

Main Principles and Importance in Combating Terrorism at Nowdays Worldwide Focus Today

PhD candidate Ervin Bacaj

Department of Law" University of Vlore, Albania
Email: ervin bacaj@gmail.com

Prof. Dr. Alba Dumi

Dean of Graduated School "Ismail Qemali" University of Vlore
Email: alba.besi12@gmail.com

PhD Evis Çelo

Language and Management Department" University of Vlore, Albania
Email: evis.celo8@gmail.com

Doi:10.5901/mjss.2015.v6n4p54

Abstract

The importance of this work is the treatment of terrorism in some respects, historical development of the Albanian legislation connected to these acts. In what ways Albanian law is optimized from the first time facing with this crime until today. The spirit of cooperation with other countries to combat this crime consisted in the adoption of a comprehensive legislative package of Albanian Parliament, ratified by Parliament of the relevant conventions and signing of bilateral agreements with other countries with the goal of preventing terrorist acts. Current law of this country is not unique; it is one of the four laws which together constitute the country's Constitution. The law outlines the main principles of the scheme open documents, but the detailed conditions contained in an ordinary law, Law of secret.2)

Keywords: Albanian Parliament, Bilateral agreement, International terrorism, Consequences; national laws

1. Introduction

Over the years, is expressed and guaranteed in numerous international documents, which are reflected in national laws of the countries in various forms and modalities appropriate in specific cases. For this, the following will be considered in chronological order the main documents in the field of the information right.

1. Another point of this theme is the legal analysis of the offenses provided for by Articles 28.2, 230- 234 / penal Code, explaining all the components of terrorist acts and analyzing other offenses with which these acts compete or have similarities. Comparative study purposes of terrorist acts in developed countries, in Europe, in catalytic sites of this phenomenon and a comparative overview were having to the fight against terrorism in the international plan, in terms of formulation and sanctions is a further significant point of this topic.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, signed at the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948, the order of universal human rights, Article 9. This article guarantees not only freedom of opinion and expression, but also to get information and to distribute it in every way. Also, the phrase "without limits" refers to the article the obligation in order to respect this right without discrimination in relation to national or ethnic origin of the individual. This is one of the most popular articles in the field of freedom of expression and information which gives the name to the Article 19, one of the most active organizations in global campaigns to defend freedom of expression and information.

Another document of the Council of Europe that focuses on the right to information is Recommendation (Rec. 2002), the Council of Europe on Access to Official Documents (2002). As is it clarified from the title, this recommendation specifies the right to information, focusing on the right of access to official documents. For this reason the recommendation makes a definition of public authorities and official documents as follows:

Public authorities: include the Government and the central administration, regional, local; Legal persons in public office or administrative authority.

Official documenties : include information recorded, compiled, or take by public authorities relating to public or administrative functions. From liability to access to official documents are exempt only those documents that are under construction. The general principle of recommendation is that Member States should guarantee the right of everyone to have access, upon request, to official documents public authorities.

1.1 Definitions related to terrorism

1. "Terrorism is an international concept"
2. "Terrorism is a criminal offense"
3. "Terrorist" is every person, Albanian, foreign or stateless, natural or legal person, who is suspected of having committed or attempted to commit one or more of the offenses set forth in article 230 of the Criminal Code.
4. "Person who finances terrorism" is every person, Albanian, foreign or stateless, natural or legal person, of any kind or denomination registered or not, who allegedly committed or attempted to commit one or more of the offenses provided for in Articles 230 / a and 230 / b of the Criminal Code.
5. "Designated Person " is every person, Albanian, foreign or stateless, natural or legal person, of any kind or denomination registered or not:
 - a) who is qualified and is involved in the terrorist list as a person who finances terrorism, by the Council of Ministers, based on Security Council resolutions of the United Nations, the relevant acts of international organizations or international agreements, where Albania is a pair partner;
 - b) which is classified as such by the Council of Ministers, under resolution 1373 (2001) of the Security Council of the United Nations, other resolutions issued pursuant thereto or other similar resolutions related to combating the financing of terrorism, in accordance with internal procedures provided for in this Law.
6. "Interested Person" is any person who, in good faith, has or claims to have a legitimate right or property in funds and other real person.

Vienna Convention provides for the possibility of extradition except for its signatories states, but has also provided the possibility of confiscation of money the fruit of drug trafficking, although identified in another state, then the possibility of the State concerned to require the performance of a number of previous acts.

