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Application of Contemporary Methods in Fighting Organized Crime in the Republic of Kosovo

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Abstract. In this paper 1 we will explain the causes that lead to problems in the application of modern methods and tools of combating organized crime in the Republic of Kosovo. Based on the analysis of cause and effect, efforts are being made to overcome them. The paper is based on comparative analysis and presentation of local and international forensic practices that ensure quality. The paper focuses on the following issues: analysis of the strategy against organized crime; the incompetence of the human factor in the police, prosecution and judiciary; insufficient motivation in the application of forensic methods; better coordination with contemporary methods aimed at combating organized crime is needed. Special attention is paid to standardization and international police cooperation in the fight against organized crime. 2. Modern terrorism a threat to human security In the scientific and professional literature, politics and the media have been occupied over the last few decades by the problem of terrorism and the consequences of its manifestations on the security of states. Developing the concept of focusing human security towards the consequences that this modern security is in threatening man and his values. The paper will emphasize that the state is threatened by terrorism through threats and the consequences of terrorism. For this reason, the fight against modern terrorism must be in the service of the protection and security of human beings. In this paper will be considered how the human component is positioned in the National Security Strategy, as it is the most strategic document of our country. It will be considered how terrorism is a greater threat to the traditional values of the state such as territorial integrity and its human component. Finally, we will show how the fight against terrorism contributes to the protection of human security, ie. in its segment that endangers itself through terrorist activity.

Keywords: professionalism in policing; problems in applying modern methods and lack of forensic knowledge in the police, prosecution and judiciary; work at the scene; police motivation problems; standardization in forensic services.

Introductory part

When we talk about special measures against organized crime, we mean the reaction of the competent bodies of pre-trial and criminal proceedings to this phenomenon, namely the ways in which the legal system reacts to the need for more efficient detection and verification of crimes belonging to this form of crime.

Today, criminal procedure legislation in most countries, almost without exception, provides, to a greater or lesser extent, some special rules when it comes to criminal proceedings related to organized crime.

The connection of these special rules with the general ones, which are contained in the sources of criminal procedural law, is reduced to the known relation between the norms of *lex specialis* and *lex generalis*.

With the adoption of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, for the first time, some special rules regarding organized crime have been included in our criminal procedure legislation.

Although these solutions were a big step, there was no major deviation from the traditional concept of our criminal procedure legislation.

However, very soon these new solutions proved insufficient and this resulted in the adoption of a number of other rules through the amendment of the CPC included in the new Chapter XXIX of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

This innovation introduced a completely new criminal procedure, hurting all the evidence mechanisms that mainly or even exclusively refer to the procedures for organized crime, which significantly modified all our criminal procedure legislation and these changes represent the most significant innovation in the procedure. criminal tone.

Special rules have also been adopted in the Law on Organization and Competencies of State Bodies in the Fight against Organized Crime.

This law introduced a number of new rules and mechanisms of criminal procedure in criminal proceedings, and also introduced new rules on the organization and competencies of state bodies of pre-trial and criminal proceedings in relation to criminal actions with an element of organized crime.

In this way, a very broad legislation of secondary criminal procedure was created, instead of some rules being included in the Code of Criminal Procedure, where they belong, as it is the basic and most important source of our criminal procedural law.

The conceptual characteristics and factual specifics of organized crime and its actors result in great probative difficulties when criminal actions with an element of organized crime are the object of criminal proceedings.

The need to establish adequate mechanisms of criminal procedure to overcome, or at least minimize these factual difficulties, is the legal report on the establishment of the basic rules of criminal procedure in relation to organized crime, which essentially ends in the creation of an environment of proper normative Within which organized crime crimes can be more easily and simply explain and certify. Criminal proceedings Organized crime actions have a number of specific - specific procedural solutions that are primarily related to the detection and investigation of these crimes. These specifics classify criminal proceedings into a set of special criminal proceedings in which the procedural model has been adapted to the specific requirements of the criminal case. In the context of the differentiation of procedural forms, the question arises whether criminal proceedings for organized crime in Kosovo are a separate procedural form or a procedural variability. While the general form sub means the form intended for adjudication in all matters not excluded from it and placed under special rules, the special form means a form that deviates from the general, and which is based on specific grounds and motivated by intentions. specific. The differential moment is present in the basis and structure of the process form. The basis of the process is the crucial reason for creating a particular form of process and we can find it in the characteristics of the process object and / or the subject.

