

Intelligence Service in The Prevention of Organized Crime in Kosovo

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Abstract

The geostrategic position of the Republic of Kosovo in the Balkans and the post-war conditions enable various criminal groups to commit serious crimes. This threat can be reflected in various forms, depending on economic and social life, especially in the conditions of globalization. The high level of unemployment and poverty also contribute to the creation of favorable conditions for the presence of crime in general. Elements of organized crime are groups or criminal organizations that have three or more members. They can be large or small, both in terms of the number of members and in the manner of their criminal activity, and they can have a national and international character. Therefore, the introductory part must explain the concept of security, its content, and its social function from an interdisciplinary point of view. In this regard, only the intensive democratization of society, the adoption of adequate regulatory rules, and the permanent education of law enforcement agencies, as well as members of the intelligence service, with meaningful information to the public, i.e., citizens, and the development of a political and security structure, represents a roadmap for more effective prevention of organized crime in Kosovo.

Keywords: Intelligence Service, Preventive, Organized Crime, Kosovo

Introduction

Organized crime is considered a threat to national and international security. This threat can be reflected in different forms, depending on economic and social life, especially in the conditions of globalization. The geostrategic position of the Republic of Kosovo in the Balkans and the post-war conditions enable various criminal groups to commit serious crimes. The high level of unemployment and poverty also contribute to the creation of favorable conditions for the presence of crime in general. Organized crime groups can be large or small, both in terms of the number of members, as well as in terms of their criminal activity, features and characteristics, and may have a national and international character. This is why it is necessary to explain the concept of security through intelligent services. In modern concepts of security, it is assumed that the basic concepts are the security of the individual, society, and the international community, that is, that security is treated through. Four basic conceptual frameworks of security are individual security, national, international, and global security. Politics in countries in transition, such as countries with unconsolidated democracies (which includes our country), with their institutions, systems, and mechanisms must ensure the construction of all the necessary preconditions for a safe democratic space - an environment that guarantees and ensures the successful realization of all the natural flows of life and this

important role is played by the intelligent service in preventing and fighting this phenomenon.¹

Today society cannot be imagined without the establishment of state bodies that protect its values based on generally accepted legal norms and rules. The central problem in democratic societies is how to maintain the level of proportionality between security and freedom, especially because in modern society it is very difficult to take the necessary measures to guarantee security and stability, and at the same time to protect the inalienable rights and fundamental freedoms of the individual. Organized crime represents one of the most complex threats to economic, political, and social stability and security social aspects of societies in transition. The numerous forms of its appearance and growing presence, as well as infiltration in a large number of areas of the social-economic, political, and other spheres, represent one of the destabilizing, limiting, and stagnating factors of consolidation and development of societies in transition, i.e. also of the Republic of Kosovo economic power and covering several fields and territories created, criminal organizations are increasingly entering the field of violence and corruption, with the main aim of not allowing barriers and other obstacles to the legalization of profits made from the most pronounced forms of organized crime in Kosovo.² Various regional and international reports on Kosovo highlight two forms of organized crime in particular (drug crime and human trafficking) as the most profitable in the illegal criminal business. On the other hand, the enrichment of people, with special emphasis on selected state officials in a very short period, is worrying about how this wealth was acquired and, in most cases, it alludes to a criminal offense - an illegal way."³

"Strengthening the economic power and political influence of the leaders of organized crime has mainly been influenced by their communication or the protective relationship they have with individuals from various institutions, where through corruption it represents a link and a basic tool for monitoring the development of crime organized." Since the exposure of this connection would mean compromising the representatives and representatives of the aforementioned security bodies and services, the role of the intelligence service should be reflected in informing other institutions to take legal measures and actions to fight this type of crime. Also, the goals of all institutions that undertake obligations must be defined and institutional actions coordinated to achieve them, in achieving the goals, the role of the information service is specific.⁴ The security institutions of Kosovo, as new protective structures, have developed the necessary capacities to guarantee the security of all citizens of Kosovo. Due to the state-forming attributes, the security institutions were not defined by law and operated outside the existing institutions from the 1999 war. Another difficulty that affected the development of the intelligence service and this sector was related to the low level of economic development and the implications of political circles and local individuals in the education of these sectors. With the declaration of Kosovo's independence on February 17, 2008, the security architecture reflected new institutions and the need arose to reform existing mechanisms. Based on the Constitution and laws, security has become part of the internal policy adoption process. However, the expansion of the responsibilities of local institutions has highlighted the dilemma regarding the vision and strategy that must be implemented to develop the capacities of local security institutions, such as the Kosovo Intelligence Agency (KIA).⁵ Some of these dilemmas are also related to the ambiguity regarding the role of the international presence, namely the mandate of EULEX, especially in the north, and the lack of experience

¹ Maslesa, R. (2011), *Theories and security systems*, pp. 55-56, Faculty of Criminology, Criminology and Security Studies, Sarajevo, op.cit str.56.

² V.Vula, M.Ademi, *Organised Criminality*, 2020, Pristina, str.68.

³ <https://www.askk-ks.com/wbc-revista>, Pristina, str.14.

⁴ Op.cit, V.Vula, M.A.

⁵ <https://www.askk-ks.com/reformat-ne-sektorin-e-siguris-ne-r-kosoves-2000-2018/>

in building the state and public institutions. These dilemmas highlight the need to evaluate the planning and operational capacities of these institutions, in order to guarantee the safety of all citizens of Kosovo. As for the further development of security institutions, in our work we will elaborate on the experiences of other countries, in terms of work and organization, with a special emphasis on the protection of the structure of society, bearing in mind the challenges on the way. to the consolidation of the state and all the processes that stand in Kosovo's path toward EU integration (liberalization of the visa regime, investments, etc.).⁶ In all of this, the development of capacities for the comprehensive assessment of threats and risks to the state, and of the citizens of Kosovo, should also be taken into account. Dissatisfaction with economic development and the high level of unemployment, as well as some other aspects of the current security challenges, as well as the presence of parallel structures in the north of Kosovo, which is organized transnational criminal groups, which all affect. internal security.

We should not forget the lack of perspective regarding the complete isolation of Kosovo in the process of liberalizing the visa regime, within which the citizens of Kosovo are transiting to Europe through human trafficking, etc. If the security sector is looked at chronologically, two main periods can be distinguished: the period of the UNMIK administration (1999-2008) with a short transition (2005-2008) and the post-independence period. From previous studies, only one chronological change was made based on changes in legislation. Therefore, we will try to analyze the development of the security sector, with a special focus on the Kosovo Intelligence Service (KIA). In this context, the consolidation of the security sector is still in the process of organizational-functional as well as professional adaptation to modern security burdens.⁷

The Purpose Of The Research

By researching the effectiveness of intelligence services and studying their educational programs, we will point out the lack of an adequate scientific and professional approach to the assessment of priorities, that is, insufficient assessment, insufficient education, expertise, and professionalism, which must be done the foundation of planning, creative and reform considerations, which must be supplemented and updated constantly, given the ever-increasing dynamics of the general security burden accompanying countries in transition, especially the lack of access and the need for help from the doctrine to realize as much as possible better preventing and fighting organized crime.

