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# THE PHENOMENON OF CYBER ATTACK WANNACRY RANSOMAWARE

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**Abstract:**

*The cyberattack phenomenon WannaCry Ransomware is a phenomenon that has hit the globe in the last week. A well-behaved attack aimed at encrypting user files on Microsoft Windows operating system and then requires a ransom for their decryption. The evolution and spread of worms took place in a very short period of time by placing an alarm on the entire global network of the Internet.*

*This article aims to address this phenomenon in its origins, its causes and consequences, and expert recommendations to combat this phenomenon.*

*Worm after downloading locally on a Windows computer begins and spreads through the SMBv1 defective protocol, thus affecting all files locally located on the computer and then with a domino effect on all shared-source computers infecting the entire network.*

*Following the attack, many computer security companies including Microsoft itself implied the localization of the cause of the attack and then provided the appropriate solutions to provide computer and operating system risers.*

*The attack authority according to the reports is still unknown despite some indications of some companies regarding the goals and topology and the origin of the attack.*

*As a phenomenon that has touched the globe and which guarantees catastrophic data and data privacy, it is being handled with particular caution by global security companies or universities posing various solutions with positive effects on slowing the spread of the phenomenon.*

**Key Words:** *WannaCry Ransomware, Phenomenon, Microsoft Windows, Attack.*

## I. Introduction

WannaCry ransomware is a continual cyber-like attack of worm WannaCry (WannaCrypt, WannaCrypt0r 2.0, Wanna Decryptor) ransomware which targets Microsoft Windows operating system, initially encrypting computer data and then seeking reward payment in cryptocurrency Bitcoin.

The first attack began on Friday, May 12, 2017, and was widely described as an unprecedented case by infecting more than 230,000 computers in

more than 150 countries. This attack did not have a predetermined geographic target, but there was a widespread and casual extent between different states or specific places in the network. According to recent reports, the first victims of the cyber attack were Russia, Ukraine, Taiwan, part of the "National Health Service of Britain" (NHS), part of the Spanish telephone company "Telefonica", part of the FedEx International Transport Company, part of the airline company "LATAM Airlines" etc.

## II. The modality of the attack.

The attack mode has not been confirmed yet, but there are some assumptions that the initial computer infestation is performed via email where it is associated with the phishing method responsible for downloading and installing the worm locally. But this is not the only worm-spread method because specialists report different distribution modes and different types of virus. The frequent change of the worm version makes it more difficult to locate and diagnose it. Once installed once, WannaCry uses the EternalBlue[1] (contributor, 2017) and DoublePulsar[2] (wikipedia, 2017) backdoor exploits developed by the National Security Agency to subsequently spread to local LAN networks and remote hosts that have not been updated with the latest security updates, to directly infect the exposed systems.

Immediately after cyberattack, an Internet security researcher who blogs as "MalwareTech" unconsciously discovered a way to avoid worming by mistakenly records the "kill switch" domain that was found into the ranswomware source code. This slowed down the spread of the infection, but lately other versions of the worm have been detected, which have no such weaknesses.

The alleged vector of infection, EternalBlue, was released by the hacker group "The Shadow Brokers" on April 14, 2017, along with other tools derived from Equation Group, believed to be part

of the United States National Security Agency. ExternalBlue exploits MS17-010 vulnerability in Microsoft implementation in Server Message Block (SMB) (Wikipedia, 2017) protocol.

When executed, malware initially checks for the domain name "kill switch". If this domain is not found then ransomware begins to encrypt the data of the computer, and then tries to exploit the vulnerability of the SMB protocol to then be distributed on random computers on the Internet and "on the other" to computers on the same network. As with other modern ransomware, the worm displays a payload message that informs the user that the files are encrypted and requires a charge of $ 300 in the bitcoin currency within three days or $ 600 within seven days. (Fox-Brewster, 2017)

Three hardcoded bitcoin addresses, or "wallet", are used to receive victim payments. As with all such portfolios, their transactions and balances are publicly accessible even though portfolio owners remain unaware. As of May 17, 2017, at 02:33 UTC, a total of 238 payments were transferred with a total of $ 77,144.76.

According to Europol's report, malware ransomware was unprecedented, estimating that around 200,000 computers were infected in 150 countries (Wikipedia c. , 2017). The Kaspersky Lab computer security company the four most affected countries were Russia, Ukraine, India and Taiwan.

## III. The causes and consequences of the phenomenon.

One of the major causes of the WannaCry Ransomware phenomenon is the problem of Microsoft Windows operating system SMBv1 functionality, which generates a file-to-file system file sharing. This artificial smuggling in SMB multiplies by initiating involuntary communication links with all computers on the network.

Another cause for the success of the attack was the use of the EternalBlue utility developed by the United States National Security Agency (NSA), which uses DoublePulsar backdoor to access the operating system. Many individuals have accused the NSA of producing such utilities that in the wrong hands can be devastating. Many specialists

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1.EternalBlue exploits vulnerability in Microsoft's implementation of the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol. This vulnerability is denoted by entry CVE-2017-0144 in the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) catalog. The vulnerability exists because the SMB version 1 (SMBv1) server in various versions of Microsoft Windows accepts specially crafted packets from remote attackers, allowing them to execute arbitrary code on the target computer.
2.DoublePulsar is a backdoor implant tool supposedly developed by the U.S. National Security Agency's (NSA) Equation Group.

have stated that the main culprit in creating this phenomenon is the NSA because it was not capable of securing its own utilities, which were hacked by a group called "The Shadow Brokers". On a comparative scale, they estimate that it is like the US Navy "Tomahawks" missiles were robbed. The consequences of the attack are catastrophic for users' data that should face a force payment, which ultimately does not guarantee one thing for the files whether they will decrypt or not. But even in the best case that the data will be recovered, nothing guarantees that encryption will not happen again that the backdoor virus will disappear after file encryption is done.

Some of the recommendations of the Kaspersky lab are as below:

• Some of the recommendations given by security experts are:

• Install MS Security Bulletin patch for MS17-010. Please note that Microsoft also issued an emergency patch for Windows XP, which is out of support;

• Disable SMBv1;

• Save your data on a regular basis and make sure that your stocks are kept offline;

• Restrict administrative privileges to the network;

• Segment your network;

• Make sure all nodes have installed and updated the security software;

• Kaspersky users: Make sure the System Watcher is enabled and the software is updated. The system supervisor will ensure the retrieval of any encrypted file;

• For those who do not use Kaspersky Lab solutions, we suggest installing free Kaspersky Anti-Ransomware for Business (CARD);

• WannaCry is also targeting embedded systems. We recommend installing dedicated security solutions for integrated systems and that they have both anti-malware protection functionality and Default Deny functionality (GReAT, 2017);

## IV. Conclusions

The cyberattack phenomenon WannaCry Ransomware is a very serious attack in the interest of Microsoft Windows operating system users, which was the epicenter of attacks. An attack that encrypts user data that is vulnerable to attack due to the lack of MS17-010 protocol patch that is responsible for SMB of the system. The main cause of worm spreading according to Kaspersky Lab reporters was the spread via email and then cared for the EternalBlue utility and SMBv1 bug to distribute it further on the internal network in a consistent manner. But unfortunately the attack scheme varies for each version of the worm making it almost impossible to identify and diagnose it completely. It has not yet been possible to identify the worm's authorship but there is evidence that the authorship belongs to a North Korean group called "Lazarus" (Solon, 2017). The security company Kaspersky Lab and some Cambridge University researchers offer attack protection solutions, but the modification which is essential is the patch of the Windows operating system in order to isolate the worm's maximum infection.

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# ACCESS TO THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

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## Abstract

*Nowadays the human rights are becoming the "language" that connects the world, in the political field, international relationship field , but also of the law field itself. Human rights are essential to the growing demands of society for a life that respects and protects the dignity and actions of every human being.*

*In the context of human rights protection, access to justice is seen as the ability of people to achieve solutions through justice institutions. Access to justice requires that citizens should not be afraid to address the state so that the state can provide to everyone the opportunity to provide legal aid, receive information and appropriate knowledge of their rights. Access to justice includes legal normative protection, awareness in legal aid, counseling and civil society oversight.*

*According to this view, the right to go to the court is an essential right that must be provided to every individual without any distinction, in particular those with disabilities.*

*The purpose of this paper is to show that the process of creating access for persons with disabilities is a challenge for government structures at every level, demonstrating the ability of the society to protect human rights.*

**Key words:** *acces to justice, the rights of persons with disabilities, human rights.*

## I. Introduction

This article analyzes the treatment of persons with disabilities in terms of access to justice. What we wanted to express is that despite the fact that the society's sensibility towards this category has improved, this category is in an inferior position with respect to the rest of the society. However, the Albanian society has begun to create the conditions to adapt to the internal legal framework with international standards, in practice, direct and indirect discrimination against them exists.

Despite all these instruments and ventures, people with disabilities continue to face barriers to their participation as equal members of society and face violations of their human rights, among others, the right to a fair legal trial having in focus the universal human rights.

## II.    Metodology

The methods used in this analytical approach to the theoretical approach to the problem are alternated between induction, deduction and analogy as the basic forms of reasoning. For this purpose, it has been subjected to international review except for internal ones, also referring to practical cases.

## III. Access to justice and the fair trial.

Access to justice is seen as the ability of people to achieve solutions through justice institutions. A society allows access to justice when its citizens do not fear the state when they have the courage to go there and when the state is trustworthy. Individuals have access to justice when they are assisted with legal aid and when they receive information and knowledge about their rights.

Access to justice derives from Article 10 of the UDHR: "Everyone has the same right to a judicial proceeding ......" Also Article 42 of the Albanian Constitution guarantees the right of any person who, for the protection of his legal interests, to address the court or other competent state bodies. Forward[4], there is no reason to justify the deprivation of any person or category of people from this important right.

Access to justice is closely related to the essential elements of the right to a fair trial under Article 6 of the ECHR[5] . The subject of the right also implies the right of individuals to address the court. But the right of the individual to address the court corresponds to the obligation of the state to guarantee and provide him with this opportunity. There is a special purpose of any society to establish a system of values upon which the right to a fair legal process will be established. If we use a regular legal process, we must look at it both in the material sense and in the Procedural sense, meaning equality in the means of the parties, the right to be heard, the right to call witnesses, respect of the principle of adversariality, the right to a reasonable trial etc. When referring to access to justice, this should be understood as the right that an individual has in dealing not only with court procedures but also with procedures related to other state organs, such as the administration bodies or all other organs that have a role in the process of execution of court decisions. If such a right is denied, the judicial process is considered ineligible, because access to court is the main condition to protect the other rights of the individual[6].

## IV. Access to justice and persons with disabilities

Following the reasoning above, it is up to the court and other state bodies to eliminate unnecessary barriers to its services. These obstacles can be geographic, economic, and procedural. They may be caused by shortcomings in language and knowledge or physical access of individuals participating in court proceedings.

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4. " 1. The liberty, property, and rights recognized in the Constitution and by law may not be infringed without due process. 2. Everyone, to protect his constitutional and legal rights, freedoms, and interests, or in the case of charges against him, has the right to a fair and public trial, within a reasonable time, by an independent and impartial court specified by law. "

5. 1. In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interests of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.

2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

3. Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the following minimum rights:

(a) to be informed promptly, in a language which he understands and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him;

(b) to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence;

(c) to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing or, if he has not sufficient means to pay for legal assistance, to be given it free when the interests of justice so require;

(d) to examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;

(e) to have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court.

6. By its 18/2005 ruling, the Constitutional Court reiterates that "the right to a fair legal process plays a central role in the human rights protection system. Realization of this right is manifested in different aspects.