The specific basis also includes the specificity of the process structure, which may be reflected in the removal or addition of certain stages of the process or stages of the procedure, or a significant modification of existing ones.

M. Škulić, KrimiiOrganizuar, Beograd 2003, fq.197.

As for the procedural basis, it is obviously in the features of the procedural object when it comes to organized crime offenses (gravity of the offense and social risk).

However, differentiated regulation does not change the structure of the process, but only changes certain provisions for the subjects of the process and the actions of the process, which will be discussed separately, so it is not a separate form of the process, but a variability of the process. that characterizes a specific basis resulting in a specific process structure.

Special measures for the detection and verification of criminal offenses against organized crime

Based on extensive forensic, criminological and criminal research, as well as several decades of experience in police practice in the fight against organized crime in the United States and Italy, based on numerous analyzes, it has been concluded that it is necessary to use special measures , secretly: e.g. Covert surveillance with collection and technical registration of data from various technical devices,

electronic surveillance of communications, use of undercover investigators, controlled transport and distribution of criminal offenses, etc. As a rule, these measures are taken before the initiation of criminal proceedings, in order to reveal the structure, form, scope and methods of criminal organizations in order to initiate criminal proceedings against members of these organizations, and the results of these special measures can be used in proceedings. criminal as evidence certain facts only if:

- are expressly provided by legal provisions (principle of legality);
- there are no softer measures to achieve the same goal (principle of subsidiarity);
- these are very serious criminal offenses (principle of proportionality);
- the consent of the judge has been obtained in advance or the measures are carried out under his supervision (principle of judicial supervision).

Paoli, L., *The Banco Ambrosiano Case: An Investigation into the Underestimation of the Relations Between Organized and Economic Crime, Law and Social Change*, 1995, fq. 345–364.

Regarding the achievement of the same goal, the possibility of using witness protection measures, the testimony of the so-called repentant witness, who, with the effective implementation of legal mechanisms for confiscation of proceeds of crime and prevention of money laundering, must enable the successful fight against organized crime Within generally accepted legal standards of restrictions on human rights and freedoms.

Obtaining information on organized crime should be based on the collection of criminal intelligence data on its bearers, structure, logistics, communication and financial base. Therefore, criminal investigations related to organized crime should be proactive (action instead of reaction), which means that the mentioned new investigative techniques should be applied, which cancel the concealment as a characteristic of organized crime. Also, the investigative activity should not only focus on the investigation of an individual criminal event, but in that case the necessary criminal intelligence data should be collected and the full criminal structure, all criminal chains and the complete criminal network should be investigated at the stage early preparation of crime in the national territory and the territory of other states. This approach to the fight against organized crime has resulted in the adoption of new laws or changes in existing procedural and police legislation, which significantly expands the repertoire of measures to combat organized crime by expanding opportunities for international police and judicial cooperation.

To effectively combat organized crime, as already mentioned, many legislations have introduced the possibility of implementing special measures to reveal the structure, form, scope and mode of operation of criminal organizations, in order to gather sufficient evidence to initiate criminal proceedings against members of these organizations. These measures are used when classic criminal measures and investigative actions do not yield greater results. The main difference between these special measures and the classic general criminal measures is in the probative value, with their help, of the data and knowledge gathered. Namely, while the results of the application of classical policy measures can not be used in judicial evidence, except exceptionally, and have only informal cognitive value for the purpose of

coordinating and planning further investigative actions in criminal proceedings, the data and knowledge obtained from special measures have evidence of force before the court.

Jović, V., *Organized Crime and Combat*, Institute for Comparative Law, Belgrade, 2013, 64.
Po aty, p. 65.

These measures are mentioned differently in the legal literature. For example, in the German legal literature we come across the following names of these measures:

special investigative measures, special police investigation methods, covert investigations.

