

CONCLUSION

This study is published as part of a series of analyses of the Center for the Study of Democracy and attempts to offer a fairly comprehensive view of organized crime in its development throughout the transition period. Although law enforcement and judiciary institutions have had a certain amount of information on organized crime its **analysis has not been carried out systematically due to insufficient capacity and lack of sustainable efforts**. Public attention has been confined to short-lived media coverage, while the partisan approach has prevented consensus on effective policies. A sensationalist approach coupled with the understandable impatience of the European Commission with the lack of progress further make prospects of a breakthrough problematic.

In the last decade, the establishment of **public-private partnerships** as an effective model has been a positive step towards tackling organized crime. The non-governmental sector has provided a platform for a debate free of partisanship and inert-institutional strife. Additionally, institutions of the state have the chance to open to the community and gradually strengthen democratic transparency. Much of the road forward to a new culture of open and accountable administration and governance, however, remains to be traveled. The relatively new experience of public-private partnership has survived the initial skepticism and revealed the availability and potential of sound expertise, particularly in the **monitoring and assessment of organized crime markets and trends**. Partnership thus needs to go further and contribute to the acceleration of institutional developments, as well as advanced policy-making and practice, in an aspiration to emulate the best European models.