

The Role of the Intelligence Service in the Prevention of Organized Crime in Kosovo

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ABSTRACT

Organized Crime is considered a threat to national and international security. This threat can manifest itself in various forms, depending on economic and social life, especially in globalism conditions. The geostrategic position of the republic of Kosovo in the Balkans, as well as the post-war conditions created; enable various criminal groups to maintain organized crime activities. High unemployment and poverty also contribute to creating favorable conditions for the development of Crime in general and organized crime in particular. To use and establish the work of the intelligence service professionally, we must know what we encounter. In our work, we include the fight and suppression of organized crime, so we must understand several elements of this phenomenon as organized crime elements are the existence of a group, society, or criminal organization, which should contain three or more members. They can be large or small, depending on the number of members and their criminal activity. Appear and can have a national, international, and transnational character. One should know the notion of security, content, and social function, but this can only be understood if this phenomenon is viewed interdisciplinary. Safety is defined as a person's inner sense (sense of security), "security is a dynamic category that can be greater or less, ranging from complete security to complete insecurity.

Keywords: Intelligence service; Organized crime; Prevention; Fight; Kosovo

INTRODUCTION

In modern notions of security, it is assumed that the basic concepts are: security of the individual, society and the international community, that is, it is treated through "four necessary conceptual frameworks; namely: individual safety, national, international and global security (Prof. Dr. Ramo Maslesa Sarajevo). Policy in countries in transition as countries with unconsolidated democracy (where our country belongs), its institutions, systems, and mechanisms should ensure the construction of all necessary preconditions for a secure democratic space an environment that guarantees and ensures the successful realization of all-natural living conditions for the existence and people's lives. Today, society cannot be imagined without establishing state bodies that protect their values based on generally accepted legal norms and rules. The central problem in democratic societies is how to preserve the level of proportionality between security and freedom, primarily because

in modern society, it is very difficult to take the necessary measures to ensure safety and stability and at the same time protect the inalienable rights and fundamental freedoms of the individual. Organized Crime is one of the most complex threats to a society's economic, political, social stability and security in transition. Multiple forms of its manifestation and its growing presence (organized Crime) as well as infiltration into a large number of areas, using useless shifts in the social sphere - economic, political and other spheres, this phenomenon has become one of the destabilizing limiting factors of consolidation and development of societies in transition, and thus Kosovo. By strengthening economic power and covering several fortified fields and territories, criminal organizations are increasingly entering the field of violence and corruption, with the basic goal of not allowing barriers and other obstacles to legalizing the profits of the most pronounced forms of organized Crime in Kosovo. Its most common form of drug trafficking) and trafficking in human beings (in the form of trafficking in

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women) with the aim of forcing prostitution. Both different regional and international reports on Kosovo point to these two forms of organized Crime as the most profitable when it comes to illegal criminal activity. On the other hand, the enrichment of people, with special emphasis on officials chosen within a very short period of time, is a concern in terms of the manner in which this wealth was acquired and in most cases, alludes to a criminal act-illegal manner. Also, the increase in the perpetrators of organized Crime's economic and political power was greatly influenced by their communication or the protective connection they have with individuals from various institutions, where corruption is a liaison court and a basic means of monitoring the development of organized Crime. Such a symbiosis can be very difficult to destroy later and take preventive measures, and of course revealing this connection would mean compromising the above-mentioned representatives, while on the other hand it would alarm security bodies and services, the role of intelligence is to inform other institutions actions at their disposal, to oppose this type of crime organized crime. Also, it is necessary to determine the goals of all institutions that undertake commitments and to coordinate institutional actions to achieve the established goals. The role of the intelligence service is specific.

Kosovo security institutions

Kosovo's security institutions have not developed the necessary capacity to guarantee the security of all Kosovo citizens. As this working topic will briefly explain in its content, the needs in the field of guaranteeing security in Kosovo. Moreover, the security sector's development has been a major hostage to the undefining of Kosovo's status due to the attribution of state-building attributes to security institutions. Another difficulty that has affected the development of intelligence in this sector has been the low level of economic development and the implications of local political circles and individuals in these sectors' education. With the proclamation of Kosovo's independence on 17 February 2008, the security architecture reflected the new institutions and the need to reform existing mechanisms. Under the constitution and the law in force, security has become part of the domestic policy-making process. However, expanding domestic institutions' responsibilities has highlighted dilemmas regarding the vision and strategy that should be implemented to develop the capacity of domestic security institutions in our work, specifically the Kosovo Intelligence Agency (KIA). Some of these dilemmas relate to ambiguity regarding the role of the international presence, i.e. the mandate of EULEX, especially in the north, and the lack of experience in state-building and public institutions. Precisely these dilemmas emphasize the need to assess these institutions' planning and operational capacities to guarantee security to all citizens of Kosovo. For the further development of security institutions and our KLA/AKI, it is necessary to develop policies and conceptual aspects on which they are built, reviewing other countries' experiences. This is especially so, given the challenges on the path to state consolidation and the integration processes facing Kosovo through the EU, such as visa liberalization, investors, etc. This should take into account the development of capacities for a comprehensive assessment of