Also psychological obstacles may arise from unfamiliar, inaccessible, unjustly complicated court proceedings that cause the individual to quit or be avoided by the process.

In this framework, the right to go to court is a fundamental right that must be secured to every individual without any distinction, in particular those with disabilities.

Persons with disabilities are often faced with denial of equal and fair treatment by the courts or other institutions of the justice system due to the various obstacles they encounter, which not only limit the ability of these persons to use mechanisms of the justice system, but also limit their contribution to the administration of the process and the delivery of justice. (Ombudsmans, 2015)

According to the UN Convention, "Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others." (Council, 2009).Also, the Law "On the inclusion and accessibility of persons with disabilities" establishes in principle non-discrimination, which ensures that persons with disabilities are not treated in a differentiated way, due to the damage they have as well as the guarantee of accessibility through the elimination of all kinds of obstacles. Accessibility, defined as the removal of obstacles of all kinds, includes several aspects:

➢ Physical access to state facilities, service centers, other public spaces (shopping centers, parking lots, public beaches and sports grounds, cultural centers, etc.) on the street and sidewalks. While improved legislation on accessibility standards has already been approved by the government, they are often not implemented in practice due to lack of awareness, technical capacity or infrastructure and financial constraints. Many public buildings in which law enforcement activities and public spaces are practiced outside are not accessible to the category of people with disabilities (ramp, lifts);

➢ Access to information through accessible formats or through the provision of online / accessible services. The Law on Inclusion and Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities provides independent living through communication and information policies and accessible formats. This includes printing and publishing in Braille alphabet, capitalization, used as a simplified language and electronic read-access accessible formats. This concept takes special importance in informing and having access to the rights of persons with disability. (Ministers, 2016) It is noted that government web sites and court portals are not accessible for reading programs and for persons who need great writing or contrast. Despite the fact that the Council of Ministers has adopted a decision "On the recognition of the Albanian language of signs" with the purpose of promoting its use in public services and access to information, it is noted that persons who have hearing problems can not have access to almost any private or public service using sign language;

➢ Creating access through procedural law as well as the law provides for the accessibility of this category of persons, focusing on practical cases in civil procedure legislation, persons with disabilities, should be given full access to justice as well as status the witness or the plaintiff or the defendant or even in the case of an interested party or an interlocutor. The management and evaluation of evidence, facts, especially of paper evidence, is very important and difficult to be realized by these persons, especially those with sensory problems. In the criminal justice system, opportunities should also be created for persons with disabilities limited to being involved in judicial or criminal proceedings, according to their disability specifics. Communicating in a court session with a person with hearing and speech disabilities is performed according to his / her will in writing, or with assistance of a court-summoned person who has the ability to enable communication. A person with a disability may require that requests and documents, which the court directs him or appear to a party in the process, be without barriers that are understandable to him;

➢ Legal aid for persons with disabilities. With the adoption of Law 10 039 "For legal Assistance", the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the category of recipients of this service has been the subject of law enforcement that guarantees the provision of legal aid Free. But what is seen in the interpretation of the law is that legal aid is not benefited freely by all persons with disabilities, but

only those who are victims of domestic violence or human trafficking (and only for similar court proceedings ), Those who benefit (or qualify for) social assistance and minors seeking protection in a criminal trial and trial. It is thus seen that access as a result of legal aid is limited due to the lack of regional offices due to restrictions on public funds, lack of accessibility in some buildings and the lack of material and legal aid information in the Braille alphabet and / or accessible alternative formats.

The right of access to the rights of persons with disabilities is at the center of the ECHR decision. In the majority of cases judged by the European Court of Human Rights, the subject matter was precisely the barriers that institutions place citizens in their access to participate actively in decision-making processes directly related to the exercise of their constitutional rights. The ECHR acknowledges that: "State authorities should take" reasonable measures "on the rights of persons with disabilities. These measures include, in particular, the provision of legal aid by a lawyer or other appropriate person. Whenever possible, a meaningful communication with a person with disabilities, seeking a parent or guardian or a lawyer, and the person should in no case be required to sign the interrogation record. (CASE OF Z.H. v. HUNGARY,2012). Also, this court cites that: The right of a person with disabilities to be heard about the roles related to his ability to act is another element of the legal process. The fact that an individual does not have the power to act, does not mean that he is incompetent to fully understand the situation in which it is located. (CASE OF STANEV v. BULGARIA, 2012).

## V. Conclusions

➢ The access of persons with disabilities to justice remains a matter of concern for government structures at central and local level, identified as a priority for Albania's EU integration.
➢ Human rights monitoring bodies should be involved in ex officio investigations of any alleged discriminatory treatment. They promote higher human rights standards in the country or oversee the legality of personal data processing activities. Courts can also provide compensation for persons suffering from discrimination due to disability,

including denial of a reasonable fit.
➢ For persons with disabilities to benefit from free legal aid services it is necessary to be harmonized with the United Nations Convention in order to increase access to this service not only from an infrastructure point of view, but also from the staff which provides legal aid that needs to have the capacity to handle the issues presented by persons with disabilities.
➢ This can be done by providing equality in front of the law for all persons with disabilities and by ensuring that the rights of persons with disabilities in the justice system are respected in accordance with international standards.
➢ It is necessary to monitor judicial, notary and advocacy services for people with disabilities, provision of new facilities and services for people with disabilities who are in (pre) warfare, including specialized environments for mental health care ordered by the court.

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# AN APPROACH TO ELECTRONIC GOVERNANCE AND ITS HANDLING IN REALITY

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## Abstract

*New information and communication technologies can make a significant contribution to the achievement of good governance goals. This 'e-governance' can make governance more efficient and more effective, and bring other benefits too. E-government contributes to the functioning of democracy by online provision of reports and other government information which would otherwise be difficult to obtain or unavailable, and through online debates and plebiscites.*

*I will try to explore research progress to date by systematically analyzing the existing body of knowledge on e-government related issues, and to reveal if there is a lack of theoretical development and rigor in the area. Based on our investigation of this extant literature, our findings revealed that generic e-government applications were explored more than any specific applications. Although a large number of theories and theoretical constructs were borrowed from the reference disciplines, their utilization by e-government researchers appears to be largely random in approach. The paper also acknowledges the limitations of the study and suggests research directions for future researchers. A meta-theory of e-government is developed that consists of three dimensions: explanations – understanding, holism–individualism and change–maintenance.*

*While the writers for Government Technology seems to make an accurate observation their use of the term "theory" leaves much to be desired. A World Bank publication declares: "there is no e-government textbook and no e-government theory; knowledge comes from practice; excellence comes from best practices". E-Government will transform not only the way in which most public services are delivered, but also the fundamental relationship between government and citizen. Broadly, e-government involves the use of internet based technologies to transact the business of government.*

**Keywords:** *approach, e-government, citizen, technologies, practice.*

## I. Introduction

Over the last decade, we have witnessed the rapid evolution of the Web. This development allowed millions of people all over the world to access, share, interchange, and publish information. Moreover, public and private sector organizations

are implementing highly functional and interactive Web-based applications that are accessible to any user with a computer, a Web browser, and a connection to the Internet. These potentials impact all dimensions of our daily life. Thousands of new Web sites are launched everyday providing e-services, accessible through Internet, suspending bureaucracy procedures, demanding personal contact of the users and loads of paper-based forms to be filled in. This "e-" prefix has been applied to a vast number of domains and applications such as e-commerce, e-business, e-learning, e-health, e-banking, e-marketing, and so forth, flavoring the respective domains with electronic services (e-services).

Electronic government or e-government is the use of information and communications technologies (ICT) to transform government, by making it more accessible, effective, and efficient and account (InfoDev, 2002). The impact of e-government will depend not only on technology, but also on organizational resources and strategic vision. The implementation of e-government is not limited to developed countries; rather e-government has now become a priority in an increasing number of developing countries. Evidence shows that "the most innovative uses of Internet in governance are appearing in the developing world" (InvoDev, 2002).

E-government is not only the vehicle of a public authority Web presence. Its aim is to transform the nature of a governmental authority into an interactive and integrated institution, thus providing added value to citizens. Moreover, a series of strategic, administrative, and operational benefits can be accomplished by this transition from traditional profile to electronic one including: best coverage of citizens' needs and consequently increase of their satisfaction, reduction of costs and response time, support of new and improved cooperation, automation of processes, upgrade of government's profile and flavor to a friendlier one for the citizens, access to more and reliable information, promotion of information and communication technologies (ICT) usage by both individuals and businesses, and so forth.

The governance of each country should create the model and the specifications of services to its citizens through strategic planning and creating public policies. This also means that the servicesare directly provided through the institutions that are depending on the government.Governance has a very intense flow of internal and outside information. The information usually is on paper and it does many difficulties. Using the technology in governance provides powerful support in two objectives:

• First Objective: Better Relations between the Government and the Citizens.

• Second Objective: Progressive transition from bureaucratic model to decentralization intensification.

## II. Methodology of article

In this paper, the methodology will be, to research over different materials not only domestically but also foreign to define the concept of e-governance and moreover to see where each approach has its own shortcomings or deficiencies. Technology has made us have a change in definition, approach, and self-government, not just in Albanian but in the world. The work will be descriptive of the theories as well as an analytical analysis of the theoretical framework intertwined with specific practical cases.

Searching for research published in libraries (or online). This is an early important researchstep. The research process always involves synthesis and analysis not only in collecting data or information because this is not science or something new in each field.I will make in considerate some theory that has many contribute in the e-government field with their critic. That analyses some theory in the field of e-government to explain the reality of technology in political world.

## III. What will we discuss?

There cannot be a "one-size-fits-all", ie a frame theory which include or be appropriate for every context in e-government. Ignorance of which comes from the specific context and characteristics of individual countries in the evaluation of e-Government will be always an obstacle to the formulation of strategies and actions to apply (Al-Solbin and Mayhew, 2005). Theories and models developed are used to explain so minimalist and not comprehensive adoption and diffusion

technology. The first path toward explains how innovation is in terms of behavior, intent to use the technology. In this direction that have been developed a number of theories that explain the reality of technology in political life.

It includes:

1. Theory of Reasonable Action (TRA)
2. Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)
3. Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)
4. Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT).

Each of these theories has benefits and its disadvantages, but we are interesting in perspective and explanation of reality, in which the e-government develops. The second way or another group explores theories of diffusion processes within an organization, government, and the people of innovation. It includes several theories:

1. Diffusion of Innovation Theory (DOI), (which is an explanation of how a distributed innovation in a society especially the technology).
2. Technology, Organization and Environment (TOE Model).

However, despite the fact that these models are rooted in social psychology they are not able to explain the process of adopting in a holistic manner organizational perspective.

## FIRST WAY

### 1. Theory of Reasonable Action (TRA)

This theory recognizes that the will (aim) entrepreneur / political is connected in the same direction that the subsequent positive entrepreneurial behavior. Ajzen argues that the goal is a sufficient predictor of entrepreneurial behavior in situations where individuals have a very high degree of voluntary control of behavior. So the goal determines the individual steps / organization / government. But this theory does not take into account the social aspect, and neglects the existence of family. Moreover I don't know precisely the goal weight; there are primary and secondary purposes.

### 2. Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)

The theory of planned behavior has its roots in the theory of reasoned action (TRA). This theory has three main components: 1) the purpose of the conduct, which depends on 2) subjective norms, and 3) the attitude (behavior).The stronger the positive relationship with the goal of bringing as strong and be positive link between social behavior norms, the stronger is the purpose of behavior. If the goal is higher, the more likely the individual will perform a certain behavior. So based on this formula, we can predict the behavior of individuals in relation to e-government.

➢ The purpose of behavior (PB) measures the goal to perform a specific behavior.