Hypothetical

Hypothesis I - The organization and educational concept of all levels represent the relevant factors in the planning and direction of intelligence methods in the prevention of organized crime in Kosovo in Kosovo.

Hypothesis II - Plans and programs of education, specialization, and guidance are not yet adapted to modern security challenges at the level of the work field of the indicated structures.

Research Methodology

For the needs of the paper, the combined methodology was used and this was followed by the following methods: Method of legal analysis which is used to analyze the legal basis and the current legislation regulating intelligence and organized crime; Method of systemic

⁶ http://www.eulex-kosovo.eu/docs/justice/annual_first_report_EULEX.

⁷ Law on Kosovo Security Council, R. Kosovo Strategy, 2018.

analysis is used to study and analyze the position of legislation in the field and its position in the current legal system; Method of historical analysis is used to explain the norms from the past and compare the new norms with the historic ones; Method of theological analysis is used to explain the goal and objectives of the study from the current perspective.

Literature Overview

The literature on the issues covered by the research may be divided into two groups: the writings of foreign authors and the writings of domestic authors as well as analysis and the reports made by international and national institutes, think tanks, and other organizations regarding Kosovo and the dialogue. In addition to this, legal acts such as: constitutions, laws, and court decisions/judgments made the finalization of the research possible. Regarding authors, it was inevitable to consult the work of: (*Abazović, M. Aleksić, Ž. Škulić, M. Nelson, H. Lukić, T. Masleša, R. Modly.D, Greg Hannah, Abram N*). Related to the reports, there were consulted reports from: (*Kosovo Police, Intelligent Kosovo Agency, ISSR, EUROPOL, Kosovo Internal Security Sector Review, Eulex, OSCE, UNMIK, ISSR, Kosovo Internal Security Sector Review, Institute GAP Policy Brief, State strategy of the Republic of Kosovo, Cross-sectoral strategy for the fight against organized crime and human trafficking, Intelligence Course Lesson Plans, Evaluation of Information, The US. International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts, Law on Kosovo Security Council*). All these gave good guidance for further exploration, better understanding, and explaining issues covered by this paper

The concept of intelligence service

Dealing with unacceptable social phenomena and how to form an intelligence-security system that, together with other subsystems, will respond successfully to all national security challenges is the challenge and the opportunity to achieve this opportunity. The state often does not have a decisive role in the work of the secret service: there are countries where criminal organizations, paramilitary groups, and liberal movements have a "monopoly" on intelligence services, especially in countries emerging from wars or crises. Examples are Albania, Afghanistan, Kosovo, Colombia, Iraq, Pakistan, and Sudan, where the end of the wars gave rise to many private companies that offer various contract services, including intelligence. To understand the role and tasks of the intelligence service, it is first necessary to define its concept. This cannot be achieved only by studying its contemporary elements, but it is also necessary to study its past: its origin, development, and role in certain periods. If this phenomenon is not treated in this way and if the intelligent service is not seen in the context of the development of other socio-economic and political phenomena, by which it is conditioned and determined, then superficiality, one-sidedness, and inevitably the fetishization of the phenomenon of intelligence will result, which reflects the existing weaknesses of the intelligence services.⁸ In various theories there are two basic understandings of the origin of intelligence: first, that "intelligence is a natural property of the human race," and second, that "intelligence is a historical category, and according to the fact that it arose at a certain stage of human development," and therefore is not eternal, but has its own origin, development and end. Indeed, there is also a third meaning derived from exegesis, that is, the interpretation of the

⁸ *Abazović, M. (2012), State Security, pp. 45-46, Faculty of Criminal Criminology and Security Studies, Sarajevo, Sarajevo. The intelligence service appears as a permanent specialized body of the state with an intelligence function. Growing needs on the intelligence front lead to the establishment of such a body, which at the same time becomes professionalized, because intelligence activity is its basic and almost exclusive task (we will see later that the intelligence service is not only concerned with the collection of intelligence-interesting knowledge, but also undertakes some other measures). Until the establishment of these bodies, the intelligence service did not, therefore, have a professional character, because its problems were dealt with by individuals, or, on the other hand, by certain factors (military leaders, rulers, the court, etc.), whose main and only task was not that.*

Bible, but also of other sacred books and religious writings. According to this point of view, security is also a gift from God, so God as the creator of everything is also the creator of security and it is up to man only to act according to those instructions. I will not engage in discussions about such an understanding, but I will stick to these secular theories.⁹ The emergence of more modern intelligence services can already be found in Italian cities-states (Venice, Genoa, Pisa, Milan, Florence, etc.). With the development of capitalist relations and industry intended for export, the merchant and banking bourgeoisie is developing in these cities. This promotes the development of political life and the sharpening of the class struggle on a new basis unlike that of feudal society.¹⁰

Definition of intelligence at the scientific level

The intelligence service is an organized activity or organization-institution, which, at the request and goals of the political leadership forces, collects, evaluates, and presents to the political leadership structures of the class or states, certain data about the adversary, and protect it.¹¹

Development of the intelligence service

“At the time of the emergence of the state, as the basic form of class organization in society, there was the development of intelligence services. The first written source of intelligence activity goes back about 4,000 years, since archaeologists, excavating the remains of the city-state of Mari on the Euphrates River, found a clay tablet on which the oldest spy report in the world was recorded.

The following is stated in the Holy Scriptures: "And the Lord said to Moses, saying: Send men to spy out the land of Canaan, which I will give to the children of Israel; send one man from each tribe of their fathers, all the leaders among them. And Moses sent them from the land of Pharaoh... And sending them to spy out the land of Canaan, Moses said to them: go this way to the south, then go up to the mountain, and see what the land is like and what kind of people live in it, whether it is weak or strong, whether it is small or great; and what is the land in which he lives, whether it is good or bad; and what are the places where he lives, whether under tents or in hard cities; and what is the land itself, whether it is fertile or barren, whether it has trees or there is none...."