threats and dangers to Kosovo and the citizens of Kosovo, such as organized Crime, although something similar has not yet been done, although the assessment of threats and threats to the country is a matter of consideration. The report noted the presence of corruption, organized crime, dissatisfaction with economic development and high unemployment, the presence of parallel structures, and the situation in the north as some of the biggest threats to the country and its citizens, where the most specialized organized transnational crime groups conquered. We should not forget the lack of perspective related to Kosovo's total isolation in the process of visa liberalization, where our citizens try to break into the direction of Europe, and that includes trade with crazy people, smuggling, etc. If the security sector is viewed in chronological terms, two main periods can be distinguished: the period of UNMIK administration (1999-2008), with a short transition (2000-2008) and the period after independence. From the previous studies, only a chronological difference was made on the basis of changes in the legislation. Therefore, this working topic tries to analyze the development of the security sector and our topic Kosovo Intelligence Service KIA/AKI based on two concepts: routine security or safety (in English "safety") and maintaining public order and safety (in English "security") In general, if we evaluate the consolidation of the security sector today, then the answer would be that initial steps have been taken, however, the entire process of consolidation of institutions was hastily implemented and with many shortcomings. KFOR Kosovo Police, Intelligence Service, etc. have been recognized as guarantors of security. This topic addresses national, regional and global organized Crime and the increasing importance of international security and how it is reflected and what are the current security challenges to national security and which data collection as an intelligence service related to organized Crime, which are extremely important to provide intelligence support to law enforcement agencies. This issue is developing in international relations as a primary component in foreign policy-making. Global organized crime activities are unclear because most organized crime groups operate using advanced and sensitive technical means, making them very difficult to track. The group's operations represent a global implementation such as the trade in biological, ingenious and nuclear weapons. Due to this extensiveness of organized global Crime, it is necessary for the security sectors to develop national security and the intelligence service's role to develop means to combat these phenomena in our country. Criminal organizations, constantly involved in activities that seek to cross the national border, have evolved into an international entity. Globalization of trade and user demands has been a natural progress for organized crime groups to move from national activities to transnational (international) operations. It is now clear that they are organized and at a high level involved in criminal activities across international borders if we see now what level we are as a state and our security systems, which is cooperation between the states on the Balkans. Organized Crime in its simplest form takes the form of an irregular enterprise that engages in various forms in criminal activities. Through transnational activities, organized crime groups become major players in the illegal industry, such as drug production and trafficking, and thus become widespread and profitable.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The question is how and in what way to counteract unacceptable social phenomena and how to shape an intelligence and security system that, together with other subsystems, will successfully respond to all national security challenges. The intelligence service is an instrument or means of leading or organized parts of a given class to achieve state and security goals. It has a specific subject and work content, which is not easy to determine, especially in today's conditions. Therefore, one must start from its definition and conceptual definition in order to express all the activities in which it is engaged [1]. Understanding the system itself represents and occupies a central position in modern political science. The emergence of system theory in the fifties of this century is an attempt to eliminate divergences between several scientific disciplines, in order to problems that are the result of phenomena, ideas, concepts and more. In different areas, approached from the aspect of commonality of general phenomena, i.e. connecting and realizing communications through a general model of the system as an interdisciplinary conceptual scheme that is common to many systems. Due to its interdisciplinary nature, the intelligence services study, i.e. explain in a complete way certain systems, starting from which facts are the most important for their existence and the facts relevant for their relationship with other systems. (Masleša R, 2001: 53) [2]. An important feature of the system is that it is composed of interactive parts, each of which has its own interest. A system is a set of objects together with their relations and properties (Hali and Fagen), (Coleman RJ, Riley MJ, 1973: 85). The intelligence and security system of a country in accordance with its competence, responsibility and scope of work, respecting the legal mutual rights of all intelligence, counterintelligence and security organizations, coordinates the designated institutions that collect, systematize, analyze, evaluate and provide information and data (intelligence component). Detect, verify and thwart the intentions of foreign intelligence services towards their own country (counterintelligence component), and with the use of special methods and means work on detecting, preventing and investigating all phenomena and behaviors that are a threat security in one company (security component), or jeopardize the favorable situation in that area [3].

THE CONCEPT OF ORGANIZED CRIME

This topic is to provide a basic picture regarding the term "Organized Crime", a type of organized Crime under the Provisional Criminal Code of Kosovo and the current situation of organized Crime in Kosovo and to provide basic information regarding the history of "organized crime". Organized Crime" Explained activities of organized Crime, Trafficking, and exploitation of persons and smuggling of emigrants Illegal trade in weapons, their parts, Corruption, Bribery, Money laundering, Counterfeit banknotes and credit card fraud, Crimes of the White Collar, Drug trafficking. Throughout history, crime has existed in various forms and has been committed not only by individuals but also by groups. Crime knows no boundaries. Crime exists in all cultures, is perpetrated by all races and has