In the American legal literature, these measures are called: secret methods, operations and secret procedures. The name of the special measure seems the most appropriate, because it can already be seen from the title that they differ from the general forensic measures which aim at detecting and clarifying the general crime. All these special measures are secret operations performed without the knowledge of the persons affected by those measures, with the use of adequate optical, acoustic and other technical means, which, according to the rules of intelligence work, gather relevant knowledge and data. on organized criminal (terrorist) activity.

The notion of covert operations can be defined as a procedure established by law in which a number of operational and criminal-tactical measures and actions are used to gain the trust of persons suspected of preparation or execution by law, especially certain serious criminal offenses, or in order for authorized officials of the internal affairs bodies, with the help of legally prescribed measures and actions, to gather knowledge or document certain actions of the suspects, all with the aim of gathering possible evidence and determining the scope and organization of the suspects' criminal activities.

Covert operations, depending on the duration of implementation, can be divided into: long-term, short-term and ad hoc operations. Long-term operations mean the implementation of certain measures for several months, individually or in combination, by which potential knowledge and evidence are continuously gathered for several months. Long-term operations include: surveillance and recording of telephone conversations, covert surveillance and optical recording of photography, and the use of undercover investigators. Short-term surgeries refer to a period of one month, and sometimes they last only a few days or even hours (for example, when it is known with certainty that a certain amount of drug will be bought and sold in a certain place at a certain time , ie before deprivation of liberty, with covert monitoring of the collection and evidence of other possible involvement of persons who do not pa Covert ad hoc operations are conditioned by the impossibility of delaying the conduct of an undercover operation, and therefore it is carried out as soon as possible, with the shortest possible preparation time, and therefore they should not be complex (e.g. street drug purchase and deprivation of liberty of persons immediately thereafter). Special measures are divided into: infiltration measures and surveillance measures. In our legislation, special operational measures of policy infiltration in the sense include: hiring an undercover investigator, completing simulated legal transactions and providing simulated services, while covert surveillance measures are: surveillance and recording of telephone and conversations and

other communications by other technical means, optical registration of persons, control of business and personal accounts of the suspect and controlled delivery.

Controlled transport and delivery of criminal objects

Controlled transport and delivery of criminal objects is one of the special measures for the detection and verification of criminal offenses, and we can say this to the youngest of all the mentioned measures. It is mainly applied to the detection and verification of criminal acts of illegal drug trafficking, transportation of nuclear waste, etc. Namely, Within international criminal organizations, there is a clear division of labor, and the heads of criminal organizations themselves, as well as their financiers, are very difficult to relate to a specific crime. One such example is international drug smuggling, where couriers usually have contact with drugs, while organizers and funders come into contact with or near drugs only occasionally, during final delivery. This is why, by applying special measures, they try to identify all persons involved in smuggling (drug supplier, courier, corrupt police officers, customs, etc., smugglers and organizers, drug buyers, roads of smuggling, methods of smuggling,

Shikman, M., op. cit., p.417.

Jović, V., vep. cit., p. 80-81.

C. Joubert, National and International Aspects of Secret Police, Police Magazine 4/95, 309.

etc.). , in all countries through which drugs pass, including those countries where money is made through drug smuggling. Controlled submission of criminal cases is in fact police oversight of illegal transport with late intervention, in order to reach the organizers and financiers of the criminal enterprise. In order for such an operation to be successful, it is necessary that the participating countries have the legal capacity to implement such measures. The police authorities and the judiciary must be very well coordinated, which means a well-developed and orderly system of communication and, ultimately, the deprivation of liberty in all countries must be simultaneous.

Article. 1 of the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 13 controlled distribution is defined as an investigative technique through which the illicit or suspected shipment of narcotics, psychotropic substances and substances from the tables annexed to this

Convention or substances substituting them, Allow them to continue their journey, cross the territory or enter the territory of the same countries, with the knowledge and supervision of their competent authorities to identify persons involved in criminal offenses established in accordance with Article. 32 rr. 2 of the Convention. The same Convention called the signatory of the controlled distribution application:

1) If permitted by the fundamental principles of their national legal system, the Parties shall, within their capabilities, take the necessary measures to enable the proper use of internationally controlled distribution, in accordance with the agreements or arrangements agreed upon, for identify persons involved in criminal offenses established in accordance with Art. 3 rr. 1 of this Convention and taking legal action against them;

2) Decisions on the use of controlled shipments shall be taken on a case-by-case basis and, where necessary, may take into account financial arrangements and arrangements relating to the exercise of jurisdiction by the parties themselves;

3) Illegal deliveries for the controlled delivery of which an agreement is reached, with the consent of the interested parties, may be confiscated and may be allowed to continue

Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988, http://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1988_en.pdf

their journey with narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances intact or withdrawn or replaced, in whole or in part.