Numerous wars between states contributed to further development. Data was collected by spies and scouts at the time, but it was not enough to meet the information needs. It is precisely for this reason that the development of intelligence services is spreading to other segments of society “,. The entire development of these services goes step by step with the development of state apparatuses. In the beginning, these were services that had a temporary function in case of war, rebellion, and the like, however, with the creation of centralized states, intelligence services are transformed into a permanent systemic activity of certain state bodies. The strong development of intelligence services comes with the advent of capitalism, where the goals are perfected and expanded. Countries such as Japan, Germany, and Italy have developed their intelligence services to the maximum. Their activity, known as "total

⁹Abazovic, M. (2012), *State Security*, p. 47, Faculty of Criminal Criminology and Security Studies, Sarajevo, Sarajevo..

¹⁰The Medici in Lyon, in addition to dealing with financial and commercial affairs, also had a bureau for the collection of various political information and intelligence.

¹¹ *Basics of State Security*, Belgrade 1998.

espionage" and the application of the principle "the end justifies the means", will remain unsurpassed in modern society.¹²

Objectives of the intelligence service

Intelligence services provide analysis of developments in areas of importance for national security and provide early warning of impending crises to national and international crisis management bodies. They provide information to government agencies for planning defense systems and protect classified information concerning both their sources and activities and those belonging to other government agencies. They can act covertly to influence the outcome of events in favor of national interests "the whole art of fighting organized crime consists in deep intelligence". It is necessary that the persons who take responsibility for monitoring and detecting political extremists fully adapt to their way of life and thinking, all to predict their future steps.¹³

Intelligence - security activity in the fight against modern organized crime is manifested through the public.

Intelligence Services

- Provide analysis of developments in areas of importance for national security;
- They provide an early warning for impending crises;
- They are at the service of the state and international bodies for crisis management situations by helping to discern the intentions of existing and potential adversaries;
- Provide information to state bodies for planning defense systems and military operations;
- Protects classified information concerning both its sources and activities, as well as those belonging to other government agencies;
- They can act covertly to influence the outcome of events in favor of national interests.

“Before elaborating on this issue, it is necessary to indicate that the management bodies or bodies of the intelligence services are organizationally located at the top of the headquarters, that is, the pyramid of the intelligence organization itself. Every organizational structure, including the intelligence service, ensures its successful functioning by performing its fundamental functions. The designated authorities are usually headed by a director, chief, who is at the rank of a minister, or generals with the highest military rank. Heads of administrations have one or more assistants for different areas, who, by the very logic of responsibility, are also managers of individual sectors. The basic task of management is to systematically and continuously direct the activity of all lower organizational structures in the process of achieving concretely set goals and tasks in a systematic, continuous, dynamic, legal manner, with the use of special concepts, principles, secret and legal methods, techniques and tactics, according to the requirements and needs of competent government structures. In the organizational sense, the line management system with emphasized elements of cooperation prevails in the intelligence services, which requires emphasized universality, education, high professionalism, expertise, and authority of management workers.¹⁴

If the intelligence service is more complex from an organizational point of view, the management methods from the top of the pyramid are much more complex, so the organizational structure itself requires the need for scientific, professional, and experiential

¹² Maslesa, R. (2011), *Theories and security systems*, pp. 55-56, Faculty of Criminology, Criminology and Security Studies, Sarajevo, op.cit str.56/58.

¹³ Op.cit.

¹⁴ R. Maslesa, *MPajević, Ullog service notification in the prevention of times of security challenges*, BiH, 2010, p.18, Doctoral dissertation.

systematization, which points to subordination and coordination in the work of intelligence services. "In addition to the aforementioned fundamental assumptions for the successful functioning of intelligence services, we especially emphasize the responsibility of both its members and the organizational structure as a whole. Responsibility essentially presupposes respect for and the actual functioning of the rule of law. That is why the existence of responsibility is extremely important for every legal state. Therefore, we can say that responsibility also represents a mirror of certain social relations. The management of intelligence services is a key factor in their overall functioning."¹⁵

Intelligence service methods

In scientific theory, we encounter divergent views related to the classification of intelligence service methods. For a long time, the point of view was maintained, which implied a classification into three groups: the method of secret data collection, the method of covert data collection, and the method of legal data collection. In addition to the significant ones, we can also mention this approach, which implies two groups: the method of intelligence activity and the method of non-intelligence activity.¹⁶ The basic and primary goal of every intelligence service is to protect the internal and external security of its own country. Each intelligence service is guided by the ambitions and political goals of its government. If it is a country with ambitions on a planetary scale, then it has a very offensive intelligence service that does total intelligence coverage and espionage of other countries. In this regard, the intelligence service in each specific case, whether it is about collecting information or preventing the actions of foreign services, opts for the method that will best serve that task and is by the law and applicable regulations.¹⁷ Also, the application of each specific method depends on the type of task being performed, the time of the execution of that task (most methods that are used in peacetime cannot be used in war, and some methods can only be used during the day, and some only at night), as and places where the task is carried out (some methods are applied in work on one's territory, others on the territory of an allied country, and still others on the territory of a possible adversary).¹⁸

Crime prevention measures

"Crime prevention measures, we mean the activities of state and other authorities aimed at preventing negative social phenomena, which produce prohibited and harmful consequences, and create conditions for their suppression. The differentiation of social crime prevention measures is carried out about the target aspect of the criminal-political orientation of individual states. In this sense, preventive strategies are classified in different ways, about the criteria for performing the classification and, of course, based on the basic aspects that constitute a criminal act. It is about the perpetrator of the criminal act, the place (situation), the actor, and the law."¹⁹ That is why it is necessary to state some basic divisions of these prevention measures, according to different aspects. Prevention measures include the procedures and activities of state and social authorities aimed at preventing negative social phenomena and prohibited and harmful consequences). Prevention measures are divided into those implemented on the entire territory of the state, only in urban areas, rural areas, or, now increasingly present, implementation practices at the local community level, in the narrowest sense of the word "²⁰

¹⁵ Maslesa, R. (2011), *Theories and security systems*, pp.65-67, Faculty of Criminology, *Criminology and Security Studies*, Sarajevo.

¹⁶ McDowell, 1997, str.7.

¹⁷ V. Sreele, 2006, b, str.47-50, op cit, Horvatovic I Cvitanovic, 1999, str.93.

¹⁸ Maslesa, R. (2011), *Security Theories and Systems*, p.80-81, Faculty of Criminology, *Criminology and Security Studies*, Sarajevo.

¹⁹ Horvatić, Ž., Cvitanović, L. (1999), *Politics of crime prevention*, p. 3, MUP of the Republic of Croatia, Zagreb.

Ansel, M. (1975) *Pour une etude systematique des problemes de politique criminelle*, Archives de politique criminelle, no. 1, p. 16 -21 Rush, Paris.