existed throughout all periods. The Sicilians then formed a secret society, the so-called Mafia (Arabic word for guard, protection and honor), to unite the local population against the Arabs and the Norman occupiers. The goal of that society was to create a feeling of family based on Sicilian tradition and origin, in 1700; the rich were given images of members of the Black Hand for the first time [4]. Most people when they think of organized crime are most often informed from American gangster movies. The description represents a mafia, hierarchical, and romantic family, which originates from Sicily's old place. The word MAFIA means 'Morte Alla Francia Itallia Anela' (Death to France, Freedom to Italy), and began as a group resisting the French usurpers, who surrounded Italy after defeating the Spaniards, and then developed into an organized criminal group. Many other mafia groups in Italy, such as Black Hand also from Sicily and Camorra from Nepal, all have anti-Christian roots. Organized Crime is defined by the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) and the "Provisional Criminal Code of Kosovo" (Article 274, paragraph 7, and item 1): "The term 'organized crime' means serious criminal offenses committed by a structured group I for the purpose of taking, directly or indirectly, material or financial goods."

"Any organization, or group of persons involved in permanent illegal activities whose primary purpose is to restore earnings, regardless of national boundaries." Definition of "organized crime groupings" a structured group of three or more persons that exists for a specified period of time and acts in concert to commit one or more serious crimes or offenses under this Convention for the purpose of achieving direct or indirect financial or other material gain." (Abazovich M). UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Definition of the term "organized crime" international organized crime, that is, when it refers to organized criminal groups operating in more than one country, Trans-national criminal activity includes a wide range of activities in both legal and illegal sectors of the economy. Some groups operate primarily in illicit sectors, such as drug trafficking. Others extend to both sectors in search of high profits. The massive privatization in 1999/2008 gave many transnational organized crime groups a large and significant foothold in economies. Their countries and many others. The common general characteristics of organized crime groups is

1. Financial profit
2. Seeking the loyalty of members through ethnic and family considerations). The tendency to corrupt government officials
3. Hierarchical structure and networks
4. A variety of criminal acts.
5. Organizational maturity
6. Multiple competency activities.

Organized crime in the european union

Organized Crime groups expand their fields of activity across types of Crime and international borders, and continue to grow

and adapt to any environment. They use expertise in special areas and exploit commercial structures to justifiably operate in the business world and engage communication technology to maintain and expand their national and interethnic ties. Organized Crime groups are almost close to losing the cells of society that were maintained by key people, but in most cases the hierarchical structure is still present. There is improved and enhanced communication, cooperation with other Organized Crime groups. Ethnically, the groups are mostly heterogeneous. Organized crime groups from the European Union, especially those with an international network, are constantly a major threat to the EU. Organized Crime groups of the Italian Mafia type remain a major threat to the public, economic and financial markets as listed below and their organization and profiling. German Organized Crime groups are most often involved in the production and trade of various types of drugs, with special attention to synthetic drugs and the fact that the Netherlands is one of the main points of cocaine imports into the EU. Polish Organized Crime groups are spreading rapidly throughout Europe and cooperate with a large number of international OK groups in all criminal areas. In Germany, their groups are but not often active outside Germany, their areas of interest (mainly drug trafficking, fraud, theft and car trafficking), their high earnings and central, geographical and economic position within the EU clearly indicate their broad activity and links in all spheres of Crime. Ethnically homogeneous Organized Crime groups, especially Turks and Albanians, are a major problem in member states' growth. Albanian ethnic groups have escalated from a situation of providing a simple service to other Organized Crime groups to a situation of achieving the high international criminal goals of Organized Crime. They are homogeneous and hierarchical, but they voluntarily cooperate with other groups of Organized Crime, there is also the issue of cooperation, informing the service that they should take a preventive or repressive measure against these OK groups. They are most often involved in drug and white slave trafficking (TBR often with disproportionate use of force), prostitution, aiding and abetting illegal immigration and all forms of Crime against property, and now one should be very careful when talking about the national security service. such as KOA/AKI, to what height and professionalism that the staff has made it possible for our intelligence service to have the potential and will to take preventive measures against Organized Crime and whether they have any cooperation in international preventive measures.

Russian Organized Crime groups have a great influence on the EU, and they are present in all member states and are involved in every type of Crime, showing outstanding abilities in using new opportunities in the economy and finance sector.

Romanian Organized Crime groups can be either hierarchical or cellular, and are involved in a wide network of criminal credit card activities or debt evasion, where they are very skilled in TBR, in prostitution, drug trafficking, document forgery 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 heavily involved in the circulation of money and forgery of documents, in fraud in

payments, TBR, in the use of prostitution and in crimes against property, including theft of vehicles and houses.

Turkish Organized Crime groups, most often hierarchical and homogeneous, are constantly a very important factor, especially in the field of drug trafficking in the EU. Many Turks involved in Organized Crime in EU places are long-term residents and welcome in the interior where they live, which helps them a lot in developing ties with non-Turkish Organized Crime groups and new actions and movements towards new areas of Crime.

