local action groups, providing lectures in particular to teachers, experts in the field and parents. Further, during an educational exhibition intended for the young (Students’ Arena), the Police had a presentation dedicated to drug abuse; they also run a quiz on their web site to find out what people knew about illicit drugs; and they run a “Youth without drugs” campaign.

In the field of offences against children, they organised 40 puppet shows within the “Police for kids” project, visited by children, their parents and teachers, altogether some 6,000 people. Together with primary school teachers, the Police also started a new project, “Pluck up courage and speak”, which should help pupils and their parents recognise and deal with domestic and school violence against children. A working group – comprising representatives of the following: Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education, Science and Sport; Ombudsman’s Office; Office of the State Prosecutor General; and the Police – prepared a document on a more effective prevention of and action on domestic and school violence against children, and submitted it to the government. They also published a collection of contributions covering this theme. Another project prepared was “Don’t forget about security”.

Among other things, police officers visited many victims or injured parties to caution them about situations attractive and favourable to offenders. In accordance with the policy on treatment of victims of and injured parties to criminal offences, the Police notified them upon request of the beginning and end of the relevant police investigation²³.

The Police continued disseminating preventive folded brochures at border crossing points and police stations. They also prepared a new brochure, “I’ve become a victim of a criminal offence”, providing information on how to report a criminal offence. Another brochure prepared for print was the “Sexual violence” brochure.

²³ In the period from 1 May 2004 to 31 December 2004, the police notified victims and injured parties of the beginning and end of the relevant police investigation 20,413 and 19,710 times respectively.

Prevention in the field of public order

Preventive activities were focused on ensuring security at various events, in particular sports events, on trains, during protests, in mountains and on ski slopes, but also on improving environment protection and reducing the number of people hurt due to the misuse of fireworks. The Police intensified such activities during the summer and winter tourist season. They also updated the web page providing advice to citizens intending to participate at public gatherings.

Prevention in the field of road traffic

Preventive activities in this field supported repressive activities and road traffic controls. Together with the Slovene Road Safety Council, the Police participated in the preparation of an advertising campaign under the slogan "Speed kills" (aimed at preventing speed-related accidents), and a preventive campaign "Be careful" (aimed at improving pedestrian safety by making pedestrians and drivers aware of the dangers of poor visibility conditions). Still another preventive campaign, "Safe journey to school and back", was run and a test project, "Lucky teddy bear" (to be launched in 2005), was prepared.

Before the motorcycling season, all police directorates run a preventive campaign, "Scooter driving", which was in fact motorcycle training. Some police directorates also performed their own preventive activities, i.e., they visited schools, homes for older people and pensioner clubs, run road safety competitions, etc.

During the "Road safety week", traffic police officers and Slovene Red Cross representatives gave blood at a blood donation session under the slogan "Road safety is not coincidental".

Prevention in the field of border control and surveillance

Preventive activities in this field were mainly performed by heads of border police districts. They participated in local community meetings and other gatherings of their citizens, as well as co-operated with local communities, societies and associations (such as those of hunters and fishers) – to encourage the reporting of suspicious persons near the border. People living near the border with Croatia were also acquainted with the Schengen *acquis* and the new State border Control Act, as well as explained the "Agreement on border traffic and co-operation" with Croatia.

Together with tax, market and labour inspectors, the Police also carried out stricter controls in companies employing seasonal workers. Such controls of working and living conditions of seasonal workers prompted them and their employers to rather obtain work permits in good time, and warned their landlords of the legislation regulating aliens' residence registration.

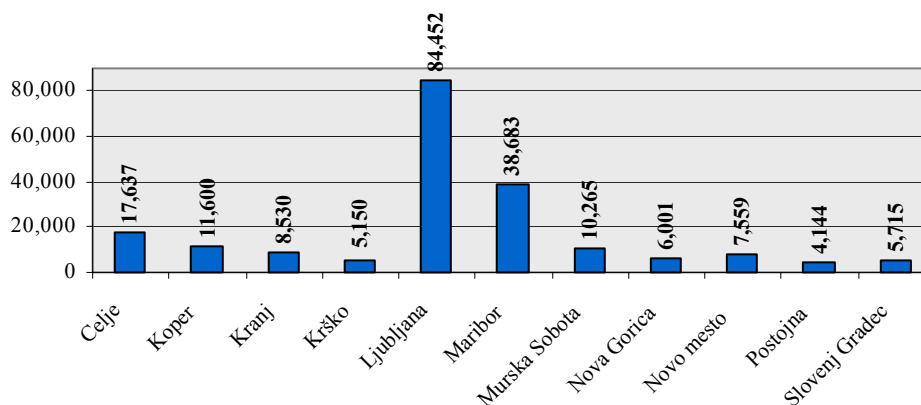
2 OPERATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Interventions

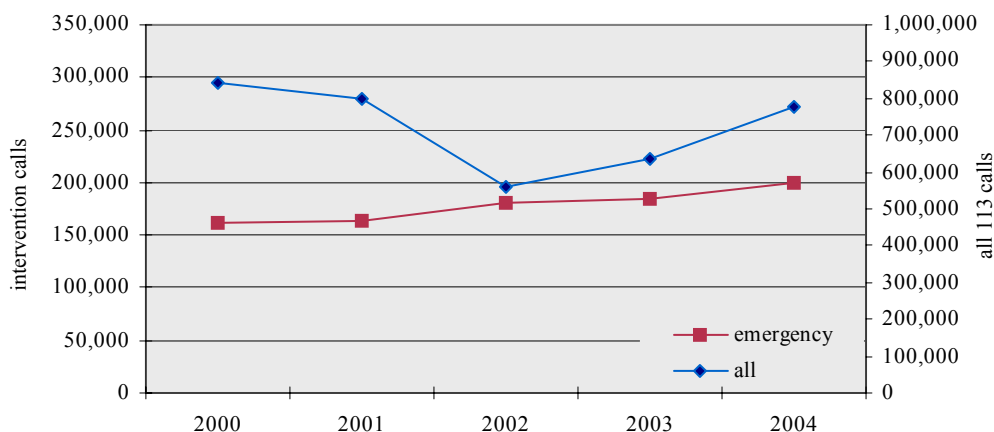
The most important tasks in this field in 2004 were the amendment of the “Rules for notifying and reporting by operations and communication centres” in the light of operational needs of the Police; the co-ordination of co-operation among the operations and communication centres (“OCC”) operating within the Police on the one side and regional notification centres operating within the Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief on the other side; installation of a new call centre for receiving 113 calls in the OCC of the Ljubljana police directorate; and enabling OCCs of all police directorates to access the common logbook.

Altogether, the Police received 778,458 (635,954) calls on the 113 number or 22.4% (14.2%) more than in the previous year. Of these, 199,736 (183,896) were intervention calls, i.e., calls requiring the arrival of the Police at the scene – 8.6% (1.9%) more than in the previous year. Intervention calls represented 25.7% (28.9%) of all 113 calls.

Intervention 113 calls – by police directorates, 2004



Multi-yearly 113 calls statistics shows a continuous year-on-year increase in the number of intervention calls (up 23.3% in the last five years). On the other side, the number of all calls decreased year on year for three consecutive years and increased year-on-year only in the last two years.

All 113 calls and intervention 113 calls, 2000 - 2004

Of all intervention calls, 9,676 (10,724) were emergency calls, i.e., calls requiring immediate police intervention (down 9.8%). Emergency calls represented 4.8% (5.8%) of all intervention calls.

Intervention calls-related referrals of police officers

Following intervention calls, 206,833 (193,216) police patrols were referred to the scene (up 7.1%). Their average response time (i.e., the time elapsed from the call and their arrival at the scene) was 22 minutes and 17 seconds (21 minutes and 3 seconds) for all intervention calls, and 15 minutes and 29 seconds (15 minutes and 3 seconds) for emergency calls only.

Average response time of police patrols – by police directorates, 2004

	Emergency calls only	All intervention calls
Celje	10:16	17:15
Koper	10:15	15:54
Kranj	15:03	18:30
Krško	12:21	18:16
Ljubljana	14:32	25:20
Maribor	19:42	25:00
Murska Sobota	16:25	17:58
Nova Gorica	14:09	14:36
Novo mesto	10:28	23:21
Postojna	12:51	16:37
Slovenj Gradec	10:47	12:51
Average	15:29	22:17

Such interventions resulted in a total of 276 (329) offenders being caught while committing the offence or immediately thereafter. The majority were caught after the Police blocked smaller or larger areas of the incident – 367 (415) blockades, of which 208 (225) were successful.

Police patrols also blocked premises in which a signalling or security device had been triggered – 1,759 (1,620) times. However, in the majority of cases alarms went off due to wrong handling or technical defects.

Notifying and reporting by operations and communication centres

Based on the “Rules for notifying and reporting”, OCCs used to notify police units and their heads, and, depending on the incident type, also other bodies and organisations.

*Bodies and organisations notified by operations and communication centres –
by police directorates, 2004*

	Investi- gating judges	Public prosecu- tors	Notifica- tion centres	Road maint. compa- nies	Towing services	Others	Total
Celje	4,943	4,951	388	880	222	13,682	25,066
Koper	858	1,184	638	253	123	43	3,099
Kranj	3,964	3,864	2,735	1,105	869	405	12,942
Krško	435	646	203	29	94	91	1,498
Ljubljana	5,743	6,361	4,535	4,101	1,583	14,010	36,333
Maribor	1,231	1,141	324	1,468	966	5,641	10,771
Murska Sobota	682	689	72	182	124	1,315	3,064
Nova Gorica	628	581	374	494	208	935	3,220
Novo mesto	1,670	881	338	163	220	871	4,143
Postojna	388	445	227	493	246	1,761	3,560
Slovenj Gradec	551	651	131	157	75	424	1,989
Total	21,093	21,394	9,965	9,325	4,730	39,178	105,685

Within the “Joining forces against crime” campaign, the Police continued to receive calls on the anonymous 080-1200 number for the eighth consecutive year. In 2004, they received 564 (473) calls from citizens willing to help the Police detect criminal offences and/or identify offenders. The majority of information related to illegal drug trafficking and use, and property crime.

Arrest warrants, search notices and declarations

In 2004, the Police slightly increased their activities in the field of search for wanted or missing persons by means of arrest warrants, search notices and declarations.

Arrest warrants, search notices and declarations, 2003 – 2004

	2003	2004
Arrest warrants	764	869
wanted by a court because evading criminal prosecution	648	761
wanted in order to execute a sentence	9	1
wanted because escaped from a prison	43	34
wanted because escaped from the Radeče re-educational institution	31	27
international arrest warrants/search notices in Slovenia	33	46
Search notices	600	639
wanted because committed a criminal offence	271	243
wanted because escaped from an educational institution	40	79
runaway children and minors	116	85
missing adults	173	232
Declarations	3	18
Total	1,367	1,526

In 2004, the General Police Directorate did not set up an operative headquarters. Instead, their OCC controlled on a weekly basis the functioning of the backup message transfer system, and notified relevant organisational units of the General Police Directorate of any shortcomings. On a weekly basis, the OCC also controlled the functioning of the secure email system between the Police on the one side and the National Centre for Crisis Management within the Ministry of Defence on the other side. The OCC of the General Police Directorate was also involved in the planning and execution of the SEESIM 2004 international exercise, as well as of the Earthquake 2004 nation-wide protection and rescue exercise. The Ministry of Defence was responsible for both events, whilst the Ministry of the Interior tasked its “Defence and protection planning service” with co-ordination.

After the acceptance of the “Agreement on co-operation between the Police and the Prison Administration of the RS”, the two bodies organised the “Prison 2004” one-day exercise in the Dob pri Mirni prison. Its objective was to verify the first measures applied and referrals made by OCCs of police directorates, to check the work of operative headquarters of police directorates, and – above all – to improve co-ordination between various police units (negotiating groups, special unit) on the one side and the Prison Administration of the RS on the other side.

3 TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS

Technical support

Crime scene technicians were involved in 4,506 (4,449) visits to the crime scene. They used a method called dactyloscopy to identify 3,903 (4,225) persons by matching their fingerprints to those stored in the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), and also prepared 832 (728) expert opinions.

Forensic examinations

Altogether, the Forensic Research Centre received 7,551 (4,346) requests for forensic examinations and/or an expert opinions (up 73.7%). The reason for such increase is the huge increase in requests for DNA and footprint analyses, as well as the introduction of two new examinations (digital photography, money). Requests for analyses of mechanical proofs, illicit drugs samples, textile fibres and documents also increased, whilst requests for analyses of handwriting decreased.

Requests for analyses/expert opinions received by the Forensic Examinations Centre, 2003 - 2004

	2003	2004	% change
Physics laboratory	572	691	20.8
Chemistry laboratory	985	1,060	7.6
Biological laboratory	1,179	1,920	62.8
Handwriting and documents laboratory	876	1,297	48.1
Dactyloscopy laboratory	734	2,583	251.9
Total	4,346	7,551	73.7

Request for identity verifications also increased, from 1,065 to 1,553 (up 45.8%).

Experts of the Forensic Examinations Centre were involved in 39 (36) visits to the crime scene and provided expert testimony in courts 34 (29) times.

In 2004, fingerprints of 2,726 (3,210) persons and 1,850 (1,025) traces were stored in the automated fingerprint identification system. Based on the fingerprints they left behind, 101 (73) offenders were identified. At the end of 2004, there were fingerprints of 105,035 persons and 4,040 unidentified traces of papillary lines stored in the automated fingerprint identification system. There were also 8,408 DNA profiles of suspects, as well as various unidentified biological traces of human origin, stored in the DNA identification system. Only based on records stored in the DNA identification system, 153 offenders were identified, amongst them also those who committed criminal offences widely covered by the media (several armed robberies and vehicle thefts, a murder, a rape and a burglary).