➢ Subjective norm (SN) describes the motivation of relatives or family members to accomplish something specific norms.

➢ Position (P) consists in expectancy effect following the performance of entrepreneurial behavior.Well according to a mathematical formula we can determine and calculate with a stroke of the pen behaviors of individuals.

$$PB = SN + P$$

## Criticism of TPB

TPB (Theory of Planned Behavior) partially explains entrepreneurial behavior or cognitive political process influenced by psychological factors, socio-cultural and environmental.

The theory forgets to takes into account the emotional variables such as fear, threat, and humor, and other positive feelings or negative. All these variables were evaluated in a limited way.

### 3. Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

There are two basic components that rely on this model and that it determines:

1. Perceived usefulness (PU) - This is determined by Fred Davis as "the degree to which a person believes that using a particular system will increase his performance or his work."
2. Perceived in Ease of Use (PEOU) - "The degree to which a person believes that using a particular system would be free of the constant efforts" (Davis, 1989).

### Criticism of TAM

In general the TAM focuses on "user" individual concept of "perceived benefit", and ignores the social core, development processes and implementation. The social consequences of the use of technology. (Bagozzi 2007).

### 4. Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT)

UTAUT aims to explain the goals of the users to use an information system and subsequent sage behavior. This theory has four main components:
1) Performance expectancy,
2) Life efforts,
3) Social impact,
4) Ease of conditions.

The first three are direct determinants of intended use and behavior, and the fourth is a direct determinant of usage behavior. Gender, age, experience and willingness user are the main effectors of use and behavioral intention.

### SECOND WAY

The second route explores the diffusion process within an organization / government / people of innovation. It includes:
- Diffusion of Innovation Theory (DOI), (which is an explanation of how a distributed innovation in a society)
- Technologies, Organization and Environment (TOE Model).
However, despite the fact that these models are rooted in social psychology they are not able to explain the process of adopting a holistic manner organizational perspective.

### 1. Diffusion of Innovation Theory (DOI)

Developed by Rogers in 1962, it is one of the oldest theories of social sciences. It shows how an idea or product spreads in a given population or social system.

**Innovators:** These are people who want to be the first to have the experience of innovation.
**Early adopters:** These are the people who represent the opinion leaders.

**Early Majority:** These people are rarely leaders, but they do not adopt new ideas before the average person.
**Late Majority:** These people are skeptical of change, and will approve only a novelty because it is accepted by most.
**Laggards:** These people are influenced by tradition and are very conservative. They are very skeptical about change and are the most difficult to accept innovation.

Factors that affecting the innovation's adoption

There are five main factors that affect the adoption of an innovation and every one of these factors is in play in a different extent in the five categories of adopters.
**Relative Advantage** - The rate at which innovation is seen as a good idea, program or product that replaces.
**Compatibility** - As well as innovation complies with the values and needs of potential adopters.
**Complexity** - How difficult is it to understand the novelty and / or use it.
**Trainability** - The rate at which innovation can be tested or experimented before being adopted.
**Observability** - The rate at which innovation gives tangible results.
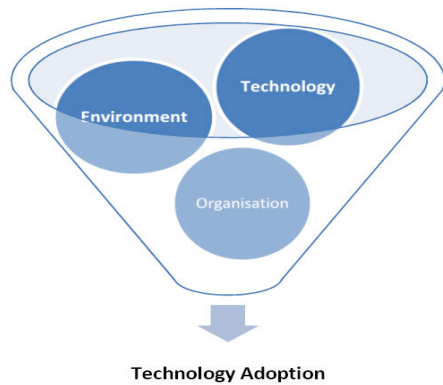
### Criticism of DOI

It does not promote a participatory approach to the adoption of a program of public administration. It works best with the approval of the behavior and not the termination or prevention behaviors. No matter the resources of an individual or social support to adopt new behavior (or novelty).

### 2. Technologies, organization and environment (TOE Model)

Tornatzky and Fleischer (1990) in their model explain that the decision to adopt a technological innovation from a company / government is not only on technology but also in similar contexts and environmental organization. There are three contextual factors that have been identified theeffectof innovation (technology, organization and environment).
**TOE**

**Technology Adoption**

**Favorable technological environment** is crucial in the process of adoption of innovation (Srivastava and Teo, 2007). As hardware and software elements that interact in that.

**Environmental context** explains the environmental conditions in which organizations conduct their services. The main issue is the environment within the uncertainty and constant changes. The success of the adoption of e-government in developing countries can depend greatly from the external environment; which may include: policy, power, legal authority, culturally and economic conditions.

**Organizational context** is a must for any endorsement of innovation in technology, including e-government. Tangible factors are not susceptible to the organizational context. These include: organizational readiness in terms of strategic planning; Technical infrastructure; management systems, structures and quality of human resources.

Such initiatives require significant reform in the context of the public. This is due to the typical form of a bureaucratic administration with a conservative culture; which raises the question of resistance to new innovations (Pudjianto and Hangjung 2009;).

**IV. Conclusion**

There cannot be a "meta theory ", ie a frame theory which include or be appropriate for every context in e-government. Ignorance of which comes from the specific context and characteristics of individual countries in the evaluation of e-Government will be always an obstacle to the formulation of strategies and actions to apply. Nevertheless, meta analysis of various reports of E-Government initiatives seems to offer some theoretical insights that eventually would be synthesized into one cohesive theory as we have treat in that paper.From a study analyzing dozens of e-governance literature, a new model has been developed to explain and predict e-governance success and failure. The model centers around design—reality gaps: the difference between design ideas and organizational realities. The study showed that, the larger this design—reality gap, the greater the risk of e-governance failure. Conversely, the smaller the gap, the greater the chance of success.

E-Governance lies at the heart of two global shifts: the information revolution and thegovernance revolution. Both shifts are changing the way society works and the waythat society is governed. They bring the opportunity for not just incremental butradical gains in efficiency and effectiveness. The old model was one of information technology (IT) automating the internal workings of government by processing data. The new model is one of information and communication technologies (ICTs) supporting and transforming the external workings of governance by processing and communicating data.

Overall, then, e-governance is the ICT-enabled route to achieving good governance. We might prefer to think of it as 'i-governance' – integrated governance – since it integrates both the processing and the communication technologies; and since it integrates people, processes, information, and technology in the service of achievinggovernance objectives.Much of the interest in e-government is owed to the following theory: electronic government improves the "business of government" by creating more efficient and convenient constituent-to-government, business-to-government, and even government-to-government interaction. This is a powerful proposition for the government segment, which is often asked to do "more for less." Those jurisdictions that have begun to put this theory to the test have been pleased with the results.

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# PATRONAGE OF BYZANTINE ART TO THE CHURCHES WITH INSCRIBEDCROSS
## (ALBANIA DURING THE XI - XV CENTURIES)

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## Abstract

*The article deals with coexistence in a full stylistic unity, architecture and art during the Middle Ages in Albania. The role played by large families of time in church building and their decoration with impressive frescoes. The investments made by the albanian aristocrats or foreign allies were signs to show their economic and political power, but also to perpetuate human figures against the Saints, and that good deeds should always be rewarded with painted or engraved graffiti, almost always praised the generosity of the feudal lordship.*

*Numerous examples of patronage compositions at churches crossed during the XI-XV century indicate a special relationship between secular and religious power. To leave their memories to their descendants and their families, the albanian nobles were taught to order the writing of chronicles and genealogies, or making their portraits in painting (miniature, frescoes) in church facades or manuscript pages . The aristocrats ordered custom to be buried in churches or in monasteries raised by them or their predecessors.*

*The protection and management of churches built in their territories, including the maintenance, provided despots and their families with better mystical, financial privileges, and the absorption of the amount remaining from the proceeds secured by them and the funding social.*

*The article is made using a large literature, albanian and foreign. Through a comparative study of the best publications and works of the authors and studios of byzantine architecture and byzantine iconography, we have once again highlighted the level of the most important monuments of our country but also our cultural inheritance.*

**Key words:** *patronage, inheritance, aristocracy, art, religion*

## I. Introduction

The time of the reign of Constantine (307 - 337), is held as the beginning of formalization of Christianity but not as a determining moment for the history of Christian art and architecture. The two most spiked facts in the Constantine administration were:The adaptation of Christianity as the privileged trust of the state and the establishment of Constantinople.None of them produced an immediate effect on Christian art and architecture although both over time served as extraordinary models.Christianity at first did

not have its artistic and architectural traditions. Conversion of Constantine, in time, felt the need to create a Christian public art by applying the architectural formulas that circulated at that time. After a century this art created anindividuality. But after a long time (about 500) a definitive change in taste was verified.But christian art and architecture just took shape and enjoyed a great spread in time and space.(Mango, Architettura Bizantina, 1974)

Byzantine art is the art of late antiquity and medieval art that is not produced to satisfy individual artistic but custom-made creative demand. So the oldest and most important issue remains patronage. Known only were patrons: we know very few byzantine architects, few silver items are signed, while mosaics masters who made the floors of synagogues and churches in eastern provinces sometimes used their names, but the vast majority of painters and byzantine masters is anonymous.(Cameron, Bizantinët, 2008)

The term patronage, indicates the rights and obligations of the founders of a church or monastery, as well as the benefits of legitimate owners or legacies.With the right of presentation, patronage, in particular, understands the right of a natural or legal person to present to the bishop, the lowly clerics.At the same time, patronage also provides financial care for the church and clergy. (Hartmann, 1982)

In the matter of appointing the clergy, secular power was also involved. Usually after the formal confirmation by the Pope or the Patriarch of Constantinople, they sent "letters of recommendation" to the local rulers, with whom they prayed to assist the new prelates in the exercise of their functions. But local rulers often pretended to have a free hand in religious affairs, as far as their own possessions are concerned. In the first half of the 13th century, Patriarch of the Orthodox Church Manouel protested against Epirus despots for illegal appointments of new bishops at the headquarters of Durres, Ohrid, Kanina, Gjirokastra and Ioannina. The problem became more acute after the XIV century, when the power of Albanian princes and feudal lords was greatly strengthened. In the 70's of that century, GjergjBalsha fired the bishops of a number of centers in his possessions and assigned there his people by ignoring Pope Gregory IX's

protests. Similarly, other Albanian noblemen, such as Dukagjini, Topiajt, Muzakaj and Shpataj, were working with their clerics. (Historia e Popullit Shqiptar I, 2002).