Chinese Organized Crime groups are mainly involved in TBR I in facilitating illegal immigration, drug trafficking, robbery, theft, kidnapping, prostitution within their ethnic communities. They are homogeneous, limited and known for good cooperation only with Vietnamese communities. Most cannabis destined for the EU drug market originates from Morocco, and this includes Moroccan Organized Crime groups in the most prominent position of hashish producers and traffickers. A few years ago, Moroccan Organized Crime groups, which have good links with groups from Colombia and the EU, also traded in cocaine, and even more so were involved in illegal immigration aid and all other crimes against property. Albanian Organized Crime groups pose a significant threat to the EU due to their involvement in drug trafficking, TBR and money laundering. They have expanded their activities throughout the EU. They are currently looking for new criminal markets and are always looking for important positions in the existing market of their Organized Crime Group and the former Soviet Union, are involved in all types of criminal activities and are constantly looking for new criminal markets and new forms of cooperation with other Organized Crime groups. Although involved in many traditional criminal activities, including acts of violence, Organized Crime specializes in financial Crime, fraud and money fraud. Turkish Organized Crime groups are heavily involved in heroin production and trafficking in the EU. However, they change their activities by engaging in various drug trafficking, arms trafficking and crimes against persons. They are involved in illegal immigration, TBR and cash fraud, in the trade in original and artificial drugs, money laundering, fraud and intellectual property theft. They use corruption and violence and are involved in money laundering. The serious threat they pose is due to the constant effective cooperation with Organized Crime groups in destinations [5]. The next challenge is money laundering for organizations of EU origin. Money laundering is achieved through banks such as Ip to Ip or manual download 103/202 [6].

Intelligence services and organized crime in the balkans and kosovo

Criminal networks that evaded international sanctions and procured funds for war efforts, and played a decisive role in supplying the black market, local criminal groups in all countries of the former Yugoslavia, Albanian criminal gangs and groups collaborating with the Italian mafia (eg Sacra Coron Unita) and organized crime, and rely on Turkish smugglers as sources of heroin, and to South American cocaine transported directly to Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Russia and Chinese gangs, (Mirsad Abazovic) Reasons why criminal groups corrupt

society, business, law support and government is to get a high level of protection for themselves and their activities and get information from the inside on investigations conducted in compliance with the law at the state level and to obtain inside information on the planning of the state economy. Criminal groups influence the law or regulations that could harm their interests and the success of criminal groups by senior officials authorized to: Issue import and export licenses, Determine customs duties on imports and exports, Determine preferred rates for exchanging money, Decide on contracts that led by the government or on offers in privatization, Deferred internal taxes. Politicians and government officials approach corrupt alliances with criminal groups to: Avoid pressure and retaliation from criminal groups seeking services, Use their public positions or possible influence to disburse funds from criminal groups, Use their public authority to make money from illegal activities, earn services from criminal associations of a personal or political nature. The rule of organized Crime uses extensive modern incentives - a motive for profit - for activities such as smuggling and sale of narcotics, trafficking in girls for sexual exploitation and smuggling of smuggled goods across the border. Coercive measures are used to maintain levels of dependence regardless of the different areas of Crime, whether it is blackmail or murder. It is not too much to say that organized Crime is an exclusive specialty of the Balkans. Instead, in this poor time, in the physical and social regions after a series of civil wars and a weak central government, criminal rule has managed to become the largest industry in the region. This industry is not regulated by traditional power structures, but by a network of bosses, transporters, vendors, etc. Their assets are: cellular telephones, large trucks, vans, buses, fast vehicles and boats. Mitoi corruption is the basis of all this machinery. Organized Crime depends on partners in the police, customs, border police, judiciary and political class [7]. At that time, the trade in narcotics from Afghanistan through Southeast Europe was mainly carried out by the Turks. The fall of the communist regimes in 1989, and in parallel with the fall of strong border controls as well as the virtual collapse of the police force and the collapse of the central government, caused the whole region to open its doors to illegal forces. In truth, not only political figures but also law enforcement officers are involved in criminal organizations. They are encouraged by the all-encompassing collapse in the Balkans, the destruction of industrial enterprises, massive unemployment, thus creating a class of disappointed people. These factors affect the underworld of Crime (Theory of Security Systems., R Masle4a., 2011, Pristina). One additional advantage of criminal elements is the fact that law enforcement authorities, while seeking to combat cross-border trade, lack modern techniques and technology, including police dogs, X-ray controls, and intelligence services. To our country after the war in Kosovo. In a short time - places in the west such as Switzerland, Italy, France, Germany and finally England, began to notice that criminal activities in the Balkans, affect even the societies of Western Europe and this agreement Kosovo is used as a link bridges for organized Crime. Apart from these places, other nations of Western Europe, such as the Slovaks, Czechs and Dutch, published data from the forces of order, which