Chemistry laboratory analysed some 4,100 samples, whilst the biological laboratory obtained 4,488 DNA profiles from traces of human origin. Due to the increased requests for analyses, chemistry and biological laboratories had a 4-and 18-month backlog respectively, thus negatively affecting police investigations and the work of public prosecutor's offices and courts.

There were also polygraph examinations conducted at the polygraph laboratories of Ljubljana and Novo mesto police directorates. Polygraph experts conducted 109 polygraph examinations.

Together with an outside expert in the field of psychology, the Police drew up two personality profiles for and gave two expert opinions on two unknown offenders.

In the field of face recognition, the Police made 19 (10) computer composites to help identify unknown persons who had committed the following criminal offences: sexual assault on minors aged under 15, rape, attempted rape, armed robbery, robbery and attempted murder, aggravated robbery, burglary, bold theft, criminal damage, light injury and extortion. In four cases, experts had to change images (to account for a disguise worn, for ageing of long-term missing persons, etc.)

Further, computer crime experts of the Police seized computer data more than 100 times in 2004, searched them for evidence and gave expert opinions on such basis.

4 ANALYSES

Operational analyses in the field of crime were an integral part and contributed a great deal to the success of investigations of certain serious criminal offences, in particular those against the person, economic crime, illegal migration and international terrorism. Amongst others, an analysis of circumstances of disappearance of a missing person was made, and several analytical reports on illegal border crossings were made as well. In the field of offences against the person and illegal traffic in arms, several analyses of telephone traffic were made, and a computer-aided analysis was also made that facilitated investigations of a complicated economic crime case.

To help the management, strategic documents were also prepared covering the following: the workload of police officers in dealing with criminal offences, the lawfulness and professionalism of arrests and house searches during preliminary criminal procedures, and work processes of the Police. Other analyses comprised: a strategic analysis in the field of illicit drugs, a statistical analysis in the field of illicit drugs, and an analysis of the use of operational records. Further, the following documents were also prepared: analytical information for the Europol work files, a contribution to the Europol Organised Crime Report, an analysis of crime groups in Slovenia for the Council of Europe, and a report on crime prevalence in Slovenia for the Organisation of the United Nations.

In the field covered by the uniformed police, the following analyses were made: annual and semi-annual analyses of the use of coercive instruments and attacks on police officers; an analysis of breaches by the Police of identification procedures; a comparative analysis of measures applied by police forces of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands during public gatherings; an analysis of the work of the Police in the field of firearms; an analysis of cases of deprivation of freedom pursuant to the General Offences Act and Police Act; an analysis of police-inflicted injuries on persons passively resisting them; an analysis of the use of physical force, handcuffs and other restrains by private securities services; an analysis of notifications of public gatherings received by police stations; and analysis of police interventions in private places; and analysis of public expectations of the Police versus actual situation (visibility of heads of police districts included) – in the area covered by the Maribor police directorate; monthly analyses of a. road traffic speed and measures applied by the Police, and b. use of helmets and seatbelts by motorcyclists and their passengers and motorists and car passengers respectively; quarterly analyses of a. forged and altered travel documents detected at border crossing points, and b. stolen vehicles, firearms, ammunition and illicit drugs detected at border crossing points; and analysis of expectations of citizens of the Metlika municipality regarding the hiring of police officers due to the establishment of the Schengen border, etc.

For five police stations, analyses of work atmosphere were also made. There were still other regular analyses made – of causes for the triggering of signalling or security devices in certain premises and districts, – of protection of certain premises and districts; – of anonymous and pseudonymous letters addressed to protected persons, – of response times of police patrols, – of calls on the anonymous 080-1200 number, etc.

Further, 10 analyses of media coverage of the work of the Police and 3 analyses of the online survey responses (on the police communication, on crime in Slovenia, on experience with intervention calls, etc.) were also made. And, together with the Faculty of Social Sciences, a public opinion poll on the work of the Police was conducted again.

5 SUPERVISION

Supervision of the work of police employees

The “Rules regarding the implementation of supervision in the Police” allow that the work of police employees, which is primarily under the responsibility of their direct superiors, be – subject to a decision by the director of the police directorate or Director General of the Police – supervised also by employees of the police directorate (police stations) and employees of the General Police Directorate (police directorates or police stations).

Employees of the General Police Directorate thus carried out supervisions of the work of police officers in the field of border surveillance and prevention of illegal migration in 52 (48) police units of all police directorates, whereby they crossed the border 92 (130) times. In the areas covered by Kranj, Krško and Ljubljana police directorates they also carried out 9 supervisions of the work of police officers in traffic patrols to check whether police officers knew the policy on temporary seizure of vehicles in road traffic, which is a security measure to be applied by the Police under Article 37(a) of the General Offences Act.

Employees of police directorates carried out 338 (228) supervisions in police stations of the work of police officers, in particular in the field of border control and surveillance, and, to a lesser extent, also in the field of road safety, public order and overall safety of people and property. Most often, they supervised the work of police officers-controllers and shift heads at border crossing points, and police officers-patrollers along the border known as green border. However, the work of commanders and their assistants, police officers on duty and heads of police districts was supervised as well. In addition to the work itself of police officers, the following was also subject to supervision: their appearance, the tidiness of their working environment, usage and condition of their technical equipment, their attitude towards citizens – parties to procedures, but also the interest in their work shown and control over it exercised by their seniors.

Supervision of the work of organisational units

Internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate carried out 2 (3) general supervisions of the work of Kranj and Ljubljana police directorates, whilst police directorates carried out 24 (21) general supervisions of the work of police stations in their area.

Within 296 (290) expert supervisions, of which 37 (27) were carried out by internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate and 259 (263) by police directorates, 87 (89) police stations, 10 (10) police directorates and 2 (2) internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate were subject to supervision.

Further, 30 (40) repeat supervisions were carried out. Internal organisational units of the General Police Directorate carried out 2 (2) repeat supervision in the Crime Directorate and Logistics Office of the General Police Directorate, and 7 (2) repeat supervisions in Koper, Krško, Novo mesto, Postojna and Slovenj Gradec police directorates. Police directorates carried out 2 (5) repeat supervisions in their internal organisational units and 19 (33) in police stations in their area.

Altogether, 87 (89) out of 105 police stations, all 11 (9) of police directorates and 4 (2) out of 11 internal organisation units of the General Police Directorate were subject to one form of supervision or another.

The subject of general supervisions were usually all fields of work of police units, whilst expert supervisions usually focused on the following: financial and material-management operations – 98 (74), authorisations – 56 (25), public order and overall safety of people and property – 53 (37), crime detection and investigation – 28 (47), administrative operations and data protection – 15 (1), road safety – 13 (22), education and training – 12 (2), organisational matters – 11 (17), preventive activities – 11 (4), etc.

Repeat supervisions in police directorates and police stations were carried out to determine whether irregularities and shortcomings discovered mainly during general supervisions had been corrected and eliminated. Most often, repeat supervisions focused on the following: crime detection and investigation – 10 (10), financial and material-management operations – 9 (1), organisational matters – 7 (4), administrative operations and data protection – 7 (8), road safety – 7 (2), public order and overall safety of people and property – 6 (3), and authorisations – 6 (5). Supervisors determined that recommendations made during general or expert supervisions had been properly implemented and irregularities corrected.

Heads of police units were kept informed of any irregularities discovered during supervisions. Supervision reports most often comprised the following recommendations: that heads of police units informed police officers of their findings at meetings, consultations or other occasions, that they prepared plans for the correction of irregularities discovered, that they performed their work more consistently in the fields where irregularities were discovered, that they supervised their employees and organisational units more consistently and provided assistance to them if necessary. Police units had to report in writing on the implementation of such recommendations, whilst the correction of major irregularities was verified also through repeat supervisions.

6 POLICE POWERS VIS-À-VIS HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

The Police regularly monitored the exercising of police powers in order to determine whether it was lawful and professional, and to eliminate any irregularities. The Police also monitored the ensuring of aliens' rights during return and deportation processes, and prepared a report on the relevant findings.

In 2004, the Police made 16,625 (19,201) **cautions**:

- 1,038 (1,075) in connection with offences against public order, of which 253 (167) were against the Residence Registration Act, 207 (172) were against the “Decree on noise in natural and living environment”, 88 (218) were against the Identity Card Act, 37 (132) were against the “Decree on fire protection in natural environment”, 8 (24) were against the Public Order and Peace Act, 5 (5) were against the Firearms Act, and 440 (357) were against other regulations;
- 13,252 (15,767) in connection with road traffic offences, of which 13,178 (15,643) were against the Road Transport Safety Act, 37 (84) were against the Road Transport Act, 35 (40) were against the Transport of Dangerous Goods Act, and 2 (0) were against the Public Roads Act;
- 1,357 (1,813) in connection with offences against the Aliens Act and 978 (546) in connection with offences against the State border Control Act.

During their operational work, the Police **established the identity** of 67,272 (88,536) persons (down 24.0%).

They **detained** 8,886 (9,270) persons. Of these, 3,306 (3,147) were detained because they had committed a criminal offence (up 5.1%), whilst 5,580 (6,123) were detained to be prevented from continuing their offending behaviour or for other reasons (down 8.9%).

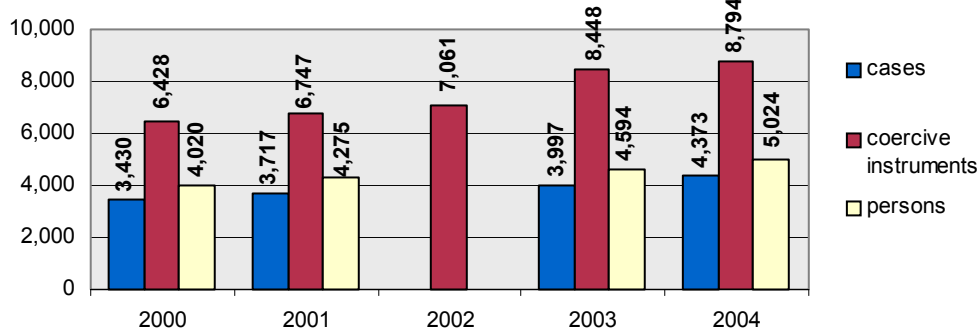
Persons detained pursuant to the Police Act, General Offences Act and Criminal Procedure Act, 2003 - 2004

	2003	2004
up to 24 hrs (Art. 43(1) of the Police Act)	11	39
up to 48 hrs (Art. 43(2) of the Police Act)	623	585
up to 12 hrs (Art. 108(2) of the General Offences Act)	2,860	2,583
up to 24 hrs (Art. 109(2) of the General Offences Act)	2,629	2,373
up to 6 hrs (Art. 157(2) of the Criminal Procedure Act)	1,814	1,951
up to 48 hrs (Art. 157(2) of the Criminal Procedure Act)	1,333	1,355

In order to ensure their presence during a procedure, 1,242 (1,374) persons were **brought** before a misdemeanour judge, of which 270 (266) had committed a road traffic offence.

In 4,373 (3,997) cases, the Police used 8,794 (8,448) **coercive instruments** against 5,024 (4,594) persons.

Use of coercive instruments, 2000 - 2004



Coercive instruments most often used were: handcuffs – 4,617 (4,188) times, and physical force – 3,895 (4,010) times, of which blocks were used 3,607 (3,591) times, punches 148 (207) times, and takedowns 140 (212) times. The most forceful coercive instrument, firearms, was used 3²⁴ (7) times, of which 2 (5) times just to fire a warning shot. In 96.8% cases, the police officers subdued offenders with the least forceful coercive instruments (restraints and physical force), meaning that in exercising their powers, they complied with the step-by-step and proportionality principle.

²⁴ In the one case that did not involve a warning shot, a police officer shot to death a person shooting with a pistol and thus wounding two police officers in the course of the arrest.

Use of certain coercive instruments – by police directorates, 2004

	Physical force	Restraints	Baton	Gas spray	Gas device	Police dogs	Mounted police	Coercive stooping of a vehicles	Firearm	Warning shot	Total
Celje	276	292	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	575
Koper	194	218	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	414
Kranj	340	367	24	2	0	9	0	1	0	0	743
Krško	161	218	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	387
Ljubljana	1,378	2,175	56	45	1	4	0	0	1	1	3,661
Maribor	932	601	68	3	0	5	0	1	0	0	1,610
Murska Sobota	271	235	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	521
Novo mesto	86	130	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	222
Nova Gorica	100	92		1	0	1	0	0	0	0	194
Postojna	56	103	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	166
Slovenj Gradec	98	127	12	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	239
General Police Directorate	3	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
Total	3,895	4,617	187	63	1	25	0	3	1	2	8,794

As a consequence of attacks on police officers and use of coercive instruments, 105 (113) police officers and 93 (119) other persons were injured in 2004. In addition, 26 (32) police officers and 277 (253) other persons showed visible signs of coercive instrument usage, such as scratches, abrasions and other damages on the skin surface, irritated eyes (after gas spray usage), etc.

Types of injuries resulting from usage of coercive instruments

	Police officers		Offenders		Total	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Injury	113	105	119	93	232	198
light injury	113	103	117	90	230	193
serious injury	0	2	2	2	2	4
very serious injury	0	0	0	0	0	0
fatal injury	0	0	0	1	0	1
Visible signs of coercive instrument usage	32	26	253	277	285	303
Total	145	131	372	370	517	501

Coercive instruments were most often used to maintain public order – 4,991 (4,938) times, to investigate criminal offences – 1,487 (1,318) times, to ensure road traffic safety – 1,280 (1,403) times, when accompanying persons – 417 (372) times, and to protect the border – 361 (237) times.

