

**Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law  
College of Police and Security Studies  
Slovenian Association of Criminal Law and Criminology**

**CRIME PREVENTION – THEORY, PRACTICE AND  
DILEMMAS**

**A BOOK OF CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS OF THE SECOND  
SLOVENE CRIMINOLOGICAL CONFERENCE**

**Edited by  
Gorazd Meško  
Mitja Muršič**

Ljubljana, September 26-27, 2003

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**Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, College of Police and Security Studies, Affiliated Member of the University of Ljubljana and Slovenian Society of Criminal Law and Criminology organised II. national criminological conference entitled Crime Prevention – Theory, Practice and Dilemmas in September 26-27, 2003. The Conference took place at the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana.**

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## **PLENARY LECTURES I.**

## **Crime prevention – development and dilemmas**

**Alenka Šelih**

The report deals with developments of crime prevention in Europe in the last 25 - 30 years and with the changes that have occurred in this area during this time. Developments in France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands are taken as illustrations of these changes. Social prevention as known in the 60s and 70s and its critique are taken as the starting point to discuss the new developments. In this context, situational prevention is being discussed. It is explained as measures directed at specific forms of crime, which involve the management and manipulation of the immediate environment of crime. These measures increase the effort needed to commit offences and the risk of being caught whilst offending; they also reduce rewards of offending. Social prevention as it had developed after the 70s and 80s is the second category discussed in the paper. It is understood as a structural approach that tackles the broader causal social conditions of crime. The third part of the paper deals with the evolving of these types of prevention into community safety as an answer of present developed market societies to the challenge of crime in an uncertain, globalizing, risk prone world. Finally, the paper deals with the question of alternative ways for dealing with crime problems.

## **Contemporary conceptions of crime prevention**

**Gorazd Meško**

Prevailing contemporary strategies of crime prevention, in the most general sense, can be divided into law enforcement (policing, activities of attorney offices, courts and penal institutions), developmental, community and situational crime prevention. Problems related to conceptual problems of crime prevention are weakness of criminological theory in determining factors of crime and criminality, elimination and reduction of risk factors, measurement of effects of crime prevention, quality of implementation of crime prevention activities, and evaluation of crime prevention programmes. It is, due to the huge number of various criminal offences and variety of perpetrators, impossible to rely on a grand theory of crime prevention. Mainstream crime prevention is, due to the complexity of crime, mainly limited only to property and violent crimes which represent the majority of reported crimes in official (police) statistics. Definitions of crime prevention are becoming more and more general and recently we have faced trends towards »repressive prevention« or security/safety orientation which does not put the rule of law, human rights and individual's dignity in first place.

## **Various faces of crime prevention**

**Zoran Kanduč**

Needless to say, there is – and can be – no single conception of crime prevention. On the contrary, there are a lot of ideas of how to prevent phenomena that are perceived as dangerous or harmful. In other words, there are many suggestions regarding the protection of society and its members from various forms of harms, of reduction of harms and of repression. Perhaps the most influential modern paradigm of crime prevention consists of social prevention (e.g. eliminating crime-producing poverty and unemployment, providing education and social security etc.), rehabilitation (i.e. individualized treatment of known/sanctioned offenders, post-penal help etc.) and deterrence effectuated by a humane, just and effective criminal justice system. In the “post-modern” – and, it should be stressed, extremely criminogenic – market society (characterized by huge inequalities of wealth and income, poverty, disintegration and fragmentation, debilitated authoritarian state, decomposition of crime control, crisis of criminal law in action and growing power of organized crime), situational prevention and prevention based on incapacitation of offenders are becoming more and more important. Yet, their preventive effects on crime remain quite doubtful and questionable. What is more, these two forms of crime & risk prevention are orientated almost exclusively towards conventional property crime. So, the crucial question is as follows: how to fight effectively against crimes of the powerful and, especially, structural economic violence, e.g. heteronymous work, poverty, ecological damage, social inequalities, unemployment, anomie etc.?

## **CRIME ANALYSIS**

## **Analysis of crime victims for the purpose of crime prevention**

**Bogomil Brvar**

The complexity and the complication of crime prevention are corroborated, among other things, by a number of criminological theories. The influences of individual causes for the creation of the critical mass which actuates the criminal act have almost never been exactly measured. Statistical analysis of crime causes is one of the very important method in research of crime prevention.

This paper contains statistical analysis of crime victims for reported crimes to the police in the 2000-2003. The victims are very important targets in the research of crime prevention. The crime object is at the same time the object which must be protected. More and more knowledge of crime victims is necessary for the planning of crime prevention.

The Slovene police has reported nearly 143.100 crime victims – 87.800 men and 55.300 women. Most of them appeared in evidence more than once - on average 1,5 times for each victim

## **Fear of crime in Slovenia**

**Igor Areh, Gorazd Meško**

In an effort to explain fear of crime two models were used; a sociopsychological and a sociodemographical model. The sociopsychological model is based on the presumption that fear of crime depends on four factors; personal estimation of the possibility of becoming a victim of a crime, personal estimation of threats coming from the social environment, self-confidence and the fourth factor is the personal estimation of the level of risk of a crime taking place. The sociodemographical model explains the appearance of fear of crime by gender, age, education, socioeconomic status. In the research we have 1760 participants from all of the state of Slovenia. The results show resemblances to findings in the EU. One third of inhabitants indicated the presence of fear of crime. They were mostly woman and the most frightening circumstances appear to be in the late evening hours, in the presence of unknown persons. The study reveals factors which induce fear of crime and enables us to make some conclusions about crime prevention policy.

## **National crime victim survey 2001**

**Peter Umek**

The author presents main findings from the third ICVS sweep conducted in Slovenia in 2000. He describes all items in the same manner as previously presented by Zoran Pavlović who had conducted previous sweeps of the ICVS in Slovenia.

## **Robberies in Business and Financial Institutions in The Republic of Croatia and Measures for their Prevention**

**Aleksandar Budanovac, Zvonimir Dujmović, Ljiljana Mikšaj-Todorović**

The paper shows the structure of crime robberies in Croatia. It is especially focused on the structure of robberies in business and financial institutions.

The paper presents results of researches carried out in year 2000 on a sample of 345 robberies. It suggests some minimal security standards in business and financial institutions as well. It also analyzes the desired financial institution staff behaviour before, during and after robbery has occurred. The desired behaviour is also described

## **THEORY OF CRIME PREVENTION**

## **Some conceptual problems with new forms of crime prevention**

**Nina Peršak**

Apart from the most basic questions of the general theory of crime prevention, i.e. what exactly prevention is and what it is really preventing, there are today certain new trends in crime prevention that are harmful to its image of the warm, safe, good-hearted, cosy way of dealing with crime, which is so different from the post-delictum repressive sanctioning process. Already tainted with the too technical, actuarial approach, crime prevention is nowadays acquiring certain new negative dimensions that seriously undermine the old saying »prevention is better than cure«. The omnipresent rise in surveillance drastically infringes on basic human rights and liberties of each individual, which, however, goes rather unquestioned by the public – after all it's »for our own safety«. The concept of deterrence has changed as well and it might to some extent explain the above. Instead of passing laws, aimed at long term deterrence of future criminals, with the purpose of reducing crime, the present day deterrence strategy is to address the general public in order to incite their perception and feeling of endangeredness, thereby deterring the public from questioning the state's actions, which will, in turn, enable the swift passage of the laws that will consequently give more powers to the government and legalise their future infringements of our liberties. An additional problem, which adds to the blurring of the problematic of these new trends, is the »responsibilisation strategy« of the state (Garland) that places the burden of preventing crime onto the shoulders of other, non-statutory entities and the private sector. Whose job is it anyway? What is the state's rationale for this and how can we deal with its negative side effects?

