

## Editorial

Dear readers,

In this issue of the Journal of Criminal Investigation and Criminology, the 70th anniversary of the Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana (hereinafter Institute) is celebrated. The Institute was established in 1954. It was the first criminological institute in former Yugoslavia and one of the oldest criminological institutes in Europe. Currently, researchers at the Institute conduct numerous national and international research projects. The director of the Institute, Aleš Završnik, presents the current state of the art of research and the merits of some researchers who made the Institute visible internationally and significantly contributed to social sciences and practice in Slovenia. Matjaž Ambrož discusses the achievements of theorising punishment, Aleš Završnik, Lora Briški and Mojca M. Plesničar wrote about the digitalisation of the Slovenian justice system and its discontents, Manja Skočir presents problems of governing digital spaces regarding addressing illegal and harmful user-generated content on online platforms, Iva Ramuš Cvetkovič and Anže Medičevc critically assess the obligation of states parties to the Genocide Convention to prevent genocide in Gaza, Gal Prestor, Jasmina Arnež and Mojca M. Plesničar analyse social care detention in Slovenia. Kristina Čufar and Andrej Kapun critically reflect on a decade of parliamentary discourse on cannabis regulation in Slovenia. All articles are written by scholars from the Institute and reflect their current research activities. The early writing of one of the spearheading directors of the Institute, Katja Vodopivec, emphasises the challenges in the early years of the Institute. She presented the future challenges of the Institute from three perspectives: fundamental problems and basic research, which require the development of research and scientific tradition; methodological challenges regarding the levels and kinds of research; and presentation of research to researchers, policymakers and practitioners. All three dimensions of research require skilled and critical researchers who play a vital role in criminology, criminal law and criminal justice research. We can see that a tradition of criminological research discussed in the 1960s has been developing since then and has tried to follow societal changes and contribute to the global and national research heritage. Congratulations on the 70th anniversary of the Institute with wishes to continue growth in the quality of research and contribute to criminological epistemology that serves researchers, academics, policymakers and practitioners as well as society in general in efforts for a better quality of life following principles of the rule of law, human rights and respecting human dignity.

*Editors-in-Chief*  
Gorazd Meško and Senad Jušić

## Uvodnik

Spoštovani bralci,

V tokratni številki Revije za kriminalistiko in kriminologijo praznujemo 70. obletnico Inštituta za kriminologijo pri Pravni fakulteti v Ljubljani (v nadaljevanju Inštitut). Inštitut je bil ustanovljen leta 1954 in je bil prvi kriminološki inštitut v nekdanji Jugoslaviji in eden najstarejših kriminoloških inštitutov v Evropi. Raziskovalci na Inštitutu trenutno izvajajo številne nacionalne in mednarodne raziskovalne projekte. Direktor Inštituta Aleš Završnik predstavlja trenutno stanje raziskovanja in zasluge nekaterih raziskovalcev, ki so naredili Inštitut mednarodno prepoznaven in pomembno prispevali k družboslovju in praksi v Sloveniji. Matjaž Ambrož razpravlja o dosežkih teoretiziranja kaznovanja, Aleš Završnik, Lora Briški in Mojca M. Plesničar pa pišejo o digitalizaciji slovenskega pravosodja in nezadovoljstvih. Manja Skočir predstavlja probleme upravljanja digitalnih prostorov glede obravnave nezakonitih in škodljivih uporabniško generiranih vsebin na spletnih platformah. Iva Ramuš Cvetkovič in Anže Medičevc kritično ocenjujeta obveznost držav podpisnic Konvencije o preprečevanju genocida pri preprečevanju genocida v Gazi. Gal Prestor, Jasmina Arnež in Mojca M. Plesničar analizirajo socialnovarstveni pripor v Sloveniji. Kristina Čufar in Andrej Kapun pa kritično razpravljata o desetletju parlamentarnega diskurza o regulaciji konoplje v Sloveniji. Vse prispevke so napisali znanstveniki Inštituta in odražajo njihovo trenutno raziskovalno dejavnost. Zgodnje pisanje ene od vodilnih direktoric Inštituta Katje Vodopivec poudarja izzive v prvih letih delovanja Inštituta. Prihodnje izzive Inštituta je predstavila s treh vidikov: temeljni problemi in raziskave, ki zahtevajo razvoj raziskovalne in znanstvene tradicije; metodološki izzivi glede ravni in vrst raziskav; ter predstavitev raziskav raziskovalcem, oblikovalcem politik in praktikom. Vse tri razsežnosti raziskav zahtevajo usposobljene in kritične raziskovalce, ki igrajo ključno vlogo v raziskavah s področij kriminologije, kazenskega prava in kazenskega pravosodja. Vidimo lahko, da se je tradicija kriminološkega raziskovanja, o kateri so razpravljali v šestdesetih letih prejšnjega stoletja, od takrat naprej razvijala in je skušala slediti družbenim spremembam ter prispevati k svetovni in nacionalni raziskovalni dediščini. Čestitke ob 70. obletnici Inštituta z željo po nadaljnji rasti kakovosti raziskovanja in prispevanju h kriminološki epistemologiji, ki služi raziskovalcem, akademikom, politikom in praktikom ter družbi nasploh v prizadevanjih za boljšo kakovost življenja po načelih pravne države, človekovih pravic in spoštovanja človekovega dostojanstva.

*Glavna urednika*  
Gorazd Meško in Senad Jušić