The use of the charistikion system, which means the protection and management of churches built in their territories, provided despots and their families with better relations with the invisible, financial privileges and the absorption of the remaining amount from the proceeds secured by them, social affirmationeveneven a burial place. (Ostrogorsky, 1971)This institution had a long-term development over time.The monasteries were at hand in important laity.They could be transmitted to the heirs, exchanged but also sold. (Lemerle, 1967)The monastery benefited from the investments made in the patron property of the patrician rich but also the benefactor, on the other hand, benefited from the monastery's income but at the same time found clergy who prayed for the salvation of his promise but also a place of peace for oneself, family and friends.Judging by the medieval and late medieval monuments that are still standing, it is concluded that most of them are built by private owners.(Mango, Architettura Bizantina , 1974)

Construction of public facilities was entirely in the hands of the state, but during the 4th and 5th centuries efforts were made to reduce this activity in favor of the restoration of existing buildings. (Janvier, 1969)

But the greatest interest is on building churches, which could have three different orderers, not always easily distinct from one another: State, local church and private benefactors. The state and the church often co-operated in spending but for the most part was the state who cared for the expenses, in part or in full.The same joint participation was also between the church and the private commissioners.They were always in the midst of complex economic interests but we should not forget the commitments of believers without economic benefit.In the first Byzantine period, the church was immensely rich, or more accurately, a great deal of income, passed on to her hands.The sources were two: the offerings of believers (volunteers in theory, but not always in practice), as well as income from church property. Expenditures were made for the salaries of the clerics, the maintenance of the facilities, as well as

for the care of the poor.It was the bishop's duty to encourage donations; but an extremely generous donor, he wanted his goodness to be perpetuated in a monument.(Mango, Architettura Bizantina, 1974)

Here we remind the church of St. Mary in (Peshkëpinë e Sipërme, Gjirokastër).(Meksi, Dy kisha bizantine ne rrethin e Gjirokastres, 1975). At the base of the cupola drum of this church, immediately above the level of spherical triangles, is an inscription, perhaps a copy of the old inscription, which says the church was built by Emperor Alex Komneni, who ruled Byzantium between 1081 and 1118.(Soustal, 1981)

Building a new church meant the opening of new jobs (for the clergy) and a new source of income (bids).It was that lay people built churches for financial speculation and then took part in profits.At the same time, a new church, if it did not have enough income, then turned into a financial burden for the diocese.Over time, the system began to run out of function; Under the pressure of the commissioners many churches were built and the number of priests had increased.Expenditures exceeded profits.(Mango, Architettura Bizantina, 1974)

It is certainly true that a great deal of byzantine art has been commissioned for religious purposes and destined to be used in churches and monasteries.As in other medieval societies, the art that was created was heavily dependent on patronage and the members of the imperial and courtyard were the zealous patrons of religious art and religious buildings, as well as ordering items to use or Exposed in the yard. Many of the foremost examples of byzantine art and architecture are related to patronage.Other examples we know only through descriptions in the written sources that have survived.Some emperors showed a vigorous and knowledgeable interest in decorating the environments around them and for renewing imperial clothing and jewelery.(Continuatus, 1838)

Probably with the patronage, there are also wall paintings at the Monastery of Saint Mary in Apollonia. (Meksi A. , 1971)

It presents the imperial family of Mihal VIII Paleolog, along with his son, Andronicus II and other people.This is their only wall painting in byzantine art.(Meksi A. , 2004 )

On the facade of the Apollonia monastery (1260-1328), it depicts the portrait of Emperor MihalPaleologu's family, otherwise called Constantine, as a liberator of Constantinople from Latins.As usual here, the emperor appears in a quiet silence, with energetic face, and all powerful. Shiny, luxury and all solemnity are painted his wife and the emperor's successor: Andronicus II Paleologis. As unusual people around the head the aureols are added in the sign of the divinity provided by the world of heaven, as the Lord's vicegerent on earth. (Dhamo, Piktura murale e mesjetës në Shqipëri, 1974, p. 5)

The fact that the emperor Mihal VIII (1259-1281) donates to Saint Mary the church template shows that he was the monastery church rebuilder in (1272-1282).(Puzanova, 1961/3)

The construction and the painting of the monastery were attributed to the Albanian desires at the same time by the high Byzantine official, ProgonSkura, ( Historia e Popullit Shqiptar I, 2002), who engaged for his purposes the famous atelier of the painters of Eftih and MihalAstrapa at the end of the century. XIII.At the same time should be painted Trapezaria (dining room), but for unknown reasons, her walls were painted in a very short time, this time from the master to whose art prevails the Romanesque - Gothic feelings of painting.(Dhamo, 1988)

Many of the icons and objects known from the Byzantine world are not known to the author or the ancestry, but they are also products ordered by unknown patrons. (Cameron, 2008).

Determining dates is still a key activity in Byzantine art history, although today it tends to rely on a wider range of testimonies and not just in style.(Cameron, Bizantinët, 2008)

For example, the rule of Balshaj in Vlora and the surrounding areas, (Gelcich, 1899) affects the dating of the Church of Saint Mary in Zvërnec.It may be around the second half of the 14th century due to the treatment of arcades with Romanesque architecture. (Meksi A. , 2004)

The economic and political empowerment of Albanian nobles from the 13th century.also increased their social function. They began taking on such activities of general interest, such as church and monastery building, opening and rebuilding of the streets, construction of works of protection, especially for the benefit of large

cities and monasteries.Families of such great aristocrats, like Balshajt( Historia e Popullit Shqiptar I, 2002), Muzakajt( Historia e Popullit Shqiptar I, 2002), Topiajt, Arianitëtetc, began to compete for the scriptorias of the monasteries with regard to the realization of precious codices and manuscripts, which involved skilled craftsmen who agreed with the developed cities of Albania or from other countries.To leave their memories to their descendants and their families, the Albanian nobles were taught to order the writing of chronicles and genealogies, or making their portraits in painting (miniature, frescoes) in church facades or manuscript pages. The aristocrats ordered custom to be buried in churches or in monasteries raised by them or their predecessors.The graves were often monumental, always accompanied by painted or carved inscriptions, which almost always praised the allegiance of the dead.( Historia e Popullit Shqiptar I, 2002).

Representatives of the secular and religious power of the province according to the example of the Emperor and the high courtiers of the capital, pervaded himself among the divine figures. (Dhamo, Piktura murale e mesjetës në Shqipëri, 1974, p. 3)

The 13th-14th centuries are classed as one of the most troubled times of the Byzantine Empire's history and one of the most flourishing in terms of art and culture's development in the sphere of its influence.This is the time when conditions for the continuation or flowering of cultural centers such as Durrës, Berat, Korça, Vlora etc. are created.In these changed socio-political and cultural circumstances we have the power and dynamic emergence of the scene of the local aristocracy, whose presence had been felt since the century. XII, but being crystallized at the end of the century. XIII.(Xhufi, 2006)This is evident in its contribution and its role in the church, documented as through numerous examples of patronage compositions, a common phenomenon in the iconography of the last century. XIII and century. XIV, even in the painted inscriptions of cult objects across the country.(Popa, 1998)

From the year of painting, November 13, 1389, to the church of Ristoz in Mborje (Korça), we can learn many things.(Meksi A. , Arkitektura e kishave të Shqipërisë VII – XV, 2004)First, by the inscription, we learn that at this time the church was constructed from the foundations, so often used for reconstructions.(Thomo, 1967)Secondly, because of the collapse of the church may have been Turkish incursions and third that the latter could explain the humiliated and unlucky figure of the pastors, unlike what appears in Maligrad 20 years ago. (Meksi A. , 1972)

While humanistic influences spread to the West, thealbanian "Romania", that is, the areas under Byzantine influence, were experiencing the "Paleologist Renaissance", whose signs are quite noticeable in the beautiful Byzantine church of the centuries. XIII - XIV, in their colorful frescoes, in hagiographic chronicles or precious manuscripts, such as those of Berat. (Buda, 1986)

We recall a truncated inscription at the southern gate of the narthex of St. Trinity Church in Berat, which preserves the name "KirAndronikPaleolog". It is thought that it is the governor of Belagradë, Vlora and Spinarica, AndronikPaleologAsani, in the years 1302-1316.(Meksi A. , Arkitektura e kishave të Shqipërisë, 2004)

A number of churches are built with fixtures of this class in the second half of the century. XIII and century. XIV.For example, the St. Trinity Church in Lavdar of Opar was built at the beginning of the century. XV of Ana, the daughter of Gjirokastra's leader, GjinZenebishi, GjinMuzaka's mother, and Andrea Muzaka's wife Andre, whose son, GjonMuzaka, tells us this data in his genealogy, written In 1510.(Hopf, 1873)

Reminiscent or raised monuments in Muzakaj's possessions are expressions of the historical metamorphosis of the power of this family, from heads of independent dynasties.(Shuflaj, 2001)

This phenomenon is a very important asset not only for the study of Byzantine architecture and painting in Albania, but also the relationship between these two elements, namely the construction typology and iconography.( Historia e Popullit Shqiptar I, 2002)

The historical periods of art in Albania follow the chronology of Albanian national history. Within the temporary borders of Albanian state formations there were a number of factors warning the artistic developments of the century. XIII - XIV.Undoubtedly, one of them was related to the geographical positioning of the country, which for Byzantium became the western lime for

whose protection the cooperation with the local people was conditioned, while for the western states it was the gateway to the conquest of Constantinople. (Laiou, 2001, pp. 207 - 215). The Permanent character of western settlements of the Venetians,Ragusans, on Albanian lands that never came back to Byzantines(Komata, 1991), the activity of their institutions, such as the Catholic Church and the Benedictine and Dominican orders, dictated coexistence and interaction with the local aristocracy, which begins to crystallize not only in the cultural but also in the personal aspect.(Thomadakis, 1981)

Albania's involvement in the Mediterranean countries is another solid element that has shaped the character of art and style in general. Beyond the rivalries and the two-way clashes that took place in this territory, the Mediterranean created many links that favored the circulation of ideas and objects.Consequently, the intersection of the two cultural spheres, the Western and the Eastern ones, accompanied Albanian art all through time, creating artistic expressions that reflected their mixing.(Hoffman, 2007)

The feudal society sought out and found its imitation models in the royal and royal courts of the East and the West.Albanian masters, whether they are taught or illiterate(Acta et Diplomata Ragusina, 1934), began to hold their own chancellery and archives, waited for coins, adopted the most representative heraldic emblems, and proudly highlighted their connections with foreign courtyards, as did Karl Topia, who retains himself of French origin, in his famous inscription The monastery of St. John Vladimir. (Burime të zgjedhura për Historinë e Shqipërisë, 1962).

Likewise, the church of St. Mary in Vllaherne of Berat (Meksi A., Tre kisha bizantine të Beratit, 1972) has been named after a church in the city of Arta, which has its own name.(Meksi A. , Arkitektura e kishave të Shqipërisë VII – XV, 2004)This because this city in the years 1205-1214 became an important center of the Despotat of Epirus and the residence of Mihal Engjell Komnenit. (Nicol, 1957).

Such feudal lords who communicated with kings and emperors, with popes and patriots, who built churches and monasteries and who ordered icons, precious manuscripts and chronicles(Buda,

Shkrime Historike, Vëll. I,, 1986), looked more like the "illuminated" feudal type than the "tyrannical" type, as he sometimes called the patrician of the city. (Xhufi, Dilemat e Arbërit, 2006)

Within the triangle Durrës - Apollonia - Berat, identified valuable values in the cultural aspect, which with the clarity, diversity and intensity of colors document the wealth of local people. Although in contact with the Catholic cultural sphere for centuries, frescoes and paintings of the mausoleum remained faithful to Byzantine artistic notions, while architecture appears to be more fragile to Western influences.(Durand, 2004)

This is especially noteworthy in the coastal cities of Middle and North Albania, the construction practices and art of which have features of the influence of the Western cultural sphere. (Vitaliotis, 2011)

Byzantine paintings just as medieval art and literature generally developed within religious themes.Feudal and clerical classes have used painting as a means of diverting people's attention from real-world problems.They aimed to create the believer with the illusion of a "heavenly world" and arouse hope for the lifelong life of paradise, which they identified with the true life of man. (Dhamo, Piktura murale e mesjetës në Shqipëri, 1974)

The wall painting was developed in close connection with its destination as an integral part of architectural monuments.Its beginnings are investigated since the 9th to the Xth century, but it will evolve at a fast pace in the 13th-14th centuries. The country's economic and political development has created the most appropriate circumstances for an intensified progress of this art.Moving away from the universal features characteristic of byzantine style in general, now begin to create distinctive indigenous colors. As skilled workers, most of them stand at the level of the most important monuments of the neighboring countries, demonstrating for a degree of equal development.( Historia e Popullit Shqiptar I, 2002, pp. 365 - 366)

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# RESTORATION OF THE ANCIENT PROTECTIVE WALL NEAR THE GATE OF THE LAKE IN THE ANCIENT CITY OF BUTRINT

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## Abstract

*The article in question is a valuable experience in the field of restoration of cultural monuments. The restoration of cultural monuments goes through two main phases: the project design and the realization of the project. A project drafted with professional competence, facilitates its practical realization, and any gaps in the project, creates problems during realization. In this context, the restoration project of the defensive wall in the ancient city of Butrint had gaps and solutions, consistent with the restoration of ancient monuments. Consequently, the restoration work was also transformed into creative work to solve problems that were not foreseen in the project, but also for those that came up during the restoration. For the specific features of the restored wall segment, we could say that we had a new experience, as we had a combination in the same monument of restoration in technique with very good stone blocks (Hellenistic period) and stone wall and mass mortar (Roman period). Realization of restoration on a surface of 130m2 on the facade, of which 70m2, complete restoration, and 60m2 consolidation, as well as 30m2 restoration on the interior wall, is also a new experience in this area. The restoration of the wall segment near the Lake Gate in the ancient city of Butrint not only saved it from other possible damages, but at the same time created the opportunity to continue the restoration in other damaged parts and gave To him, a dignified appearance, increasing his archeological values in the eyes of visitors.*

**Key words:** restoration, cultural monuments, Butrint, project, ancient monuments

## I. Introduction

The section of the wall undergoing restoration it's part of the surrounding wall that belongs to the Hellenistic period (IV-III century B.C.), reconstructed during the Roman period (I century B.C.) Looking at the facade of the wall before the collapse (Photo 1) we come to some conclusions:

First, it is clear that we are dealing with a reconstructed wall since the antiquity probably in the IV-V century, apparently related to the barbarian invasions of this time.