## **Prevention of inter-personal violence: the emotional perspective**

**Mitja Muršič**

Violence – one could say if one tried to objectify it – is rarely heard; may that be for the noise or deadly silence that usually accompanies it. Violence as such, as an object, does not exist, of course, which is why it is more reasonable – when discussing the issue of prevention – to talk of the “violent” subjects (societies, institutions, systems and, only then, the individual). Violence, after being torn out of context and explained by pathologising of the individual by “preventers”, often remains unheard, not listened to. It is either “shouted at” and, without much success, persistently (and even violently) persecuted away from the “non-violent” social structures and other people or simply ignored in the common belief that it is possible to refrain from communication with it. The problem, however, often begins with the “simple” task of identification. We are often unable to identify violence (for it is such an every-day, normal, routine phenomenon), especially not there, where is mostly concentrated – at home, at work, at the shopping-mall. This every-day violence is breathing down our neck, while the “preventers” are being (pre)occupied with the study of a violent individual. The article, instead of dramatising and demonising violence and the violent, tries to understand violent behaviour and favours sensibility in decoding the messages it carries. The article also problematises certain social concepts of inter-personal violence and its emotional dimensions that are, in our view, important for

understanding and prevention of violent behaviour. The main focus is placed on how the society directs and limits our understanding of violence and the emotional components thereof.

## **Contribution of feminism to migration studies**

**Špela Razpotnik**

The majority of research on the migration involved mostly the men's view and omitted woman's experience as the economic migration was the duty of man as the guardian of the family - the one that have to go in the world and make money for the rest of the family. Men were also those with whom criminology was concerned and who were seen as the actors and endangering factor in immigrant society. Women were unseen in public and represented as those who only follow men and want to escape from the patriarchal society. Early feminism influenced explanations of the society at that time but only to a certain degree. It succeeded in crossing the borders of gender but mainly in the domain of the western world, amongst middle class white people. But different cultures are informed with different messages and different experiences of what it means to be a man or a woman. Different cultural environments are also informed with different meanings of equality, freedom and emancipation. For example in the same way that the early feminist movement overlooked the view of women who were neither white nor middle class so the anti-xenophobic and anti-rasistic movements overlooked the view of women who were migrants or part of that minority. In this way two emancipatory movements overlooked one another and so the view of women from migrant ethnic minorities has been ignored twice over. This fact opens a need for a review of this field. This iniquity is being restored in last few decades by opening analysis of society made through women's eyes. The contribution of feminism to an analysis of the society means also a contribution of the woman's view to the understanding of the world and of the migrant situation. This article is a contribution of this type.

## **Prevention of criminality in the family**

**Hana Korać**

The family represents the most important force in social education and life directing of a young person. The family is irreplaceable as the most important instrument of social control. As such it is at the same time manifestly a strong force in crime prevention.

But sadly, because of their perceived low status and the mentality in parts of our society, women and children are often victims of attacks within the family which endanger their lives, their physical and bodily integrity, their health, their sexual and their personal growth and development, if they are children.

Our style of life, and social isolation are contributing to the hiding of «dark number» of such crime cases, and at the same time it makes their prevention more difficult. The increase of crime in families obliges all of us to get involved in preventive work.

Transition areas and migration of people, are bringing their own problems, low socio-economic status of the family, low educational levels, appearances of social pathology within families, social difficulties, low standards of living and housing, and other factors, are contributing to the appearance of crime in families, so the preventive work should be directed towards dealing with these.

## **The dark future of criminal policy**

**Dragan Petrovec**

The ideology of punishment and the practice of punishment are both subject to fast changes in accordance with the vision and interests of the world's leading countries. Inadmissible weapons are practiced, be it in a real combat or at court. Dilemma of torture within the police investigation is solved by using the principle of last resort. The prison population of United States exceeds the total population of Slovenia. American experts claim that in Europe no democracy exists since European countries deny the will of people demanding the death penalty. The crime policy is being slowly but steadily shaped by principles such as »Three strikes and you are out«. Fundamental rights and liberties are leaving the stage and being substituted by state interests. The fact that the state disintegrates with the fall of human rights is forgotten. Mass media follow the very same direction. If not censored in case of war or sponsored to tell what the state administration wants to say, they plead for more strict punishment or criticize the justice system for having lost the nerve to impose capital punishment more frequently.

Romanticism, which developed in the time after the second world war and based on the optimistic approach to human behaviour seems to be forgotten as well.

No courage is needed for punishment or killing. It has always been needed to keep faith in people.

**POLICE AND CRIME PREVENTION I.**

## **Some strategic aspects of crime prevention planning**

**Anton Dvoršek**

The author examines deficiencies in the planning of crime prevention and points out that, too often, it is not taken into account that even the best scientific solutions in the field of crime prevention as well as the good experience of foreign experts cannot be applied to our circumstances without a thorough and critical analysis.

Before setting up a crime prevention plan it is necessary to analyse the environment, its potential criminals who already do, or supposedly will, threaten security with their crimes as well as the potentials of existing control institutions in terms of strategic advantages in order to eliminate weaknesses. To achieve higher efficiency rates it is also necessary to take into account the potentials of other controlling institutions (allies). In short, in a crime prevention planning we often tend to emphasize targets and outcomes at the expense of strategies for implementation.

## **The influence of certain factors on satisfaction of victims of crime with the police procedures**

**Vinko Gorenak**

The author deals in his article with the influence of certain factors on the satisfaction of the victims of crime with police procedures. In the introduction of the article he deals with the importance of communication with victims of crime and of some factors that influence this.

In the central part of his paper he deals with the influence of personal characteristics of police stations commanders, their behavioural factors and the situational factors of police stations on the satisfaction of victims of crime with the police procedures. This part of the paper is based on the study of the situation at 39 police stations in the Republic of Slovenia. The author collected from the police files the data on personal characteristics of commanders of these police stations and used a pool, which included 1046 policemen, to get the data on behavioural characteristics of commanders. He also collected data from police files and other statistics for these police stations about the situational factors at these stations. The author gathered the data concerning the satisfaction of victims of crime through a pool, which included 1729 victims of various crimes.

In the conclusion of his paper the author stated that the situation factors of police stations have the greatest influence on the the satisfaction of victims of crime with police procedures, at 11%. After the influence of the situation factors of the police stations, the author explained that the characteristics of the commanders came next at 9% of cases and the behavioural factors of commanders in 2% of cases.