Special measures against organized crime under the Code of Criminal Procedure

When investigating certain types and groups of criminals, some investigative actions do not lead to the direct taking of evidence. However, this does not mean their uselessness and not their effectiveness in general. Such actions often create the conditions for obtaining evidence through a series of actions, events, measures Within the framework of the operative-tactical combination.

The use of modern, scientific and technological advances in the fight against crime is very necessary in today's world. Domestic work authorities can only succeed in the fight against serious crime, especially organized crime, only by using modern means. The term special investigative techniques (special

investigative actions) is emerging recently, and is being adopted by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Covert or technical surveillance and investigation measures means each of the following measures:

- Covert photographic or video surveillance;
- Covert monitoring of conversations;
- Control of postal deliveries;
- Interception of telecommunications and the Reader should be used - IMSI -
- International Mobile User Identification;
- Interception of communications via computer network;
- Controlled delivery of postal items;
- Use of surveillance or placement of interception devices;
- Simulated purchase of an item;

Criminal activities provided in Art. 3 rr. 1 are: production, processing, distribution, preparation, offering, offering for sale, distribution, sale, distribution or any other term involving intermediation, transmission and a whole range of other activities listed in relation to drug and substance abuse illegal psychoactive, and which are essentially provided by the relevant incriminations of our positive criminal legislation.

http://gazetashqiptari.com/kombinimet-operativo-taktike-ne-luften-kunder-krimite-organizuar/?fbclid=IwAR3kD_i2oBPhg0CoC5QFb9z5OpZW7-G1pxtVfiqaGcpXlry4dW-KNY9AA1Y

Boskovic Mr. Organized Crime, Belgrade, 2011. p. 23.

Sahiti E. Murati R. ElshaniXh.Code of Criminal Procedure. Prishtina, 2014, p. 268

Simulation of the crime of corruption;

Secret investigation;

- Recording of telephone calls; and
- Disclosure of financial data.

The term special investigative techniques (special investigative actions) is emerging recently, and is being adopted by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The actions and measures covered by the content of this term were accepted by many countries even before the adoption of the Convention, while other countries included these methods in their national legislation under different names only after the Convention was adopted and ratified.

Covert surveillance of communications

Covert surveillance of communications can be cited as another specific method used by security agencies to combat organized crime. Namely, modern technological progress has contributed to numerous benefits for humanity, which are monitored in the form of the development of computer and other telecommunication and information technologies in all spheres of social life. While, on the one hand, technological advances have influenced the development of new criminal methods and techniques in the fight against crime, on the other hand, it has also contributed to a large number of abuses in various areas of criminal activity. New technologies have led to changes in modern methods and techniques of surveillance, which are of great importance today in the fight against organized crime.

Covert surveillance of communications is a conspiratorial surveillance of objects of criminal interest and all types of actions and communications of persons in order to obtain operational information and evidence of their criminal activities.

Po aty, p. 269.

Po aty, p. 24.

C. Fijnaut, T. Marx, *Undercover Police Surveillance in Comparative Perspective*, London, Kluwer Law International, 1995, pp. 20-22.

Boskovic G. *CrimeOrganized*, Belgrade, 2014, p. 267.

3. Search of the apartment and personal search of persons suspected of committing organized crime

Control is a technical-tactical operation, which means that tactical-psychological experiences and methods help solve the question of "where should you control". Who is looking.

