

Organized Crime in the Republic of Kosovo

SEVDALI ZEJNULLAHU

PhD candidate, European University of Tirana
Lawyer, Kosovo Chamber of Advocates

Abstract:

The present research study is about the effectiveness of Income Diversification Interventions of Crop Maximization Project (CMP) in the socio-economic development of small farmers of district Charsadda. The main objective of the study was to know about the role of income diversification interventions in economic development of small farmers. Rajjar-II and Sarki Tetara the two union councils of Tehsil and district Charsadda were selected for the present study. The data were collected through pre-tested interview schedule from sample size of 150 respondents who were purposely selected through random sampling method. According to the analyzed data 80.7% of the respondents got benefits from the income diversification interventions of the project while 19.3% remained deprived. The research study further demonstrated that the said interventions enhanced the income of 80% of small farmers and 20% of respondents felt no change in their income through income diversification intervention. The present study also highlighted some shortcomings in the project. From the standpoint of the shortcomings observed, the present research work suggested that the small farmers should be trained before putting an intervention in to practice and the number of beneficiaries should be increased. Similarly, the future policy makers and organizations should consider the above suggestion to fill the gap and get the maximum results.

Key words: Small Farmers, Income diversification, Socio-Economic Development

ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

The threat from drug trafficking, human trafficking and economic crimes (such as abuse of intellectual property, industrial espionage, trade in black market, counterfeiting of products, cybercrime) are being identified more and more as a matter of national security almost for every state.

European justice officials reported a significant increase in criminal activity originating in Eastern Europe and warned that this activity will soon spread even in the United States and other countries. Various criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, human beings trafficking, smuggling, etc. they had operated for years in the region and have become a serious threat to European countries.

Kosovo as a new state in the path of transition is a good opportunity for criminals and their organized crime activities and is being done enough to combat this negative phenomenon. Forms of organized crime are many and diverse and it has affected different countries to review their laws having to adapt to the development trend of criminality, therefore to find ways to detect and punish criminal activity by relying on laws in force.

This has affected the basic legal literature to deal with different types of classification of offenses of organized crime. In this area some authors speak about classic and contemporary forms of organized crime, etc. Causes of organized crime are many; they evolve and are not at the same strength in different political, social and economic developments.¹ The literature of criminology has classified all forms of organized crimes in the context of serious crimes. In this regard, we will focus on the classification of certain forms that we think are most important, such as corruption, human trafficking, money laundering, narcotics trafficking and smuggling of people, weapons, and goods.

¹ Latifi, Vesel, "Criminology", Pristina, 2008, p. 189.

MEANING OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime as a phenomenon and criminal activity is one of the most common types of crime in contemporary societies. Although its origin dates from the early twentieth century, organized crime for the past few years remains a concern for many world countries, in particular for the least developed countries and developing ones. Difficulties arise in the detection, combating and preventing of this type of crime. As a result of organized crime, as one of the most dangerous criminal activities, there are provided separate offenses in the national criminal codes of different states, there were drafted international conventions, as well as many countries have established special units of police, different task forces and special agencies for preventing and combating organized crime.

The notion of organized crime varies from country to country, depending on how states define those types of crime. But in general we can say that the definitions of organized crime are divided into three main groups:

- a. The first group is consisted by the definition of legal science;
- b. The second group is consisted by the definition of legislation (in this case the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kosovo); and
- c. The third group is consisted by the definition of international conventions on organized crime.

According to the first group, in academic and scientific circles organized crime is defined by a notion which in itself contains contradictions, but that is considered to be accurate. According to this definition, organized crime includes two separate notions: a) supplying and illegal services and b) the criminal organization which is involved in illegal activities and has a well organized structure.² From this definition of organized crime, we note two important components, which are: the set of

² Gashi, Rexhep, "Organized crime" (Authorized lectures), Pristina, 2010, p. 10.

activities and persons involved in this crime. Furthermore, another acceptable definition in this group of definitions is the definition which gives university professor Ragip Halili which states that organized crime is called such because professional delinquents when undertaking their criminal activities, they coordinate and plan those activities in detailed fashion.³ He goes on to emphasize that organized crime demonstrates the ability of quick adaptation to new conditions and circumstances, by finding space for the realization of large profits.⁴