stated that 40%-90% of t200245 by gangs from Albania. Interpol and the US Drug Enforcement Agency have announced the danger of Albanian gangs involved in heroin trafficking, sexual slavery, arms smuggling (although Albanians are not the only ones involved in these activities), and now it is a question for our KLA whether ready as professionals, personnel, and all functions to take accurate information and process on law enforcement agencies to take preventive measures. According to the International Organization for Migration and other international organizations' budget, about 200000 girls are deceived and subjected to sexual exploitation and slavery in the Balkans each year or are transported north or west. Girls from Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, and Romania fell into this trap in recent years in Florida, New Jersey, New York, California and Alaska. Apparently, the activities of criminal groups in the Balkans are expanding rapidly. Covert places of cocaine in the western hemisphere have been discovered in Croatia and other Balkan places. The center itself is not and will never be the ultimate response to the emergence of organized Crime in the Balkans. Moreover, the road to reducing the presence of massive criminal operations requires major improvements at the economic and government levels, with joint efforts to develop regional infrastructure roads, railways, waterways and other forms of co-operation on these Balkan roads. This, if it is never realized, takes a lot of time [8].

National notification system kosovo AKI

Kosovo's national intelligence system should work as an example preventive and against Organized Crime is considered a threat to national and international security. This threat can take many forms, depending on the development of economic and social life, especially in the context of globalization. The level of organized Crime in Kosovo is unclear and often based on rumors, in the absence of information regarding investigations, lawsuits and decisions. Moreover, corruption is reported to be much more prevalent in various spheres in Kosovo, and serious concerns remain about state-building processes in Kosovo. The all Kosovo Progress Report highlights some of these shortcomings, concluding that the recent declaration of senior officials' assets in Kosovo indicated a mismatch between the income and assets of senior Kosovo officials. This indicates that corruption continues to prevail at a high level in Kosovo." There is a widespread perception of public opinion that senior officials or there In the meantime, various international reports have consistently highlighted shortcomings stemming from a political, legislative and institutional framework that needs to be strengthened by better multilateral structures that require better coordination and communication mechanisms. The lack of political will to deal with corruption and organized Crime, or the political interference of anti-corruption structures, is worrying. Among the most pronounced forms of organized Crime in Kosovo are undoubtedly drug crime (in its most common form of drug trafficking), and trafficking in human beings (in the form of trafficking in women for the purpose of coercion into prostitution). Various regional and international reports on Kosovo also highlight these two forms of organized Crime as the two most lucrative forms of illegal Crime.

Centralized system

A centralized intelligence system is a system in which each service is assigned a subject of research, while a centralized, institution plans to inform the need, which is at the same time the central analytical body of the system. The American, Greek, French, German, and other intelligence systems have such an organization [9].

Decentralized system

A decentralized intelligence system is a system in which all services simultaneously plan, research and are the supreme analytical body for that area of intelligence. Parts of the intelligence system are other institutions and organizations, which through regular activity get intelligence. For example, the counterintelligence service, the security service and the police [10].

Specialization notification service in preventive measures over organized crime

Specialization within the intelligence service is sought only at the time when the shelling of the state apparatus begins, in which specialization is performed for the performance of state functions. This process continues due to the multiplied needs for personnel specialization, as the requests to the intelligence service prevent the search for the most diverse data. Accelerated technical and technological development has influenced the intensification of interstate relations, further expansion of the state apparatus and, in parallel, an even greater need for intelligence and cognitive, necessary to protect their own interests in the new conditions of internal and sexual communication. As a consequence of these new requirements, there is a greater specialization within the intelligence organizations themselves, which started the formation of intelligence institutions that will differ in subject, domain, and even the ultimate scope of intelligence research and activities [11].

Division of notification service by objectives

The possible classification of intelligence services according to the goals or character of their actual activity stems from the global policy of the states that formed them, as well as from the division of labor within the intelligence system of the same state, on offensive and defensive. These views are prevalent in American literature. According to these views, the previously mentioned American theorist Sherman Kent (Sherman Kent) advocates the division into an intelligence service abroad and an intelligence service towards the interior in relation to the goals. According to him, the intelligence service abroad is an apparatus in whose exclusive competence is the intelligence activity towards other countries, while the inner part of the indicated apparatus directs its activity within the home country. Organizational scheme notification of the service, governing bodies. Every organizational structure, including the intelligence service, ensures its successful functioning by performing its fundamental functions. The appointed bodies are usually headed by a director, a chief, who is in the rank of a minister, or

generals with the highest military rank. Heads of administrations have one or more assistants for different areas, who are, by the very logic of responsibilities, also the heads of individual sectors. The basic task of management is to systematically, continuously, dynamically, legally, using special concepts, principles, secret and legal methods, techniques and tactics; systematically and responsibly direct the activities of all lower organizational structures in the process of achieving specific goals and objectives, in accordance with requirements and needs of the competent government structures. In terms of organization, the line management system with emphasized elements of cooperation prevails in intelligence services, which requires emphasized universality, education, high professionalism, expertise, and managers' authority. The Director of the KIA is responsible to the KIA, in accordance with the law, the internal organization regulations and all other applicable laws, and he reports directly to the Prime Minister. During the performance of his/her duties, the Director of the KIA shall be assisted by the Deputy Director, heads of organizational units, advisors and, if necessary, appropriately qualified officers, in accordance with the rules and procedures specified in the law and regulations on internal organization. The Deputy Director of the KIA assists the Director of the KIA and conducts the operational activities of the organizational units of the KIA under the supervision of the Director of the KIA. The Inspector General conducts inspections related to the activities of the KIA. It is the responsibility of the Inspector General to assist the Director to be fully and up-to-date on any problems and activities of the KIA, in order to contribute to the improvement of economy, efficiency, and effectiveness, and to avoid violations of the law. (03-L-063, 2008, cl.9.10.11)