## **The role of the police in prevention of abuse of psychoactive substances**

**(Božidar Banović, Želimir Kešetović, Oliver Lajić)**

The abuse of psychoactive substances is very wide-spread today. Due to this, all the relevant subjects need to engage far more in its prevention. The family can have an influence on emerging drug addiction, and on the other hand it can be factor of prevention. In this work the attitudes of the school children's parents towards the police as a factor of prevention are explored. The obtained results point to the need to establish better relations between the police and members of the public, first of all the parents, and the need to improve the level of parental knowledge about the psychoactive substances and the ways in which they are abused. Besides that, the criminalisation of possession of small amounts of drug is discussed. Finally, one model of prevention, targeted to the school children as the most endangered group, is explained.

## **Crime policy in Croatia: repression direction**

**Irma Kovčo Vukadin**

The paper gives an analysis of the contemporary criminal sanction system in Croatia and its legally defined purpose, both for adults and juveniles. Also, it surveys the scope and structure of crime in Croatia and an analysis of court decisions. Results of research conducted on prison staff attitudes toward new norms from Prison Law (1999) are presented. Finally, a proposed norm of introducing life long imprisonment is discussed.

## **A leader of a police district – a Slovenian police officer for crime prevention**

**Miroslav Žaberl**

Eight years ago a new initiative was introduced called 'Police at local level'. The aim was to reduce criminal activity by means of co-ordinated work within police districts. In this article the author examines and discusses the fundamental changes which were necessary for this to work in practice. By observation and descriptions of the work load and duties of Slovenian police officers, the author demonstrates the necessary co-operation between those engaged in preventative policing and those involved in deterrence or repression, which has proved to be valuable at local level.

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIME PREVENTION**

## **The State Attorney and Prosecution Policy**

**Zvonko Fišer**

In our legal system, the state attorney is an independent authority empowered with filing and representing criminal charges. He or she performs the office on the basis of the Constitution and statute in accordance with a prosecution policy that is nowhere normatively defined. Despite this fact, such is in principle not disputable on the level of an individual case. It may, however, raise questions when it deals with the carrying out of a prosecution policy that embraces a broader range of criminal offenses and a broader territory, e.g. the whole state.

In our circumstances, a prosecution policy does not usually embrace the direction of an inflow of cases to the criminal courts. A thesis may be made that our state attorney received such authority when the institution of omission of prosecution and, through it, a combined system of criminal prosecution (the opportunity principle applying to less serious criminal offenses, whereas the legality principle applying to more serious criminal offenses), were introduced into the criminal procedure legislation. Notwithstanding that the carrying out of prosecution policy and, within it, the directing of an inflow of criminal charges to the courts remains a demanding technical question, which is never without some political implications.

## **Mediation in criminal procedure – experiences of state attorney**

**Alenka Mežnar**

During the last few years, the role of public prosecutors has changed radically. Applying the methods of diversion, their actions resemble the function of judging rather than prosecuting. The public prosecutor now plays an active part in pre-trial proceedings. This paper is focused on dilemmas, which arise due to the fore-mentioned developments. It aims to tackle the question of how to successfully contend with bagatelle criminality. To ensure that equal criteria are applied in the selection process in Slovenia, the public prosecution office has made several changes in the internal organization and education of its members. Prosecutors started referring cases to the mediators in 2000. The charts in the paper present the following: the number of referred cases in the past three years and the most common agreements reached by the parties and the most frequent criminal acts. The statistics are followed by a description of the control mechanisms, continuing education, evaluation and (lay- and expert) public information.

## **Slovenian courts on the crossroads of the rule of law**

**Blaž Kovačič**

Important questions related to the Slovenian criminal justice system and criminal procedure have recently been raised due to a large number of very important cases in which the Slovenian appellate courts annulled the decisions of the lower courts due to

errors in preceding criminal procedures. This caused a lively debate among the legal experts and the general public on the necessity of an extensive and comprehensive reform of the Slovenian criminal procedure. “The constable blunders and the criminal goes free” was the well-known phrase on many lips. All of a sudden, the rules of criminal procedure seemed the most important obstacle on the way to punishing those who rightly deserved to be punished. Criminal courts were faced with bitter criticism of their ineffectiveness and lack of will to punish the guilty. This shows that the general public and even some legal experts in Slovenia still believe that the principle task of the criminal procedure laws is to deal effectively with suspected perpetrators of criminal acts. The Slovenian courts therefore seemed to be losing the “battle with crime”. This author disagrees with such a view of the role of the criminal courts and criminal procedure. Instead, he tries to establish that the most important task of the court in criminal procedure is that of a guardian of the civil rights and liberties of the accused. As such, the courts should primarily be viewed as promoters and defenders of the rule of law and of the principle of legality, which form the constitutional basis of any modern democratic state, including Slovenia. Accordingly, the general and legal public should change their respective views and accept the role of the criminal courts as not only a mere link in the chain of state’s repressive response to criminal acts but instead that of powerful and assertive guardians of democracy. But this will only be possible if a step up to a higher level of legal culture is taken.

## **Good and Bad Points of the amendment of CPC regarding to the Police Enforcement and Judicial Decisions towards the Position of the Accused**

**Sonja Kotnik**

Compared to many European countries the Republic of Slovenia is making efforts to diminish the overload of unsolved criminal cases. The majority of these cases belong to the group of less serious crimes. This problem exists in spite of the fact that:

- 44 local courts are actively engaged in solving them;
- the offenders of these criminal cases have to be tried in summary proceedings;
- the selection mechanisms in the hands of the prosecutor can be used against these offenders etc.

The latest amendment of the Slovenian Criminal Procedure Code has violated the basic rights of the accused in order to expedite the criminal procedure. An example of such violation is the change to article 148, which puts the offender in a different situation with the police. This situation has a great impact on the criminal procedure.

The first problem will appear with the formal police interrogation enforcement and with the police information gathering in pre-trial procedure. In our opinion this change won't have a great influence either on the effectiveness of the trial phase or on the number of proposals of unlawfull evidence.

Secondly, we think that the proposals will lower the standards of evidence necessary to gain a conviction. Regretfully this will violate the position of the accused in criminal procedure as well.

## **Social functions of criminal procedure**

**Marko Bošnjak**

According to a wide-spread opinion, the criminal law has two basic social functions: to protect the society against crime and to guarantee protection of human rights of any person accused of a criminal activity. The two functions are reflected in the criminal procedure as so called »crime control« and »due process model«. In penal theory, criminal justice practitioners and public opinion, two basic streams of opinion exist. The first one argues for more efficient criminal justice, whereas the second one denies the preventative function of the criminal procedure, emphasizing instead the importance of a fair trial. The author tries to weigh both streams of opinion against each other and to highlight other important social functions of the criminal procedure and of the criminal law in general.