In the second group of definitions for organized crime enter those definitions given by laws and codes that regulate the field of criminalization of offenses, respectively criminal codes of various countries. So our criminal code, defines organized crime as “an organized group of people who gather to perform a certain criminal activity, but not punishable less than 4 years imprisonment.”⁵

And, in the third group enter the definitions given by international conventions, where the most acceptable definition is the one given by Convention of the United Nations Against Transnational Organized Crime, where under this Convention “organized criminal group means a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.”⁶

According to the definitions of the three groups it is clear that all definitions of organized crime share few common things: competent people who make this type of crime functional, the union (group) of individuals, serious criminal

³ Halili, Ragip, “Criminology”, Pristina, 2011, p. 142.

⁴ Ibid, p. 142

⁵ Criminal code of Republic of Kosovo, Code no. 04/L-082, Official Gazette of Republic of Kosovo no. 19, July 13, 2012.

⁶ UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by UN General Assembly resolution no. 55/15 of November 15, 2000, article 2, paragraph (a)

(and professional) acts, as well as the purpose of gaining great wealth

CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime as a particular type of crime entails many special features which distinguish it from other types of crime, even though organized crime has many features similar to other types of crimes that can be called general characteristics of crimes. But organized crime is marked with some special features such as: permanent connectivity of many persons committing criminal activities, the existence of a hierarchical structure and powerful leadership, dominance of order, discipline and accountability of members of the group, imposed solidarity, confidentiality of action and non-disclosure of the organization, non-betrayal of the leaders, etc.⁷ At these criminal organizations, it is evident the fact that if you break these principles or features of the criminal group, then unmercifully follows punishment by the criminal organization. The facts show that penalties for non-observance of these principles are coarse, ranging from inhuman torture to the murder of the person and his family members, their disappearance, etc.

ELEMENTS OF ORGANIZED CRIME

In academic discussions of various authors it has been discussed the issue of which are the elements that make organized crimes unique from other crimes. Thus, according to some American authors, with whom in general all agree with their ranking and selection, organized crime or organized crime groups have the following elements:

- a) are non ideological (have no political purposes);
- b) are hierarchical;
- c) have limited or exclusive membership;
- d) are perpetual;

⁷ Gashi, Rexhep, *supra* note 3, p. 19

- e) use illegal violence and bribery
- f) demonstrate specialization/division of labor:
- g) are monopolistic; and
- h) are governed by explicit rules and regulations.⁸

Alongside these elements of organized crime, criminal groups dealing with this type of crime differ from other criminals in the very basis of these elements that make these groups specific. These groups have no ideological purposes because their main goal remains the material benefit, not the political benefits. Another element of these groups was their hierarchy, which we made clear that these groups have a rigid hierarchy which should be respected by all members of the group, and the orders are forwarded from the chief of the criminal group, going all the way to individuals who deal with operational tasks.

Membership of criminal groups is limited or exclusive for the fact that within them excel family, ethnicity, friendship connections, and based on this principle “unknown” persons are not permitted to be part of the criminal group, because the decisions and the criminal activity would be hindered and threatened to be leaked.

Along with this element goes the element of permanence, in cases where any member or chief of the group dies, the activity of the criminal group is not interrupted, but continues further. The goals of the criminal group are also realized through the use of violence and bribes, used as tools to achieve the goals of the criminal group. As such, these groups are monopolistic serving in a part of the territory and exerting full control of that part of territory. These groups specifically divide their jobs, activities and their scope, in accordance with the rules and norms adopted by these criminal groups of organized crime.