²⁰ Horvatić, Ž., Cvitanović, L. (1999), *Crime Suppression Policy*, pp. 1-3, Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia, Zagreb

The concept of organized crime

With the growth of productive forces, changes occurred among people, the private property appeared, society was divided into classes, and states with different economic and social structures began to emerge. In all states, some individuals or groups violated some individuals or groups violated the order in the state and the state reacted, with criminal sanctions, to the appearance of such behavior, which we call criminality.

The word crime comes from the Latin word (crimen)-crime. When we talk about a crime or misdemeanor, we usually mean the part of criminality that includes serious crimes (murders, robberies, rapes, etc.), while the term crime also includes other less dangerous crimes (thefts, serious thefts, frauds, etc.).²¹ Organized crime is defined by the "UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime" (TOC) and the "Provisional Criminal Code of Kosovo."²²

"The term "Organized crime" means serious criminal acts committed by a structured group to take, directly or indirectly, material or financial assets." Organized crime is defined by INTERPOL as: "Any organization or group of persons involved in permanent illegal activities whose primary goal is to restore earnings, regardless of national borders". Definition of the term "organized crime group" - "a structured group of three or more persons that exists for a certain period and acts in concert to commit one or more serious crimes or offenses under this Convention to obtain direct or indirect financial or other material benefits."

Definition of the term "organized crime" - Organized crime is "a criminal conspiracy that, having an organized structure, renews itself and continues, fed by fear and corruption, and motivated by suffering." The FBI uses this definition to describe international organized crime, ie. organized criminal groups operating in several countries. Transnational criminal activity includes a wide range of activities, both in the legal and illegal sectors of the economy. Some groups primarily operate in illegal sectors, such as drug trafficking. The rest stretch into both economic sectors in search of high profits. Privatization on a massive scale in the period from 1999 to 2008 gave many transnational organized crime groups a large and significant foothold in the economies of their countries and many others.²³

Organized crime in the territory of the European Union

Organized crime groups expand the fields of their activities through the commission of various criminal acts and within international borders, and adapt to any environment. They use expertise in special areas and exploit commercial structures, to operate legitimately in the business world. To this end, they employ communication technology to maintain and expand their national and international ties. There is increased communication and cooperation with other organized crime groups. Ethnically speaking, the groups are mostly heterogeneous. Groups with roots in organized crime from the European Union, especially those with an international network, represent a major threat to the European Union (EU). Organized crime groups such as the Italian mafia remain the main threat to the public, economic and financial markets. We list their organization and profiling below. German organized crime groups are most often involved in the production and trade of various types of drugs, with special attention to synthetic drugs, the fact that the Netherlands is one of the main points of cocaine import into the European Union (EU). Polish organized crime groups are expanding rapidly and cooperating with a large number of international organized crime groups in all criminal areas.

²¹ V. Vula, M. Ademi *Organized Crime, Pristine, 2020. Op cit. R. Halili, Criminology, 2016, str. 69.*

²² Article 274, paragraph 7, point 1, UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

²³ Federation of American Scientists, *Intelligence Resource Program*, <http://tinyurl.com/3zjxx>.

Their groups are located in Germany but are not often active outside of Germany. Their areas of interest are mainly drug trafficking, fraud, theft, and car trafficking. High earnings and central, geographical, and economic position within the European Union (EU) indicate their wide activity and connections in all spheres of crime. Ethnically homogeneous groups of organized crime, especially Serbs, Romanians, Turks, and Albanians. They represent a big problem in the growth of member countries. Ethnic groups have escalated from a situation of providing simple services to other organized crime groups, to a situation of reaching the high international criminal goals of organized crime. They are homogeneous and hierarchical but willingly cooperate with other groups of organized crime. They are most often involved in the drug and the white slave trade (TBR often with disproportionate use of force), use of prostitution, assistance in illegal immigration, and all forms of criminal offenses against property. However, one should be very careful about the activities of the intelligence service in the area of national security, such as KAK/AKI, first of all in terms of the professionalism of the personnel, i.e. whether the intelligence service has the potential to undertake preventive measures against organized crime, and whether there is cooperation in the international preventive direction.²⁴

Russian organized crime groups have a great influence on the area of the European Union (EU), and they are present in all member countries and involved in all types of criminal acts, showing extraordinary abilities in using new opportunities in the economy and finance sector. Romanian organized crime groups are either hierarchical or cellular and are involved in a wide network of criminal activities, misuse of credit cards or tax evasion, where they are very skilled, and in drug and the white slave trade, the use of prostitution, drug trade, forgery of documents and all types of crimes against property, often with the use of force. Bulgarian organized crime groups are ethnically homogeneous and have a cellular structure. They are highly involved in the circulation of money and forgery of documents, payment fraud, drug, and with the slave trade, the use of prostitution, and crimes against property, including the theft of vehicles and houses.²⁵ Turkish organized crime groups, usually hierarchical and homogeneous, are a very important factor, especially in the field of drug trafficking in the European Union (EU). Many Turks involved in organized crime in European Union (EU) cities are residents and assimilated in the interior where they live, which is useful for them in developing ties with non-Turkish organized crime groups, as well as new actions and movements towards new areas of crime. Chinese organized crime groups are mainly involved in the white slave trade, facilitating illegal immigration, drug trafficking, robbery, theft, kidnapping, and prostitution within their ethnic communities. They are homogeneous, limited, and known for good cooperation only with Vietnamese communities. Most of the cannabis destined for the drug market in the European Union (EU) originates from Morocco, which positions Moroccan organized crime groups in the most prominent position as producers and traders of hashish. Moroccan organized crime groups, which have good links with groups from Colombia and the European Union (EU), have also trafficked in cocaine, and are involved in illegal immigration facilitation, as well as all other property crimes. Their advantage is their geostrategic position and proximity to European Union (EU) countries such as Spain, in whose cities Alicante and Murcia there are almost a million emigrants from Morocco. Colombian organized crime groups control the production of cocaine and its long importation from South America to Europe. They are hierarchical and homogeneous, but closely related, divided into small cells, and specialized in different aspects of the drug business, such as smuggling,

²⁴ TODAC, *Kacakçılık ve Suçla Mücadele*, Ankara

²⁵ <http://www.ex.ac.uk/~watumpan/undergrad/hill/>

laundering, and money sharing. In the European Union (EU), Colombian organized crime groups cooperate with grassroots organized crime groups at a high level.²⁶

Types of criminal offenses

Drug trafficking remains the most common form of crime among organized crime groups. The drug trade involves two groups, indigenous and non-indigenous organized crime groups, which show high-level cooperation. Production control and the importance of the general strategy are maintained by Turkish organized crime groups for heroin processed with Afghan opium, and most often imported via various Balkan routes, and by Colombian organized crime groups for cocaine, which comes to the European Union (EU) via Spain (often via Morocco), the Netherlands, Belgium, and Albania, as well as Belgian organized crime groups for synthetic drugs. The global spread of the drug is stagnant, but the use of the cannabis plant and type of stimulant amphetamines (TSA), especially ecstasy, is constantly on the rise. Due to the increased security provided by the intelligence services, and the strengthening of border controls, the only possibility for most illegal immigrants to reach their final destination remains an organized crime. Although less profitable than drug trafficking, facilitating illegal crossing is less dangerous for organized crime groups.²⁷