**CORRECTIONS AND CRIME PREVENTION I.**

## **Criminal Prognosis - Illusion or Reality**

**Franc Brinc**

In 1991 The Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law at the University of Ljubljana carried out a research study "Penological aspects of recidivism of offenders in the Republic of Slovenia" and in 1993 other research with a title "Possibilities of reducing dangerous recidivism by the police and social preventive measures". Both research projects were conducted by the author of this paper. Besides theoretical issues connected with the measurement of recidivism and the analysis of collected data on recidivism, the purpose of the study in 1991 was to make a criminal prognosis based on a sample of 100 convicts released from correctional institutions, by using the prognostic instrument "PROGNOSIS-1991". Results of this criminal prognosis were the following: out of 100 convicted offenders, 22 % of the offenders have very favourable prognosis, 18 % favourable, 28 % uncertain and 32 % an unfavourable prognosis. In accordance with a criminal prognosis, 59.6 % of the convicts were released on parole, while 41.4% of the convicts should not be conditionally released, at least according to professional criteria. The author of research study hypothesised that out of 100 convicted offenders there would be at least 61% of recidivists in the ten years following their release, and among them at least 53% will receive prison sentences.

The aim of the research study, which was conducted in 1993, was to verify the reliability of the criminal prognosis for 100 released convicted offenders one year after they had been released from a correctional institution. Data were collected for 80 offenders who had permanent residence in Slovenia. Out of 80 released offenders, there were 97 complaints laid against 38 persons. The key finding of the study was that criminal complaints and reconviction were more frequent in convicts with unfavourable and uncertain prognosis, which supports the validity of the prognosis. The author of the second research has made a claim to follow-up for at least 10 years the validity of the prognosis which was established for these 80 offenders, released in 1991 from correctional institutions, to verify the validity of the criminal prognosis.

## **The operation of the prison administration in the field of reducing crime**

**Slava Novak**

In the Slovene prison system, the framework for the Administration's preventive action in the field of reducing crime (in the sense of diminishing the possibility of prisoners returning to criminal activities) is, amongst other legal provisions, provided by Article 14 of the Enforcement of Penal Sentences Act. This stipulates that the enforcement of prison sentences and juvenile imprisonment have to be organised in a manner that enables the qualification of convicts and juvenile offenders for a life at liberty, so that they may live in accordance with established legal and moral norms.

This article presents a reflection on crime prevention at a tertiary level. It portrays the Administration's systemic tasks relating to the enforcement of penal sanctions, and gives an overview of significant preventative activities and programmes. The Prison Administration is entrusted with defining national parameters for the implementation

of national and international standards as regulated by national and international legislation on the enforcement of penal sanctions. In a given prison environment, these are implemented in a flexible manner, in co-operation with the relevant local community and its formal and informal social networks.

### **Addiction treatment as a possibility of preventing recidivism**

**Olga Uršič – Perhac**

Treatment is a process offered to a prisoner that is aimed at his/her reintegration into society. Apart from defining the rules of living in an individual prison, this process guarantees work to inmates, enables their education and professional training, includes them in permissible activities and integrates them into special forms of treatment: drug and alcohol dependency treatment, maintaining contacts with relatives, assuming an attitude towards the criminal act, the victims and the damage caused, establishing contacts with the outside institutions in charge of planning the release and guaranteeing help after the prison sentence has been served, etc.

It is assumed that treating inmates' drug and alcohol problems reduces the possibility of recidivism. Treatment is carried out on the basis of an adopted strategy, the goal of which is to achieve an individual's abstinence, and by his/her integration into psycho-social aid programmes aimed at changing a passive lifestyle into an active one.

### **Addiction treatment in maximum security prison**

**Brlić Svjetlana, Vlaisavljević Zoran, Kovčo Vukadin Irma**

The paper presents an addiction treatment model in a maximum-security prison in Croatia, Lepoglava. Lepoglava prison is the biggest prison in Croatia for long prison sentence for adult males. Addiction treatment is implemented through a club of treated alcoholics (AA-like, active since 1965) - "KLA" and a club of treated addicts (for drug addicts, active since 1970-is) - "KLO". Both programs are part of a range of individual programs for inmates. All therapists are specially educated and certificated for this work.

The paper also gives results of research conducted in Lepoglava on inmate's attitudes toward these programs (N=108). Special attention is given to differences based on the type of program (KLA or KLO).

### **Work with detainees in the Ljubljana prison as a first possible step in preventing recidivism**

**Barbara Požrl, Matej Černelč, Miran Potočki-Vozny**

In our contribution, we are presenting experiences of experts in dealing with detainees for the prevention of recidivism in Ljubljana Prison.

The length of the sentence is important for the prisoners' experiences of deprivation of personal freedom. In most cases, detainees experience severe psychological distress, traumas, anxiety and depression, abstinence crisis, mental states of severe anxiety, phobias, etc.

In a detention facility organised according to modern standards, detainees cannot be left to their own devices, but must be offered adequate medical and psychosocial help. Because of this a modern detention facility employs experts in various disciplines: physicians, psychiatrists, nurses, psychologists, special pedagogues, and social workers. An introductory interview is held with every detainee. Later on, the detainees are treated individually in accordance with their wishes, needs and legal possibilities.

In our contribution, we shall present in more detail the most frequent contents and forms of expert work in the detention facility, with particular emphasis being laid on both the possibilities offered and the restrictions encountered by such work to prevent recidivism.

## **PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**

## **Inclusion as a means of preventing behavioural disorders of children and youth in primary school**

**Vinko Skalar**

In all grades at primary school teachers have to deal with a big group of socially marginalized pupils. These are pupils who are partly or entirely socially excluded. These may be children with special needs and also children who are socially stigmatized. These children come from poor families, some of them grow up in a subcultural environment or in problematic families. There can also be children of immigrants and refugees, gypsies etc. All these categories of children are characterized by failure at school and behavioral disorders (aggressiveness, delinquency, drug abuse, truancy etc.).

In many cases failure at school and behavioral disorders are not the consequences of insufficient cognitive abilities but of social exclusion.

The concept of social inclusion of socially excluded children has numerous positive effects on the personality of an individual socially excluded child, on interpersonal relations and the social climate in a classroom, on the implementation of values on which the educational system is based and at the same time it is an efficient factor in preventing pathological social phenomena in children and youths.

## **Social Changes of the Youth Period and Prevention Work with Youth**

**Darja Zorc Maver**

Social changes, defined by the sociologist Ulrich Beck as »individualization«, result in some basic changes in the socialization of youth, which has been increasingly changing from the social-integrative paradigm into the paradigm of »coping with life« (Boehnisch, 1999). The concept of social capital (Bourdieu, 1983) helps to explain in what way the social inclusion/exclusion of an individual takes place in modern society. The question of whether a youth in coping with the requirements of life chooses from the productive/unproductive forms of behaviour, to a large extent depends precisely on his/her having individual personal and social resources. In planning prevention work with youth we should thus take into consideration the various dimensions of criminal behaviour:

- the cultural dimension of youth
- institutional responses (schools) to deviant behaviour
- the dimension of the subjective coping with the requirements with which an individual youth is faced.

We must ask ourselves how does a particular society deal with socially vulnerable youth and determine the degree of responsibility pedagogical institutions have in this, and last but not least, what is the social policy for youth like?