1. Bodies in charge of operational affairs According to its functional role, this body is in charge of planning and monitoring intelligence activities.
2. Analytical bodies have a relevant role in the intelligence cycle. They are in charge of collecting, selecting, processing, and analyzing the operational bodies' data.
3. Bodies in charge of personnel policy. For every organizational structure, including intelligence services, the rule is that the right man is placed in the right place at the right time, where he can express all his intellectual, professional, professional and other abilities. It is a question of personnel, i.e. their planning and creation of personnel policy.
4. Bodies for material and financial affairs. The mentioned bodies, as well as in other organizational structures, manage the financial affairs of the intelligence services. (Terry security systems of R. Masles They are obliged to prepare and implement programs for modernization of intelligence services, prepare a proposal of necessary funds for work and proposal of financial affairs, perform accounting and financial affairs, prepare analyzes and information for governing bodies on the state and movement of financial and material funds, etc.).
5. Operative we can say that the intelligence of information that is taken, processed and specified based on the "need to know" is for those who make decisions. But intelligence can have slightly different perceptions:

- a) Take comprehension = information taken only through operations;
- b) Cheese of understanding = information taken through "all" hidden methods.
- c) More Syrian understandings = Information taken through all hidden methods, open source processing and as a consequence, analytical work.

Intelligence is the information collected, systematized and applied by law enforcement agencies in relation to all types of Crime and especially to criminals and criminal groups. It is especially useful when dealing with organized Crime. Intelligence can be gathered using surveillance, informants, informative conversations, tracing, or it can be taken from the police officers in the field. Mostly the information collected is classified into various types of intelligence. For example, tactical intelligence is used by those units that need information to make an arrest, but other information is so strategic that it only gives color to the 'image' after extensive analysis and validation. Information can be made available to any police officer who has information needs, but is mostly used to know the basics needed [12].

Methodologies notification of the service for the prevention of measures against organized crime

These methods are numerous and it is impossible to list them all, primarily because some are not purely intelligence methods, and on the other hand, new methods are developed every day that either suppress or supplement existing ones, thus raising the question of what are modern methods and how much modern research methods are mainly based on the achievements of those scientific fields that have flourished in the modern world in the last decade (computer technology, information technology, secret surveillance devices, recording and eavesdropping), then modern research techniques are based on achievements of criminology as a science (forensic methods, geographical profiling, criminal strategy and strategic planning), and some arise as a result of modern tendencies in the legislative practice of countries where the crime rate is high. Psychological methods should certainly be mentioned here. A condition for the effective application of modern investigative methods is the strategic concept of combating Crime, the initial stage of which is strategic planning. The methodology of the intelligence service is a set of general and specific methods by which in its operational and research work and with the use of special means, it performs its delicate and very responsible function. Thus, the intelligence service methodology should study and develop the necessary frameworks of scientific and professional-operational knowledge and analyze in a meaningful way the procedures, means, and ways of intelligence-research activity. The intelligence service method is a set of characteristic procedures and a specific way of collecting intelligence that is in the function of protecting the basic values of a given society. (Definition).

Secret methods

It is important to point out that the collection of protected and confidential data and information by secret methods and means make the intelligence service a specialized, highly professional, highly professional organization of the state apparatus.

Agency methods

An agent of the intelligence service may "call a person who is guided by certain motives, secretly, organized and unprofessionally, at the request and for the account of the intelligence service, state, movement, secretly collects protected data in the structures of opponents and delivers them to the client. Based on that, the classification of agents for certain areas is performed. Their basic selection is made in accordance with "purpose and character, as well as according to citizenship (domestic or foreign citizen) and the degree of reliability (reliable - unreliable)". When it comes to the classification of agents, we can follow it in intelligence practice since the fifth century BC. in the works of the military theorist Sun Vu Ce. Namely, he pointed out five types of agents: "internal agents" (enemy officials); "local agents" (residents of an enemy state); "pre-recruited agents" (enemies caught in the act and recruited); "sacrificed agents" (served to the enemy for the purpose of deception and misinformation) and "surviving agents" (bringing information from the enemy camp)".

The method of secret use of technical means

The covert use method could be defined as covert (illegal) installation and use, ie, the use of various highly sophisticated technical-technological and other special means by which intelligence or agents collect and timely deliver accurate and reliable intelligence-protected data of special importance for security Countries.

