

## **Privatisation and commercialisation of police activities in a dichotomy between the state police and private security**

**Janez Pečar, L.L.D.**, Professor of Criminology, Rozmanova 2, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

The state alone cannot provide security in such a way as to satisfy also those who need it most, because they must have more than others. It has therefore tolerated security on a commercial basis, as well as voluntary self-protection. Private provider of security with his assets has become increasingly a competitor to the state, particularly in societies with a privatisation mentality and undergoing processes of privatisation of property which was once held in common. With the expansion of private security areas, the state, however, also has to provide adequate control and to regulate the power of private security enterprise and private detective activity, both motivated by making profit in the security market. The central questions are: delimitation of domains between the state police and private security, their competencies and the prevention of abuse for unlawful activities for the benefit of private security, which either purchases or maintains surveillance and security services. Much can be expected also from voluntary self-protection, which did not take root in Slovenia, although it was once on a relatively high level. The entire development of state and private security, including state self-regulated self-protection should be integrated in a comprehensive concept of crime and delinquency policy in Slovenia.

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