7 COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

Amendments to the Police Act brought about a changed Article 28, which regulates the dealing with complaints against police officers. Based on such amendment, the Ministry of the Interior drew up new “Rules on dealing with complaints” that have applied since 27 February 2004; all complaints received until then were dealt with in accordance with the previous rules.

In accordance with Article 28 of the Police Act and the said Rules, complainants were guaranteed the exercise of the right to complain and other rights in the complaints procedure. By inviting representatives from the public to the meetings of the senate, the Police guaranteed impartiality and legal certainty to all those who had been involved in complaints procedures and, at the same time, obtained feedback on the professionalism and quality of their service, which was used in the planning of their future work. The public – in particular certain professional organisations (the Ombudsman and various organisations in the field of protection of human rights and freedoms) – was thus enabled to supervise the work of the Police.

Altogether, 1,025 (1,309) complaints were filed against police officers in 2004 (down 21.7%). Of these, 963 (1,211) were also completed.²⁵

In the period from 1 January 2004 to 26 February 2004, 209 complaints against police officers were received. All of them were completed. The complaints procedure was terminated in advance (suspended) in 54 cases because the conditions set out in Article 28 of the Police Act and the said Rules were not fulfilled. Of the remaining 155 complaints considered by the senate at its meetings, 24 or 15.5% were substantiated.

Complaints in 2003, from 1 Jan to 26 Feb 2004, and from 27 Feb to 31 Dec 2004

	2003	2004 ²⁶	2004 ²⁷
Complaints received	1,309	209	816
Uncompleted	98	0	62
completed	1,211	209	754
referred to other bodies	8	0	0
Suspended	279	54	0
Dealt with by heads of organisational units			534
practice in accordance with regulations			302
practice not in accordance with regulations			38
substantiated (%)			11.2
no procedure (Articles 9 and 12 of the Rules)			194
Dealt with by the senate	924	155	220
Substantiated	754	131	189
Unsubstantiated	166	24	31
substantiated (%)	18.0	15.5	14.1
not decided	4	0	0

In the period from 27 February to 31 December 2004, 816 complaints against police officers were received. Of these, 754 were completed and 62 were outstanding as at the end of the year. Of all complaints completed, 534 were decided by heads of organisational units. In 302 cases, they decided that the police officer acted in accordance with regulations, whilst in 38 cases they decided that the police officer did not act in accordance with regulations. For reasons set out in Articles 9 and 12 of the Rules (“Complaints that are incomplete or fail to make a statement” and “Suspensions” respectively), they did not initiate a regular procedure

²⁵ Based on the new Rules, complaints shall be, at first instance, decided by the head of the relevant organisational unit. All cases in which the complainant does not agree with his/her decision, as well as all complaints from which the police may infer that an act or omission of a police officer may amount to a criminal offence, shall be decided by the senate of the Ministry of the Interior. In accordance with Article 61 of the Police Act, the police shall keep records of complaints decided by the senate. Due to a different approach and manner of dealing with, complaints received until 26 February 2004 and after that date are shown separately.

²⁶ Complaints completed by 26 February 2004.

²⁷ Complaints completed after 27 February 2004.

in the remaining 194 cases. The remaining 220 complaints completed were considered by the senate that found 31 to be substantiated.

Complaints received by 26 February 2004 and considered by the senate contained 500 reasons for complaint. Of these, only 42 or 8.4% were substantiated. Complaints received after 27 February 2004 contained 1,809 reasons for complaint, of which 1,720 were completed and 89 remained outstanding as at the end of the year. The senate considered 599 reasons for complaint and found 42 (7.0%) to be substantiated. The remaining 1,121 reasons for complaint were decided by heads of organisational units that found 64 (5.7%) to be substantiated.

In connection with the exercise of police powers, 212 reasons for complaint were received from 1 January to 26 February 2004, of which 16 or 7.5% were substantiated. After 27 February 2004, 770 reasons for complaint were received in this connection, of which 32 or 4.2% were substantiated. The most common reasons in this category related to the following: penalty notices (194, of which 16 substantiated); visits to the scene of accident (128, of which 6 substantiated); alcohol tests (100, of which 4 substantiated); gathering of information (90, of which 7 substantiated); and interventions (87, of which 6 substantiated).

In connection with the use of coercive instruments, 24 reasons for complaint were received from 1 January to 26 February 2004, of which 3 or 12.5% were substantiated. After 27 February 2004, 86 reasons for complaint were received in this connection, of which 4 or 4.6% were substantiated. The most common reasons in this category related to the use of physical force (55, of which 4 substantiated) and the use of restraints (41, of which 1 substantiated).

Still other 248 reasons for complaint were received by 26 February 2004, of which 23 or 9.3% were substantiated. After 27 February 2004, 866 such other reasons for complaint were received, of which 66 or 7.6% were substantiated. The most common reasons in this category related to illegitimate (279, of which 18 substantiated) or non-professional conduct of police officers (240, of which 29 were substantiated), or their misreading of the actual situation (128, of which 10 substantiated).

Altogether, 45 measures against police officers were applied as a result of substantiated complaints received by 26 February 2004, namely: 10 cautions, 10 preventive interviews, 2 criminal complaints or reports (under paragraphs 6 or 8 of Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act), 2 disciplinary proceedings and 21 reports (under paragraphs 7 or 10 of Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act). Substantiated complaints received after 27 February 2004 resulted in 78 measures applied against police officers: 23 cautions, 13 preventive interviews, 4 criminal complaints or reports (under paragraphs 6 or 8 of Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act), 1 disciplinary proceedings and 36 reports (under paragraphs 7 or 10 of Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act).

8 INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

The anti-corruption plan and internal protection policy were consistently implemented across the Police. In investigating criminal offences suspected to have been committed by police officers, the Police applied consistently the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act and

“Decree on co-operation between public prosecutor’s offices and the Police in detecting and prosecuting offenders”.

In 2004, 352 (317)²⁸ criminal offences allegedly committed by police officers were detected (up 11.0%).

Criminal offences done in official capacity increased from 194 to 219, offences against human rights and freedoms from 51 to 63, and property offences from 17 to 27, whilst offences against the person decreased from 18 to 16. Within these broader categories, the following prevailed: offences against human dignity through abuse of office and official powers – 115 (113); abuses of office and official powers – 69 (44); unlawful deprivations of liberty – 19 (15); endangerment of public safety – 18 (13); frauds – 17 (5); light injuries – 14 (15); non-conscientiousness in the performance of duties – 12 (16); abuses of personal data – 11 (8); and forgeries of official documents, books or files – 10 (6).

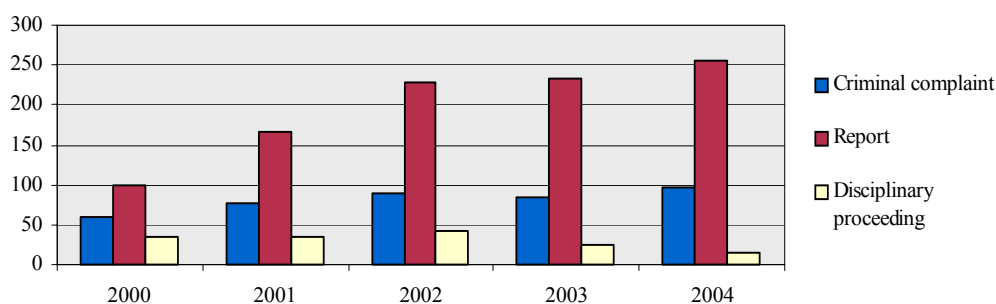
Of all 352 criminal offences, 282 were offences against human rights and freedoms and those done in official capacity. In addition to criminal offences allegedly committed by police officers, another two criminal offences were detected that were allegedly committed by other employees of the Police, namely one of endangerment of public security and one against inviolability of domicile.

Criminal offences allegedly committed by police officers, 2003 -2004

Criminal offences by chapters of the Penal Code	2003	2004
Criminal offences against the person	18	16
Criminal offences against human rights and freedoms	51	63
Criminal offence against honour and reputation	5	1
Criminal offences against sexual inviolability	7	4
Criminal offences against public health	1	-
Criminal offences against marriage, family and youth	2	5
Criminal offences against employment relationship and social security	1	-
Property criminal offences	17	27
Economic crime	2	2
Criminal offences against legal transactions	-	2
Criminal offences done in official duty	194	219
Criminal offences against the administration of justice	4	4
Criminal offence against public order and peace	7	7
Criminal offences against overall safety of people and property	4	-
Criminal offences against the safety of public transport	4	1
Other chapters	-	-
Total	317	352

In 2004, 96 (84) criminal complaints were filed against 100 (79) police officers, including two reports under paragraphs 6 and 9 of Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act. Police officers were most often charged for having committed offences of abuse of office and official powers – 20 (12), and offences against human dignity through abuse of office and official powers – 10 (15). For 390 (341) police officers, 256 (233) reports under paragraphs 7 or 10 of the Criminal Procedure Act were submitted to public prosecutor’s offices.

²⁸ These are criminal offences known as “noticed” that the police would start to deal with based on grounds for suspicion.

Criminal offences committed by police officers – by type of measure that resulted, 2000 - 2004

Another 24 (24) disciplinary proceedings were initiated due to infringements of duty and discipline in connection with criminal offences. Of these, 14 (9) had been completed, whilst others were outstanding as at the end of the year.

Criminal offences allegedly committed by police officers – by type of disciplinary measure that resulted, 2000 - 2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Caution	0	0	0	0	1
Reprimand	1	1	4	6	0
Fine	5	1	0	1	10
Conditional termination of employment	20	5	15	0	0
Termination of employment	3	6	4	1	2
Reduction in rank	0	0	0	1	1
Total	29	13	23	9	14

9 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Activities in this field were focused on ensuring undisturbed functioning of information and telecommunications systems and equipment, on providing existing and introducing new services, and on various other projects and tasks connected with the Slovenia's EU membership and its integration into the Schengen information system.

As regards information technology, the most important task was to provide application support to the work of the Police, as well as to carry out various other projects related to the Slovenia's EU membership and Schengen implementation plan. All projects were on schedule.

As regards telecommunications, the most important task was the accelerated implementation of modern digital radio systems in Krško, Ljubljana and Novo mesto police directorates, but also the modernisation and consolidation of the backbone network of information and telecommunications systems of the Police, and the introduction of modern technical equipment into the work of the Police (stationary radar systems, etc.)

As regards data protection, the most important task was the preparation of the regulatory framework, but also the upgrading of the firewall preventing unauthorised access to the information and telecommunications systems of the Police, and encryption of all data transferred within these systems.

Information technology

The most important projects connected with the Slovenia's EU membership and its integration into the Schengen information system were the following:

- **LAN infrastructure:** With the equipment obtained by the Police with funds allocated in the financial memorandum 2001, the third and last phase of the implementation of LAN infrastructure began; upon its completion, all local-level police units will use this technology.
- **Backup computer system of the Police:** A new central processing unit and a new disk subsystem were integrated in the information and telecommunications systems of the Police, and preparations began for the testing of Geographically Dispersed Parallel Sysplex at a disaster recovery site.
- **Eurodac:** The Police successfully adopted the Eurodac system for the comparison of fingerprints and started to use it upon the entry of Slovenia in EU.
- **Europol:** IT and telecommunications infrastructure of the "Sector for international police co-operation" of the Crime Directorate (General Police Directorate) was upgraded and connected with the Europol virtual private network, thus enabling the use of Europol information system.

In the field of application support, the following were the most important tasks carried out:

- **Email:** The General Police Directorate, as well as Koper, Krško, Novo mesto and Postojna police directorates successfully implemented email software.
- **Central server (host) development environment:** The existing development environment was successfully replaced with the VisualAge Generator, which is a quality application development and upgrading tool.
- **Applications:** Many existing applications were upgraded and new ones were developed to meet the operational needs of the Police. The majority of time was spent to adapt the information and telecommunications systems of the Police to the new General Offences Act and Road Transport Safety Act.
- **Projects of the Ministry of the Interior:** The Police was involved in projects under the responsibility of the IT Centre of the Administrative Interior Affairs Directorate (Ministry of the Interior). However, new interfaces will be required to enable police officers to access data managed by the said Centre and to guarantee at least the same level of service.

Telecommunications

The most important tasks in the field of **radio systems** were the following: implementation of the TETRA digital radio system in the area covered by the Krško police directorate, preparations for the implementation of the same system also in the areas covered by Ljubljana and Novo mesto police directorates, protection of information transferred, measurements of radio signals, and adaptation or construction of antenna towers on top of facilities located in mountains.

All tasks in the field of **inter-network connections** were carried out in accordance with requirements of Phare projects concerning the modernisation of IT and telecommunications infrastructure in the light of Slovenia's EU membership. Modernisation of communications within the information and telecommunications systems of the Police continued in order to

ensure their adequate support to police officers and applications to be implemented upon the integration into the Schengen system.

Technical solutions were also being prepared for the upgrading of the **fixed voice network** of the Police at national and local level, and voice communication systems at local level were modernised with the aim to synchronise separate voice networks to the police data network with voice over IP. For the needs of the Security and Protection Office, a voice system with voice on terminals was also implemented. For the upgrading of local voice systems, detailed specifications and time schedules were prepared, equipment was purchased and training organised. In the Ljubljana police directorate, the call centre for receiving 113 calls was modernised, whilst a pilot system with a centralised database was designed for all other police directorates.

The Police also ensured undisturbed functioning of **electronic devices**, installed new stationary and maritime radar systems, stationary receivers and helicopter camera systems, and also modernised their voice recording systems.