However, if armed resistance, any form of violence or destruction of evidence in another apartment or room is presumed, a search may also be carried out without any prompt order. The apartment owner will

first be invited to open the premises voluntarily, after which the premises will be forcibly opened. In addition to the apartment owner, or his representative, landlord or neighbor, the legislature predicts that two adult citizens will be present as witnesses. The person conducting the search and the witnesses present may be only the person of the sex as well as the person being searched. Apartment search can be recorded with a camera, or some objects can be photographed. If during the search, the police discover items related to other criminal offenses for which criminal prosecution is being undertaken ex officio, they will seize the items and describe them in the minutes and confiscate the items you will issue a certificate.

In accordance with Article 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the search of the house and other premises can be carried out only if it is possible that the search will catch the perpetrator, find traces or items that may be of great importance for the course of The search of the apartment is intensively legal because the legislator knows that on the one hand this action restricts the right to private and family life in the home and the correspondence of the persons being searched, traces or items will be found that may be of great importance. for the course of the procedure.

The control starts from an alcove, exactly from a certain point and continues on both sides (left and right) and vice versa, but in a way that the walls, furniture and other items near the walls are also controlled.

Vodinelij V. Belgrade, 1996, p. 105.

https://www.academia.edu/8903590/Pretres_stana

See: V. Zafirovski; G. Kalajdzhev; Z. Jankuloski; T. Stojanovski - Police and Human Rights, Police Training Manual; Skopje 2002 p. 63.

Latifi V, Beka A. Criminal Tactics, Prishtina, 2017, p.153.

If during the search are found items that are thought to have originated from the criminal offense, then they are taken which are thought to have originated from the criminal offense, then they are temporarily taken (seized).

The first unavoidable action is the detailed control of all the accompanying persons. It is understood that, in advance, inside the blocked building or space, they have been checked for security issues and the suspects have been checked, but a detailed search is being done at the police station.

This is done in order to find and confiscate tools and traces of criminal offenses, as well as weapons or tools suitable for attack, defense or self-harm. If, during the search, certain means or traces are found, certain weapons or means, they are confiscated in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure.

4. Sequestration of items for cases related to the commission of organized crime

Confiscation or seizure is also a very important measure through which material evidence is provided in criminal proceedings. This represents a fairly common measure in the practice of the judiciary.

The state prosecutor may request the pre-trial judge to issue an order for the temporary seizure of items, property, evidence or money. Such request shall state precisely the items, property, evidence or money and shall describe how these items of evidence of the offense may be, how these items, property or money may enable the commission of the offense, or how these items, assets or money constitutes property gain gained through a criminal offense.

The temporarily seized items are photographed and kept in appropriate containers or transparent plastic bags and the authorized police officer or state prosecutor keeps a register of photographs and minutes on the supervision of each item or set of documents.

Po aty, p. 154.

Petrovi B. B. Introduction to Forensics, Prishtina, 2006. p. 14

Po aty, p. 15.

Hajdari. A.op. cit., p. 280.

Sahiti E. Murati R. ElshaniXh.op. cit., p. 320.

Po aty, p. 320.

Weapons, vehicles, planes or other large items that have been temporarily confiscated are photographed and kept in the relevant safe areas and the authorized police officer or state prosecutor keeps a record of photographs and minutes of surveillance for each item or set of documents. When items are confiscated, it should be indicated where they were found and those items should be described. If necessary, proof of their identity must be provided in some other way. The seizure certificate must be issued for the seized items.

During 2014 there was an increase in terms of temporary sequestration of property. According to the register of criminal reports on confiscated items temporarily approved by the Court at the request of the State Prosecutor, 5002 weapons, 63 vehicles, 4 houses, cash 117 491.60 euros, 61.58 kg of drugs, drugs 20 449 items were temporarily confiscated, other items worth 98 153.00 euros which in total amounts to 756105.19 euros. Meanwhile, according to the register of criminal reports for which the prosecutor with the indictment has requested permanent confiscation of items temporarily confiscated

were confiscated: 24 weapons, 41 vehicles, 21 920.24 euros in cash, about 1.2 million money from the current account, 21 309.84 kg. drugs, drugs 10 991 items, and other items worth 22 301.86 items.

Property confiscated by the Court by Judgment is: 12 weapons, 5 vehicles, 10930.65 euros in cash, 2950.33 kg drugs, drugs 9152 items, other items with worth 10,700 items.