## **New tendencies in dealing with juvenile offenders**

**Katja Filipčič**

In most of the European countries the protective model of juvenile justice has been challenged in 1990s. Some of them enacted new legal texts that redefine protective practices. The orientations and consequences of these texts are not uniform. Whereas some countries adopted the neo-liberal orientation which support the emphasis placed on formal rights and punishment, others resist such new orientation. Slovenia introduced some changes in its juvenile justice system in 1995; it was necessary because it hadn't been changed for 35 years. We could find some ideas of neo-liberalism in these changes, but a more important characteristic is that the idea of restorative justice finally has become a part of our legal system. However, the analysis of practice shows that judges, prosecutors and social workers have accepted some new educational measures with too great a caution.

## **Education as a primary factor in drug abuse prevention**

**Borislav Petrović**

There is a lot of research and discussion on drugs, their abuse and its consequences, and on abuse prevention. So one may be given the impression that there is nothing left unknown in this area. However, relevant indications show otherwise. According to the UNDP, in 26.06.2002. there are 185 million drug users in the world, which is an increase in comparison with last year. This expansion clearly indicates the existence of numerous shortcomings both in the theme of prevention and the attempts of scientific efforts in combating this disease and this socially damaging phenomenon. Experiences in Bosnia and Herzegovina show that very little is known about drugs and drug abuse, and that the average person is surprised to discover a drug addict in his or her family or community. This leads us to conclude that extensive organised education could contribute to a better understanding of drug abuse, and world thus help in the prevention of this disease of the modern world.

## **The strategy of prevention of violent crime – problems, possibilities and the scope**

**Biljana Simeunović-Patić**

Many of the contemporary societies are remarkably characterized by the problems of the prevalence of violent crimes and/or fear of violence, as well as the oscillations in the course of formal reaction toward crimes of violence. Regarding the fact that repressive formal crime control, elementally based on the postulates of the rational choice theories, did not, and could not ever give the expected results relative to the prevention of violent crime, especially those relating to expressive violence, the prevention is now mostly understood not only as an optimal solution for this problem, but also as the ultimate „reaction". The basal preconditions for the thinking on the

theme of prevention are the critical amount of scientific knowledge about violent crime as one complex social problem, but also the wide social consensus about the need to solve it. In that sense, criminology and other disciplines oriented toward the issues of violent crime and its control are faced with very difficult demands: beside the still open dilemmas on etiology of criminal violence, it should be asked whether that fact was the only obstruction on the way of effective control and, after all, what should be done with that kind of knowledge even if it was completely obtained? Could the „price" of an optimal prevention of violent crime in the current circumstances be affordable, considering the entirety of general social aims? The limitations of the possibilities for the prevention are the facts that should be taken into account – the strategy of prevention needs to be developed within the scope of reality and achievable gains, but with maximum avoidance of the risk of replacement and „ghettoization" of violent criminalization and victimization as the „cheapest" criminal policy solution. The strategy of prevention should be grounded in the cognizance that violent crime is in its nature a part of the problem of violence as a whole, while the violence is a phenomenon with complex etiology which involves many biopsychological, formative, cultural, social and situational factors. Currently, minimal realistic prospects of a general preventive strategy, considering the scientific knowledge obtained so far, should include: reduction of general exposure to violence and violent models, promotion of alternative (non-violent) strategies of conflict avoidance and conflict resolution, redefining of cultural definitions about the legitimacy of violence in some social situations and relations and, reduction of structural violence, expressly, economic deprivation and social polarization. Included in a comprehensive strategy of prevention are also some distinctive preventive measures focused on individuals at particular risk of violent criminalization and/or victimization, for example: providing effective treatment for the violent offenders based on promising cognitive-behavioral programs, providing effective and wide protection and assistance to families affected by domestic violence and fulfilling the necessary conditions for the early identification of risk signs relating to the excessive aggression and hostility and adequate preventive treatment, with special emphasis on the role of school in this domain.

## **National strategy measures in the area of drugs for the reduction of juvenile delinquency**

**Milan Krek**

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child has imposed the obligation on the States Parties to undertake appropriate measures for the protection of children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and at the same time to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of drugs. The ILO Convention prohibits child labour in the production and trafficking of illicit drugs, even when children become involved of their own free will. The studies on the relationship between drug use and theft have shown that this offence is mostly perpetrated by the youth who use drugs. In addition, these studies have also demonstrated that 40 % of the youth who are users of drugs are also involved in drug trafficking. Children are recruited for drug trafficking because they assume considerably lesser criminal liability for it, or none whatsoever, in comparison with adults, who may even incur capital punishment for it in some countries. Drug traffickers use children for the preparation of drugs and for

the smuggling, as well as for the sale of drugs on the street, because they can get closer to young people – being their peers – than can the adults. The use of children for the sale of drugs reduces their possibility of acquiring an education and increases their risk of becoming addicted to drugs.

The new Slovene strategy in this domain has proposed measures for an integrated and balanced approach to solving the drug issue and will reasonably combine the measures in the area of drug use prevention, treatment of addiction, and social rehabilitation of drug addicts with repressive measures, joining them all into an integrated and balanced drug policy.

**POLICE AND CRIME PREVENTION II.**

## **Community policing – distinction between theory and practice**

**Marija Mikulan**

Slovenian policing has undergone a transformation in the past ten years. The organization's changes in structure and operation have been accompanied by an attempt to redefine the proper role of the police within our local communities. The view that officers are only crime fighters is being supplanted, or at least supplemented, by the notion that police provide a variety of vital community and social services, not all of which relate to crime.

Community policing is intended to bring the police and the public together in a co-productive effort to jointly enhance crime prevention, community safety, and quality of life at the community level.

The implementation of a community policing strategy is a complicated and multi-faceted process. Community policing cannot be established through a mere modification of existing policy, profound changes must occur on every level and in every area of a police agency, from patrol officer to chief executive. A commitment to community policing must guide every decision and every action of the department. Training is key to the effective implementation of community policing

This study reveals that in Slovenia some community policing characteristics are given more emphasis than others. It also shows that police executives should train all their officers to understand the principles of community policing. Even more important is for police executives to make concrete their support for the implementation of community policing. The move toward this new policing philosophy must include proper training, understanding of the philosophy and its goals, and a commitment to the department-wide effort, particularly from the top down.

## **Protection of human rights and freedoms in police procedures**

**Andrej Anžič, Marija Gaber**

Police officers affect human rights and freedoms, which are guaranteed in the Slovenian Constitution, by using police powers. Because of that, it is extremely important that police officers use their powers professionally and legally.

Besides the legal means guaranteed by the legislation, an individual who believes his or her rights or freedoms have been violated by a policeman's action or by lack of it, can hand in a complaint to the police as well. Since this individual's right is just an additional measure, the Police check each complaint, which includes elements of criminal action, in coordination with the law of criminal procedure.

In the article, the authors represent some statistical data on criminal action against human rights and freedoms, caused by police officers mis-using their powers and makes recommendations for decreasing these violations.