In the field of **technical protection and video services**, the majority of work was done to install and manage video surveillance for the Euro 2004 European Handball Championship, the Planica 2004 Ski Flying World Championship, and the two Alpine Ski World Cup races in Kranjska Gora and Maribor. The new Infranet alarm transfer system was integrated at the same time. Two international tenders were carried out successfully, thus enabling the purchase and installation of video surveillance and anti-burglary protection equipment financed by Phare 2002 and Phare 2003 respectively, and completion of tasks financed by Phare 2001 (video surveillance, automatic number plate recognition). Due to new legislative provisions on confidential data protection, EU policy and Nato standards, modernisation and replacement of the existing technical protection systems continued.

Data protection

The installation of firewall preventing unauthorised access to the information and telecommunications systems of the Police was completed. An intrusion detection system was also installed at the internet connection point. Software was upgraded both to increase security and to enable multi-user internet access.

A solution was also prepared for a secure access to the police database through a mobile computer terminal communicating within the public mobile telephone network. Further, IP encryption of a higher speed data transfer between the General Police Directorate and Krško police directorate provided by a public operator was introduced.

Draft "Rules on protection of police data" were also drawn up. More than 6,000 permits were issued giving access to confidential data of the Police, EU and Nato. A mechanism was also introduced for decrees issued pursuant to the "Rules regarding the recording of communications, emailed included". Together with the Office of the RS for Confidential Data Protection, the Police drew up a "Decree on classifying, transferring and protecting confidential data", which regulates anew – and in accordance with an EU decree and Nato directives – the classification and protection of secure areas.

10 PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

Based on the State Administration Act, Civil Servants Act and “Decree on internal organisation, post classification, posts and titles in public administration bodies and judicial authorities”, the “Act on internal organisation, post classification, posts and titles in the Police” was prepared that entered into force on 1 August 2004. “Instructions regarding the procedure for post re-classification within the Police” were also adopted.

When planning recruitment and transfers of police officers, and when preparing amendments to the said Act, the work carried out by a project unit tasked with the laying down of criteria for the establishment and organisation of police units was also considered.

Recruitment of 100 and 20 administrative employees in 2004 and 2005 respectively – proposed in the light of new responsibilities of the Police brought about by the amended Criminal Procedure Act and the new General Offences Act – was rejected by the Ministry of the Interior. Recruitment of 45 police inspectors – assistants to commanders (graduates) – and 28 administrators proposed in the light of the increased workload of the Police due to their new responsibility for dealing with misdemeanours was also rejected.

Two open competitions for the recruitment of candidate police officers were published. Upon successful completion of the selection process, the first and second group of candidate police officers concluded employment contracts for an indefinite period of time in May and December 2004 respectively.

Pursuant to the “Decision of the government of the RS on transfer of customs officers to the Police after the assumption by the Police of work at local crossing points”, two processes for the selection of 123 and 110 customs officers to be transferred took place in 2003 and in 2004 respectively. Eventually, 161 customs officers were transferred to the Police and, under an agreement with the Ministry of Defence, also 9 members of the Slovene Army.

By the specified date, 21 July 2004, the Police submitted to the interior minister 6 proposals for the amendment of provisions of the said Decree that referred to recruitment by and transfers within the Police. All amendments were adopted. Further, the previous job classification was reviewed to comply with the Civil Servants Act and the said Decree.

From the entry into force of the “Act on internal organisation, post classification, posts and titles in the Police” and by the end of 2004, another 3 proposals were sent to the interior minister for minor amendments of provisions that referred to the transfer of posts from other national bodies to the Police, to the new responsibility of the Police for dealing with misdemeanours, and recruitment by and transfers within the Police. All amendments were adopted.

Recruitment, HR trends and structure of employees

As at 31 December 2004, the Police had 10,431 (9,947)²⁹ **posts classified**, of which 7,088 (6,716) were uniformed police posts, 1,764 (1,702) were non-uniformed police posts, and 1,579 (1,529) were civilian posts.

Posts classified and occupied, as at 31 December 2004

²⁹ Posts classified on 31 December 2003.

		Uniformed police posts	Non- uniformed police posts	Civilian posts	Total	% of posts occupied
General Police Directorate	Classified	718	754	520	1,992	
	Occupied	584	659	492	1,735	87.1
Police directorates	Classified	6,370	1,010	1,059	8,439	
	Occupied	5,887	935	1,073	7,895	93.6
Total	Classified	7,088	1,764	1,579	10,431	
	Occupied	6,471	1,594	1,565	9,630	92.3

Altogether, 9,630 (9,074) posts or 92.3% (91.2%) of all posts classified were **occupied**. Uniformed police posts occupied were 6,471 (5,946) – 91.3% (88.5%), non-uniformed police posts occupied were 1,594 (1,580) – 90.4% (92.8%), and civilian posts occupied were 1,565 (1,548) – 99.1% (101.2%). Unoccupied were 617, 170 and 14 uniformed police, non-uniformed police and civilian posts respectively.

Posts classified and occupied – by required/actual education, as at 31 December 2004

Required education	Classified	Actual education					Total occupied
		Lower	Second- ary	Post- secondary	Univer- sity	PhD/MSc	
Secondary	7,411	264	6,483	63	95	1	6,906
Postsecondary	837	15	216	389	126	1	747
University	1,719	3	72	260	1,132	54	1,521
Other	464	430	25	0	1	0	456
Total	10,431	712	6,796	712	1,354	56	9,630

Altogether, 8,642 (8,040) employees or 89.7% (88.6%) had the required **education**. Of all posts requiring university education, 1,186 (1,013) or 78.0% (73.3%) were occupied by adequately educated employees, of all posts requiring postsecondary vocational education, 516 (584) or 69.1% (67.8%) were occupied by adequately employees, and of all posts requiring secondary education, 6,642 (6,067) or 96.2% (95.5%) were occupied by adequately educated employees.

Posts occupied – by gender and age, as at 31 December 2004

	Uniformed police posts	Non-uniformed police posts	Civilian posts	Total
Average age	33	38	36	35
Male	5,861	1,362	314	7,537
Female	610	232	1,251	2,093
Total	6,471	1,594	1,565	9,630

The Police employed 2,093 (1,890) females that represented 21.7% (20.8%) of all employees. Civilian posts had the highest percentage of females (59.8%), followed by uniformed police posts (29.1%) and non-uniformed police posts (11.1%).

In 2004, the Police considered 3,692 (4,375) **job applications**, based on which 804 (406) employment contracts were concluded.

Vacancies were usually filled through internal transfers; for this reason, they were advertised via email or intranet 27 (19) times, and only 11 (12) times in the media or via the

Employment Office. There were also 9 (5) open competitions, of which the most important were the ones for the recruitment of candidate police officers, and the one for the recruitment of inspectors to work in the economic crime field. There was also one internal competition for the recruitment of police officers for service with international peacekeeping mission and to perform protection duties at diplomatic missions.

Given that the government of the RS put an embargo on public administration employment other than employment of police officers, new staff was only employed to replace those who left or were temporarily absent.

Employment contracts concluded and terminated, 2004

Organisational unit		Uniformed police posts	Non-uniformed police posts	Civilian posts	Total
General Police	Terminated	17	19	32	68
Directorate	Concluded	28	13	38	79
Police	Terminated	116	29	27	172
directorates	Concluded	637	20	68	725
Total	Terminated	133	48	59	240
	Concluded	665	33	106	804

Of 665 (301) applicants **assigned to** uniformed police posts, 484 (293) were candidate police officers, 161 were customs officers, 9 were soldiers and 11 replaced those who left. Further, 33 (17) persons were assigned to non-uniformed police posts and 106 (88) were assigned to civilian posts, of which 63 (60) concluded fixed-term employment contracts and 43 (28) concluded employment contracts for an indefinite period of time.

Altogether, 240 (253) **employment contracts were terminated**, of which 133 (127) had been concluded with uniformed police officers, 48 (48) with non-uniformed police officers, and 59 (78) with civilian staff.

Turnover rate³⁰ in 2004 was 2.4% (2.7%) (down 0.3 percentage points). Civilian staff had the highest turnover rate (3.6%), whilst non-uniformed and uniformed police staff had a turnover rate of 3.0% and 2.0% respectively.

Based on staffing requirement, as well as on the projected numbers of police officers to be recruited and trained to satisfy Schengen standards, the Police published two open competitions for the recruitment of **candidate police officers**. A working group comprising representatives of the General Police Directorate and other police directorates was set up and tasked with the selection process.

Altogether, 856 applications (537 from males and 319 from females) were received in response to the first competition published in March 2004. Based on these, 710 applicants meeting all formal conditions of employment in the Police were shortlisted for the selection process, which consisted of a pre-selection test, physical fitness test, psychological examination, medical examination, security check and interview. There were 112 applicants who withdrew their applications or failed to appear at one or more tests or examinations, 16 failed the pre-selection test, 233 failed the physical fitness test, 77 did not pass the

³⁰ Number of employment terminations calculated as a percentage of the total number of employees at the beginning of a year increased by the number of newly employed by the year-end.

psychological examination, 81 did not pass the medical examination, 86 were not security cleared, and another 86 were unsuccessful at the interview stage.

Upon completion of the selection process, 112 persons (81 males and 31 females) were employed in May 2004 and assigned to Koper, Kranj, Krško, Ljubljana, Novo mesto and Postojna police directorates (9, 2, 20, 63, 12 and 6 respectively).

In response to the second competition published in June 2004, 1,085 applications (714 from males and 371 from females) were received. The said working group noticed that among all applicants, there was a larger number of unsuccessful applicants from the previous competition. They therefore decided that those who did not pass the medical examination test or were not security cleared then would not be shortlisted for the second selection process, given that so little time had passed between the two competitions. For this reason, only 983 applicants meeting all formal conditions of employment in the Police were shortlisted for the selection process. Of these, 306 withdrew their applications or failed to appear at one or more tests or examinations. Another 203 failed the physical fitness test but 103 took it again based on a relevant decision by the Director General of the Police. A second chance was offered also to 35 applicants who submitted their applications late, of which 23 took it. Eventually, 22 applicants failed the pre-selection test, 175 failed the physical fitness test, 120 did not pass the psychological examination, 45 did not pass the medical examination, 75 were not security cleared and 174 were unsuccessful at the interview stage.

Upon completion of the selection process, 183 persons (134 males and 49 females) were employed in December 2004 and assigned to Koper (28), Krško (38), Ljubljana (50), Novo mesto (34) and Postojna (30) police directorates, but also (3) to the specialised border surveillance unit of the Uniformed Police Directorate (General Police Directorate).

Contracts for work and material were concluded for the most urgent works that had to be done in order to avoid disruptions to the operations. Altogether, 136 (116) such contracts were concluded for the maintenance of facilities and cleaning, to replace temporarily absent employees or partake in the police health commission, for the provision of health care services to aliens in the Aliens' Centre, for the provision of certain services required by the fitness centre and holiday facilities of the Police, and to perform administrative duties.

Further, 444 (459) **work-for-hire contracts** were concluded, both with employees of the Police and with external providers of services such as translators, lecturers, conductors and musicians (for the Police Orchestra), artists (for various cultural events), and other experts (for the training of criminal police officers, preparation of reports, etc.)

In 2004, 580 (696) employees of the Police had a **study funding contract**, of which 49 were studying at postgraduate level, 358 at university or other undergraduate level, 142 at postsecondary level, and 31 at secondary level. In 2004, 179 new study funding contracts were concluded for study at postgraduate level (18), university or other undergraduate level (60), postsecondary level (90) or secondary level (11). In accordance with the decisions adopted by his board at a session held on 10 November 2004, Director General of the Police signed another 191 study funding contracts that were submitted to employees for signature.

In the academic year 2004/2005, 197 (128) employees enrolled in the Police Academy on the first-year course, of which only 79 (37) received a positive opinion recommending acceptance from their unit. Due to limited places available, the Police concluded study funding contracts with only 54 (33) of them, again based on the said opinions but also staffing requirements of the Police. Another 32 such contracts were concluded with employees enrolled on the second-year course.

Altogether, 143 applications for enrolment on the first-year course were refused, plus 75 applications for funding – for various reasons, from the applicants' years of service to their performance and disciplinary action taken against them, etc. In accordance with the decisions adopted by his board at the said session, Director General of the Police refused another 147 applications for funding by the year-end.

In 2004, 357 (217) study funding contracts expired, of which 29 were concluded for study at postgraduate level, 254 for study at university or other undergraduate level, 53 for study at postsecondary level, and 21 for study at secondary level. Of all employees who had concluded a study funding contract, 139 (148) completed their study: 13 (0) at postgraduate level, 74 (112) at university or other undergraduate level, 39 (33) at postsecondary level, and 13 (3) at secondary level.

Pursuant to a decision adopted by the board of Director General of the Police that **education and training contracts** must be concluded with employees for education or training exceeding one month or two average net salaries in Slovenia, 21 such contracts were concluded in 2004 (2 for the bar exam, and 9 and 10 for seminars and courses in Slovenia and abroad respectively).

Altogether, 50 (49) **scholarship contracts** commencing on 1 October 2004 were concluded with students, of which 46 (42) have been receiving a scholarship since then. By the year-end, 11 (8) students completed their study, of which 10 at university, other undergraduate or postsecondary level, and 1 at secondary level. Altogether, 8 (6) concluded an employment contract with the Police. Based on a competition for 15 (16) scholarships, which was run together with the government of the RS, scholarship contracts for the academic year 2004/2005 were concluded with 8 (8) students at university or other undergraduate level.

Employees' rights

There were 1,241 (1,351) cases submitted for decision to the HR service, of which 215 (362) were **appeals against decisions** and 1,026 (989) **requests for the protection of employees rights**.³¹ The employees of Maribor and Koper police directorates accounted for the largest number of such appeals and requests (265 and 223 respectively).