White slave trade (TBR) is associated with ruthless crime, as illegal immigrants are used during their journey to their final destination, to work in conditions of slavery in the sex market, or are exploited to work in factories. Organized crime has no mercy in exploiting children in any sense - from selling, illegal appropriation, and forcing them to beg, steal and do hard work, and even to pedophilia. Money laundering is an act committed by all organized crime groups to conceal the origin of crime, in order to legalize their illegal funds, according to the economic system. Therefore, it is a hereditary characteristic of organized crime (OC), through participation in all forms of criminal acts.²⁸ A large number of methods of operation (modus operandi) have been reported, from the simple purchase of goods to sensitive financial schemes. Fraud is an act that carries less danger and a lot of profit and includes a large number of criminal activities that make it possible to make money by exploiting weaknesses in systems and controls. Complex fraud involving the smuggling of goods requires skill, competence, and a strong infrastructure to be effectively carried out, and can only be carried out by organized crime groups.²⁹

Establishment of the intelligence agency of Kosovo

The development of a domestic intelligence agency in Kosovo was controversial for reasons related not only to the enormous role of the secret police in the former Yugoslavia but also to the specific conditions prevailing in Kosovo since the collapse of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRJ). In addition, it is not possible to make any current assessment of the Kosovo security sector outside the context of the recent past, especially without mentioning the non-statutory intelligence services that functioned for more than nine years in place of the state intelligence agency and served the interests of political parties. Public reticence towards former intelligence structures and fear of the political leanings of the state intelligence agency represent an additional problem. Moreover, the roles played by civil society organizations, the media, independent state institutions, and the judiciary were very limited. This paper aims to critically evaluate the progress made in the democratic state and preventive

²⁶ TODAC, *Kacacılık ve Suçla Mudadele*, Ankara, 2006. [http://www. ex. Ac. uk/~watumpan/undergrad/hill/](http://www.ex.ac.uk/~watumpan/undergrad/hill/) [http://en. wikipedia. org/wiki/List_of_Criminal_organization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Criminal_organization), [http://www. whitecollarcrimefyi.com](http://www.whitecollarcrimefyi.com) *Outlaw motorcycle gangs (PBM) are quite widespread. Everywhere in Europe, they are dominated by three main organizations: Hell's Angels, Bandits and Outlaws. PBM members are involved in drug use (cocaine, synthetic drugs and cannabis) and trafficking in stolen vehicles, as well as prostitution.*

²⁷ Howard Abadinsky, *Organized Crime*, Third Edition, Nelson Hall, USA, 1991, TODAC, *Kacacılık ve Suçla Mudadele*, Ankara, 2006

²⁸ Lyman D. Michael, Patter W. Garg (2004), *Organized Crime*, Pearson Hall, New Jersey.

²⁹ TODAC, *Kacacılık ve Suçla Mudadele*, Ankara, 2006. [http://www. ex. Ac. uk/~watumpan/undergrad/hill.](http://www.ex.ac.uk/~watumpan/undergrad/hill/)

measures against organized crime, as well as the role of intelligence services in Kosovo. It includes an analysis of the current legal framework and refers, if necessary, to the historical and political context. The limited activity of the Kosovo Intelligence Agency (KIA) so far makes it difficult to understand its functionality, and the fear that the new establishment of the Kosovo Intelligence Agency (KIA) may inherit the failures of its predecessors, which were led by political parties, is indeed quite real, as well as the concern that former operatives will dominate her staff. These fears perpetuate the perception that politicization is the natural state of all intelligence services and thereby increase the risk of compromising the agency's public reputation. To counter these views, the Kosovo Intelligence Agency (KIA) needs to develop a public image that emphasizes its openness and professionalism rather than vulnerability and secrecy. It could start by taking a more proactive stance regarding its relationship with the media and civil society organizations. In this way, the Kosovo Intelligence Agency (KIA) could make a visible change in perception compared to the past non-statutory services. The Constitution expressly provided for the establishment of the Kosovo Intelligence Agency (KIA) for "the identification, investigation, and monitoring of security threats in the Republic of Kosovo." Similarly, the constitutional wording stipulates that the Kosovo Intelligence Agency (KIA) "should be professional, politically impartial, multi-ethnic and subject to the supervision of the Assembly."³⁰ In June 2008, the Parliament passed the Law on the Kosovo Intelligence Agency (hereinafter referred to as the Law on the Kosovo Intelligence Agency), which provided a more specific mandate and detailed the regulations according to which the Kosovo Intelligence Agency (KIA) operated. From an operational point of view, the Kosovo Intelligence Agency (KIA) is still in its initial stage of development. To improve the activities specified in Article 2, paragraph 1, as well as in other articles, the Kosovo Intelligence Agency (KIA) has its means of collecting information, which includes: mobile and static surveillance, secret human sources of intelligence data, technical surveillance as which are means of eavesdropping, interception and tracking, secret agents and the collection of classified information, including information from banks, ports, and telephones. The Kosovo Intelligence Agency (KIA) respects the principles and carries out its activities by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and all other relevant principles stated in internationally recognized legal instruments. The Kosovo Intelligence Agency (KIA) collects data related to threats to the security of Kosovo. Threats to the security of Kosovo in all cases are considered threats to territorial integrity, the integrity of institutions, constitutional order, economic stability, and development, as well as threats to global security to the detriment of Kosovo, which include: terrorism, incitement, aiding and abetting or advocating terrorism, espionage against of Kosovo or which threatens the security of Kosovo, sabotage against the key infrastructure of Kosovo, smuggling of illegal funds, weapons and human trafficking, illegal production and transportation of weapons of mass destruction or their components, as well as materials and equipment necessary for their production, illegal trade in products and technologies under international control, activities that are contrary to international humanitarian law, organized violence or intimidation of ethnic or religious groups in Kosovo, and issues related to serious threats to public health or safety.³¹ The Kosovo Intelligence Agency does not have an executive function, and accordingly, the Kosovo Intelligence Agency (KIA) does not have the right to use direct or indirect force and does not have any authority to arrest (authority of the Police), authority to initiate criminal proceedings, authority to compel persons or companies to cooperate their activities, although

³⁰ Law on KIA, Article 3.1, Specific provisions in the law limited the executive powers of the KIA - denying it the authority to use direct or indirect force, arrest citizens or initiate criminal proceedings