## **Community policing – opportunities for and perspectives of the application of preventive programs in the Sarajevo Canton**

**Elmedin Muratbegović**

Some of the models utilized by police for the prevention of crime – the practical value of which corresponds to demographic, social, psychological and cultural characteristics of the Sarajevo Canton – are presented in this paper.

Special attention had been given to a number of methods that need to be applied in developing an appropriate plan for crime prevention and which are related to the structural analyses of crime, approximations linked to the research of the dark number of crime and the level of (in)security of citizens in the society (victimization, self-reporting and fear of crime studies)

The goal was to provide an appropriate framework for development of effective plans for transfer from reactive to preventative work by the police in the Sarajevo Canton through the analyses of the results of the aforementioned studies.

## **How to prevent crime: possibilities and limitations of new policing strategies**

**Branko Lobnikar, Milan Pagon**

Since the nineties, the police organizations all over the world have been facing the escalating crime rates, increased level of fear of crime, increased demands for police services and a drop in public satisfaction with police work. Regardless of their efforts, the police are not capable of fulfilling their functions by relying on a traditional way of working. The police have to adopt a completely new philosophy of policing. It seems that community policing, paired with the problem-solving techniques, is the best answer to all demands of contemporary policing. Within community policing, police officers restore and maintain public order, prevent and investigate crime and manage fear of crime. In order to understand the fundamentals of this new policing concept, one must recognize the combined strength available to solve problems when police and citizens work together. Namely, community policing requires commitment to involve average citizens as full partners in the process of reducing and managing the community problems and crime.

Although within the traditional approach the police are not successful in reducing crime, that does not mean that police cannot achieve this goal. The use of the broken-windows theory (Kelling & Wilson, 1982) within community policing and adopting a problem-solving approach can significantly help to increase public order and decrease crime rates and fear of crime. But we have to raise some serious questions; first, does the current Slovenian top police management have the political will to start the changes necessary to adopt community policing, and second, are police officers properly trained and willing to implement their stated strategy: to implement community policing together with the people?

**CORRUPTION, ECONOMIC CRIME AND ORGANISED CRIME**

## **Control of economic crime**

**Andrej Anžič, Marija Gaber**

The Republic of Slovenia guarantees internal safety by protecting constitutional organization, a democratic political system, human rights and freedoms and other constitutional values and internal political stability. However internal safety is threatened by economic criminality, as well as other kinds of criminality. The unsuccessful control of this threatens the economic stability of the country and its function.

Considering the importance of detecting and investigating economic criminality and the need to successful fight against it, the Government founded coordination group, which prepared “ A Strategy for controlling economic criminality in the Republic of Slovenia”. The authors in this article explain the reasons for founding this group and the goals and programs of the prepared strategy. This material is extremely important for Slovenia in the European Union, where we will have to face new challenges and responsibilities about protecting Slovenian financial interests and the financial interest of the European Union and their Member States.

## **Grand corruption, corruption on macro level**

**Bojan Dobovšek**

Corruption has become a world wide problem especially in the countries where democracy is developing and a market economy is coming into force. On a macro level corruption is connected with government procurement, closing bigger contracts, major works in the country, like highways, infrastructure and other big investments. Managers of companies and politicians are involved in this type of corruption which is mainly a taboo theme but has major impact on society. Instead of competitive struggle we have corruption and nepotism which flourish in a network of connections. These connections will need more attention of researchers. Most people are distant from the structure corruption, which evolves and takes place on macro corruption level and this is the reason that ordinary people do not understand the problem. We shall be interested in the influence of people involved in macro corruption on the public procurment procedures and procedures of appointing to the top positions in the administration and economy.

## **Blue line**

**Drago Kos**

Due to the nature of their work, the police officers are prime targets for those who want to break the law. If they are successful, corrupt police actions create plenty of problems, eroding the public faith in the rule of law, justice and democratic institutions.

Every developed police force targets corruption of its members in more or less comprehensive but different ways, depending on the recognition of the most painful events in the force. The author of this presentation will try to explain how a country in transition is dealing with the biggest problems in the field of police ethics: low salaries, political dependence, favouritism, bad recruitment and weak education on ethics. Besides describing the problems and their consequences the author will present his views on the possible solutions for the listed problems and try to assess their effectiveness. Throughout the text the author will also tackle an additional problem: do police officers, due to the special nature of their work, enjoy less basic human rights than ordinary citizens?

Finally, the author will try to give an honest comment on very popular initiatives, which are taking place at the moment: do anti-corruption strategies really help in curbing corruption within the police forces?

## **Corruption, Good Governance, and Economic Growth: The Case of Slovenia**

**Urban Vehovar, Matjaž Jager**

This paper focuses on the inter-relation between good governance, economic growth and corruption. We discuss this relationship with particular reference to the situation in Slovenia. As a starting point we are following the lead of the recent argument made by Daniel Kaufmann and his collaborators at the World Bank about the specific asymmetric interrelation between good governance and growth. The thesis is the following: even though research demonstrates that there is a strong positive correlation between *per capita* income and the quality of governance, economic growth does not automatically lead to improvement in governance. In other words, countries deficient in good governance should not expect the improvements in this area to come as a necessary, automatic side-effect of economic growth. What is needed in order to improve the “good government” variable is a sustainable strategic intervention targeting this area.

Since the level of corruption represents a very important part (and is at the same time a reflection) of the quality of governance, the strategic prevention of corruption is a must if better governance, and, as a consequence, economic growth is to be achieved. It is not clear whether in Slovenia today there is enough political will for a committed, strategic, prevention oriented and long term effort against corruption. Following Kaufman’s “asymmetry thesis” the quality of governance in Slovenia is not going to improve automatically as a kind of an unavoidable side effect of (eventual) economic growth. One among the vital prerequisites for achieving a higher quality of governance in Slovenia is a deliberate political change of course in favour of strategic, long term anti-corruption policy and strengthening the rule of law in general. The incumbent political elite must realize that this kind of change in political will is urgently needed (among others also) because of the important positive impact of a low level of corruption on economic growth and overall development.

In addition to presenting some results of the 2002 Survey on Business Environment, Business Ethics and Unofficial Payments in Slovenia (funded by The Slovenian

Office for the Prevention of Corruption) we illustrate the problem of quality of governance in Slovenia (in international comparison) by employing the World Bank data published by Kaufman et al. in 2003.

**Methods of prevention of organized crime with special regard on  
regulation of normative-repression measures in the Republic of Slovenia  
de lege lata and de lege ferenda**

**Aleksander Karakaš**

Numerous discussions about organized crime in which Slovenia took a part on the end of the nineteen eighties and nineties are somehow marked with the statement that this is a distinctive, dangerous form of crime, which can not be efficiently suppressed by "conventional" measures. This statement, which is by the way not empirically founded, had no opponents and was therefore free to impose special measures with which to contain organized crime. Very determinedly, Slovenia took this way in 1995 by reforming penal and criminal procedure law. In both laws there were solutions which were founded on the conviction that they are adequately repressive to reflect the threats produced by organized crime in Slovenia. Afterwards some new laws were enforced or the old ones were reformed. These goals were the accommodation of the organizational structure of law enforcement agencies in order to function in new conditions by suppressing organized crime. Although the enforcement of the above mentioned laws was anticipated with high expectations, that because of the number of measures, the normative - repressive circle would be tightened, while at the same time human rights would not be essentially affected. It is of concern that the Slovenian Constitutional Court decided otherwise. This has demanded some changes in parts of regulations, which brings into question their completeness and effectiveness following the changes. The first question is the subject of this article, while the second question should be the matter of empirical researches of judicial practice.