The majority of requests for the protection of employees rights concerned the allowance paid to employees required to wear civilian clothes in the course of their service duties; and the difference between the a. allowance payable to employees who incur extra expenses on food whilst travelling on duty and b. personal incidental expenditure allowance actually paid to employees during periods of detached duty in the Security and Protection Office. These were

³¹ After the Civil Servants Act entered into force, data on such appeals and requirements have been kept separately. Requirements for the protection of employees' rights shall be decided by heads of organisational units, whilst appeals against decisions shall be decided by the board of appeal attached to the government of the RS.

also the two main reasons for the increase in requests for the protection of employees' rights. In 413 cases, a settlement agreement was reached, whilst 241 requests were not granted

The board of appeal attached to the government of the RS received 215 appeals from employees affected by various decisions (those reached by disciplinary bodies at first instance excluded), namely those concerning administrative (8) and labour (208) matters. Of all appeals, 131 were rejected.

As of 31 December 2004, the Police was party to 326 (307) **disputes relating to labour and social security matters**, in which they were represented by the State Attorney's Office.³² In 2004, 133 (45) actions were brought against the Police before labour and social security courts, and also before the Administrative Court. Of all open disputes, 230 (193) were being decided by courts at first instance, 91 (71) by higher courts, and 5 (20) by the Supreme Court as the extraordinary legal remedy. Altogether, 82 (102) final decisions were reached, of which 43 (31) by courts at first instance, 27 (63) by courts at second instance, and 12 (8) by the Supreme Court. In 8 (33) cases the plaintiff's claim was successful, in 4 (1) cases it was unsuccessful, whilst in the remaining 70 (68) cases the court decided in favour of the Police (rejected or dismissed the action, suspended the procedure, etc.)

Disciplinary proceedings and measures

In 2004, 156 (153) disciplinary proceedings were initiated, Ljubljana and Maribor police directorates accounting for the largest number of them – 53 (51) and 28 (12) respectively. In 122 cases – 78.2% (73.2%) of all cases – the appropriate disciplinary bodies reached a final decision. Disciplinary bodies at first instance completed also 41 pending cases initiated in 2003.

Disciplinary proceedings at first instance – by police directorates, 2004

Police directorate	Initiated	Completed	Pending
Celje	7	7	0
Koper	12	7	5
Kranj	9	9	0
Krško	11	6	5
Ljubljana	53	44	9
Maribor	28	19	9
Murska Sobota	8	6	2
Nova Gorica	8	7	1
Novo mesto	5	5	0
Postojna	5	4	1
Slovenj Gradec	3	1	2
General Police Directorate	7	7	0
Total	156	122	34

Disciplinary proceedings had the following (86) outcomes: 36 bigger fines and 9 smaller fines, 21 reprimands, 15 cautions and 5 terminations of employment. Another 47 disciplinary proceedings were suspended: 15 for lack of evidence, 12 because the employee's conduct would not justify a disciplinary measure, 11 and 6 because they had lapsed at first and second instance respectively, and 3 because it would not be reasonable or practicable to conduct the proceedings.

³² Information is provided only on disputes notified to the Police by the State Attorney's Office.

Another 40 cases were completed by the board of appeal attached to the government of the RS, a second instance disciplinary body under the Civil Servants Act. In 18 cases, the board rejected the appeal, in 9 cases they changed the first instance decision, in 8 cases they annulled the first instance decision, in 4 cases they reversed the proceedings, and in 1 case they dismissed the appeal.

Health care, and safety and health at work

In 2004, 3,621 (3,066) preventive medical examinations were performed, of which 896 (945) were pre-employment medical examinations and 2,725 (2,121) were periodical medical examinations of employees. Altogether, 2,482 (2,432) were performed by the centre for occupational medicine of the Ministry of the Interior and Police, of which 896 (945) were medical examinations of prospective employees, candidates for scholarship and police officers (for purpose of selection or to ensure the suitability to work abroad), and 1,586 (1,487) were periodical and other medical examinations of employees. External regional surgeries or centres for occupational medicine performed 1,139 (634) periodical medical examinations of employees working with ionising radiation, at height and in cafeterias, as well as of police officers to serve with international peacekeeping mission. Each employee examined was issued with a medical certificate including an assessment of her or his fitness to work, and analyses of health of various groups of employees were also performed.

The health commission of the Police met 7 (7) times to discuss the fitness to work of 42 (46) police officers. Most often, they had mental health problems or psychiatric disturbances, alcohol dependence syndrome, had been injured, had problems in the extremities, internal or neurological diseases or malign tumours.

Health care employees of the Police and in part also external MDs (working under work-for-hire contracts) provided emergency medical care during battle shooting exercises, competitions and field training of (candidate) police officers. MDs provided emergency medical care 26 times (243 hours), whilst medical technicians and nurses provided such care 79 times (773 hours). Frequency and duration of such involvement of medical staff increased compared to previous years.

In accordance with the “Annual plan for the vaccination of employees of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police who face serious risk of infection with contagious diseases in the performance of duties”, as well as with the epidemiological situation amongst aliens and Nato requirements concerning police officers serving with international peacekeeping mission, 1,352 (2,752) persons were vaccinated against tick-borne meningoencephalitis, 410 (2,534) against hepatitis B (7 of them received post-exposure treatment), 45 (45) against hepatitis A, and 18 (15) against diphtheria and tetanus, whilst 45 (30) police officers to serve with international peacekeeping mission were vaccinated against diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, typhoid and rabies, some of them also against meningococcal meningitis, influenza, yellow fever and tick-borne meningoencephalitis (some were vaccinated against all of the above diseases, and some only against some of them).

Psychological examinations were undertaken as part of a. pre-employment medical examinations: there were 1,304 (1,017) such examinations of prospective employees, police officers to serve with international peacekeeping mission, Customs Administration employees, Ministry of Defence employees and Slovene Security and Intelligence Agency employees; and b. periodical medical examinations: there were 86 (99) such examinations of

employees working at height, police officers returning home from international peacekeeping mission and drivers; there were also 51 (42) other, mainly control psychological medical examinations.

There were 91 (110) employees involved in psychological treatment, most of them following a proposal of the Police, but increasingly more also on their own initiative. Altogether, there were some 280 such sessions. In the majority of cases, a psychotherapeutic approach was involved that requires regular visits to a clinical psychologist.

In accordance with the collective agreement for the non-market sector, employees of the Police or their families were provided with assistance 383 (406) times in 2004, whilst in 3 cases, those entitled received backdated payments from December 1999 to December 2003 (late payment interest included). Most often, such assistance was provided in the case of illness continuing uninterrupted for three months.

Employees of the Police were also trained in the field of safety and health at work and fire safety (274), and in the use of emergency escape breathing devices (63) –training organised together with the Ministry of Defence. Working and ancillary premises of seven police units and two border police stations were inspected (the last two together with a labour inspector). Microclimate measurements were taken in lecture rooms of the Academy of Administration, and illuminance measurements were taken in the premises of 12 border crossing points of the Nova Gorica police directorate. Further, an expert opinion was also prepared required for the permission to use detention rooms at three police stations.

Personal dosimetry was provided to police officers working with ionising radiation on a monthly basis, and measurements of dose from X-ray machines in the workplace were carried out at Brnik, Sečovelje and Maribor airports. Periodically, personal dosimetry was provided also to all police officers serving with international peacekeeping mission. In accordance with the new Protection against Ionising Radiation and Special Safety Measures in the Use of Nuclear Power Act, as well as implementing regulations in this field, and based on an assessment of risks to employees working with ionising radiation, the relevant service of the Police obtained in June 2004 a permit to use sources of ionising radiation, i.e., all X-ray machines in the Police and Ministry of the Interior.

11 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Police Academy offered the following programmes: a higher education programme for senior police officers, a secondary education programme for candidate police officers, a secondary full time education programme for police officers, an exam preparation course in police powers for customs officers, which were all run in accordance with relevant annual plans and pursuant to the calendar for the academic year 2003/2004. The Police Academy also run further training of employees of the Police, again in accordance with the 2004 catalogue.

A survey run in 2004 to test the adequacy of the higher educational programme curriculum showed that it provided the graduates with the knowledge and skills required. Adequacy of operational training of candidate police officers, which was run for the first time in 2003, was also tested by means of an average ranking and interviews with the police station

commanders; it was established that it provided graduates with the knowledge and skills required.

The training required because of the new General Offences Act, which was run in the second half of the year, made police field operations extremely difficult (a total of 120,000 hours absent from work). Police officers to conduct or decide the rapid misdemeanour procedure (mainly assistant commanders but also police station commanders and police directorate and General Police Directorate inspectors) were trained and tested by the Academy of Administration attached to the Ministry of the Interior. The majority of them were also trained to teach their colleagues at police stations empowered to deal with misdemeanours. Employees at other police units were also acquainted with the changes brought about by the new General Offences Act. The new Road Transport Safety Act also required that some 600 police officers at various levels be trained accordingly within a very short time.

In 2004, the number of language courses run in-house increased, which resulted in significant cost saving. The Police were also increasingly involved in various forms of international training.

Education

Police Academy, Police College (post-secondary vocational education): In the academic year 2003/2004, 32 out of 33 third-generation students, one year ago promoted to the second year of the higher education programme, completed their study. Only one failed to do so (i.e., did not complete the required thesis). In the same academic year, 32 out of 33 fourth-generation students were promoted to the second year; and 57 fifth-generation students were admitted to the first-year course, three of them pursuant to an agreement on co-operation in the field of education with the Slovene Army.

Police Academy, Police Officers School (secondary education level, adult learning): In the academic year 2003/2004, 260 (88.4%) out of 294 fifth-generation candidate police officers completed their study. In the same academic year, 170 out of 195 sixth-generation candidate police officers were promoted to the second part of the programme, together with one fifth-generation candidate police officer; one person later interrupted his study. At the same time, 170 seventh-generation candidate police officers were admitted to the first part of the programme, of which 49 were employees of the Customs Administration, 9 were employees of the Slovene Army, and the remaining 112 were candidate police officers. The phase that would usually be spent by candidate police officers performing operational duties in various police units was not run in the academic year 2003/2004. Towards year-end, three persons interrupted their study.

Secondary Police School (secondary education level, full time education): This programme was run only until the autumn 2004 in order to enable those students who had not yet completed their study to take the autumn-term final exam (vocational school-leaving examination). This programme was terminated in 2002 when the last, thirty-second-generation students completed their study. Eventually, two last students completed their study in 2004, one passing the winter- and the other the autumn-term final exam.

Further training

In 2004, 167 (164) further training programmes were run, of which 118 (118) were listed in the 2004 catalogue, otherwise offering 178 (159) further training programmes, as well as 49 (46) additional programmes. Altogether, there were 1,241 (764) courses, given that certain programmes were run more than once. Persons involved in these programmes were 25,089 (15,853), of which 24,686 (15,758) were employees of the Police, whilst 124 (62) and 279 (33) were external participants from Slovenia and abroad respectively. The lecturers involved were 1,867 (1,041), of which 1,647 (815) were employees of the Police, whilst 148 (149) and 72 (77) were external lecturers from Slovenia and abroad respectively.

Based on 168 (166) decisions issued, the following were run:

- 50 programmes covering general police tasks (545 courses),
- 32 programmes covering the field of crime (117 courses),
- 20 programmes covering dog handling (227 courses),
- 14 international training programmes (23 courses),
- 12 programmes covering special police tasks (23 courses),
- 9 language training programmes (26 courses),
- 8 computer and IT training programmes (193 courses),
- 6 programmes designed for the special unit (30 courses),
- 5 programmes covering the field of safety and health at work (30 courses),
- 5 programmes covering the field of protection (8 courses),
- 4 programmes covering the field of social and interpersonal skills (27 courses),
- 1 programme designed for the operations and communications centres (6 courses), and
- 1 programme covering complaints against police officers, internal investigations and assistance to police officers (1 course).

The Police also run programmes for external participants, both domestic and foreign. Two such programmes were motorcycling training, attended by 2 motorcyclists of the military police, and car and commercial vehicle driving training, attended by 16 employees of the Ministry of Defence. Five criminal investigation courses were attended also by 30 external participants from various domestic institutions. The first summer riding test was attended also by 8 foreign police motorcyclists (6 from Italy and 2 from Austria), whilst the training of the special unit for work in summer conditions was attended also by 8 German police officers.

There were also 309 (258) employees of the Police who attended 138 (146) courses run by various external institutions. Additionally, 44 (73) employees of the Police attended 30 (73) language courses run by external providers. And another 134 employees of the Police were involved in 4 collective training courses offered by external institutions.

There were also 48 (119) employees of the Police who attended 32 (85) courses abroad.

12 FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL-MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

Budget execution

With the 2004 state budget, SIT 62,557,540,000 was allocated to the Police, of which SIT 60,323,721,000 was budgetary funds and SIT 2,233,819,000 was earmarked funds.

The Police prepared their internal 2004 budget in January of the same year. The following factors affected the most the execution and revision of this budget:

- a decision adopted by the government of the RS on 29 January 2004, deducting the funds allocated to the Police by SIT 13.4 million to allocate them to the government PR and Media Office for celebrations of the entry of Slovenia in EU, at the same time tasking the Police with the installation of signage (various signs, poles and flags) to denote EU membership;
- a decision adopted by the government of the RS on 5 February 2004, moving SIT 380 million from the “Schengen – facilities and equipment” item to the Joint Services of the Government for the construction of 6 facilities on the Croatian border;
- an agreement on reimbursement of expenses for the positioning of flag poles at border crossing points on external EU borders, under which the Police received (on 20 October 2004) SIT 11.3 million from the Joint Services of the Government;
- a decision adopted by the government of the RS on 9 October 2004, allocating SIT 446.2 million to the Police for the salaries of their employees transferred from the Customs Administration (received on 5 October 2004);
- funds in the amount of SIT 10.3 million received by the Police on 6 October 2004 from the Customs Administration for the operational costs relating to the border crossing points where customs control had been dropped after the entry of Slovenia in EU, since then used by the Police;
- movement of SIT 4.5 million between the “salaries” item of the Ministry of the Interior to the “salaries” item of the Police.