Secondly, it is noticed that we are dealing with two different reconstruction techniques and consequently at different times.

Thirdly, it is clear that the lower part of the wall

*Photo 1-View of the wall before the collapse*

during the reconstruction preserves to some extent the facade of the ancient walls of the Hellenistic period but a more detailed analysis shows that: despite the use of pseudosodomic technique (quadrilateral blocks of the same height in the same row but with rows with different altitudes) it is noticed that this technique is not applied to the whole line but in certain parts instead of a block we have two thinner blocks and at the same time it is noticed that going from right to left one row is "lost" by reducing the rows with eight blocks to the north side to seven blocks to the left one.

Fourth, starting the count from the bottom to the top, until the eighth row, there is some degree of regularity, while starting from the ninth row on the north wall there is a noticeable change with the vertical placement of two orthostats (stone blocks made in the shape of tiles used for the separation of interior spaces, especially in temples and basilicas). This indicates that this is a rash repair of this part of the wall and that the repairers were not specialists either because the horizontal placement of the orthostats not only does not strengthen the wall, but on the contrary is weakening it as it does not create a connection to the inside and does not play the role of a block. The fact that this part stands high and has weight greater than the blocks where they are based creates opportunities for the wall to collapse of different factors. In this specific case, these two ortostats have served as initiators of the wall collapse for all the above reasons. Another special reason for the collapse is the vegetation. In this case a bush that has sprouted and grown in the back of the ortostats.

Another problem in the wall in question was also the part of the foundation on the south side where

it is obvious that we are dealing with a foundation built with small stucco bonded with mortar but that does not create stability if we consider the weight of the wall they have to bear.

**Restoration process**

The instruction was first about technical safety during work, considering that we were dealing with work processes where hundreds of kilograms of stone blocks would be used and in a semi-collapsed monument, and at the same time with possible collapsing during the work process.


*Photo 2, Instruction of specialists and workers*

Secondly, the instruction was about the importance of restoration work, since neither the specialists nor the workers had experience in restoration works in ancient monuments, so the specifics of this work were emphasized, which would be carried out mainly with manual work and tools (crane, levers, planks for approaching blocks together by pulling them, etc.) that are not sophisticated. It was also made clear that in no case should the blocks that would be used for restoration be affected or adapted.

**II. Sorting the collapsed material**

Separation of worked and unworked stones according to their size (photo 3). Separation of the blocks and classify them according to the front and the height by creating respective rows with blocks of the same work on the facade and the same height (Photo 4). At the same time, the blocks were cleansed from ancient mortar (Photo 5). In addition to the placement of stone material (blocks and partially worked and unworked stones), the cleaning of the vegetation of the wall and the removal of stones that were prone to

collapsing, took place (Photo 6).

Before we consider the further restoration steps we are giving some consideration to the specificity of this restoration. Usually, when it comes to restoration depending on the time the monument belongs to, we are dealing with archaic, classical and Hellenistic periods' monuments that are built with stone blocks not bond with mortar as the durability of the walls is based on the size of the blocks, the way that they are worked in order to match with each other and in some cases also in the way they are hooked up with iron gangs fixed with lead. Meanwhile in Roman period monuments and following, with the introduction of mortar it is precisely the latter the basic element of sustainability. In our case we have a combination of a facade wall consisting of blocks, which gives the appearance of a Hellenistic period wall, but bond with mortar and behind the facade we have filling of unworked stones inside the wall and partially worked stones on the facade in that part where there are no rows of blocks. In the surrounding wall near the Door of the Lake we encounter some elements that make it a special monument.

First of all we have a facade wall in two faces, in the lower half of it, built with large worked stone blocks and placed in regular rows (Photo 1), despite not having the same altitude with pseudosodomic technique which gives the wall the appearance of an antique wall of the Hellenistic period, but in contrast to it the blocks are connected with mortar. In the upper part the wall is built on the facade with stones of various sizes, mainly medium and small, in the form of relatively thick tiles with worked faces, but not with same rows and in some cases with stones of different sizes used in the same line that reinforces our opinion that we are dealing with a rash reconstruction and by people who did not know the technique of building the walls. Following these arguments we think that the wall we are dealing with has been reconstructed in two phases close to each other. The first phase of reconstruction belongs to the lower half of it, where dominate the big blocks but this reconstruction is not carried out by masters of this job but by people with little knowledge in construction since even this part of the wall despite its appearance has a number of defects mentioned above.



*Photo.3 Sorting of the crumbled material*



*Photo.4 Measuring the blocks for creating rows according to their height and their front page*

The second phase of the construction, which belongs to the upper part, starting from the parapets up, has been carried out in an emergency situation that presupposes a war situation and at the same time it was carried out by people who had no knowledge of the art of construction, possibly by soldiers of the time. The above findings enable us to suggest a time of restoration in the second half of the IV-V century, during which the barbarian invasions included the whole Balkan Peninsula and certainly did not spare Butrint as a strategic point on the way to Greece in general and the island of Corfu in particular.



*Photo.5 cleaning of blocks from ancient mortar*

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*Photo.6 wall facade view with vegetation and potential collapsing stones*

III- In parallel with the work on the front part of the wall of its inner wall, the terrain was systematically cleansed from the vegetation and the fallen rocks were arranged (Photo.7). After the resettlement on this part of the wall was completed surface, there was some surface digging to highlight the slope of the wall and to explain the level of the interference.



*Photo.7-Interior part of the wall before restoration*

## V. Changes to the Project

Given the misconception that the wall was damaged as a result of water penetration, the projectors had foreseen the placement of pipes during the restoration in a transverse position that would serve according to them for water drainage. Such a finding was rejected by us because:
- It is not known as a practice on the antique walls to put drainage pipes.
- Technically, such a finding is unfeasible as it assumes drilling on the wall, which is strictly prohibited, or leaving space for laying the pipes between the blocks in the lower half and between the stones in the upper half which would interfere with the bonding of the blocks and consequently the consistency of the rows and the wall itself. In addition, the laying of the pipes would give the wall a minimum of the appearance of a contemporary wall. For the aforementioned reasons, the projectors were suggested not to set the pipes by explaining that the main cause of the wall collapse was the vegetation and the reconstruction with flaws in antiquity. The designers were convinced by our argument and agreed that the pipes would not be placed.

A second change in the project was related to the inner face of the wall (Photo 6) as according to the project near its base was foreseen the construction of a stone slab channel to evade the waters of this site, always based on the idea that the wall had collapsed by rainwater. Even in the case of the channel in question, from our side it was suggested and argued not to be built because:
- First, it would not perform any special function.
- Secondly, this role is played by the steep terrain as a small stream of water flows along the wall and arranging the terrain near the wall and sloping it towards the river bed made the escape of the waters unobstructed.
- Third, the construction of a stone slab channel near the wall from its interior would create the wrong idea that the channel in question has been built since antiquity, which is not correct and from a scientific point of view is not an argued interference near a monument. The third change was about mortar composition. According to the planners, mortar used for restoration of the wall should consist of lime, sand and puzzolana (volcanic dust). In fact, in the masonry of the Roman period with little or not worked stone (the surrounding wall of the late antiquity, the middle of VI century BC in Bylis has the same construction technique with the filling of the Butrint wall and the same or similar mortar is used ( Photo. 8) abundant mortar is used, as in some cases it appears as if stones have been immerged into mortar and this mortar has lime, sand and stone particles of different sizes but not larger than 5mm (Photo 9).

*Photo.8 view of the northern side of the late antiquity wall in the ancient city of Bylis*
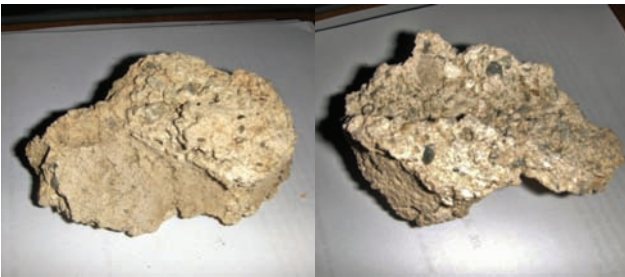


*Photo.9- mortar pieces used inside the wall*

Even in the case of the wall in question we had the opportunity to have available original mortar pieces. From its careful look it clearly shows its composition of lime, sand, and stone particles in such quantities that they give mortar the appearance of a strong mass as a stone. Having the original mortar sample suggested to the planners that the mortar should be prepared exactly with lime, sand and pebbles, and as our suggestion was accepted, the mortar was prepared according to the above composition.

Not knowing the exact ratio between the lime and the sand with the granule, the latter was gradually increased by increasing the amount per unit until the preparation of a mortar similar to the original one was achieved.

## VI. Starting the restoration on the outer part of the wall

Restoration works on the outerpart of the wall were carried out according to a multi-phase work plan. After the above mentioned preparations, work began with the completion of the foundation of the wall (Photo 10). Before the laying of the stones on the foundation and the blocks on the rows above it, was done the cleaning of the vegetation, of the soil as well as of the mortar waste, for the best bonding between the foundation stones and

the blocks in the rows but also the stone rows in the upper half of the wall.



*Photo.10-Completing the foundation of the wall*

After completing the foundation, the work continued with the completion of the first row over it using for orientation the blocks retained on both sides of the wall parts held with the shackles placed after the collapse. The set of shackles made it difficult to see the continuation of the rows but at the ends of the shackles appeared a block for each row on both sides of the row (Foto11,12), which made it possible to correctly determine the blocks needed to fill the rows from the top to the level of the orthostats.

In the successful completion of the restoration, apart from the blocks stored on both sides of the wall, of big help was also the picture of the wall before the collapse (Photo 1). From this picture it is obvious that the wall on the north face to the orthostats level has more regular rows, while on the south side over the fifth row instead of a block with the same height as the other blocks are used two worked stones and on them a tiny block in the form of a tile, thus disrupting the regularity of the sixth row and bringing one less line to the south wall.