**The problem of the economic crime and corruption in the Republic of  
Slovenia**

**Mirjan Hren**

The opportunities for growth of the large scale economic crime and corruption increased to a large degree by the ownership transformation of enterprises, i.e. the privatization of former public enterprises. Before the privatization processes started, »old managers« had a substantial informal power. They prepared and executed the privatization programs which were supervised, but only in principle. The execution of the privatization programs was more or less successful, due to the large number of enterprises being privatized and consequently of the large number of privatization programs on the one hand, and due to the limited capacities of control on the other hand. With time, members of the managing boards of transformed companies have lost the power of the old managers, while the power was acquired by the shareholders and supervisory boards.

The problem of the economic crime and corruption in the Republic of Slovenia lies in the fact that many »old managers«, being transferred to the managing boards by the property transformation, more or less successfully controlled the supervisory boards. As a consequence, the supervisory boards failed to perform their tasks. Especially, they did not protect the shareholders. A certain circle of individuals was formed that became members of a larger number of managing and supervisory boards. Some of them, on their own or in association with representatives of the different branches of power, performed various questionable acts. Most frequently, these acts could be described as socially unacceptable, and to a lesser degree as punishable offences. The knowledge of criminal officers, prosecutors and judges lagged behind the imagination of the circle of individuals who gradually started to take control over capital.

**PRIVATE POLICING, INSURANCE AND PRIVATE INITIATIVES IN  
CRIME PREVENTION**

## **Private security as an activity with special limitations**

**Ingo Paš**

Private security (from the point of view of the so-called continental legal system) is a relatively new commercial activity where conditions for its performance within the EU are not harmonised – there are only three judgements of the European court for preventing competition limitation in this area. In spite of this there are for this specific activity certain prevailing characteristics of legislation in EU member countries and other European countries (the presence of strong state interference in this activity, special legislative regulations applying to it, special permits for undertaking such activity, special conditions persons performing this activity must comply with along with testing, etc. although it is not fully defined). Fields where private security operates with special limitations include protection of mobile and immobile property (security rounds, anti-burglary, anti-theft protection), security at events, security in shops, personal protection, intervention services, managing a security supervisory centre and guarding transport of money and other valuables. In this there exist undefined areas of mechanical and other protection, control of access, etc. and connections with fire protection and other risks, rescue and especially insurance along with almost total disregard to the area of providing information security not only in the area of alarm systems and video supervision but in the area of computer software and links. In these areas it is necessary in the interests of free trade to weigh up the interests of protection of constitutionally recognised human rights where these interests are put above those of making profit and professionalism rules. For this reason the activity of private security – irrespective of the particular area covered – is subject to special order and limitations.

## **Insurance industry and prevention measures**

**Boris Žnidarič**

The insurance industry is one of the service branches of industry with a long and diverse history of evolution. At different stages of its development, the insurance industry represented a response by the existing social groups and by society as a whole to the threats imposed upon a man and his property. As a consequence, many mechanisms have been put in place aimed towards efficient compensation in the event of claims as well as in the area of prevention.

In most cases, the insurance companies offer certain bonuses, discounts and other bounties as part of their insurance products (types, subtypes and categories of insurance policies) when their clients behave in a responsible manner. This behavior includes installing alarms, using recommended materials or organizing and carrying out activities to reduce the possibility of a physical (health hazard) or material claims, thus enhancing the level of security.

As part of their overall policy, the insurance companies design and implement the policy of prevention, for which appropriate funds are allocated. This article deals with types and methods that insurance companies have available for prevention. In addition, it lists the amount of funds appropriated for these activities in a definite period. It also addresses possibilities for expansion of these activities in contemporary society.

## **Social skill training for juvenile delinquent**

**Martin Lisec, Tanja M. Lisec**

The Institute Albatros – pedagogical, advisory and educational center is developing specialized program for young people “Social skill training Albatros for juvenile delinquents” for those whom a juvenile court passes sentences for instruction and attendance at specialized social training (e.g. Article. 77, Penal Law, Official Gazette, 63/94, 23/99) or in some cases prosecutors use institutions for criminal proceedings (e.g. Article. 162, Penal Code, Official Gazette, 63/94, 32/02).

With our program we are offering to juvenile delinquents and suspects a structured and complete program in social training. Therefore, with professional and an individual - collective approach, we stimulate particular and entire personal growth. Our program is designed together with local communities, professional members of the public, Social Institutions, Ministries, Courts of Justice and Office of Public Prosecutors.

The program will have a directly positive effect on local communities. It will also contribute to the reduction of criminality and will have an impact on public awareness making for better quality of life and security.

The Institute Albatros beside above mentioned program develops also some specialized programs for juvenile delinquents.

**PLENARY LECTURES II.**

## **Victim support and assistance as a factor of the victimisation prevention**

**Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović**

In this paper the author analyses the potential that support and assistance given to crime victims by the state and victim support organisations have for the decrease of secondary victimisation in criminal procedure and revictimisation of crime victims.

First, the factors which contribute to secondary victimisation will be analysed. Also, a short review of requirements contained in the most important international documents and examples of best practices regarding the measures, which are taken with the aim to suppress secondary victimisation, will be given.

Three basic ways in which in contemporary legal systems the requirements regarding protection of victims are achieved will be examined. Special attention will be paid to victim support services and their importance for the decrease of secondary victimisation and revictimisation. In that regard, the experiences of Western and Eastern Europe, USA and, especially, Serbia, will be analysed.

## **Xenophobic effects on the production of the »deviant foreigner«**

**Vesna Leskošek**

In the recent years, in Slovenia there were several public events that were defined by different male and female researchers as xenophobic and racist attacks against foreigners and which also involved the police. These include a physical attack in Trubarjeva Street in which an African-Slovenian and skinheads were involved, then police harassment of a married couple from Japan, who were here to attend a Congress, handcuffing of the wife of the Muslim head priest (mufti) Đogić and the police harassment of Muslim women because they cover their hair, which are just some examples that will be used as the basic material for researching hate speech. Hate speech is the key significance of xenophobia and racism that enables a hierarchical turn in which the victim becomes the perpetrator and the perpetrator becomes the victim. Production of the “deviant foreigner” which comes from the east and from the south (and not from the north and the west) affects both the foreigners and the producers. The first are denied access to the recourses necessary for their survival and the second are developing excluding mentalities that effects also “the other” in their own country. States that exclude foreigners also discriminate homosexuals, single women wanting artificial insemination, single parent families, drug users and many others. Therefore the most important topic for the paper will be the effect of the production of the “deviant foreigner” on the mentalities of producers.