When talking about organized crime elements, we should mention the elements defined by the European Committee on Crime Problems, Council of Europe, according to

⁸ Ibid. p. 19-20.

which in order to be considered as organized crime, groups of organized crime should have these elements:

- a. the cooperation of three or more persons;
- b. criminal activity for a period of time;
- c. committing crimes with high risk;
- d. existence of intent for power or benefit.⁹

European Committee also mentions some other elements of which at least two must be met in order to be considered organized crime:

- a. Group members must have certain role or duty;
- b. use of internal discipline;
- c. use of violence within or outside the group, influence in politics, media, public administration;
- d. establishment of “justice” through bribery of employees;
- e. involvement in laundering money derived from illegal activities; and
- f. use of commercial business structures for illegal activities and actions at the international level.¹⁰

From what was noted in abovementioned elements, there are differences from American authors in contrast to the European Committee. This is a result of the evolution of the conception of organized crime, as well as the emergence of new activities of criminal groups who carry out this type of crime. For example, there are emerging new elements, such as the desire for power, corruption, media influence, connection to political groups, control over public administration, etc. All these elements are the result of criminal activity, based on which are performed activities that produce negative effects on society, as well as on state, because the strong bond of organized criminal groups with state bodies, even more hinders the detection, prosecution and prevention of organized crime. When it comes to their relationship with the state, the author Ragip Halili notes that

⁹ Gashi, Rexhep, *supra* note 3, p. 21

¹⁰ Gashi, Rexhep, *supra* note 3, p. 22

the actions and illegal activities of organized criminal groups usually are done through threats, intimidation, mental and physical violence, giving bribery, corruption, and exploitation of connection with the police, courts and administration.¹¹ This is done best by members who get involved because according to the author, in these organizations prevails complete submission, fear, violence and torture over members of the organization, in other words, dominates the “code of silence” called “Omerta” and the “code of vengeance” called “Vendetta”.¹²

CATEGORIES OF ORGANIZED CRIME ACTIVITIES

Organized crime has some characteristic forms which distinguish it from other types of crime. According to two American authors, Lyman and Potter, as a typical category for this type of crime are: supply of illegal services, the supply of illicit goods, conspiracy, penetration in legitimate business, coercion and corruption.¹³

Organized crime supply of illegal services is considered one of the main activities of this type of crime. Illegal services are considered:

- a. Gambling activities - which are part of illegal activities, which are prohibited by the criminal law.
- b. Protection racket - which includes the criminal activity of coercion, where members of the criminal group provide “protection” for business owners and their businesses.
- c. Usury (money lending), includes activity where organized criminal group provides loan of money where as guarantor serves unreasonable high interest.
- d. Prostitution, as a broader form of organized crime.¹⁴

¹¹ Halili, Ragip, supra note 4, p. 141

¹² Ibid. p. 142

¹³ Halili, Ragip, supra note 4, p. 11.

¹⁴ Ibid.

Provision of illicit goods as another activity of organized crime brings great benefits to criminal groups which carry out such activity. As such goods are considered:

- a. The supply of intoxicating drugs, as activity that is provided to certain groups of society involved in the crime, as well as to the buyers and sellers who are in circulation in the market of drugs. Also, narcotics are distributed even within the criminal group.
- b. Pornography, as another activity by which criminal group gains property and material benefits, with purchase and sale of pornographic films.
- c. Weapons are tools that criminal groups mostly have in possession and by these means they manage to smuggle and put on the market large quantities of weapons bringing enormous benefits to criminal groups.
- d. Stolen goods are part of these illegal goods which usually end up sold at cheaper prices than their real value.¹⁵

Conspiracy is another criminal activity of organized crime groups. As such, conspiracy means an agreement between two or more persons for violating the law.¹⁶ Conspiracy is characteristic of criminal groups' activities because it is carried out between group members, as well as between group members and other persons involved in organized crime.

Another form of organized crime groups' activities is the penetration or their involvement in legitimate businesses and through them these groups tend to hide all illegal activities, because there is no other way of hiding them.¹⁷ The involvement of criminal organizations and their members in legal businesses gives them better opportunities to hide their enormous benefits within these businesses. Also involvement in these businesses provides criminal groups and individual

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Halili, Ragip, *supra* note 4, p. 11.

¹⁷ Ibid.

members a good image in society and wards off persecutory state bodies.¹⁸ The involvement of criminal groups in the legal business, it is usually carried out through intimidation and coercion as two forms applied by criminal groups.

As a major cause as to why organized crime has reached enormous proportions as crime, is undoubtedly the corruption as one of activities and categories of organized crime. Cooperation with persons that in reality should fight organized crime has led to a situation where this type of crime is present in many countries, and especially in the least developed countries and developing ones. Bribing judges, major political figures, prosecutors, bankers, heads of municipalities to the top state officials by criminal groups has led to such proliferation of this kind of crime.