Eventually, after the changes to the original budget and movements between items of the changed budget, the revised 2004 budget of the Police as at 31 December 2004 totalled SIT 64,262,084,744, of which SIT 60,391,236,611 were budgetary funds and SIT 3,870,848,133 were earmarked funds.

The actual expenditure totalled SIT 63,080,315,839 or 95.2% of the revised budget; 95.5% was covered by budgetary funds and 4.6% by earmarked funds. “Salaries” accounted for the largest share of expenditures, followed by “costs of material” and “capital investment”. Namely, “salaries” accounted for 75.1% (78.2%), “costs of material” for 15.4% (15.0%), and “capital investment” for 4.9% (5.6%) of expenditures. Compared to the previous year, the expenditure on “salaries” and “costs of material” increased by 7.9% and 15.3% respectively, whilst the expenditure on “capital investment” decreased by 1.75%.

Budget of the Police, 2004 (in thousands of SIT)

	Original budget	Changed budget	Revised budget	Actual expenditure	% of total expenditure	% of revised budget
Budgetary funds	60,323,721	60,386,753	60,391,237	60,212,188	95.5	99.7
Salaries	46,232,865	47,296,667	47,370,198	47,367,563	75.1	100.0
Costs of material	10,165,126	9,878,205	9,855,465	9,717,731	15.4	98.6
Capital investment	3,925,730	3,211,881	3,165,573	3,126,894	5.0	98.8
Earmarked funds	2,233,819	3,020,120	3,870,848	2,868,128	4.6	74.1
Grants	705,377	526,084	1,114,229	1,081,802	1.7	97.1
Own activities	226,870	500,315	632,908	534,783	0.9	84.5
Compensations for damages	7,186	0	0	0	0	0
Rentals	50,000	490,538	620,528	181,410	0.3	29.2
Own revenues	1,244,384	1,503,181	1,503,181	1,070,133	1.7	71.2
Schengen border	2	2	2	0	0	0
Total	62,557,540	63,406,873	64,262,085	63,080,316	100	98.2

Budget of the Police, 2003 and 2004 (in thousands of SIT)

	2003			2004		
	Revised budget	Actual expenditure	% of total expenditure	Revised budget	Actual expenditure	% of total expenditure
Budgetary funds	55,490,625	55,450,595	99.9	60,391,237	60,212,188	99.7
Salaries	43,878,668	43,878,668	100.0	47,370,198	47,367,563	99.9
Costs of material	8,462,220	8,426,316	99.6	9,855,465	9,717,731	98.6
Capital investment	3,149,737	3,145,611	99.9	3,165,573	3,126,894	98.8
Earmarked funds	1,006,340	644,011	64.0	3,870,848	2,868,128	74.1
Grants	41,278	34,016	82.4	1,114,229	1,081,802	97.1
Own activities	666,105	579,758	87.0	632,908	534,783	84.5
Compensations for damages	31,292	3,181	10.2	0	0	0
Rentals	267,665	27,056	10.1	620,528	181,410	29.2
Own revenues	0	0	0	1,503,181	1,070,133	71.2
Schengen border	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	56,496,965	56,094,606	99.3	64,262,085	63,080,316	98.2

Major deviations in the execution of the 2004 budget included the “salaries”, “costs of material” and “capital investment” items. In 2004, extra funds in the amount of SIT 1,373,333,000 were required to pay salaries. For this purpose, SIT 691,160,000 were obtained by moving funds between budgetary items (mainly from the “capital investment”, “major maintenance” and “costs of material” items), whilst the remaining SIT 446,173,000 were obtained from the Customs Administration. Compared to the original 2004 budget, the revised budget items “costs of material” and “capital investment” were lower by SIT 309,661,000 and SIT 760,157,000 respectively.

Assets and equipment

Assets, equipment and related services were purchased in accordance with the legislation governing the area of public finance and public procurement procedures. Goods and services were purchased and capital investment carried out based on contracts concluded and purchase orders issued, as well as within the internal 2004 budget and the 2004 purchase and construction plans.

As regards the **fleet of vehicles**, the situation was critical, given that the number of vehicles disposed of continued to exceed the number of vehicles purchased for several years now. In

2004, a tender for the lease of 100 white-and-blue vehicles was carried out. The contract was awarded to the Summit Motors company of Ljubljana that offered the Ford Focus model. The agreed period of time was 3 years and the agreed mileage 150,000 kilometres. Under a previous contract with the Avtotehna Vis company, the Police should have returned 50 white-and-blue vehicles, but instead extended the lease contract for a period of 3 months or until the delivery of vehicles under the new contract.

In accordance with the delivery schedule, 13 white-and-blue passenger cars, 43 passenger cars with special features, 4 commercial vehicles and 2 off-road vehicles were delivered by the year-end. As at 31 December 2004, the Police had 2,154 vehicles in their fleet, of which 285 were leased. The situation is most critical as regards motorcycles (average age 8.2 years, useful life 8 years), passenger blue-and-white vehicles (average age 5.4 years, useful life 5 years) and off-road vehicles (average age 10.3 years, useful life 10 years). The problem lies in the fact that maintenance costs grow with the age of the fleet.

Maintenance of **facilities and offices** occupied by the Police was carried out in accordance with the funds available. These, however, sufficed only for the urgent works, such as roof maintenance, HVAC, protection of premises (both mechanical and technical), and gradual renovation of detention, interview and identification rooms. For this reason, some renovations are now carried out in phases and last several years. Other urgent maintenance works were carried out within some facilities, e.g., painting, repairs of floor coverings, minor roof works, repairs of fixtures, and repairs of office furniture. Maintenance of UPS and HVAC units within some facilities was also carried out. Both regular and major maintenance works were carried out in the facilities of the General Police Directorate and all other police directorates.

New constructions, renovations and adaptations:

- Facility of the Aliens' Centre in Veliki Otok pri Postojni: The third phase of renovation, i.e., the conversion of the former laundry room into inmates' rooms, was completed. A contract for the fourth phase, which includes landscaping, was awarded following an international tender, and works have already begun.
- Gotenica: A new petrol station was constructed and the boiler room was renovated.
- Murska Sobota police station and traffic police station: Construction and internal construction and finishes continued. A project aimed at designing office FFE was carried out, whilst the related tender shall be published at the beginning of 2005.
- Ljubljana-Moste police station: This building, its construction began in April 2004, shall be put into use in June 2005. FFE designs are being reviewed and the related tender shall be published in February 2005.
- Construction of a new facility of the General Police Directorate: A commission selected the bidder for the construction and phased payment of this facility, but the relevant decision has to be signed yet.
- General Police Directorate in Ljubljana, Jožeta Jame 8: Upon adaptation of this facility, the Security and Protection Office of the General Police Directorate moved into it. Landscaping and service works facilities, currently in the design phase, shall be completed and constructed respectively by the end of 2005.

Development projects under the Schengen implementation plan, aimed at enabling proper border surveillance, include 7 new constructions and 18 adaptations of the existing facilities or facilities yet to be purchased.

Based on an agreement from March 2004, the Joint Services of the Government will construct 6 police stations for the Police in Brežice, Gorišnica, Metlika, Piran, Podlehnik and Ormož. For this purpose, a tender for the engineering was carried out for all 6 projects; client requirements, outline proposals and schematic designs were prepared for the Brežice, Metlika and Ormož police stations, client requirements and outline proposals were prepared for the Gorišnica and Podlehnik police stations, whilst only a construction site survey was performed for the Piran police station.

Based on a decision of the government of the RS, the Police took over certain facilities from the Ministry of Defence, to be used by the Cerknica, Črnomelj, Ilirska Bistrica and Ljutomer police stations, whilst the Krško police station was allocated a piece of land in Leskovec pri Krškem.

Other construction projects under way: client requirements and outline proposals were prepared for the facilities of the Cerknica, Črnomelj, Ilirska Bistrica, Kočevje, Lendava and Ljutomer police stations; whilst a schematic design required obtaining a construction permit, as well as a tender-to-invitation, were prepared for the facilities of the Ljutomer police station. Land was also purchased to construct new facilities for the Ormož and Rogaška Slatina police stations.

Altogether, 474 candidate police officers of the last three generations and 112 customs officers who finished their study at the Police Academy were provided with **personal and other equipment**. A tender for the supply of personal and other equipment throughout 2004 and 2005 was also published. However, it failed and will be repeated. After several failed tenders, the Police finally succeeded in selecting the supplier of shoes and jumpers, as well as a provider to put stripes on uniforms.

In accordance with the funds available, the Police purchased the following **protective equipment**: a bullet-proof briefcase, 5 bullet-proof shields, 109 helmets, 145 jackets, 100 shields, 105 pairs of gloves, 25 bullet-proof shirts, 75 leg protectors, 14 bullet-proof vests, 50 pocket sets for bullet-proof jackets, 5 body armours and 5 protective equipment sets. Again in accordance with the funds available, the Police purchased the following **arms and weaponry**: 550 Beretta M92 FS pistols, 20 Sig Sauer P226 pistols, 5 Glock 17T FX pistols, 15 flashlights for HK MPs, 1 Blaser sniper rifle, 5 H&K G36 rifles, 300 handcuffs (fixed), 3 handcuffs, 500 batons and 93 telescopic batons. The Police also purchased **ammunition and gas sprays**, namely: 1,068,200 various cartridges, 300 bullets for cartridges, 1,040 grenades, 50 bombs for mortars, 1000 gas sprays with a bag, and 300 pins for training hand grenades.

Apartments and holiday facilities

In accordance with their valid Housing Rules, the Ministry of the Interior allocated 27 apartments in 2004, of which 25 to the employees of the Police. In this same year, a division of apartments between the Ministry of the Interior and the Police was carried out in accordance with the "Decision of the Government of the RS concerning the transfer of apartments to its Housing Commission". Thus, 16 handovers of apartments followed. And the Police prepared their own Housing Rules.

In 2004, no apartments were purchased, but a proposal was prepared to sell 13 occupied apartments, 7 unoccupied apartments, the co-ownership rights in communal areas in 2 multi-occupied buildings, 22 garages or parking spaces, and the furniture of one apartment. A

proposal was also prepared to purchase 6 two-room apartments. In the light of the demand for singles rooms on the future Schengen border from the part of the Celje, Krško, Novo mesto and Murska Sobota police directorates, 5 apartments were re-classified as singles rooms. At the same time, due to the demand for offices expressed by the same police directorates, 6 unoccupied singles rooms were re-classified as offices.

The demand for holiday facilities of the Police increased in 2004. Altogether, there were 20,695 (15,879) overnight stays in these facilities, of which 13,716 (10,095) in Debeli rtič, 1,735 (1,807) in Bohinj and 1,352 (1,216) in Terme Čatež. Under an exchange programme that the Police developed together with the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior, the employees of both institutions stayed at holiday facilities of one another – 100 Hungarians made 577 overnight stays in Slovenia and 57 Slovenes made 368 overnight stays in Hungary.

13 NORMATIVE ACTIVITIES

The Police were involved in the drafting of the following **acts**:

- Road Transport Safety Act (adopted)
- Act Amending the Firearms Act (adopted)
- Act Amending the Criminal Procedure Act (adopted)
- Act amending the Penal Code (adopted)
- Road Transport Contracts Act (adopted)
- Act Ratifying the “Convention on the fight against corruption involving officials of the European Communities or officials of the Member States”, drawn up on the basis of Article K.3 (2) C of the Treaty on European Union (under examination)
- Act Ratifying the League of Nations “Convention on the prevention and suppression of money laundering” (under examination)
- Act Amending the Public Gatherings Act (under examination)
- Act Amending the Aliens Act (in preparation)
- Protection of Witnesses Act (in preparation)
- Act Amending the Manufacture and Trafficking of Illicit Drugs Act (in preparation)
- Public Order and Peace Act Protection (in preparation)
- Act Amending the Transport of Dangerous Goods Act (in preparation)

Further, the Police drafted or were involved in the drafting of the following **implementing regulations**:

- Decree on the type of education, training and exams required to conduct or decide the misdemeanour procedure (adopted)
- Decree on inspection of roadworthiness of motor vehicles and trailers for use on the road (adopted)
- Decree on internal organisation, post classification, posts and titles in public administration bodies and judicial authorities (adopted)
- Decree amending the Decree on internal organisation, post classification, posts and titles in public administration bodies and judicial authorities (adopted)
- Decree on co-operation between public prosecutor’s offices and the Police in detecting and prosecuting offenders (adopted)