- Covert methods
- Surveying
- Observation
- Research
- Legal methods
- Characteristics
- Deserters
- Interrogation of prisoner group members
- Undergraduate Representative
- Diplomatic representative
- Public information
- Electronic information

Principle of intelligence

In their activities, the intelligence services adhere to certain principles, which are specific in relation to the principles of work of other state bodies and institutions. There are several typologies of these principles (Masleša, Milošević, Đorđević, A. Savić, etc.).

- a) Comprehensiveness in intelligence work the principle of comprehensiveness means intelligence research of a very large amount of data and information from all areas of life and other countries' work. The intelligence services of the great powers, which include large areas, continental, oceanic, air and space, stand out in particular, and, therefore, the principle of comprehensiveness applies to both the goals of intelligence interest and large areas.
- b) Continuity of work, we mean that intelligence work is not interrupted regardless of whether the country is in peacetime or in a state of war or in a crisis. In peacetime, the focus of work is on collecting data on the state, position and capabilities of individual countries in international relations, and in wartime data on all factors and elements of armed struggle. In crisis situations, intelligence work intensifies, with the basic tendency to monitor the crisis and try to influence its course.
- c) Recklessness this feature stems from the principles applied by the intelligence services, which is that the goal justifies the means. In certain situations, they resort to the most brutal acts of blackmail, fraud, deception, kidnapping, physical liquidation of individuals, the spread of terrorism and the use of various terrorist acts.
- d) Infiltration consists in the fact that the intelligence services try to be present through the agency or Special Forces in certain areas or on the territory of the countries in which they work in order to influence the situation in them. In wartime, the focus of infiltration is on enemy units and in combat zones.
- e) Objectivity and verification of requests are important because intelligence work requires the collection of as accurate data as possible and their objective presentation. Verification of any data is an established practice because one-sidedness in intelligence work is harmful, risky and dangerous.
- f) Timeliness in practical intelligence work timeliness (timeliness) means to have an overview of the situation every day and in work every hour. As these are a large number of issues of interest to intelligence services, the consistent application of this principle requires a thorough improvement of the organization of intelligence work.
- g) Confidentiality of work Intelligence work is in principle carried out in secret, even when some intelligence procedures are publicly manifested. For that reason, the intelligence services try to apply as original procedures as possible, combining various security measures in their work, and they also use deception, misinformation and similar procedures.
- h) Task planning, a planned approach to work, with clearly specified tasks in time and space, is a very important factor for the intelligence service's success. It is planned based on decisions, orders, i.e. orders of the competent authorities, military commands, and the basis of an assessment of the situation. Even the smallest details of the approach to performing the task are subject to planning in more complex situations.
- i) Centralization of work and management, this is a necessary condition for the successful execution of intelligence tasks. Significant and major intelligence results can be achieved only if all similar tasks are combined under one particular body's leadership.
- j) Relative independence, this is not the opposite of the previous principle (centralization of work and management). Relative independence in work is envisaged, above all, for military intelligence bodies and some other intelligence organization departments. The application of the principle of relative independence is especially evident in wartime conditions, especially in those organs that are in units engaged in combat.
- k) Specialization, Specialization in work requires, above all, comprehensive intelligence requirements and the scope of work performed by modern intelligence services, and these require a detailed division of labor within their organizations. On the other hand, certain intelligence tasks' character imposes the need to approach them in a specialist manner. By applying this principle, the entire intelligence process and its results significantly improve quality.
- l) Teamwork, Teamwork is inevitable precisely because many intelligence jobs are very complex and require the joint work of a large number of specialists of different profiles - teams. In this respect, work in intelligence services does not differ from work in other scientific disciplines, especially in scientific research of an interdisciplinary nature. Teamwork is applied both in war and in peace. In all conditions, higher-ranking intelligence institutions strengthen their subordinate bodies for a certain period of time with the necessary number of specialists in order to perform tasks faster and more qualifiedly.

Intelligence prevention measures over organized crime in kosovo and its encouragement illegal immigration

Intelligence services must perform most of their tasks in secret; discovering sources, methods, means, or successes could seriously compromise their effectiveness. This means that they cannot be as transparent as other government bodies, and that special mechanisms are needed to oversee them. Suppose the intelligence services are to work in accordance with their mandate. In that case, the government needs to assign them meaningful tasks that would be supported by an effective governance system that ensures responsible leadership. Sometimes a distinction is made between the conduct of intelligence services in a country where they are required to comply with domestic law, and the unregulated nature of their way of working abroad. In today's international environment, it is necessary to strengthen the state's responsibility for activities carried out abroad. For example, in the case of covert action, national laws should require a clear chain of command between agents' activities in the field and the highest circles in government. This is extremely important if the responsibility of elected officials is to be ensured. Intelligence services should be professional and impartial; they should also be able to serve the state effectively.