MANIFESTATION FORMS OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime has some of its forms through which it manifests itself and the perpetrators of this crime realize their goals. As one of the most common forms of organized crime are considered to be: drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of people, weapons and ammunition, smuggling of various goods, trade with work of art and national culture, money laundering, money counterfeiting and extortion. Next we will discuss each of these forms.

Drug trafficking

The major concern for all countries of the world, especially to the US and Europe presents intoxicating drug trafficking as one of the most dangerous forms of organized crime. This illegal activity involves production, distribution and trafficking of illegal narcotics with intent of use and consumption.¹⁹ Intoxicating drugs and narcotics include: opium, cocaine, heroin, morphine, marijuana, codeine, hashish, cannabis leaf,

¹⁸ Ibid. p. 12

¹⁹ Gashi, Rexhep, supra note 3, p. 69

amphetamines, mescaline, LSD, etc. Statistics show that most drug users are from developed countries, where Europe is considered to be the most lucrative market.²⁰

Narcotics and alcoholic beverages are mainly produced in countries of the Near East, Middle East, Latin America and other regions, while most consumed and used in Europe and the US.²¹

What characterizes drug trafficking as activity of organized crime is the fact that this activity is carried out in various forms of very close cooperation by the perpetrators of this activity from different regions. This activity ensures a great income for criminal organizations providing greater development and expansion for this activity.²²

Given the huge damage that brings drug trafficking, the fight against this criminal phenomenon has increased in most countries, especially in countries where consumption and their use is greater. Accordingly, many states have enacted specific laws to regulate the offenses included in this activity, have formed special anti-drug forces, have established various independent agencies, etc. Still, fighting, detection and eradication of drug trafficking remains a challenge for many countries.

Trafficking in human being

Women for many criminal organizations have become the object from which can be easily obtained material wealth. Trafficking in human beings as a criminal phenomenon is very widespread in the world, and especially in countries which are involved in large political, social and economic changes, as are the countries of the socialist bloc, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Balkan region and even Kosovo.²³

Trafficking in human beings is done for different purposes, but the main purpose of this criminal activity is

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid. p. 69-70

²² Ibid. p. 70

²³ Gashi, Rexhep, *supra* note 4, p. 71-72

prostitution. Trafficking in human beings is mainly carried out through illegal transport as is: people smuggling, refugee trafficking and asylum seekers trafficking.²⁴ The phenomenon of trafficking in human beings is present mostly in countries faced with shifts of economic political and social systems. These situations are exploited by organized crime groups, harmonizing their rules with their actions and making this criminal activity easier.

Trafficking in women and people in general has become rhetoric part of many criminal codes and international documents by incriminating such actions.

Smuggling of arms and ammunition

One of forms bringing great benefits to criminal organizations of organized crime is the smuggling of arms and ammunition. The subjects of smuggling are mainly weapons and ammunitions of various types, ranging from those for which they may be given permission to use up to heavy weapons, combat guns and ammunition, and chemical, biological and nuclear weapons.²⁵ Factors that affect the smuggling of arms are situations of war, armed conflicts, terrorist actions, political and other economic crises. According to recent statistics countries which mostly sell these weapons appear to be: Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, etc., while mostly the destinations of these weapons are countries of Africa, East Middle Asia, etc.²⁶ The consequences of trafficking in arms and ammunition from criminal groups are considered to be long-term and very detrimental for countries that are object of their sales.

Smuggling goods

One of the forms of organized crime is the smuggling of goods. This form is considered to be of enormous benefit for criminal

²⁴ Ibid. p. 73

²⁵ Ibid. p. 74

²⁶ Gashi, Rexhep, *supra* note 4, p. 75

groups. Criminal groups smuggle these goods mainly on the grounds to avoid high excise duties. These goods include: alcohol, cigarettes, petroleum, vehicles and weapons.²⁷ Organized crime groups carry these goods from state to state, avoiding customs duties. This form of organized crime is present mainly in countries which are at war, have economic and political crisis, as well as to countries newly emerged from war. Also smuggling of these goods is present in countries which do not have effective control over their borders. Balkan countries are considered to be countries where this form of criminality is most present.