- Decree on annual motor vehicle and trailer road-user charge (adopted)
- Decree on implementation of protective measures on ships in ports (adopted)
- Decree on designation of the Brezovica pri Gradinu border crossing point for local border traffic (adopted)
- Decree on designation of the Drenovec border crossing point for local border traffic (adopted)
- Decree on designation of the Nova vas ob Sotli border crossing point for local border traffic (adopted)
- Decree on designation of the Novi Kot border crossing point for local border traffic (adopted)
- Decree on designation of the Novokračine border crossing point for local border traffic (adopted)
- Decree on designation of the Rakitovec border crossing point for local border traffic (adopted)
- Order restricting road traffic in the Republic of Slovenia (adopted)
- Order on opening hours and scope of the Kobilje, Martinje, Pince and Prosenjakovci-Partosfalva border crossing points (adopted)
- Order on the scope of the Britof, Čampore, Gorjansko, Klariči, Livek, Nova Gorica I, Osp, Repentabor, Solkan, Šempeter and Vipovže border crossing points (adopted)
- Housing rules of the Police (adopted)
- Rules on internal control (adopted)
- Rules on police record keeping (adopted)
- Rules on powers of private security officers (adopted)
- Rules on visits to the scene of accidents occurred on ski slopes (adopted)
- Rules on masses and dimensions of motor vehicles in road traffic (adopted)
- Rules on motor vehicle conformity checks (adopted)
- Rules amending the Rules on devices and equipment of motor vehicles in road traffic (adopted)
- Rules on speed limitation devices for certain categories of motor vehicles (adopted)
- Rules on public powers of private security agencies (adopted)
- Rules on implementation of the State border Control Act (adopted)
- Rules on signage denoting border crossing points and their areas (adopted)
- Rules on the use and maintenance of company vehicles of the Ministry of the Interior/Police (adopted)
- Rules on conditions applying to the motor vehicles and their drivers transporting groups of children (adopted)
- Rules prohibiting persons approaching specified persons, places or areas (adopted)
- Rules on qualifications required for persons handling explosive (adopted)
- Technical specifications TSV-148 regarding masses and dimensions of certain categories of motor vehicles and trailers in road traffic (adopted)
- Rules on classification as fireworks of products contained in lists I and II of the Directive 2004/57/EC (under examination)
- Rules on declaration of nuclear substances and facilities, radiation facilities with a source of important radiation activity and scope of mandatory physical protection (still being considered),
- Rules on conditions applying to workers physically protecting nuclear substances and nuclear or radiation facilities and/or with access to nuclear substances, and on other physical protection-related conditions (under examination)

- Rules on police data protection (under examination)
- Rules on classification and typing of technical assets and equipment (under examination)
- Order on powers of security officers of the Slovene Intelligence and Security Agency and the manner of exercising them (in preparation)
- Rules on the process of recognition of signs or symptoms of presence of drugs, psychoactive medicines or other psychoactive substances in the body (in preparation)
- Rules on police powers (in preparation)
- Rules on implementation of the Firearms Act (in preparation)
- Rules on technical requirements applying to fireworks (in preparation)
- Rules on recording devices allowing the monitoring of driver performance and motor vehicle movement (in preparation)
- Rules on public road planning and designing (in preparation)
- Rules on refusal of entry, conditions for the issuing of visas at border crossing points and for humanitarian reasons, and the manner for cancelling visas (in preparation)
- Decision on the publication of amendments to Annexes A and B to the European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (in preparation)
- Memorandum between the Jordan International Police Training Centre and General Police Directorate on the involvement of the Slovene Police in a mission in Jordan (in preparation)

The Police also prepared 53 **internal acts** (various instructions and guidelines). Of these, 50 were adopted in 2004, whilst the other 3 were in preparation towards year-end.

14 INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The international co-operation of the Police was based on the international co-operation strategy laying down the following priorities: participation in the working bodies of the Council of the European Union and European Commission; conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements on police co-operation; co-operation in international security initiatives and in other areas (international expert groups, international peacekeeping mission; and education and training).

EU membership

Before the entry of Slovenia in EU, the representatives of the Police as observers assumed a more active role in the working bodies of the Council of the European Union and European Commission, as well as in other bodies. Full EU membership of Slovenia further deepened their involvement in EU processes, which has now become a regular form of their work.

By May 2004, the Police carried out all activities under the Europol expansion project, which was implemented centrally through a project group in Haag and nationally through project groups of acceding states, its objective being full Europol membership of acceding states. Upon ratification of the Convention on Europol and relevant protocols, Slovenia became full Europol member in September 2004.

Bilateral police co-operation

In 2004, agreements or implementing protocols were concluded or negotiated concerning the following:

- the return of persons – with Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Czech Republic, Croatia, Moldova, Poland and Switzerland
- organised crime – with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, China, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Great Britain
- police co-operation – with France, Croatia, Austria and Hungary
- (simplified) border control procedure – with Austria and Hungary
- peacekeeping mission – with Jordan

In September 2004, an agreement between the government of the Italian Republic and the federal government of the Republic of Austria and the government of the Republic of Slovenia on co-operation in the police centre Vrata - Megvarje was signed. Preparations in terms of technical and human resources were also in hand with the aim of bringing this centre into operation.

There were also several meetings with the neighbouring countries organised at national and regional level, which related in particular to the prevention of illegal migration, as well as to prevention, detection and investigation of cross-border crime, but also to joint actions aimed at improving road traffic safety.

Further, the Police worked together with the liaison officers accredited in Slovenia and nearby countries, responsible for the co-operation with the Slovene Police.

Multilateral co-operation

As a member of several international security organisations, the Police participated also in many of their initiatives involving many foreign partners. Such participation involved participation at meetings, in the preparation of joint strategies and in the operational planning.

In the field of crime investigation, the Police practised multilateral co-operation within the following organisations:

- Interpol – participation at their meetings scheduled in their annual work plan
- Interpol – preparation of an application allowing the transfer of information on stolen/lost/missed Slovene identity cards to the Interpol's ASF databases
- Interpol – participation in their project Bridge aimed at preventing illegal migration connected with trafficking in human beings (working group for the fight against trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation)
- Interpol's European Committee
- Europol – participation at their meetings scheduled in their annual work plan, and ad hoc working groups
- Europol's Management Board
- working groups of heads of Europol's national units
- Europol's project committees for its information systems (EIS) and information technology system (IT)

- SIS-Tech and SIS-SIRENE working groups and SIT II committee (Schengen information system)
- forum of heads of national SIRENE bureaus
- European Crime Prevention Network
- Phare programme under a contract on combating frauds against EU financial interests in co-operation with OLAF and AFCOS
- Phare programme aimed at reducing the supply of illicit drugs
- SECI centre in Bucharest for combating cross-border crime
- SECI's operational activities in the field of illicit drugs, international terrorism and motor vehicle theft
- Central European Initiative
- Adriatic-Ionic Initiative
- Stability Pact
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDOC) in Vienna
- UNDOC's project aimed at improving analytical capacities of SE European countries
- South-East working group (prevention of trafficking in illicit drugs)
- regional conference of heads of police drug investigation units
- Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
- Police Working Group on Terrorism (PWGT)
- CODEXTER (Council of Europe Working Group Experts on Terrorism)
- judicial and interior affairs Council of Europe working bodies responsible for judicial and police co-operation (Committee Article 36, Police Co-operation Working Group and its sub-groups, Horizontal Working Party on Drugs, Working Group on Terrorism, Multi-Disciplinary Group on Organised Crime)

In the field of forensic investigation, the Police practised multilateral co-operation within the following organisations:

- European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI)
- ENFSI Board
- ENFSI expert working groups: DNA WG, European Document Experts WG, Drugs WG, European Fibres Group, European Fingerprints WG, Fire and Explosion Investigation WG and European Paint&Glass WG
- ENFSI standing committee "The European Academy for Forensic Science"
- European Counterfeiting Expert Group (ECEG)
- European Central Bank (ECB)
- Coin Counterfeiting Expert Group (CCEG)
- National Central Expert Group (NACEG)
- National Analysis Centre and Coin Analysis Centre (NAC/CNAC) and European Image Archiving System (FADO)
- AFIS Printrak Motorola – automated fingerprint identification system

In the field of general police tasks, the Police practised multilateral co-operation within the following organisations:

- Explosive and Pyrotechnic Substances Committee in Brussels
- European Traffic Police Network (TISPOL)
- European Operations Mermaid, European Operation Bus and European Operational AD (all TISPOL)
- working group for the restructure of the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)
- transport and energy Council of Europe working bodies responsible for road safety, road accidents and carriage of dangerous goods
- judicial and interior affairs Council of Europe working bodies responsible for border affairs and aliens (Strategic Committee on Immigration, Frontiers and Asylum, Schengen Evaluation Working Group, External Borders Working Group, False Documents Working Group, Migration Working Group, CIREFI and Ad Hoc “Friends of the Presidency” Group)
- Schengen evaluation in Great Britain, Austria and Italy
- Land Borders Centre
- Land Borders Centre – its joint operation in Slovenia, Austria and Hungary
- Centre for Border Guard Training (“Plan for the management of the external borders of the Member States of the European Union)
- Air Borders Centre
- Maritime Borders Centre
- CARDS Programme – further assistance (together with the German border police) to the Croatian Ministry of the Interior in the strengthening/upgrading of the capacities of their border police
- EUPM in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNMIK CIVPOL in Kosovo, PROXIMA in Macedonia and the training centre in Jordan for Iraqi Police recruits
- Interstate border Police Conference (working groups on cross-border traffic control, and on visa regimes and entry conditions)
- Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)

In the field of education and training, the Police practised multilateral co-operation within the following organisations:

- European Police Academy (CEPOL)
- Central European Police Academy (SEPA)
- International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)
- FBI National Academy (FBI NAA)
- George C. Marshall European Centre for Security Study

Top-level meetings

Director General of the Police visited the Hague-based Europol and Eurojust, participated at a meeting of police force directors within the Forum of Salzburg, and hosted the general director of the Hungarian Police. He also attended all regular and extraordinary meetings of the Police Chiefs’ Task Force (PCTF).

Director General of the Police also participated at bilateral meetings between interior ministers held in Slovenia. He also received representatives of foreign police forces and

international police organisations, as well as certain diplomatic and consular representatives and representatives of various international organisations and associations.

Other fields of international co-operation

Training in the form of seminars, courses, conferences, etc. within various international organisations and bilateral and multi-lateral initiatives represented a very important part of international police co-operation. The employees of the Police also visited several other police forces to learn about their organisational, staffing, legal and other solutions that could be used by the Slovene Police. And conversely, other police forces visited the Slovene Police with similar objectives.

15 CO-OPERATION WITH DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS

Co-operation with other national bodies

The Police participated in an interministerial working group for the prevention of domestic violence, and another tasked with the preparation of an action plan for the fight against trafficking in people in the period 2004 - 2005. They also worked together with the Ministry of Justice and Supreme Court in the field of extradition of persons and implementation of the European arrest warrant; in this connection, the Police submitted their proposals regarding the extradition of criminals as an additional penalty, their transportation to prisons, and their detention in young offenders institutions. Further, the Police signed an interministerial agreement on co-operation in the case of hostage taking, building occupying and similar cases that can occur in prisons, and organised a relevant exercise. Together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, they also assisted the inspection of an USA working group under the Visa Waiver programme.

In the field of illicit drugs, the Police participated in two interministerial commissions, presided by the National Drug Information Centre, in the drug commission attached to the government, and in the joint commission of the Police and Customs Administration for the prevention of trafficking in illicit drugs. Together with the Ministry of Health, they prepared the national programme for the fight against alcohol, etc.

The Police also participated in the commission for the control of exports of goods suitable for military and civilian use, in the working group tasked with the implementation of guidelines on light weapons attached to the government, in the interministerial working group tasked with the implementation of restricting and other measures against terrorism, and in the interministerial working group for transnational threats attached to the Secretariat of the National Security Council. Together with the Slovene army they worked in the aviation working group.

Further, the Police worked together with the Ministry of Justice with regard to found property handling; with the Nuclear Safety Administration with regard to control over the modernisation of the Krško nuclear plant's technical protection system and selection of radiation detection devices; with the General Customs Directorate with regard to prevention of smuggling of mass destruction weapons and use of radiation detection devices; with the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Nuclear Safety Administration

and Customs Administration with regard to mass destruction weapons training; and with the Slovene Intelligence and Security Office, Ministry of Defence, Nuclear Safety Administration and Agency for Radwaste Management with regard to amendments of risk assessments for nuclear facilities.

In the field of border security, the Police were involved, together with the Joint Services of the Government and Government Office for European Affairs, in the preparations for the construction of border crossing points on the border with Croatia (Dobovec, Dragonja, Gruškovje, Meje, Petišovci, Podgorje, Središče ob Dravi and Starod, and some local crossing points). They also prepared a draft agreement on categorisation of border crossing points on the border with Croatia.

The Police also worked together with the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs with regard on prevention of undeclared work and misuse of work permits; with the Interior Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior, Senate of the RS for Misdemeanours and Ministry of Health with regard to the issuance of visas for medical treatment; with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with regard to misuse of documents and visas; with the Roads Directorate of the RS with regard to replacement of traffic counters at border crossing points and a new method of counting traffic; and with the Statistical Office of the RS with regard to the recording of passenger and vehicle traffic at border crossing points.

In the field of deployment of police officers in peacekeeping missions, the Police worked together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; but also with the Slovene Intelligence and Security Agency and Slovene Army in connection with their training.

In accordance with the "Agreement on co-operation and co-ordination of activities between the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of the Interior", tonfa training for instructors was organised within the practical procedure and self-defence training. In accordance with an agreement on co-operation in the field of service dog training, the Police co-operated with the Slovene Army and Customs Administration.

In the field of protection of specified persons and premises, the Police worked closely with all government services directly or indirectly involved in such protection, as well as with several inspectorates.

In the field of information technology and telecommunications, the Police worked with the Statistical Office (submission of statistical data, working groups); Tax Authority (collection of fines); Ministry of Justice (manufacture of identity cards, use of radio systems); Government Centre for Informatics (working groups); Ministry of Science and Technology (adoption of various telecommunication standards); Ministry of Defence and Slovene Intelligence and Security Agency (determination of radio frequency usage, common telecommunication facilities in mountainous areas); Ministry of Information Society (an interministerial group tasked with the preparation of the development strategy for digital radio systems pertaining to national bodies).

Co-operation with non-governmental organisations

The General Police Directorate entered into an agreement on co-operation with the Ključ association concerning the treatment of and assistance to victims of trafficking in human

beings. In the field of domestic violence prevention, the Police also co-ordinated the activities connected with the “Ženska svetovalnica” women advisory service.