CONCLUSION

As a social phenomenon, crime cannot be viewed exclusively within the territory of individual nation-states or regions. It is known that criminals of "large format" unite with each other in order to establish "closer cooperation", all with the aim of gaining great material gain. Given that the Intelligence Services is taking measures to combat all types and forms of Crime, the sooner it can be said about organized Crime, which, most often, exceeds interstate and national proportions. In a word, just as criminals unite at the national and international level, so do states follow such profiled criminal organizations by uniting and concluding bilateral and multilateral conventions on cooperation in combating various forms of Crime? Without a serious commitment by the Kosovo government to a serious fight against organized Crime and intelligence work, the chances of us becoming a free and independent nation are slim. The international community is constantly tired of large investments in the Balkans. After years of international participation, a lack of co-operation between different ethnic groups and a cycle of violence throughout the Balkan region has led to a loss of patience on the part of donors in some countries and they are starting to cut off their investments. It depends on the Kosovo government and people whether they will seriously advocate, at least for Organized Crime and all crime-fighting agencies, specifically the Kosovo Intelligence Service KOA/AKI, or lose large amounts of revenue that criminals can generate. That lost money can be used to ensure a better life for all citizens. Intelligence is a broader topic that encompasses various fields of business with a sure statement of intelligence. But also, criminal intelligence requires training and special abilities. In this paper, one should know about a candidate to become a Pjestar and Intelligence Service and get basic level information in Kosovo's criminal intelligence. The more they are equipped with IQ knowledge, the better the results will be for their research unit. Not only will they know how to gather information, they will certainly know its value and mean how to use it in practice. During this paper, the sources of information are explained. The strategic objectives of our work aim to provide an adequate response against organized Crime, which responses should be addressed in the future through institutional and legal methods as described in the strategic objectives below:

1. Further development of legislative infrastructure,
2. Capacity building of institutions in order to prevent and combat organized crime
3. Development of cooperation and institutional cooperation
4. Prevention and suppression of forms of organized Crime.

Legislative infrastructure needs to be developed to successfully prevent and combat organized Crime, and this is done through the construction of an appropriate legislative infrastructure that enables responsible institutions such as the OKA/AKI Intelligence Service to develop activity. To supplement the legislative infrastructure, it is necessary to constantly review the current legislation, supplement the existing legislation by passing new laws that are necessary, and other bylaws. This is done by building an appropriate legal infrastructure that allows the

responsible institutions to carry out their activities. The competent institutions should be especially focused on the adoption of laws on the fight against organized Crime and the seizure of property acquired illegally. In order to successfully fight organized Crime, it is necessary that responsible institutions such as the Kosovo OKA/AKI Intelligence Service have sufficient human capacity trained and specialized to take preventive measures to fight organized Crime. Due to the complexity of organized Crime, it is very important that the structures of the Kosovo Intelligence Service dealing with the prevention and fight against organized Crime have technical means and modern and standardized technology. It is necessary to develop current technology as well as equipping the necessary technical and technological information tools, in order to achieve the goal of combating and preventing organized Crime and acquiring wealth in an illegal manner. Monitoring and evaluation instruments from the OKA should be functionalized and sent to such as: Standardized system for data collection and processing; Administrative, statistical data of the Ministry of the Interior (Police), MoJ, MoH, MEF (Customs, TAK), MEST, prosecutor's offices, courts, MLSW; Surveying and monitoring the population regarding the degree of sensitization on the issues of the fight against organized Crime and raising awareness about the ways of illegal acquisition of wealth. Competent prosecuting institutions in Kosovo should achieve immediate results in prosecuting cases of political corruption. This would send a strong signal to elected authorities and increase the general political will of Kosovo institutions such as the Kosovo OKA Intelligence Service to support the fight against corruption and organized Crime. Limited progress has been made in the fight against organized Crime. More searches, arrests, indictments and convictions have been carried out in organized crime cases. A more proactive approach by law enforcement agencies and the judiciary is needed to address the issue of organized Crime. Capacity building of Kosovo's OKA to fight organized Crime is still at an early stage. Serious efforts are needed to address this challenge. Kosovo has made some progress in addressing trafficking. The number of identified victims increased slightly during the reporting period. The Strategy and Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings for 2011-2014 have been adopted. The efficiency of the Police Directorate for Investigation of Trafficking in Human Beings has improved but the Sectors in OKA Kosovo are still in their infancy. Kosovo OKA have problems to work by professional methods of intelligence services such as secrets, Audience and sheep method is not yet known in Kosovo to work by professional academic research. At the same time, the capacity of Kosovo prosecutors and courts to investigate, prosecute and rule on trafficking cases remains weak. Kosovo has made limited progress in the fight against terrorism, because KFOR and its intelligence service are functioning in Kosovo, and here progress is being made towards this serious goal. Kosovo's capacity to implement relevant legislation and strategic documents, such as anti-money laundering and terrorist financing law, anti-terrorism strategy, etc. are still weak. When we talk about national cooperation and coordination in the field of crime prevention between the OKA/AKI Intelligence Service and other bodies, it implies cooperation at different levels, namely: police, judicial

(judicial and prosecutorial), cross-border, criminal-forensic, as well as cooperation in the field public and private security. However, when we treat interstate cooperation and coordination in these areas, then it should be viewed at several levels: international, European, regional and national.

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