Attention is paid to the prevention of organized crime and criminal policies being pursued now to combat this crime, which seriously threatens the world today.

- 1) Care must be taken in the adoption of laws in order that they do not infringe the rights and fundamental freedoms.

Trends for the current definitions of "terrorism" under comparative sighting of United Nations Resolution on vitin1999, here cited: 1 " Strongly protects all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable qualifies these acts anywhere, and by anyone who performs it "

- 2) " Reiterates that criminal acts completing the order or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the "public", a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any kind of circumstance unjustifiable regardless of any political consideration, ideological , racial, ethnic, religious or other nature that is used to justify them.

It is an interesting definition that makes terrorism AP Schmid, a specialist in crime branch of the United Nations: 1." Act of Terrorism = War crimes in peacetime ". This is a definition, although it is very short, is more essential in the content.

- a) " Terrorism is a method that stimulates tension of repeated acts of violence perpetrated by actors who are clandestine individual, groups or countries, for reasons not specified, criminal or political, where we change the assassinations, the direct targets of violence are not the main targets. Direct victims of violence are typically selected randomly or selectively chosen by a community of people, and serve as messages. Communication processes based on intimidation and violence between terrorist organizations, victims, and main targets are used to manipulate the audience, turning it into an object of terror, a subject to requirements, or an object of attention depending, if required as the first thing aggression , humiliation, coercion or propaganda (Schmid, 1998). "

Crime such as murder, trafficking, violence, panic would be considered terrorist acts when they are directed against to an individual or collective in order to destabilize public order through intimidation and terror (Shoolett S 2005)

1.2 The notion of a terrorist group and definitions for this concept

The expression "terrorism" means the commission of one or more of the following offenses with intent of serious intimidate to the population, unduly compel to a public body, of a government or international organization to perform or abstain from doing any act, or to seriously destabilize or destroy the fundamental political, economic or social structures of Kosovo, a country or an international organization, such as:

Murder; of severe body injury; Hostage taking; abduction; Unlawful deprivation of freedom; Contamination of drinking water or food products; Causing general risk; Destroying, damaging or removing public installations; Supply, transportation, production, exchange or sale of unauthorized weapons. Different definitions of terrorism are given even by governments and internal structures of states.

After many important initiatives, taking occasion and the Basilius Declaration of 1988, in relation to how banks and other financial institutions and even unconsciously, may be an auxiliary platform in money laundering activities, the European Union developed several strategies to stop the war inside into illegal capital. This fact seems to have been facilitated and the creation of the European Common Market to these measures predicted the instrument confiscation in penal property, the other goods material and bank balances, as income from criminal activities in any country within the EU.

1.3 Performing acts of terrorism and precautionary policies

Recent years the EU has developed a broad policy to prevent and to combat organized crime and terrorism. This policy is based on a multidisciplinary orientation that combines elements of prevention, identification and verification of the identity of the persons concerned and suspicious transactions, basic criminal law and police cooperation in all court levels. In 1998, the EU was mobilized in a joint action on money laundering and unification of people, detection, blocking or seizure and confiscation of income instruments of crime, action that integrated the directives on money laundering by solving the need for fruitful cooperation among Member States in this sector.

Immediately after this action, an act of the Council of 2000 stretched out the competence of Europol and money laundering, not considering the crime committed earlier from which they derived and dirty funds too. Revising the substance of the recommendation of the FATF in relation to money laundering and terrorist financing forced the Commission to create a draft Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of Europe in June 2004, which was concerned with the prevention of the use of the financial system for purposes of money laundering derived from criminal activities, including the financing of terrorism.

1.3.1 Measures to be taken against money laundering and terrorist financing

Measures to be taken against money laundering and financing of terrorism today are on focus of many organizations and governments of developed countries, such as more improvements and legal changes have been made to this problem. A reformist column is Directive 2001/97 / CE.