Statistical data received during the period January - March 2015, speak as follows: - Only 1 order was issued under Article 264 of the CPC, or orders for temporary freezing of assets, this order was also issued by the SPRK; - Only 1 request for temporary issuance of an order was issued according to Article 265 of the CPC, or detention orders, and this request was issued by the BP in Prishtina; - 32 requests for temporary confiscation were issued according to Article 267 of the CPC, including 22 such requests from the SPRK, 3 from the BP in Gjilan, 1 from the BP in Prizren, 2 from the BP in Prishtina, 4 from BPs in Ferizaj, 0 from BPs in Gjakova and Mitrovica. Out of 32 such requests, the courts have so far approved 17 such requests. EULEX prosecutors have reported 0 such requests. NOTE: The database records that only one order was issued under Article 264 and again only another order under Article 265 of the CPC, but what is indicative is the fact that these requests were issued in

Po aty, p. 321.

Available at: <http://levizjafol.org/ligji-anti-mafia-supports-a-justice-system-in-fighting-and-prosecuting-organized-crime-and-corruption>

one case from SPRK and in the other case from BP in Prishtina. In all likelihood it is a matter of not keeping records properly because when a freezing order is issued under Article 264 then it is very likely, though not entirely necessary, to issue another request under Article 265 as long as if the request is issued according to article 265 then it must have been preceded by the order according to article 264 and this speaks about how unstable such a database is because the records are not being entered properly. The database continued to show that there was not a single claim related to the confiscated property, ie requests for the transfer of assets to government use, claims for compensation of the injured party, claims for the sale of confiscated items or destruction of items. confiscated and such a thing should be returned to the point of discussion for KPC members to see why such columns continue to be at zero figures and where are the reasons for such inaction. Further in the column of requests of the prosecutor for permanent confiscation of items obtained with criminal offenses, filed according to the indictment for all prosecution offices, it turns out that we are dealing with a total of 35 such requests. Leads BP in Ferizaj with 20 such requests, followed by BP in Gjilan with 6 such requests, BP in Prizren also with 6 such requests, BP in Peja with 3 requests and BPs in Prishtina, Gjakova and Mitrovicë / Mitrovica reported zero such requests. It is about small amounts because in one case in the BP of Gjilan was requested the confiscation of € 900 cash and in another case in the BP of Ferizaj were requested to be confiscated € 634. Taken as a whole, this section states that for this period of time € 210,000 were requested to be confiscated with an indictment, as cash, vehicles, medicines, etc.

Conclusion

Successful fight against organized crime implies the existence and implementation of a coherent and coordinated system of preventive measures and criminal law enforcement measures.

However, when taking these measures, some important facts of these forms of crime must be taken into account, such as the tendency to constantly change and adapt to current social conditions, the use of scientific and technical achievements in the methods of criminal activity, its state and proper protection. And a high degree of social risk.

Consequently, there is a need for continuous improvement of methods of combating these forms of crime, as well as the expertise and personnel of all entities involved in this fight. Accordingly, it is concluded

that the existence of specialized bodies for the fight against organized crime and their continuous education is necessary.

Well-organized, planned and implemented activities, preventive and combative, prevent the emergence of new forms of organized crime, terrorism and corruption.

It is much more difficult, for example, to detect and prove the criminal acts of organized crime when it becomes known about their existence at the stage when it manifests itself in such forms that it has already taken certain positions in the government structure and certain bodies relevant.

Depending on the form, frequency and type of activity of organized criminal groups, states apply different methods in the fight against them, engaging mainly professional bodies but also all other social forces whose activities can contribute to successful repression. of these forms of crime.

Countering organized crime requires overcoming the previous way of planning and the necessity of accepting strategic planning of all criminal activity, respectively operational, which is much wider and more dubious than traditional planning, which was undertaken exclusively after the execution of crime. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor the development of this crime, to investigate its etiology and phenomenology, to use the achievements of other sciences and to constantly adapt the methods of dealing with forms of certain of this criminal activity. Also, the essence of organized crime must be respected, ie. Financial power, money laundering, tackling corruption and social status, and in that sense adopting appropriate regulations that must be consistently implemented in practice.

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