Smuggling of migrants

Another large form through which organized crime is manifested is smuggling of migrants. Among the main factors that lead to the appearance of this type of crime are the political ethnic, religious, cultural conflicts, local and civil wars, poverty and different natural disasters. These conditions have driven millions of people to relocate from their permanent residences towards the countries and regions which are regarded as safer.²⁸ Violation of human rights, persecutions, tortures, crimes against humanity and genocide against several ethnic and national groups, has affected people of many regions and states, with aim to seek a better life, and in some cases even to save it, to flee their countries and seek employment and shelter in safer places.²⁹ As a result of these violations, in democratic countries, the number of asylum seekers and refugees, who seek to find a better life, is getting increased. As a result of these violations, in democratic countries, number of asylum seekers and refugees, who seek to find a better life, is increasing. These troubled situations are exploited by criminal groups, which for the purposes of benefit, organize trafficking of refugees and asylum seekers to places they wish to go.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Halili, Ragip, supra note 3, p. 156

²⁹ Ibid.

Organized crime groups, make numerous promises to persons wanting to flee the country diving more into crimes such as forgery of documents, crossing the border illegally, etc. Material gains of criminal groups from these people are enormous, because they exploit their unsolved status of refugees or persons seeking asylum.

Money laundering

Money laundering is a particular form of organized crime. This form relates to the actions undertaken in order that money earned from the transactions and criminal activities are deposited and invested in legal activities and then be used as legal money.³⁰ Money laundering is an activity which is divided into three phases which are: placement, layering and integration. The first phase involves the placement and physical transfer of money which have been acquired as a result of criminal activity. The second phase includes layering by engaging in complex financial transactions to hide traces of illegally earned money. And the third stage includes the work and commitment that this money appears as a form of new capital in order for it to enter into legal economic activities.³¹ The activity of money laundering aims losing of origin of illegally acquired money and thus enabling criminals to enjoy the results of their criminal activity.³² In criminological literature, money earned from illegal activities such as prostitution, trafficking in arms, trafficking in human, racketeering and other forms of organized crime, is considered as illegal money, known also by other names such as “lucre”, “dirty money”, etc., and is not allowed to circulate in the economic and financial transactions.³³

³⁰ Ibid. p. 150

³¹ Ibid.

³² Gashi, Rexhep, *supra* note 3, p. 80

³³ Ibid.

Counterfeiting of money

One of the most dangerous forms of organized crime is the counterfeiting of money, bringing to criminal groups of organized crime great benefits. With counterfeit money, criminals who practice this activity, realize enormous benefits by performing many economic and financial transactions. It should be noted that in everyday life, strong currencies like US dollar, euro, Swiss franc and other strong currencies, are mostly being counterfeit.³⁴ Money counterfeiting activity usually is carried out by professional criminals of national and international caliber.³⁵

International conventions against organized crime

As a criminal phenomenon very present and dangerous in modern societies, organized crime has shown the necessity for incrimination of its activities within international and national level. For this reason there have been drawn national and international legal acts, therefore the division of laws on organized crime is done on international and national acts.

As the most important international legal acts regulating the scope of organized crime are conventions of the UN, Council of Europe and European Union. For academic purposes, we will only mention here those conventions, while we will analyze legislation more deeply. As the most important conventions of the UN are considered to be:

- The United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime, adopted in 2000, with its two protocols:
- Protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air
- Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children.³⁶

³⁴ Gashi, Rexhep, *supra* note 3, p. 82

³⁵ Halili, Ragip, *supra* note 4, p. 153

³⁶ *Ibid.* p. 92

1. Convention for the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others in 1949.³⁷
2. Single Convention on Narcotic supplemented by the Protocol of 1972.³⁸
3. UN Convention of 1988 against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic, or the Vienna Convention.³⁹

The Council of Europe has issued these conventions:

1. The Council of Europe Convention on action against trafficking in human beings of 2005.⁴⁰
2. Council of Europe Convention on laundering, search, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds from crime and on the financing of terrorism, of 2005.⁴¹

LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO ON ORGANIZED CRIME

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Kosovo has foreseen offenses of organized crime, and has provided some other crimes that are activities of organized crime. Thus, Article 283 of Chapter XXIV of the Criminal Code of Kosovo, adopted and entered into force in 2012, has foreseen the offense of “participation in organized crime.” The article in question has provided penalties for participants in organized crime. In this article is decisively stated as follows:

- a) Whoever, with the intent and with knowledge of either the aim and general activity of the organized criminal group or its intention to commit one or more criminal offenses which are punishable by imprisonment of at least four (4) years, actively takes part in the group's

³⁷ Ibid. p. 93

³⁸ Halili, Ragip, supra note 4, p. 93

³⁹ Ibid. p. 94

⁴⁰ Ibid. p. 94

⁴¹ Ibid. p. 95

- criminal activities knowing that such participation will contribute to the achievement of the group's criminal activities, shall be punished by a fine of up to two hundred fifty thousand (250,000) EUR and imprisonment of at least seven (7) years.
- b) Whoever organizes, establishes, supervises, manages or directs the activities of an organized criminal group shall be punished by a fine of up to five hundred thousand (500,000) EUR and by imprisonment of at least ten (10) years.
 - c) When the activities of the organized criminal group provided for in paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article result in death, the perpetrator shall be punished by a fine of up to five hundred thousand (500,000) EUR and by imprisonment of at least ten (10) years or lifelong imprisonment.
 - d) The court may reduce the punishment of a member of an organized criminal group who, before the organized criminal group has committed a criminal offense reports to the police or prosecutor the existence, formation and information of the organized criminal group in sufficient detail to allow the arrest or the prosecution of such group.
 - e) For the purposes of Article, “actively takes part” includes, but is not limited to, the provision of information or material means, the recruitment of new members and all forms of financing of the group's activities.⁴²

Criminal Code of Kosovo also has foreseen some criminal offenses which are usually carried out by organized criminal groups, which in fact are part of organized crime. These activities are: smuggling of migrants, human trafficking, facilitating or compelling prostitution, purchase, possession,

⁴² Criminal code of Republic of Kosovo, Code no. 04/L-082, Official Gazette of Republic of Kosovo no. 19, July 13, 2012, article 283, paragraph 12, 2,3,4,5.

distribution and sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and analogue, etc.⁴³

From this we can conclude that the Republic of Kosovo by incriminating these offenses is committed to fighting and detecting organized crime. The penal legislation for organized crime is in full compliance with European legislation, which is a condition for Euro-Atlantic aspirations. The Republic of Kosovo has also established various task forces to combat organized crime, special anti-drug units, and other anti-crime units within the Kosovo Police.

CONCLUSION

Organized crime is considered as a threat to internal and international security. This threat can be manifested in various forms in accordance with the development of economic and social life, especially in the conditions of globalization.

These activities have their similarities as are: organizing in groups for carrying out these activities, causing of fear, etc. These offenses also have differences because organized crime is carried out with the purpose of material gain. Diversity of operations of various criminal groups and location or territory in which they operate provides tools to more effectively adapt to changing situations in the country, while exploiting vulnerabilities of international cooperation of law enforcement bodies. In this context, there is no country that is completely safe and protected from organized crime, therefore Republic of Kosovo is no exception.

National Strategy against Organized Crime aims to assist the development and implementation of policies by strengthening institutional capacity against this type of crime at all levels of institutional and social organization.

⁴³ Ibid. article 170, 171, 241, 273 (Article 273 is part of chapter XXIII, of Criminal Code which foresees all criminal offenses dealing with narcotics and other dangerous psychotropic substances)

Organized crime activities in the period of globalization are highly perfected, because many organized crime groups operate with very sophisticated technical means, which is difficult to be traced. Organized crime in the simplest form is a irregular enterprise which is involved in criminal activities in various forms. Through transnational activities, organized crime groups have become major players in illegal industries such as drug production and trafficking in human beings who sometimes have global reach and greater profitability.

Institutional access and struggle on preventing and combating different forms of organized crime in Kosovo, continued to be followed by difficulties in terms of institutional coordination, difficulties in terms of coordination within international factor and the extension of the rule of law throughout the territory of Kosovo.

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