*Photo.11-the northern face of the preserved wall*
*Photo.12-the southern face of the preserved*

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Such a solution has made the blocks on the seventh row to create a continuation that follows with the blocks in progress. The restorative work from the foundation to the level of the orthostats continued as with the passage from one row to the other but also with their leveling and elimination of joints formed on the wall before its collapse which made that at the end of the restoration this part as well as the part the upper part of the wall has a more regular appearance than the one before the collapse. During the resettlement of the blocks prior to the commencement of the restoration we had doubts as to why there were two orthostats of different sizes, which in principle were not related to a fortification wall. Also, having failed to verify the wall tracts on both sides after being masked with shackles, we could not imagine why the orthostats were used on the wall in the restoration. The dilemma was resolved by the picture of the wall before the collapse where it is apparent that both orthostats were used during the reconstruction of the upper part of the wall. According to the picture of the wall before the collapse it is obvious that the orthostats have not only been used during the reconstruction of the upper part of the wall, which appears to have been carried out at a later time, later than the lower part but also that the orthostats are vertically placed. Such a placement made apparently in an emergency situation created an opportunity for collapsing and did not provide stability for the wall tract where they are used since their vertical placement does not create a stable connection with the inner part of the wall and being blocks with significant size and weight (orthostat over 500kg) and more over vertically placed constituted a potential risk of collapsing.

## VII. The fourth Change in the Project

This danger came to be more present over time and was accelerated by the wall cuts around the orthostats that stimulated the penetration of water and vegetation to the extent that they grew like bushes with such root that could dislodge the connection between orthostats and the inner part of the wall. Under these conditions, orthostats now unconnected to the inner part of the wall because of the bushing developed in this part with their relatively large weight and

vertical position detached from the wall by taking the wall part around them to a surface of nearly 60m2. Considering the role of the orthostats on the wall and aiming for a safer restoration, it was seen reasonable to propose to the authors of the project, not restoring again the larger orthostat and placing the smaller orthostat horizontally. Considering the fact that the use of orthostats during the reconstruction of the wall in the antiquity was a wrong solution and moreover their vertical placement as well as the fact that they were put almost in the middle of the wall which presupposed that restoring them could become a cause for later wall collapsing in this part, so to be more sure about the wall stability the aforementioned proposal was made. Our proposal was accepted by the project's authors. After removing the shackles on the north wall, it was seen that two other orthostats with almost the same size of the larger orthostat of the collapsed part were used in almost the same level and no more than two meters away.

Under these conditions the absence of larger orthostat and the horizontal placement of the smaller orthostat ensured greater wall durability not only in the under restoration part but also on both sides, especially on the right side where two relatively large orthostats are used.

After restoration to the level of the orthostats with the modification made in the part where they were before the demolition, the restoration continued having as an orientation the photo of the wall before the demolition, where it is evident that on the south wall the facade of the wall continues with blocks, despite that the blocks used in the same row do not have the same height. Meanwhile in the northern part and above the part where the orthostats were used, the use of the blocks is more messy and in fewer rows than on the south side. After the restoration of 15 rows of blocks on the south side and 12 rows of blocks on the north side, we may consider the restoration finished by the anastilos method (using during the restoration of the original material and restore them to the initial position) which looks more like the restoration of a Hellenistic period wall despite the use of mortar especially for bonding the blocks with the wall core, made up of stones of medium and small size bonded with abundant mortar. The following restoration had

the specificity of a late antiquity wall combining medium sized and small sized blocks, with tile shaped stones on the facade and unworked stones at the core of the wall. At the level behind the seventh row with this building technique based on the picture before the collapse, there is a row of medium and small sized blocks, and on top of it there are rows of stones in the shape of tiles.



*Consultation with the photo of the wall before the collapse, at the beginning of the restoration of each row.*

## VIII.  Restoration and reinforcement on the north wall

After removing the shackles (Photo 13) on the north wall, it was clear that a part of the wall at the northern end was collapsed (Photo 14) while the rest had shifting of the blocks from the initial position and the gutters that were created put in danger the stability of the wall. In these conditions, the same work practice was carried out as for the restoration of the central part of the wall, as in this case too we had to do with a proper restoration. Initially, the fallen down blocks were identified, a part of which was covered with dirt and the filling stones of the inner and upper parts of the wall were separated. The work then continued with the restoration of the block section and following with the upper and inner part of the wall (Photo 15). For our good luck the amount of recovered blocks created the possibility of restoring this part of the wall with blocks almost at the same level as that of the central part. The dismounting of the shackles on the north wall showed that the use of orthostats in the central part of the wall was not casual since at the same level two more orthostats were placed one after the other in a vertical position. Since the orthostats in question

were in situ, we could not remove them, but we reinforced them by filling the joints. Indeed, in spite of the fact that as in the case of the central part of the wall the northern orthostats according to the position they are placed and the relatively large weight, do not give full guarantee for the stability of this part of the wall. The danger is smaller also due to the fact that the wall above them is not big as we are dealing with stoned wall bonded with mortar and not with blocks. The performed repairs by us both in filling the joints and in bonding with mortar with the inside of the wall provide a guarantee of relative durability of this part of the wall.



*Photo.13-dismantling of the shackles on the north wall*



*Photo.14-Identification of blocks and separation of filling stones from blocks*

After disassembling the shackles on the south part of the wall, it was clear that the condition of this part of the wall was better than that of the north side. With the exception of the southern end where there was an absence of the blocks, the rest of the wall needed consolidation especially in filling the gutters. The southern edge of the wall posed a risk of collapse, so we were forced to dismantle one of those blocks that pose more danger of collapse and temporary disassembly of the nearby wall (Photo 16).

*Photo.15-The restoration of the block section on the north wall.*



*Photo.16-Two orthostats placed one after the other in a vertical position in the north section.*

## IX. Restoration and consolidation works in the southern part of the wall

Ddemolition of blocks risking to collapse and dissembling of the wall part near the southern wall (Photo 17).

Later came the resettlement of the displaced blocks and their consolidation to the rest of the wall (Photo 18)



*Photo 17-demolition of blocks risking to collapse and dissembling of the wall part near the southern wall*



*Photo.18-Resettlement of the displaced blocks and their consolidation*

## Consolidation work and filling of gutters on the outer part of the wall

After the restoration work on the outer part of the wall near the Lake Gate, the work continued with the consolidation of the various parts and the filling of the gutters depending on their size with mortar, when we were dealing with narrow joints and with stones and mortar, when the joints were wide and when the mortar did not guarantee stability (Photo 19,20).



*Photo.19-filling gutters in the central part of the wall*



*Photo.20-Filling gutters in the southern part of the wall*

## X. Restoration of the back side of the wall

Specifics of the back wall restoration near the Lake Gate

The back part of the wall in contrast to the front part looked just like a contour and did not create

any idea of the exact line of the wall and its height. The soils from the upper part of the hill for which the wall from the back part served as shield and the stones partially brought there from soil movement and partially demolished by the wall had almost completely covered the not demolished part of the wall. Another specific of restoration of this side of the wall was the fact that here we should realize a restoration with medium sized stones partially worked and naturally bonded with mortar, but there was no use of blocks as on the front wall, it was a simpler restoration.

**Restoration Stages**

I-Cleaning the space around from the vegetation, starting at the wall line with a width of 5m across the entire 30m slope (Photo 21).



*Photo 21- cleaning from the vegetation of the back side of the wall*

II- Arrangement of demolished stones for their reuse during restoration (Photo 22).

III-Cleaning of soils and other wastes and gradually uncovering the line of the wall, gradually decreasing to reach its foundation, which as well as the wall followed the steep slope of the terrain from the south to the north (Photo 23).

IV - Restoration of the wall starting from the foundation and raising in height at the facade of the inner side (Photo 24).



*Photo22- The system of demolished stones on the back of the wall*
*Photo 23-Clearing of soils and clarification of the line and foundation of the wall*

V-Filling with stones and abundant mortar the space between the outer facade and the inner facade (Photo 25).

VI-Filling the gutters after restoration with the aim of better bonding stones and eliminating water filtration (Photo 26).



*Photo 24- Restoration of the inner wall*
*Photo 25- Filling and connection between outer and inner wall*

VII - Creating of the cap over the wall passage in order to prevent the penetration of rainwater and facilitating its flow thanks to the slopped wall towards the north, followed by the wall line.



*Photo 26-Filling of gutters on the inner wall*



*Photo 27- The cap of the wall track*

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## XI. Conclusions

The restoration and consolidation work on the wall segment near the Lake Gate in the ancient city of Butrint included 22m of a 2.1m wide track with an average height of the outer part of the wall of 6m and an average height of 1.5m in the inner part of the wall. In the central part of the wall was restored a surface of 57m2, on the north side was restored an area of 11m2, while consolidating works were realized on a surface of approximately 70m2.

On the inner part of the wall was restored an area of approximately 30m2. Restoration work for joining the outer wall with the inner wall of stone and mortar swept the entire 22m segment of the wall.

## XII. Recommendations:

I-Continuation of restoration of the collapsed part on the south side to the joining of the existing wall which is in a relatively good condition. Restoration in this segment of the wall would guarantee the durability of the southern end of the restored wall, curb other demolishing of the already collapsed part and create a more acceptable view of the entire segment of the wall as we currently have a collapsed segment between two segments, the restored one and the other one in good condition.

II-Continuation of the restoration of the northern part of the wall to the joining of the Lake Gate depending on the available blocks as in this part most likely we are dealing with the restoration of the Hellenistic period wall, consisting of two parts with worked blocks and filling them with soil and pebbles. From this point of view, the restoration of this part of the wall will be carried out depending on the blocks that are covered or even collapsed in the lake, where there one can see clearly the presence of a number of blocks. Restoration of the north part of the wall to the Lake Gate will not only consolidate this part of the wall, but it would also create a more complete view of it and together with the other restored part would increase the scientific and tourist values of this part of the Hellenistic period and late antiquity wall.



*The facade of the wall before the collapse*



*The facade of the wall after the collapse*



*The facade of the wall after restoration*

# THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL:A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ALBANIA AND THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

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## ABSTRACT

*The international capital movement is a distinctive feature of today's world economy and is mainly presented as a financial transaction. The purpose of this paper is to provide information of the international capital movement in the world during 2003-2013, to present foreign investment links to crises and economic growth, also to make a comparison of the level of these investments in the developed and developing countries by looking at the position of Albania. The first part includes general data on the international capital movement in the world for the period 2003-2013, its types and the comparison between them. Has been chosen this time because the global economy has experienced its various phases, including both the economic growth and the downturn, also the global financial crisis of 2008. That is why this period is of interest to this paper because it helps us to see the relation between international capital movements and various macroeconomic indicators. The second section presents the impact of financial crises on the international capital movement and their relation to economic growth. In the latter part, there is a comparison between the developing countries of Europe and Central Asia (ECA) and developed countries of the OECD on the types of international capital movement and their comparison in Albania.*

**Key words:** *OECD, ECA, International Capital Movement, Foreign Direct Investment.*

## I. Introduction

The development of the international market in the world has influenced the circulation of people, goods and capital to be very dynamic and dominant in social relations. International factors are an increasingly important phenomenon. The international movement of factors includes labor migration, capital transfer between borrowing and international loan , and international lending relation created through the activity of multinational companies.

The international capital movement is a distinctive feature of today's world economy and is mainly presented as a financial transaction. A bank of a country may lend to a firm of another country; Or a resident of a country can buy shares in another country; Or a firm of a country may invest in another country through its subsidiary (Mancellari, A. 1999). The international capital movement takes the form of foreign investments, which are divided into portfolio investments and

direct investments.