**CORRECTIONS AND CRIME PREVENTION**

## **Modern concepts of social work from the aspect of sociotherapeutic and restorative models of dealing with inmates – which way forward?**

**Nataša Magister**

The author reflects on the “conflict” between modern concepts of social work and a sociotherapeutic model of dealing with inmates. The rehabilitative, sociotherapeutic model is based on the supposition that an individual is a patient and needs “treatment”. The offender's life is too dependent on experts (granting of benefits, etc.) who establish deficiencies and wish to “remedy” and eliminate them. Such an approach leaves an individual not competent to define his own needs and goals – this competence is assumed by the state, i.e. authorised professional experts.

A new paradigmatic framework of restorative justice, which again recognises the responsibility of the offender, the important role of the victim, and that of community, is directed towards settlement, reparation of damage and community integration. It seems to be in much greater conformity with modern concepts of social work, based on the user's perspective and oriented towards achieving the solutions to problems, with all parties, in a context of social inclusion.

## **Treatment of Sexual Offenders**

**Aleksander Kotnik**

Around 80 sexual offenders are serving their sentences in Slovene prisons. They represent 10% of the total prison population. The majority of them are serving their sentences in Prison Dob pri Mirni, where their average sentence is 5 years. Convicted persons with shorter sentences are placed in all locations, including open wards, on the basis of a court's referral.

Most of these sexual offenders deny their offences (56%) or are not critical of them (30%). Only 14% are motivated to change. Nevertheless, 70% participate in psychological treatment that is individualised according to the degree of a person's insight and aimed at improving personality deficiencies, for example bad self-image, lack of empathy, cognitive distortions and a low level of social skills. Around half of these convicted persons have developed an alcohol problem, because of which they are referred for additional treatment.

Training of staff working with these convicted persons started in October 2003. It is run by assistant professor Slavko Zavrl, PhD.

## **Participation of prisoners in education processes and incentives for an active spare time**

**Melita Zupančič**

Prisoners are motivated to participate in educational processes from their first day in prison. The education of prisoners means a positive shift in their action/ behaviour, by thinking and learning to take responsibility, thus increasing the possibilities for them to find employment and integrate into normal life after they are released.

Prisoners spend their spare time taking part in various organised activities run by professional and other prison staff. The most popular are recreational sports activities, namely soccer, basketball, volleyball, tennis, petanque, table tennis, darts, chess and fitness. Tournaments and meetings between prisons are organised for these activities. Creative workshops – painting, needlework, casting in plaster, etc. – play an important role among the spare time activities.

Prisons publish their own newsletters. Prisoners can regularly borrow books from prison libraries as well as from local and travelling libraries. Daily and weekly newspapers are available to prisoners.

## **The Role of the Aid Centres for Victims of Criminal Deeds in Preventing Criminality**

**Doris Globočnik**

The civil society and NGOs (Non Governmental Organisations) play an important role in preventing criminality. Papilot Institute (“Zavod Papilot”) is one of the NGOs in Slovenia, which constantly deals with the criminality in society in its line of work. Papilot Institute operates the Aid Centres for Victims of Criminal Deeds, which are designed to help all the victims of criminal deeds or the individuals who feel they are victims. These centres are unique in Slovenia, because they are not specialized for specific sort of crime victims but they offer help to EVERYBODY who address them or asks for information. The basis and the starting point of the activities of the Aid Centres for Victims of Criminal Deeds in Slovenia is the Declaration of the United Nations, accepted by the General Assembly of UN in November 1985, regarding the basic principles of justice for victims of criminal deeds and the abuse of authority.

One of the possibilities of preventive measures in reducing criminality is the cooperation between the institutions, which are in their social or professional part somehow related to the criminality or its prevention. The experiences of the Aid Centres for Victims of Criminal Deeds show, that when the victims are turning for help to the various institutions (Police, Centres for Social Work, NGOs, etc), these institutions do not recognize some criminal deeds as criminal, due to the current legislation. In this instance, the inter-institutional cooperation in the form of “teams” would in critical situations prevent the criminal deed in time.

## **Skala – street-wise education**

**Katarina Možina**

Skala is a street-corner programme, in the field of prevention. We carry out our programme on a national level, regularly in Ljubljana, Celje and Cerknica.

We are drawing attention to street-children: we meet young people where they live, in the atmosphere of their home – there we are trying to provide all kinds of informal assistance in the process of growing-up. The problems of these young people mostly come from their families, learning and working failures and addiction. All these lead young people to the way of crimes and criminal acts (violence, stealing, resale of drugs etc.)

The programmes of Skala are: Street work, The bus of joy - mobile youth centre, Youth centre “12-ka”, Programme of individual support and help with study, Holiday-programmes, Plya.

Our work is carried out with help of 35 volunteers (mostly students on different courses). They have to select the field of their work (one of the programmes) and take an active part in work with young people. We lay great stress upon qualification for our volunteers.

**NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN CRIME  
PREVENTION**

**KLJUČ Society – Centre for fight against trafficking with human beings is  
a non-governmental non-profit organisation.**

**Katjuša Kodele Kos**

Basic activities of the Society are: development and implementation of preventive and curative programmes in the field of raising awareness among general and professional public and potential and actual victims of trafficking in human beings, particularly in the field of resale and sexual exploitation of women and children, trade with human organs and all kinds of forced labour. Further aims of the Societys include: urgent help to and care for victims of trafficking in human beings, assistance with the organisation of their return to the place of domicile, provision of free advice for the victims of trafficking in human beings, facilitation and organisation of their co-operation with the prosecution bodies, and assistance with the protection of victims from this field. The programmes are implemented in forms of training courses and information of the public, at risk population and line state bodies. The Society is also going to establish and manage a “safe house”, has already established a special advisory telephone number, co-operates with all line government and non-governmental, domestic and foreign organisations and organises and attends different additional and supplementary forms of education, different forms of information, lectures, round tables, etc. The Society organises various workshops, conferences, seminars and other events, too.

**Setting the limits of tolerance of violence**

**Katja Zabukovec Kerin**

Violence has become something that concerns more and more parents. They expect schools to offer different programmes to secure safety of theirs and other children and teach them constructive ways to express themselves and behave. Schools consequently plan different activities – among those some preventative - to meet the requirements of the parents. Different organizations use many methods to prevent domestic violence, violence at a workplace, bullying, sexual abuse, discrimination, suicidal behaviour, addictions and other unacceptable behaviour. At the Association against Violent Communication we believe in workshops for kindergarten and schools, not only for children and youth. In our workshops we work with parents, teachers and other school employees and children or youth. It is necessary to invite all of them to participate. We can only anticipate good results if we question the beliefs of all of them. The real preventative work cannot be built on making values uniform, prohibitions and forcing our values on others. It must promote respect for our individual and cultural differences and equal opportunities for all. In our preventive work we can only offer what we think is good and socially beneficial but the choices they make are up to every individual. The rest is curative work.