³¹ Law on KIA, Article 3.1, Specific provisions in the law limited the executive powers of the KIA - denying it the authority to use direct or indirect force, arrest citizens or initiate criminal proceedings

individuals or companies may cooperate with the Kosovo Intelligence Agency (KIA) voluntarily.³²

Scope of work of the intelligence agency of Kosovo

In a broader sense, the intelligence service has the task of collecting, analyzing, systematizing, and presenting data related to certain organized crime (groups) or its wider areas. Intelligence service in the narrower sense of intelligence activity implies the collection and analysis of data that is the result of exclusively secret work. The Constitution of Kosovo provides for the creation of the Kosovo Intelligence Agency and its role is to collect information and detect and investigate threats and dangers that threaten the country. KIA should be professional, politically acceptable, multi-ethnic, and subject to supervision by the Assembly in the manner provided by law. The Assembly of Kosovo adopted the law on the establishment of the KIA by international and democratic standards of functioning of security institutions and the democratic supervision of these institutions. KIA is in the initial phase of consolidation and operationalization; the first step was taken in the employment of its members based on a competition announced at the beginning of 2010. Data on the functioning of KIA remain non-transparent according to the legislation in force, however, it is expected that operationalization will be delayed due to international factors and external pressure. The parliamentary committee for the supervision of the Kosovo Intelligence Agency was consolidated. The Kosovo Intelligence Agency is still in its infancy and oversight and democratic control remain a challenge for some time.³³

Collection

The second phase of business intelligence refers to the collection of data, and it is precisely this phase around which spears are broken and during the implementation of which the fundamental differences between intelligence activity, as a legal and ethical process of espionage, and as an illegal and unethical process subject to prosecution come to light. The differences, of course, lie in the methods and techniques used during activities aimed at obtaining business information related to another business system.

a. Operational data collection

“The Intelligence Agency of Kosovo should develop methods that will counter direct threats of committing a criminal offense and focus on specific crimes or crimes against humanity. It should react to incidents or work on the prevention of criminal acts. One part of the information is directly related to the investigation and is the basis for the establishment of additional ways of management in the direction of tactical resources. This information relates to operational intelligence and is the task of responsible operations to include investigators and analysts daily. Time is often the determining factor that makes the difference between the demand for one part of her information as a whole or the loss of the case for further investigation. Operational information is mainly based on facts gathered in connection with the investigation and surveillance operation. Information can also act as a guiding idea for an operation or an investigation, or it can simply be compiled from a list of connections, providing places for hidden registered business associations, or a description of attempted criminal acts.

³² Article 2 Scope of L-63,2008, Republic of Kosovo, RKS

³³ Law L-30-063, Law Kosovo Intelligence Service, the Assembly of Kosovo adopted the law on the establishment of KIA in accordance with international and democratic standards of the functioning of security institutions and democratic supervision of these institutions., paragraph 3

This information provides law enforcement authorities with a basic understanding of criminal offenses and their activities.³⁴

b. Strategic collection

“Strategic collection and reporting are equally important in the way they are applied. Complex and lengthy investigations require information that is applied in various ways. Strategic intelligence operations are useful to create the 'big picture and see if there are lines of command and offices maintained in the form of illegal clubs or associations between drug-trafficking organizations. Information regarding the geographic territory of a criminal organization, a description of criminal acts, or its organizational characteristics is indicators on the basis of which analysts and investigators form certain knowledge about the spread of criminal activities. The analysis of this information is used for long-term planning, consideration of the possible contribution to law enforcement, and preventing officials from making unfounded decisions that are contrary to the regulations. In both methods, operational and strategic, there are requirements for gathering information. Those requirements are based on the nature of the task and determined by the deadline for the performance of those tasks “. There are simplifications between different types of collection – they include planning and sources of information used. The ultimate goal of intelligence activities and knowledge is the prevention of criminal acts.³⁵

Systematization

The basic characteristics of intelligence systematization are:

“Interdisciplinarity, focus on the future, Inaccessible data and contents, small probabilities - big consequences, Specific and applied nature, and Position of 'supplier' Complications of conducting control.³⁶

Analysis

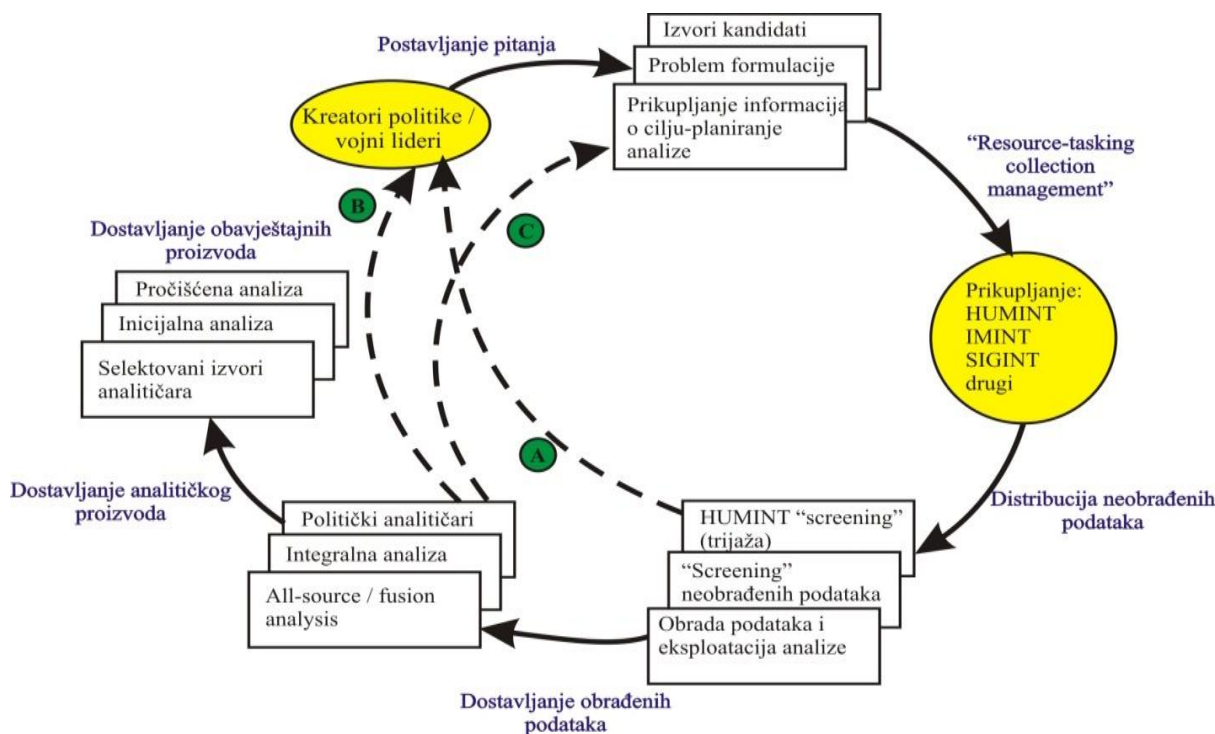
The analysis directs the intelligence service to the identification, understanding, and registration of perpetrators of criminal acts in the criminal law system. Intelligence analysts investigate directions related to relationships between entities of interest and inputs of goods, money, trade agreements, domestic product creation, sketch connections, diagramming, and other analytical products. Intelligence has an important role for law enforcement agencies, given the task of dealing with criminal activity in the community and directing them to well-informed courts and crime prevention measures. Criminal organizations and entities are more sophisticated and educated than ever. The challenge to law enforcement agencies, as well as intelligence services, is to prepare as best as possible for additional sophistication to reduce criminal activity in our community. Intelligence and law enforcement agencies need an active and continuous strategy to counter threats from organized crime groups. Intelligence data and