**Portfolio investment (PI)** A portfolio investment is a hands-off or passive investment of securities in a portfolio, and it is made with the expectation of earning a return. This expected return is directly correlated with the investment's expected risk. Portfolio investment is distinct from direct investment, which involves taking a sizable stake in a target company and possibly being involved with its day-to-day management (Mandura, 2014)

**Foreign Direct Investment(FDI)** Foreign direct investment (FDI) is an investment made by a company or individual in one country in business interests in another country, in the form of either establishing business operations or acquiring business assets in the other country, such as ownership or controlling interest in a foreign company (www.investopedia.com, 2017). Foreign direct investments are distinguished from portfolio investments in which an investor merely purchases equities of foreign-based companies. The key feature of foreign direct investment is that it is an investment made that establishes either effective control of, or at least substantial influence over, the decision making of a foreign business.

## II. Comparasion between foreign direct investiment and portofolio investiment

Both types of investment bring returns to foreigners. Foreign portfolio investment is usually short-term (often less than a year), contrary to FDI as a long-term investment. For emerging economies, FDI has comparative advantage to portfolio investment. The participation of foreign firms in domestic business encourages the transfer of advanced technologies to the host country and promotes the development of human capital through training of workers.

IHD expose their host country to businesses of developed economies. In a macroeconomic perspective, FDI is more stable than the other type of capital movement. Portfolio investment is more volatile and speculative in financial markets. The relatively stable and long-term FDI of the FDI makes them the preferred capital resource For many economies of developing countries.

They create an addendum to the host country's production, without causing deterioration in domestic currency.

Thus, the host country's economic performance improves. The main difference between FDI and portfolio investment is the measure of investor involvement in the investment. A corporation would better choose to invest in the form of FDI while an individual would prefer portfolios investment. The risk of foreign portfolio investment is smaller compared to the inclusion or creation of new companies in different countries. Also, according to Huang, foreign portfolio investment is less preferred as they are more exposed to more severe crises when capital flows change.

## III. The impact of finacial crises on the international capital movement

Large capital flows can be associated with a high credit risk, with financial crises and unexpected interruptions, but macroeconomic and structural policies can control these problems through reforms to reduce these distortions. Appropriate macroeconomic policies such as for example allowance devaluation of the exchange rate or narrowing of fiscal policies, can help reduce credit cycles over a period of large capital flows.

During expansionist periods, foreign investors increase asset purchases in different countries and domestic agents increase foreign asset purchases. The opposite occurs during recessions where foreigners reduce their investment in domestic assets and natives lower their investments in foreign countries. This shrinking foreign investment becomes more apparent during times of crisis. Crises emerging during periods of financial turmoil are accompanied by major cuts. These cuts are very pronounced during bank crises, coins and debt and occur for both types of the capital movement that are FDI and IP.

In 2008-2009, the world economy suffered from the biggest financial crisis since the Second World War. All over the world experienced severe decline in production, employment and commerce. GDP in industrialized countries fell by 4.5% in 2008, and the average GDP growth in developing countries fell from 8.8% in 2007 to 0.4% at the beginning of 2009.

The unemployment rate picked up 9% in OECD countries and Reached double-digit level in some industrialized and developing countries. Global trade volume shrank by 40% in the second half of 2008. The great severity of the crisis prompted many economists to look for the causes and ties of the crisis with other macroeconomic factors. The international capital movement has played an important role in the business cycles of developed and emerging economies, mainly during periods of crisis financial.

Net capital flows are fluctuating and have pro-cyclical behaviors. They decline during crisis periods. These indicators are more pronounced in middle-income countries. During the crisis, countries have a shrinking ability not only to finance domestic investment, But also to share the ranks with foreigners. This became apparent during the 2008-2009 financial crises, where there was a shortage of global finance. Crises are characterized by an interruption of foreign capital flows. Large changes in capital movements during the crisis may lead to reallocations between foreign and domestic investors that have major effects on the financial system. After reaching high historical values in mid-2007, international capital flows were overturned during the financial crisis, as shown in Figure 1. From the second half of 2007 to September 2008, this change was mainly noted in international banks' flows to OECD countries (Milesi-Ferretti and Tille, 2010). However, Lehman Brothers' bankruptcy in September 2008 created a major shift in international flows, showing the complexity and speed of international financial shocks and financial weaknesses associated with an increase in international capital flows. From 2007 to 2008, global GDP declined, but this decline was lower compared with the fall in capital flows.

This led to a fall in foreign investment in GDP falling during this period of crisis. Capital flows have been partially added since spring of 2009, but in heterogeneous ways. Portfolio investment from developed to developing countries has been mainly driven. As a result, in 2010, the flows reached good levels although at lower than pre-crisis levels.
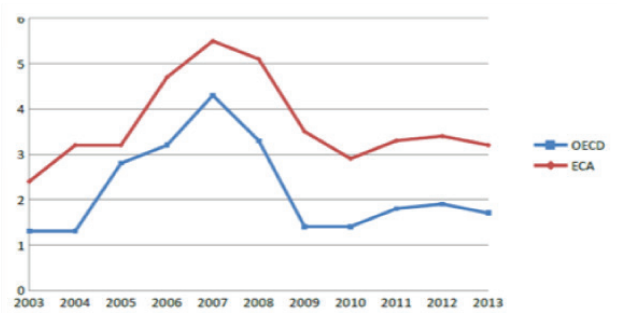


*Figure 1. FDI and portfolio investments globally as% of global GDP (2003-2013).*
*Source: World Bank (2003-2013)*

Portfolios net investment flows are more volatile than FDI flows as a percentage of GDP. Portfolios investment is vulnerable to economic downturns and thus had a more dramatic decline compared to FDI during the 2008 global financial crisis. Their global winters declined from 1.6% in 2007 to -0.2% in 2008. However, portfolio investments recovered rapidly, again capturing 1.4% of GDP in 2009 (Broner and Didier, 2013).

An impact of the financial crisis is also noted at the level of FDI. In 2008, sales of foreign affiliates fell by 3.6%, in contrast with the 24% increase of the previous year (UNCTAD, 2009). Similarly, the growth rate of international affiliate production fell from 20% in 2007 to -4.4% in 2008. Exports of international affiliates had good performance compared with other indicators and had a 15% increase, even though global trade was destroyed. This shows that multinational corporations have different behavior in response to crises.

## IV. The link between FDI and economic growth

Many researchers believe that FDI contributes positively to economic growth, but this depends on several factors in the host country. Awaro (2003) concluded that the effect of FDI on economic growth depends on the economy sector in which FDIs operate. He said that FDI inflows in the manufacturing sector have a positive effect on economic growth, while FDI inflows in the primary sector tend to have adverse effects on economic growth. For the services sector, the effect of FDI is not very clear. However, an economy with the developed finance sector gains more from FDI (Alfaro, 2003).

Impairment of economic growth in FDI also depends on the local state of the host country. Choëdhury and Mavrotas (2003) said that

the effect of FDI on economic growth is also dependent on other factors such as the human capital base in the host country and the degree of trade openness in the economy. They also said that the contribution of FDI to a country's economy can not be measured in the short term. According to Lall (2002), FDIs affect many factors of an economy and these factors affect economic growth. Therefore, the effect of FDI on economic growth can not be measured directly in the period during which this impact is contributing to these other factors. High-growth economies can attract FDI easier compared to countries where the economy is not in good shape. This confirms the fact that, besides FDI, economic growth has an impact on the level of FDI in one country. Choëdhury and Mavrotas (2003) showed that there is a double link between economic growth and FDI. Many empirical studies have concluded that FDI affects production factors and revenue growth in the host country at a higher level Compared to the domestic economy. But it is difficult to measure this effect, because large FDI flows to developing countries may not suit the relatively low rates of the country due to the lack of various factors. In less developed countries, FDI has a small effect on economic growth. Developing countries must attain a certain level of development, education, technology and infrastructure before being able to attract FDI. Underdeveloped financial markets may hinder the country from the benefits of FDI. Kumar and Pradhan (2002) found that in most cases the direction of the influence between economic growth and FDI is not clear. However, in poor countries, the direction of impact is the same as both the economic growth in FDI and FDI in economic growth. This conclusion is similar to what Hansen and Rand (2004) said, so that FDI and economic growth are positive, but the link is not clear. The underlying leadership is very important for the formation of economic policies.

Although FDI contribution to economic growth may be positive, Ray (2005) does not think that they help develop the industries in the host country. According to him, multi-national companies may thrive in the host country, while local firms do not develop. The contribution is not beneficial to the economy in the long run. It should be noted that many scientific researches have come to the conclusion that the contribution of FDI to economic growth is not positive. In a study, Carkovic and Levine (2002) conclude that FDI did not have a powerful influence on economic growth. Melima (2003) also did not see FDI as an important tool for economic growth. According to him, some non-powerful countries economically strive to compete vigorously with each other in a variety of ways to attract as much FDI as possible to boost their economies, but their efforts are sometimes of a higher level than FDI inflows. This makes the country aggravate its economic situation. He concluded by saying that there is no real link between FDI and development, citing the fact that foreign investors are aiming to maximize their profits and not enable development. Developing countries should be careful in attracting FDI.

## IV.I International capital movement in developed and developing countries

During this decade, international capital flows have increased significantly in line with the globalization of the economy. Developing countries can help economic growth by attracting capital inflows from foreign countries. Capital flows have become a source of the main investment in developing countries, affecting the degree to which these countries are integrated into the global economy and also how exposed these countries are to their financial companions. According to UNCTAD, FDI, from developed countries, had a major growth in 2011, with the largest contribution being made from the three main developed economies of the world, the European Union, North America and Japan. However, the level of FDI inflows was 1/4 lower than the average level of three years before the recent financial crisis. Over this growth, developing and transition countries jointly managed to accumulate half of global FDI (respectively 45% and 6%).
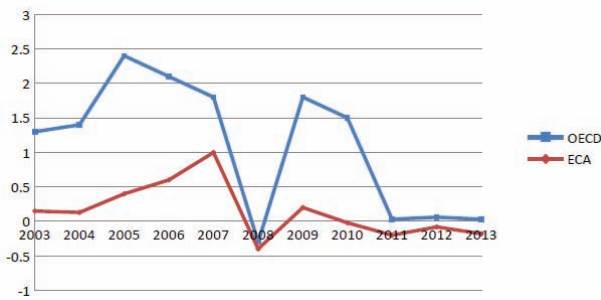
*Figure 2. Weight of FDI in GDP for OECD and ECA countries during 2003-2013 (in %)*
*Source: World Bank Data (2003-2013)*

In Europe during 2008 and 2010, FDI flows were significantly affected by the global economic and financial crisis. FDI flows began to improve in 2010, following their falls in 2008 and 2009. Investment income increased by 36% by absorbing their shortages over the previous two years (Eurostat 2013). At the end of 2010, the United States contributed 41% to FDI inflows into the European Union by investing heavily in financial and insurance activities. Switzerland was the second leading FDI in the European Union at a level of 10% more from 2009. Other countries with significant FDI contribution to the EU were Canada, Japan, Brazil, Singapore, Hong Kong and Russia. In 2011, FDI flows had significant improvements in this period after the financial and economic crisis, and especially compared to 2007, where the lowest record point of FDI flows was recorded.

In developing countries, there is a greater share of FDI in the ECA region's GDP compared with developed OECD countries (Figure 2). This is because usually investors are interested in expanding their activities to places where they can operate at lower cost and with a greater number of employees that are offered to work with relatively low wages prolonged time work.

Also, one of the reasons to attract FDI in emerging countries is the aim to use the unexplored natural resources of the country. Foreign investors tend to invest in the primary sector of these countries to gain from natural resources. The FDI / GDP growth trend for developing and developed countries is almost the same as shown in Figure 2. However, during the global financial crisis period, the share of FDI in GDP has been deeper decreased.