As regards accommodation of aliens who illegally entered Slovenia, the Police continued their co-operation with the following non-governmental humanitarian organisations: Slovene Philanthropy, Jesuit Refugee Service, Mozaik (an association for children), an association of volunteers, students of the Faculty of Social Work, Caritas and Red Cross.

In May 2004, the Police carried out a joint monitoring project with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) regarding police procedures involving aliens who illegally entered Slovenia. The project covered all police stations on the border with Croatia.

In relation to the participation of police officers in peacekeeping missions, the Police also co-operated with the Ombudsman and Red Cross.

Co-operation with other institutions

The Police worked together with the Krško nuclear plant and Jožef Stefan Institute on the amendments to risk assessments for nuclear facilities; with the Krško nuclear plant on the new regime applying to police officers entering their facilities; and with the Slovene Institute for Standardisation on standardisation of explosives.

In the field of road safety, the Police co-operated with the Maribor Faculty of Civil Engineering (its Traffic Institute), Institute of Public Health, Institute of Occupational Safety, Institute of Forensic Medicine and Meteorology Office; and in the field of border security, they co-operated with various engineering companies involved in the preparation of construction documentation for border crossing points and police stations on the border with Croatia. The Police were also involved in several projects of the Slovene Tourism Organisation. The most important amongst these were the “Moja dežela, lepa in gostoljubna” and “Za odprtost, urejenost in gostoljubje na mejnih prehodih” projects. The Police also assisted Radio Koper and Radio Maribor stations in a competition for the most tidy border crossing point.

The Police also carried out together with the Social Sciences Faculty (their Chair of Defence Study) a survey amongst police officers to be deployed with peacekeeping missions, and with the Maribor Faculty of Criminal Justice (their psychologist) a programme aimed at their reintegration.

In the field of information technology and telecommunications, the Police co-operated with the Slovene Insurance Association (submission of records on traffic accidents); with the Health Protection Institute of the RS (exchange of records on traffic accidents); with the eCommerce Centre of the Maribor Faculty of Organisational Sciences; and with RTV Slovenija (national TV), Elektro Ljubljana (public electricity distribution company) and Telecommunications, Broadcasting and Post Agency (regulation of telecommunications, co-ordination of radio frequencies).

To ensure efficient protection of specified persons, premises and districts, the Police also co-operated with various health-care organisations and other public authorities. Co-operation with the Slovene Post was in particular good.

16 PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Police used to inform the public of all security events, usually via the media. Particular attention was paid to prevention and therefore numerous recommendations for users of security services were prepared. To inform the public about their work, the Police also published articles in various magazines, had doors open days, organised talks with citizens, etc. The Police communicated with the public through various forms, from press conferences and press releases to preventive materials, talks, interviews and round tables; they also sought direct communications with the public through conversation, email, etc. The Police were also involved in the "Open telephone line" campaign, organised by the Ministry of the Interior. The operations and communications centres daily tuned into national, regional and local radio stations to provide information on security conditions and events.

All communications with the media and individuals who addressed their questions to the PR service of the Police were correct and professional. Those via the Internet or email increased significantly. Daily reports on security events prepared by public relations officers of all police stations were also submitted to the media in an electronic format.

In 2004, the Police held 340 (308) regular and extraordinary press conferences, briefings and photo sessions covering various police-related topics, wrote 3,713 (2,771) reports, notices and daily overviews, submitted 4,655 (4,134) written and oral answers to questions by journalists, answered 2,704 (1,844) requests and questions by individuals, wrote 139 (53) denials of articles published by various media, co-authored 607 (241) thematic and other articles for publication in electronic media, etc.

The number of messages sent by residents and non-residents to policija@policija.si increased. As a rule, the Police succeeded in providing an answer within the target two days. Numerous foreign journalists and media showed interest in the Slovene Police due to the entry of Slovenia in EU. They were most interested in border problems and readiness of the Slovene Police for the implementation of Schengen standards, whilst Croatian media were most interested in the incidents in the Piran Bay and at the Dragonja border crossing point. The Police also used to invite foreign journalists for field visits.

The Police also took care of media coverage of certain preventive and promotional activities organised by themselves or various associations of their employees (the most tidy and hospitable police station competition, Police Games, Students' Arena, a motor vehicle driving competition, the 30th anniversary of mounted police, Good Practice Cases, a quiz on drugs, etc. Individuals could also get acquainted with the work of the Police at the headquarters of the General Police Directorate at Štefanova 2, as well as in a more unusual manner, namely by visiting the exhibition of works created by the employees of the Police. Towards year-end, the Police also issued wall and pocket calendars and prepared a presentation in English under the SYCP (Slovenia your co-operation partner) project.

The General Police Directorate also collected on a daily basis domestic newspaper clippings, as well as recordings of electronic media coverage. On average, they archived 55 newspaper articles and 10 electronic recordings per day, and also prepared several special overviews of media coverage.

The internal public was informed of activities performed by the Police through the “Varnost” (Security) magazine that was published twice in 2004, whilst the Ljubljana police directorate informed their internal public through the quarterly “Novice” (News) magazine. The internal public used to be informed also via the Internet, intranet and email. The Police also renovated their web site in 2004 to comply with statutory requirements. They also helped define the contents of the “Obramba” (Defence) magazine. Their contributions to the Europol magazine also increased after Slovenia became a full member of Europol.

In 2004, the Police also received 4 requests to access public information, of which they granted 3 and rejected 1. The rejected applicant filed a complaint with the Commissioner for Access to Public Information, who had not decided by the year-end.

17 CULTURE AND SPORTS

Police Orchestra

The Police Orchestra gave several concerts and performed during protocol events, both in Slovenia and abroad. They played also under the baton of visiting conductors from Austria, the Netherlands and Slovenia (4). They also played with 10 (8) visiting soloists. The orchestra gave 3 concerts in the Ljubljana Union Hall (in 2003, they gave 3 concerts in the Slovene Philharmonic Hall): one on the occasion of the Police Day and two for Christmas. Further, they gave 1 (3) concert in the Cankarjev dom. Other concerts given by the Police Orchestra were: 3 (3) for the elementary school children within the “Glasbena mladina ljubljanska” project, 29 (24) in various towns around Slovenia, and 1 (2) abroad (in Vienna). In addition, they performed at 81 (73) celebrations and cultural events, and at 29 (16) receptions to honour foreign statesmen. On more than one occasion, they played the national anthem on the commencement of international football matches, and they also played at 60 (64) funerals of retired and active employees of the Police, as well as at 2 (4) commemorations. They also recorded two concerts for the Radio Slovenija and Radio Ognjišče stations.

International, national and other sports competitions

The Police participated in the European Police Championship in Practical Shooting in Germany, European Police Cross Country Competition in Poland, the 7th Biathlon of Service Dog Handlers in Germany, and the European Cycling Championship in Austria. They were placed well in all competitions.

Further, the 3rd Police Games were held in Tacen and Gotenica, attracting 885 competitors. Other sports events organised in 2004 were: the 33rd traditional cross country skiing competition of the Slovene Army and the Police (Pokljuka), the 4th police giant slalom championship (Pohorje), the national championship of service dog handlers, the 4th police basketball championship (Velenje), and the Bohinj expedition (Pohod razuma, volje in moči za Brajnikov memorial).

Top athletes employed with the Police participated in the following preventive and promotional activities: “Road safety is not coincidental” (Ižakovci); the national cross country championship of elementary and secondary schools (Šmartno pri Litiji); the “Youth without drugs” (Mladost brez drog) event in Nova Gorica, the meeting of four police directorates

(Maribor, Murska Sobota, Varaždin and Čakovec); the “Te mikka” music festival (both in Murska Sobota); and the “Safe journey to school and back” campaign in Ljubljana.

18 SPECIALISED POLICE UNITS

Special unit

The special unit was involved, together with other police units, in 44 (27) operational actions and 9 (5) urgent interventions. They were involved in arrests of persons suspected of murder or manufacture and trafficking of illicit drugs, but also in the protection of specified persons, in the finding of traces of criminal offences committed in caves, in the inspection of vessels, in the protection of transports of money and confiscated drugs, in the protection of persons parties to criminal procedures (together with the Prison Administration of the RS), etc.

The bomb disposal unit³³ was involved in:

- 2 (4) deactivations of explosive devices,
- 12 (20) examinations of suspicious objects,
- 10 (24) visits to the site of explosion,
- 30 (23) provisions of expert opinions,
- 311 (309) bomb examinations and protections,
- 40 (112) handovers of explosive devices for storage and destruction.

They also dealt with 24 anonymous threats that explosive devices would be used.

In their operations, the special unit members used coercive instruments 15 (4) times against 34 (5) persons, namely physical force and restraints. Later, it was confirmed that the coercive instruments were used in accordance with the law and that nobody was hurt.

Members of the special unit spent most time training at home and abroad, which is necessary for their professional performance and maintenance of their psycho-physical condition; often, they themselves trained other (candidate) police officers. With two first places and three second places they were also successful as a team in various sports competitions at national level.

Air unit

The Police air unit had 1,638 hours and 10 minutes (1,443 hours and 55 minutes) of flying. In addition to flights for humanitarian purposes (210 hours and 15 minutes), the unit participated in road traffic control and regulation (378 hours), in border (territory) surveillance (445 hours and 5 minutes), and in searches for offenders and other persons (12 hours and 25 minutes). Flights were provided also for external clients at market price (77 hours and 45 minutes).

Another 285 hours and 45 minutes (132 hours and 10 minutes) of flying were spent for training and overflights. The new A-109E helicopter was also used by the air unit, after the pilots were re-trained, the majority of them abroad.

³³ In the second half of 2004, the Bomb Disposal Centre was attached to the Special Unit and became its organisational unit.

Call-up unit

In 2004, the call-up unit was involved in the protection of sports and other high-risk events. The unit was called up 263 (238) times. Altogether, 7,343 (6,803) police officers were called up, of which 6,307 (5,655) or 85.9% (83.1%) turned up. They did 54,969 (47,399) normal working hours and 5,663 (9,746) overtime hours. They were on standby at work – 843 (2,435) hours and at home – 10,706 (7,974) hours.

The mountain unit performed visits to the sites of accidents on ski slopes, searched for missing persons, assisted in the maintenance of public order, protected participants in events held in mountains, and performed other preventive activities in the tourist season. The unit was called up to participate in 60 (59) actions, whereby 63 (206) police officers were involved. They did 176 (942) normal working hours and 4 (204) overtime hours.

Peacekeeping mission unit

Police officers participated in the following international peacekeeping missions:

- of the OSCE in Macedonia,
- of the UN in Kosovo (UNMIK),
- of the European Union (EUPM in Bosnia and Herzegovina, EUPOL-PROXIMA in Macedonia),
- of the Office of the High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina (OHR),
- in Afghanistan (ICITAP programme for the training of Afghani police officers) and Jordan (JIPTS programme for the training of Iraqi police officers).

Slovene police officers involved in peacekeeping missions as at year-end, 2003 and 2004

	2003	2004
EUPM – Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	4
EUPOL-PROXIMA – Macedonia	3	5
UNMISET – East Timor	2	
OSCE – Kosovo	5	
UNMIK – Kosovo	13	14
OSCE – Macedonia	4	2
OHR – Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1
ICITAP – Afghanistan	1	1
JIPTS – Jordan		5
Total	33	32

The costs incurred by police officers deployed with peacekeeping mission were covered with funds allocated for the regular activities of the Police.

Other specialised units

Unit specialised in traffic control: In 2004, this unit performed inspections of roadworthiness of motor vehicles, in particular goods vehicles and buses; controls of driving schools; controls of dangerous goods transports and abnormal loads; as well as speed controls with the Provida 2000 system, Traffipatrol laser speed cameras and AD9T speed cameras. They were also deciding whether road traffic offences had been committed or not; controlled the weight of loads carried on motor vehicles and trailers; participated in all road safety activities (Slovenija, pripni se [Slovenia, fasten your seat belt], Cestni križ, Veriga, Morska

deklica [Mermaid], Promil, etc.); helped regulate and slow down the traffic; escorted abnormal loads; and monitored the Franja cycling marathon and the Giro d'Italia international cycling race. They also performed stricter controls of dangerous goods transport; performed preventive checks on passengers, luggage and vehicles to detect suspicious objects; and assisted customs authorities in carrying out customs and other controls. They also controlled adapted vehicles to reduce the number of non-declared competitions with such vehicles.

Unit specialised in border control: This unit was tasked with detecting and arresting all aliens who illegally entered Slovenia and their guides; with detecting transports of illicit drugs and weapons; and with detecting of counterfeit documents, stolen vehicles, etc. The unit applied 740 (592) measures and arrested 364 (379) persons who illegally entered Slovenia and 87 (54) guides or drivers who assisted them in this.

At the end of 2004, there were 88 (90) **handlers of police dogs** for general purposes, 9 (8) handlers of specialist drug search dogs, and 3 (3) handlers of specialist explosive search dogs, whilst there were 8 (7) handlers who had two police dogs each. Altogether, there were 116 (115) police dogs, of which 90 (90) were general purpose dogs, 17 (16) were specialist drug search dogs and 9 (9) were specialist explosive search dogs. General purpose police dogs were most often used when observing and patrolling urban areas, when maintaining and restoring public order, when protecting the border, when protecting public events, when providing assistance and when searching for persons. They were used 25 (36) times as a coercive instrument.

At the end of 2004, the Police had 20 (21) police horses, of which 15 (16) belonged to the Ljubljana mounted police station, which had 18 (18) **mounted police officers**, and 5 (5) belonged to the Maribor police station with police dog handlers and mounted police officers – these were 6 (6). Mounted police officers were mainly involved in the surveillance and protection of public events in urban areas and in the protection of demonstrations.