³⁴ Law L-30-063, Law Kosovo Intelligence Service, the Assembly of Kosovo adopted the law on the establishment of KIA in accordance with international and democratic standards of the functioning of security institutions and democratic supervision of these institutions., paragraph 3,4,5.

³⁵ US. International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts (IALEIA) , Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU), Law Enforcement Intelligence and Guide for State, Intelligence Course Lesson Plans, Evaluation of Information, updated 24 November 2005, by Hans Deroo., ASPK, Vu4trri. 2011.

³⁶ Abazović, M. (2017), State security - introduction and basic concepts, Faculty of Criminology, Criminology and Security Studies, University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, str.82.

knowledge, when used effectively, are the main weapons in the arsenal of law enforcement agencies.³⁷



Creation of information

Data should be linked. Before the information reaches the system of the Kosovo Intelligence Agency, it needs to be checked to see what connection it has with the suspected organized crime (OC) activity. For example, a known individual who is involved in a crime may commit several non-criminal acts and have certain criminal connections.³⁸ “Data should be kept confidential. Understanding the confidentiality of information is also the basis for defending the privacy of individuals. A confidentiality category is typically used, to classify the source of information. “Data should be of value. Information entered into the system must be valid, or correct. In this way, reports should be ranked based on value as well as confidentiality. Similar to the previous categories, there are five acceptable levels of value:

1. Known to be truly unconditional
2. Information known personally to the source, but unknown to you personally
3. Information is not personally known to the source but confirmed by now-known information
4. The information is not personally known to the source and cannot be confirmed in any way
5. The suspicion was wrongful or malicious”.

³⁷ R.Maslesa, M.Ademi, *THE ROLE OF THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE IN THE PREVENTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN KOSOVO, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2013, Intelligence Intelligence Analysis, str..75, Doctoral Dissertation.*

³⁸ US. International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts (IALEIA) , *Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU), Law Enforcement Intelligence and Guide for State, Intelligence Course Lesson Plans, Evaluation of Information, updated 24 November 2005, by Hans Deroo., ASPK, Vu4trri. 2011.*

Principles of intelligence research

The principles of work are determined based on the general political conception of the state, political, military, and other goals of the state towards other states, the role of the intelligence service in their realization, as well as from the characteristics of intelligence and subversive activities. The work of intelligence services is based on the following principles: “Comprehensiveness in work; Continuity and intensity of action; The end justifies the means; Infiltration and aggressiveness when performing tasks; Objectivity, credibility, and verification; Punctuality in work; Originality in procedures; Secrecy of work; Task planning; Grading-classification of tasks; Centralization of work and management; Relative independence in action; Specialization in work; Teamwork.”³⁹

International cooperation of the Intelligence Agency of Kosovo

The relevant law requires the Kosovo Intelligence Agency to cooperate with other domestic security institutions in the form of a relationship that, apparently, has been achieved only in some cases. Many reports indicate that the Kosovo Intelligence Agency KIA has signed cooperation agreements with the police and customs service, but there is no open-source information that indicates any similar agreements with the Kosovo Security Forces or other domestic security institutions. Regardless, de facto cooperation may exist. Cooperation with foreign intelligence services is another matter. The law on the Kosovo Intelligence Agency KIA gives the director the authority to liaise with other intelligence agencies, but there is no provision in the law that places this cooperation under the control or supervision of the government or parliament. I have not been able to identify any open sources of information regarding cooperation between KIA and the services of other countries, but this cooperation certainly exists, especially with the intelligence services of the United States of America and member states of the European Union. The international presence in Kosovo is too large to assume that foreign intelligence services are not active in the country. Moreover, the geographical frequency of risks and threats in the Balkans makes regional cooperation inevitable. Organized crime and terrorism impede the development of every state in the area, but the KIA must balance regional threats with the delicate political situation. The director publicly stated that there is good cooperation between KIA and its regional partners, especially with the State Intelligence Service of Albania.⁴⁰

The daily progress of crime imposes the need for a permanent search for new adequate ways to detect and suppress criminal activities. In this field, reporting is of great importance as a fragment of police work rather than oriented proactive democratic work in accordance with international standards. In this regard, the intelligence information as the end product of that intelligence cycle, i.e., is in the first place. processed data that is used for the implementation of actions and, of course, long-term planning. The emergence of transnational organized crime raises the question of the need for the exchange of intelligence information, a large number of modern services with authority on the international scene, have approached the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements on the exchange of intelligence information, and, this has opened up a number of additional problems and barriers that had to be eliminated because they prevented the progress of that process. However, the most important thing is the beginning of a good tradition of true cooperation and coordination of the services of different countries, all with the aim of fighting against all types of crime. The development of the international community made up of subjects (states) is filled, interactively, with dynamic changes in political, material, spiritual, security and other areas, which has taken on new dimensions and

³⁹ Masleša, R. (2001) *update, Theories and security systems, Faculty of Criminology, Criminology, str.125.*

⁴⁰ Law L-30-063, *Law Kosovo Intelligence Service, the Assembly of Kosovo adopted the law on the establishment of KIA in accordance with international and democratic standards of the functioning of security institutions and democratic supervision of these institutions., paragraph 3,4,5*

qualities in the development of international relations. Regardless of all the efforts that lead to the arrangement of the best possible relations between the states of today, the modern world is in a certain type of security instability. In spite of all the positive trends, it can be said that the modern world functions in the conditions and time of "armed peace" (Waltz, 1993). It should be emphasized that the increasing interdependence of states as well as the flexibility of state borders require far greater operational engagement from security authorities and institutions. on confronting various forms and sources of threats, both to national security and to the security of the international community as a whole. Continuous technological progress simultaneously creates opportunities for various abuses that can be used to monitor human activity, which represents one of the forms of undemocratic degradation of the human personality, but also of social groups up to entire societies and state communities.⁴¹