This Directive equips united European market with a legal remedy and contemporary reinforce the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing¹. Among other this Directive: summarizes the financing of terrorism in the concept of money laundering; modifies the definition of "serious crime" given by Directive 2001/97 / CE; expands the circle of persons and institutions who are subject to the application of Directive on money laundering previous to cover inter alia services providers, trusts and insurance companies (when operating in the life insurance sector and other sectors of insurance that relating to investments); develops and expands the field of application and the obligations of the principles of "due diligence" to the clients; prohibit credit and financial institutions to keep anonymous accounts, passbook savings or accounts in false names; strictly prohibits lending institutions keep bank statements correspondence with their bank interest; impose obligations with detailed knowledge of clients and institutions in which the risk of money laundering is higher, e.g accounts by correspondence; allows states to use measures of "due diligence" for cases with low risk of money laundering, it guarantees, under certain conditions, the mutual recognition of "due diligence" in recognition of customer reports conducted in other member states; urges member states establishment of a Financial Intelligence Unit to combat money laundering and terrorist financing; urges member states to create an authorization or registration system for currency returns offices, etc.

¹European Parliament and of the Council of Europe in June 2004, regarding the implementation of some recommendations of the FATF as well as some improvement in Regulation, Regulation CE nr.467 / 200

2. Results of the Survey

As regards the fight against the financing of terrorism, the effectiveness of Resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001) took shape with the receipt of the European Community², some measures that had immediate success in national legislation of member states. Just as the United Nations and the European Community had recognized the necessity of combating financing of terrorism even before the attacks of 11 September 2001, in particular against Afghan Taliban fraction, in connection with which the Council of Europe, since the Regulation no. 467/2001 2001 and it no. 1354/2001, which provided for the freezing of capital and other financial income.

Under this context was adopted; Regulation no. 2580/2001 on specific restrictive measures against certain persons and entities designated; Regulation 881/2001 which was specific obligations and restrictions relating to persons or groups that had links with Osama bin Laden, the Al-Qaida network and the Taliban, repealed Regulation CE nr.467 / 200, strengthens and expands more freezing of capital and other financial income in connection with the Afghan Taliban.

Freezing measures, the prohibition of availability of financial or economic resources, as well as the prohibition of providing financial services are generally restrictive measures to stop terrorism, imposed by Community law for combating the financing of terrorism.

Acts with terrorist purposes, quotations and understanding of terrorist violence

In literature we see why this act is studied by legal experts and negative effects that bring to society are very sharp elements. He existed before, though not in this form. If excluded wars, there is another form of political violence more important than what falls in the name of terrorism. This terrorist violence reached its peak after 1960, being spread with great speed, so that today we can say that there is no country that didn't have to do with terrorism.

In our country this problem has been paid special attention, as regards criminal legislation with the relevant sections especially with the changes made by Law No. 9689, dated 26-02-2007.

Provision has also been even for obligation party "requesting" to provide necessary assistance in order to enable the seizure of property, excepted by the case that the bank excludes secrecy law.

Taking into account that we are dealing with an act that aims to provide a response to a criminal phenomenon unlike others, involvement could not be only exclusive of sectional type and application of the measures envisaged limited to laundering of proceeds derived from the production, cultivation, transformation of any form of drugs trade, as well as the organization, management and financing of activities of this kind.

H1: Why is conducted a terrorist act, causes and factors that promote it

3. Methodology of the Paper Research

The expression "terrorism" means the commission of one or more of the following offenses with intent of serious intimidate to the population, unduly compel to a public body, of a government or international organization to perform or abstain from doing any act, or to seriously destabilize or destroy the fundamental political, economic or social structures, a country or an international organization, such as:

- Murder
- Of severe body injury;
- Hostage taking
- Abduction;
- Unlawful deprivation of freedom;
- Contamination of drinking water or food products
- Causing general risk;
- Destroying, damaging or removing public installations;
- The supply, transportation, production, exchange or unauthorized weapon sale.
- Unauthorized weapons in the ownership, control, possession or use;
- Endangering internationally protected persons;
- Endangering United Nations personnel and personnel in relation to them;
- Endangering the safety of civil aviation;
- Endangering the safety of maritime navigation;
- -Endangering the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf;

² Resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001) took shape with the receipt of the European Community, the EU and the EC in 2001

- Appropriation, use, transfer or unauthorized storage of nuclear materials,
- Threats to use and to commit theft or robbery of nuclear material

Motive of political offenses, even though being hidden on the scene, it is clearly presented in front of the court the reason "why and from what it comes" and how common criminals commit it, in contrast to the perpetrator of political offenses, usually with the help of lies, corruption or different impacts on witnesses, trying to deny their works. Meanwhile, the presidencies of political offenses primarily stand behind the committed acts.

In this way defending publicly their political doctrine, so even before the court, they try to influence both in terms of increasing their political sympathy as well as recruit new members.

The term "financial resources" shall include lodging, safe houses, documentation or fake identification, financial services, equipment, personnel, transportation, communications equipment and other physical assets, except necessary medicine.

The term "structured group" means a group that is not randomly formed for committing an offense and that does not need to have formally defined roles for its members, duration of membership or a developed structure.

The term "terrorist group" means a structured group of more than two persons, established over a period of time and acting in concert to commit terrorism.

The term "support to a terrorist group" means recruiting members for a terrorist group, hiding terrorist group or its members, obstructing the discovery or apprehension of terrorist group or its members, providing, collecting funds or other financial order, or based reasons on de facto grounds, in order to believe that they will be used wholly or partly by a terrorist group.

4. Findings and Hypothesis

Anyone who provides, requires, collects or conceals funds or other material used partly or wholly for the purpose of carrying out terrorism punishable by imprisonment of five to fifteen years.

H 2: Whoever commits criminal negligence in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be punished with imprisonment of three to ten years.

H2: Whoever recruits one or more persons with the intention to carry out terrorism punishable by imprisonment of five to fifteen years?

Whoever has purpose of committing terrorism, providing or receiving instruction or training, including training in the construction, manufacture or use of weapons is punishable by imprisonment of five to fifteen years. Whoever the purpose of committing terrorism, dispatches or transfers armed groups, equipment, weapons or other material resources in Kosovo or outside it is punishable by imprisonment of ten to fifteen years. Article 113. All terrorist activities, should be subject to a fair trial and punishment deserved by the entire international community

Whoever organizes or leads a terrorist group is punishable by a fine up to 500,000 euros and imprisonment of seven to twenty years.

Anyone who provides support to a terrorist group shall be punished with imprisonment of three to ten years. Whoever commits the offense of paragraph 1 through coercion, endangering the safety of ridiculing national symbols, racial, ethnic or religious, damaging property of another person, or desecrating monuments or graves is punished with imprisonment of one to eight years.

Whoever commits systematically paragraph 3 of this article or abused his authority, by his authority causes disorder, violence or other serious consequences to the commission of such offense shall be punished with imprisonment of one to ten years.

The responsibility of the Member States for legal acts and inaction

Responsibility is such when they are present three criteria applicable to the European Union for similar situations: (1) the purpose of the provision of the Union that has been violated, it should be the individual rights; (2) the violation must be sufficiently serious, i.e. it should be clear that Member State has significantly exceeded its powers. This is decided by the national courts are the only competent authorities to ascertain the facts and assess how severe are violations of the law of the Union. The decision of the Court of Justice provides the national courts a number of basic orientations:

The factors that the Court may take into consideration include the degree of clarity and accuracy of the rules infringed, the area of competence that this rule was the national authorities or Community reserves, the nature of intentional or unintentional violations committed or damage caused, the nature of justifiable or not to an error in law, the fact that the attitude of a Community institution may have contributed to the omission, and approval for continued use of national measures or practices contrary to Community law.

In any case, the violation of Community law is considered serious enough when continues despite a ruling that finds trespass of a preliminary ruling or the Court's jurisprudence on the issue, from which it is clear that the conduct in question constitutes a violation. (3) There must be a direct link between the breach random Member State and the damage caused to the injured party. It is not necessary to argue fault (willful or negligent), but quite serious the violation of the law of the European Union.

4.1 *Strategies to achieve public security goals, without threatening individual's freedom upon the state of Justice.*

The responsibility of the courts for violations of the right to the European Union

The Court of Justice has clearly stated that the principles of accountability apply to the third power, which means the power of trial.

Its decisions are now not only subject to review at various instances of appeal, but if take ignoring or in violation of the law of the Union, they may be subject to suit for damages in the competent courts of the Member States.

The verification of court decision that allegedly violated the Law of the Union must be taken into account the essential aspects of EU Law.

But the competent court cannot be taken into consideration about the binding effect of the decision of the specialized court, which is referred to the issue.

Competent national courts should refer only upon requests the Court of Justice about the interpretation and / or validity of the provisions of the Union, as well as on the compatibility of national regimes with Union law, the requirement that should be referred to be under the procedure for preliminary decision (Article 267 of TFBE's).