Strategic-intelligence planning

The intelligence services cannot function under the spotlight, their work is secret, continuous, methods are specific and inaccessible to the public, and only with this way of working can they peer into the secret chambers of the terrorist labyrinth. Intelligence work in general is a very dynamic and interdependent process in its stages, so all links in that chain must be tightly linked in a cause-and-effect manner. The first step in the process of strategic-intelligence planning is the possession of raw intelligence material on organized crime. In order for strategic-intelligence planning to work, it is necessary that data collection be professional and carried out using methods such as:⁴²

- Information from public sources – gathering information that is open to the public, such as those published in the media and academic journals;
- Information obtained from people - information obtained from agents, deserters from other services, diplomats or from reports of counterintelligence operations, interrogations, conversations with foreign persons, etc.;
- Information obtained by technical means – data and information obtained by interception; monitoring and localizing radio, microwave, radar, and other methods of electromagnetic transmission; communication notification; electronic notification; telemetry notification; information from foreign instrumentation signals; encrypted intelligence data; data obtained by measurements and censuses; information from images, photographs and those obtained by exploitation of computer networks.⁴³

Intelligence-operational planning

Any research process begins with planning, listing all the needs and policymakers within the intelligence problem, formulating central research questions, consulting the literature, and arranging key intelligence requirements. Such requests identify issues or areas considered to be of particular interest to policymakers. This stage affects the decisions that will be made later. KIA should develop methods that will counter direct threats of committing a criminal offense and focus on specific criminal offenses or crimes against humanity. It should react to incidents or work on the prevention of criminal acts. One part of the information is directly related to the investigation and is the basis for the establishment of additional ways of management in the direction of tactical resources. This information relates to operational

⁴¹ Don McDowell, Strategic discernment, translation, Skopje, 2007. /Z. Dimovski, Manual of Criminal Investigation, Skopje, 2007, p. 135. Raw unprocessed material, information directly obtained from a source (human or technical) through analysis passes into the so-called intelligence information.

⁴² State strategy of the Republic of Kosovo against organized crime and action plan for the period from 2009-2012, 2018-2023/MIA

⁴³ Modly, D. (1989), Criminal aspects of the pre-trial activity of authorities, Faculty of Criminology, Criminology and Security Studies, University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo.

intelligence and is the task of responsible operations to include investigators and analysts on a daily basis. Time is often the determining factor that makes the difference between the demand for one part of her information as a whole or the loss of the case for further investigation. Operational information is mainly based on facts gathered in connection with the investigation and surveillance operation. Information can also act as a guiding idea for an operation, an investigation, or it can simply be compiled from a list of connections, providing places for hidden registered business associations, or a description of attempted crimes. This information provides law enforcement authorities with a basic understanding of criminal offenses and their activities.⁴⁴ Collection produces information, not intelligence. There are three types of intelligence research:

- a) Descriptive research – describing the essential characteristics of the situation
- b) Explanatory research – to explain the causes and conditions of current development
- c) Prognostic research – to forecast future development

Delivery and cooperation with law enforcement institutions in Kosovo.

The Director of the Kosovo Intelligence Agency or a person designated by him will approve the timely distribution of the results of KIA analyses to other governmental institutions of Kosovo, including the Kosovo Security Council, in accordance with the principles of the protection of confidential information. If during the performance of its duties, the KIA determines that there is a suspicion that a certain person or body has committed or is committing a criminal offense, or is preparing or organizing a criminal offense subject to criminal prosecution, it is obliged to inform the Director General of the Kosovo Police and the competent public prosecutor, including suspicion of a criminal offense against the security of the Government of Kosovo and its constitutional order. The director of the KIA can submit a request to the competent public prosecutor that the police temporarily suspend the implementation of their activities and measures as part of the pre-criminal procedure if it is in the interest of national security and if it does not endanger the lives or health of third parties.⁴⁵

Conclusion With Proposed Measures

The application of laws in Kosovo in the field of preventing and suppressing organized crime is fragmented, it lacks coordination and effective inter-institutional cooperation as well as regional and international cooperation, which is a basic prerequisite for success in the fight against this phenomenon. The Kosovo Intelligence Agency has deficiencies in the internal coordination of information management and intelligence services. Local-level intelligence units are not managed by intelligence and crime analysis directorates, and as a consequence policing is dominated by local control and minimal cooperation within the organization. Moreover, there is no effective exchange of information between the central units dealing with the suppression of organized crime and the crime analysis directorates. Due to the situation described above, the directorate for crime analysis does not influence the process of making strategic decisions regarding information management and suppression of organized crime, therefore it is clear that a better organization of a national model is needed to ensure effective information exchange within police units. Intelligence/information is a prerequisite for any success in investigations. In this sense, there is a lack of implementation of the concept of police under the management of the intelligence service, as well as the necessary financing of covert operations and adequate treatment of information. Inadequate maintenance, limited

⁴⁴ State strategy of the Republic of Kosovo against organized crime and action plan for the period from 2009-2012/MUP.

⁴⁵ Cross-sectoral strategy for the fight against organized crime and human trafficking/MUP/2008.

access, as well as the lack of an integrated database system is an obstacle to the development and documentation of the investigation. Legislation and witness protection programs and existing institutions are not sufficient to give the public the necessary sense of security and trust if they cooperate with the authorities as witnesses. This issue should be given the necessary attention since the cooperation of witnesses is often a key factor for the success of the investigation and the final submission of evidence and the final decision of the court. The engagement of the institutions of the Republic of Kosovo to improve the situation held in the above text creates conditions for an effective and successful fight against organized crime. Kosovo's national strategy for the fight against organized crime creates a real possibility for law enforcement institutions to effectively and efficiently fight against organized crime. Law enforcement agencies, especially the Kosovo Police and Customs, should develop capacities for gathering and exchanging information by building an institutional system through the Kosovo Intelligence Service.

There is also a lack of cooperation at the international level. This is mostly reflected in the difficulties in the implementation of regional programs, due to the lack of cooperation of some countries and Kosovo institutions. In the Kosovo Police, there is a shortage of trained personnel in the field of computer forensics, legal wiretapping, computer crime, money laundering, terrorism, and other specialized areas. The number of prosecutors specialized (with adequate training) and intended for criminal investigations related to organized crime is not sufficient. Institutions responsible for preventing and combating organized crime lack the necessary technical and technological information equipment as well as space to work. A low level of staff well-being also negatively affects the effectiveness of institutions responsible for combating organized crime.

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