5. Analyze and Research

However, the responsibility of the violation through a court decision remains the exception. Based on strict criteria, presence of liability can be considered only if the court deliberately disregards Union law or, as in the case cobbler, a court of last resort, in violation of the law of the Union, gives legal force a decision is detrimental to the individual, without prior request the Court of Justice to interpret the Law of the Union that the case is important for the decision. In the latter case, the protection of the rights of EU citizens who use Union law, it is essential that they would be compensated for damage caused by the court of last sentences.

Unlike the previous code that defined the circle of persons to whom the terrorist actions carried out under the current code does not matter who directed against these acts is sufficient that these actions affect the life, health, public property, private in large range, state institutions, foreign consulates or international organizations, seizures or abductions of aircraft and ships.

Union EU countries aspiring to be a community governed by the rule of law, must be ensure citizens a complete and effective legal protection. EU system of legal protection meets this requirement.

The system recognizes the individual's right to effective judicial protection of rights derived from EU law. This protection is one of the fundamental legal principles that result from the constitutional traditions common to the Member States and the European Convention of Human Rights (Articles 6 dhe13) and guaranteed by the legal system of the EU (the Court of Justice and the General Court specialized courts).

For this purpose, there are a lot of procedures as following ones:

Although these requirements are unacceptable by the procedure, the Court of Justice does not restore back to national courts; rather, it interprets the question addressed to it as a request from the court directs, to the Court of Justice to determine the basic or fundamental criteria for the interpretation of legal provisions of the Union, so as to allow the courts to evaluate the compatibility between internal right with the EU law.

Court of Justice follows this procedure: detaches from the entire shown documentation mainly for the reasons of the referral issues-those elements of EU Union right that must be interpreted in function of the case in question. Authority to initiate the procedure: this procedure can be followed by all the "courts of the Member States"

The concept of the court must be interpreted in the meaning of the Right of Union and concentrated not merely on the name, but in the function and in position of a judicial instance in protective system of the Member State. On this basis, the "court" means all independent institutions (I e. Which do not receive instructions) assigned by law, to resolve disputes according to law in a constitutional state.

According to this definition, the authority to refer the request in order to have the preliminary decision, the constitutional courts in the Member States has it, as well as the selection of disagreement that are not included in the state's judicial system, with the exception of private arbitration courts.

5.1 *Albanian Constitution is a solid document with irrefutable values*

Thanks to the Constitution, Albania for 12 years was presented as a modern state, determined to build the State of Justice, to ensure respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of all its citizens, to ensure balance and separation of powers, independence of the judiciary etc.

Even after a relatively short time, the prevailing opinion that I believe pleases us all, is that the Albanian Constitution is a solid document of irrefutable value, which has served to the establishment and functioning of the institutions of state.

References to the importance of constitutional guarantees, more and more people are becoming part of political life, but also the most advanced debate in the academic field, and beyond, on the importance of constitutional interpretation, considering it by all means as "living" Constitution.

Our Constitution should be treated as a national asset, not only because it was drafted and approved with much effort, but it deserves to be treated like other constitutions of democratic countries, even though it doesn't have the same all-centuries story as them.

Of course, this does not preclude evolution, its richness in the future in order to increase the values in years, taking into consideration the current ethos of modernization of our society and feelings of the citizens.

In democratic countries, the Constitution cannot be easily remade even by the legislature representatives, but it can be improved by partial changes or additions to special provisions, always aiming at enriching the basic standards of basic and fundamental provisions.

5.2 *Legal analysis of terrorist acts with the causers of these acts*

In this way the criminal-terrorist connection is difficult to be distinguished, as the two groups have the tendency to hide the operational links between them. Terrorists and criminals cooperate for mutual benefit.

Via such collaborations criminals provide physical protection, while terrorists benefit by linking to them financial transactions (e.g. criminals could steal weapons and they sell the terrorists).

Theoretically two conditions are needed for a high level of coordination between the terrorists and criminals that are:

- The prospect of mutual profit.
- Ability to maintain confidentiality of operations.

In practice, these conditions are often difficult to achieve. So as a result agreement with a high level of confidentiality appears rarely than collaboration between criminal groups or terrorist organizations collaborating between themselves. All terrorist and criminal groups contain it in their structural hierarchy.

Terrorist leaders appear to be important in their organizations compared with the leaders of gangs. The capture or death of a leader can paralyze a terrorist group. In contrast to the above, death or capture of a leader of a criminal organization often has only a small impact.

Terrorist organizations can have thousands of passive sympathizers, the number of active members is usually much smaller and has a strict organizing way than that of criminal organizations. Many groups have in most cases a few hundred members.

Some of them have only a few dozen or a few members. Public success of terrorism is an essential component of its strategy. If local public opinion, national, international one will not remain deeply shocked, special operations drive to the end, would have been almost completely useless.

Considering the above analysis done we conclude that these features accrue while distinguishing terrorist acts from ordinary crime:

- Create the fear
- Often carried out for political or ideological purposes
- Performed by professionals who are not nationals of "Objective state"

6. Conclusions

Current legislation against terrorism has been completed and adopted with all aspects of it provided for the offense and of course in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Albania, especially in the chapter of Freedom and Human Rights with the amendments made to the Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, the establishment of the Court and Prosecution of Serious Crimes and the consent of a number of legal package as Law 9258, dated 15-07-04, "On

measures against financing terrorism" Ratification of United Nations Convention against Terrorism Financing, Law 9646, dated 27-1 I-06, the ratification of the Council of Europe, for (Laundering, Search, Seizure and confiscation of the Proceeds of crime and Terrorist Financing) Law 9641 dated 20-11-2006. "On Ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, Law No. 8836, dated 22-1 I-2001". On the accession of Albania in the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings "Our state meets obligations imposed by the international community. It is exactly this kind of responsibility for verification of each application legislature and decision to regulate any inconsistency between the Council of Europe standards with interior law or law case in the respective decision of the Court.

Despite the complexity of the nature of the offenses and the high rate of preparing terrorist acts authors for not being detected, identified above facts can not be justified. Placing first criminal responsibility of terrorist entities requires a specialized procedural authority (police-prosecutor) for the prevention, detection, examination through legal evidence and fight terrorist groups. Such a structure although there is the Ministry of Public Order and Police Departments in circles is not very efficient perhaps because that is a new structure which requires modern technical tools, training and other courses for staff.

Social protection policy is another factor that influences in strengthening or not to the terrorist organizations. Extreme Poverty helps in recruiting persons from terrorist organizations and the improvement of living conditions in different corners of the planet can be one of the ways you can somehow help in the prevention of terrorism.

Rep. Albania has met termination procedures of the European Convention of Human Rights, this treaty with international special character with its signature on 13 July 1996, with its ratification through nr.8137 law of 31 July 1996. Depending on good reason, and with a certain way-with constitutional provisions, the Republic of Albania provides not only clear but also positioning additional clarifications regarding international agreements and therefore also their application within the country.

References

- 42 and 142/3 of the Constitution and Article 6 of the ECHR issue against the Republic of Albania
Report on "European judicial systems-Edition 2014 (2012 data): efficiency and quality of justice
European Commission on the Efficiency of Justice, Guidelines for a better implementation of the existing council of Europe's recommendation on enforcement 81
Council of Europe "European Court of Human rights: summaries of selected decisions restitution / compensation of properties", 10 February 2011
USAID Agency for International Development, System Enforcing Agreements and Decisions, Training Manual: Civil Permberimit International Standards, October 2011
GJEDNJ, 13 Nëntor 2007; kërkesa nr. 3371/02
Resolution of the Conference of European Ministers of Justice, 4 to 5 October 2001. Taken from the recommendation of the Committee on Legal Co-operation on the implementation of judgments of the member states of the Council of Europe..
The Constitution of the Republic of Albania Tirana 1998, pp 78-91
Guides stones-jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights, Tirana 2000. Vol 1 p. p 198
Guides stones-jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights, Tirana 2000. Vol 1 fq 198
Law court and the Convention of the Rights of Man, European University Centre of Warsaw vol 2 , 2001 pp 19-21
For a European public order; Selected decisions are the European court of human Rights, Tirana 2000, Vol I ,pp 7
For a European public order". Selected decisions are the European court of human rights, Tirana 2000, Vol I, pp 289
For a European public order". Selected decisions are the European court of human rights, Tirana 2000 I, pp 22
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, VLC Vienna, Austria 1980 pp 89-91