## IV.II.  International capital movement in albania compared to the region

The inflow of foreign direct investment in the region of Europe and Central Asia (ECA) followed the global trend, marking a peak in 2007. However, the FDI flows in Albania during the period under consideration developed almost independently of global and regional trends, proving a steady growth that lasted until 2009. The country's weight as the host country of FDI in the ECA region has increased significantly since 2006, and particularly since 2007, the year when the wave of foreign direct investment towards ECA recognized a decline, while their flux in Albania continued to grow. The most important increases refer to 2007 and 2008 (Figure 4). In 2009, growth was moderate, but still made the country have a different trend from the region where most of its countries suffered a fall in the FDI inflow due to the financial crisis.

According to the Ministry of Economy, the high figures of FDI / GDP compared to the region in 2008, 2009 and 2010 in Albania appear so because in Albania foreign investments in these three years consist mainly of privatization of public companies. Foreign investments in Albania do not follow the global trends because their portfolio is of a different nature. The foreign investment horizon in Albania is almost 70% of public privatization and concessions. Other regions of the region have completed most of the privatization of the public sector long ago, while Albania is finishing the process now.

Also Albania has experienced faster economic growth in recent years than its region's neighbors who experienced decrease in their GDP.
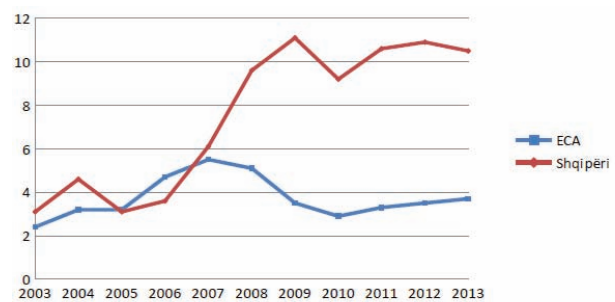


*Figure 3. Weight of FDI in GDP in ECA and Albania in%*
*(2003-2013)*
*Source: World Bank Data  (2003-2013)*

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Because Albania has not had a highly developed financial market, foreign portfolio investment in the country has begun to be measured since 2008, where they accounted for a share of 0.1% of GDP in the country. Another reason for the fact is the domestic currency of Albania, Lek (ALL), is a currency which is not very stable and reliable for investors overseas. From 2008 to 2011, the IP trend has been almost the same, but with a decline in 2009. This year, IP / GDP have a negative value due to the net difference between incoming IP and outbound IP in the country.
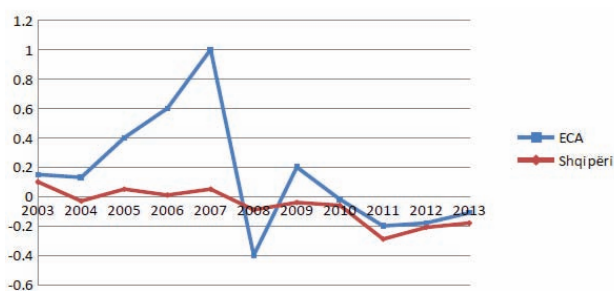


*Figure 4. Portfolio / GDP Investment in ECA and Albania (2003-2013)*
*Source: World Bank Data(2003-2013)*

Whereas, if we see the trend of PI / GDP inflow for developing ECA countries, there is considerable fluctuation. In 2007, the region reached the highest point of IP in the GDP of the region and directly after this year, in 2008, PI flows declined drastically, with the net PI difference in the region becoming negative. This decline came as a result of the global financial crisis of 2008, the period during which exchange rates were very variable, causing portfolio investments to fall.

## V. Conclusions

The international capital movement is the movement of funds in different countries. It includes foreign investments, which are divided into portfolio investment and foreign direct investment. Portfolio investments are fundraising by foreigners in one country. Usually this is a short-term investment form; the investor is mostly individual and passive. Foreign direct investments, on the other hand, represent real-estate investments that include ownership and control. Investors are mainly corporations, investment is long-term and sustainable, implies simultaneously obtaining control by a foreign firm.

Foreign investment is heavily influenced by macroeconomic factors. During expansionist periods, foreign investors increase asset purchases in different countries and domestic agents increase foreign asset purchases. The opposite occurs during recessions. Fewer foreign investments become more apparent during crisis periods. Portfolio investment volatility is more volatile and more vulnerable to economic downturn than FDI flows. Foreign investment has different impacts on the economy of the host countries. Their impact on economic growth may be positive or negative dependening from the economy sector in which FDIs operate and from other host country factors. This FDI contribution to a country's economy can not be measured in the short run.

Capital flows are a major source of investment mainly in developing countries, helping to integrate them into the global economy. FDI and PI rates as a % of GDP are more volatile and larger in developing countries (ECAs) compared to Developed countries (OECD). In Albania, FDI flows as a percentage of GDP are almost of the same character to the region's emerging economies, ECAs from 2003 to 2007. While their flows had a significant increase since 2008, compared to the region. Privatization has been an important catalyst for attracting FDI in Albania especially in the years of the global crisis 2007-2009. Portfolio investments in Albania have started to be measured in 2008 and by 2011 they had a uniform trend, on the contrary the region has large fluctuations of PI as a percentage of GDP.

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# GEOGRAPHY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN ALBANIA

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## Abstract

*Domestic violence is a concern for worldwide society. Developing countries are those that are faced with significant legal and social changes for the treatment of domestic violence. Significant changes occurring in Albania after 1990 was reflected in all aspects of Albanian society. Domestic violence is a broad concept that includes several types of criminal offenses, but the purpose of the article dealing specifically to domestic violence against women. Given that man plays an important role in space or territory in which they reside, giving it handling features, the article is builds on a logical analysis of the phenomenon based on the geographical knowledge of country's regions. The article is based on official statistical data received in the Police and Prosecution institutions, or similar studies. The article aims to realize an analysis of the geographical distribution of domestic violence, specifying some reasons of regional differences for the phenomenon of domestic violence.*

**Key words:** *domestic violence, geographical distribution, crime*

## I. Introduction

An immense concern for Albanian society during recent, is domestic violence. Domestic violence is a form of violence against women, which UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women defines as "any act of gender-based violence that results in or may result in physical injury or suffering, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, which occur either in public or in private life ". Unlike many other countries of Europe, the roots of domestic violence in Albania, especially the older women are so deep that relate to the understanding of respect for women. As a result of strong patriarchal traditions of the Balkans, Albanian society has been dominated by men for a long time, and women are dictated to obey their husbands and accept the role of subordinates (Gjipali, S. & Ruci, L.,, 1994: p.35). In fact this is not a new or unknown phenomenon, but just not institutionalized before. Also, this issue is supported by the traditional and patriarchal mentality that is deeply rooted in Albanian culture (Haxhiymeri, 1996: p.42.).

According to Kanun of Lek Dukagjini[1] sections XXVIII and XXXI:

The woman *"is a breathing object, it is a property and as such she cannot be respected by the male members of the family… If a husband beats his wife, he incurs no guilt ... and her parents may not make any claims on him because of the beating … If a man beats his wife bloody, and she complains to her parents, the men must give an explanation.*

During the communist system (1945-1990) became important changes in Albanian society regarding the treatment of women, however, domestic violence again was not eliminated as a result of the existing patriarchal family model.

After 1991, our country was involved in the wake of significant changes, which alongside the changes to the political and economic system, will accompany the significant social changes. The desire to be like other developed countries of Europe, and the desire to accede to international political economic unions, decided in front of Albania government obligations that relate more directly with the role of women in society, gender equality, which in itself have direct connection with domestic violence. Year after year, our country has ratified a number of conventions

In 1994, government of Republic of Albania ratified on 11 May 1994 "Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The CEDAW has been considered as «an international bill of rights for women» (Berzani, A.& Osmani,E., 2012:p.17). It defines discrimination in a very substantive way, making clear that women have the right to full and equal enjoyment of all their human rights. The ratification of the present Convention paved the way that many organizations in collaboration with central government institutions, local governments, private foundations, or other public foreign and domestic institutions, to undertake many activities of different shapes and types under the theme of domestic violence. Also, besides the present Convention, are signed many

other conventions, which are related to human rights and protection of children, etc..

• UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ratified on 4 October 1991.

• UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ratified on 4 October 1991.

• UN Convention on the Rights (UN CRC) of the Child ratified on 27 February 1992.

• The UN CRC provides clear authorization to the State to protect children from all forms of violence in the home and family, and establishes its role as final arbiter of child welfare in the domestic arena.

• UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ratified on 11 May 1994.

• European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the related Protocol to the Convention of the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ratified on 10 February 1996.

• European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ratified on 10 February 1996.

Apart convention, important changes have been made in legislative basis of the Republic of Albania, giving priority to domestic violence for its identification, detection, prevention and punishment of perpetrators.

The adoption of the new Constitution in 1998 clarifies gender equality by extinct all the possible gender differences between men and women, so that none of genres not prevail over the other (at least from a legal standpoint). Gender equality principles are part of Albania's most important legal provisions including the constitution, as well as special laws and national strategies which aim at achieving gender equality in the society and minimize gender-based and domestic violence. Since 2004, although revised in 2008, a specific law on "Gender Equality in Society" is in force in Albania, requiring equal opportunities for both men and women in education, employment, decision-making processes and politics, and media(Dragoti,E.& Tahsini,I.& Dhembo, E.& Ajdini,J., 2000:P.18)

Domestic violence is qualified under Law No.9669 dated 18.12.2006; "On measures against violence in family relations" defines violence as "any act or omission of one person against another, resulting

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[1]Kanuni (Canon) i Lekë Dukagjinit is a summary of the laws, regulations, customs northern Albania Albanian in a book, in the course of several hundred years, before and after life of Lekë Dukagjinit from the XV Century onwards. Laws of the "Canon" have served for more than 500 years as a way of grounding social behavior and self-government clans of northern Albania, even when the region was ruled by Ottoman Empire. Kanun of Lek Dukagjini, sections XXVIII and XXXI, Albanian Text collected and arranged by Shtjefen Gjecov Republished in 2001.

in violation of the physical, moral, psychological, sexual, social, and economic integrity." In turn domestic violence is defended as "any act of violence committed between persons who are or used to be in a family relation" (INSTAT, 2009 : p.15)

It is important to note that the law organizes six government institutions in a coordinated network of authorities responsible for the protection, support and rehabilitation of victims, to relief of consequences and prevention of domestic violence. Managing authority under this law is the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education and local government units(INSTAT, 2009: p.10) Under criminal law acts classified as type actions, emotional abuse, psychological abuse, physical violence, sexual violence. To study the psychological and emotional abuse really is difficult, due to the fact because women generally do not report often those cases, they endure such acts passed by in silence. Regarding sexual abuse these are not easily identified because it has to do with the relationship between the couple. As for the abuse of children and minors, these have been increased in recent years as a result of significant improvements that were made to the Criminal Code and the fight against these criminal acts. While physical violence is what today's women claim or report themselves to the relevant institutions.

Based on the purpose of the article which seeks to bring an analysis of the geographical distribution of the phenomenon of domestic violence, aims to identify and highlight the reasons and motives which differentiate regions from each other.

A geographical approach to crime at the present time is usually employed to determine with what social factors or combination of social and physical factors variations in crime rates are associated (Cohen, 1941:p.31).

## II. Domestic violence in neighborhoods countries of Albania

Domestic violence is a phenomenon spreading throughout the world, however in geographic regionalization, some countries differ more from others. This difference is due to the level of development of society in general, and the role and level of development of women in particular. Development conditioned by social factors, economic factors, political factors, historical factors, which are related to the tradition but with different happenings or events of the wars etc. In general, the entire Balkan region compared with other countries of Western Europe, marks the highest numbers of domestic violence cases. Although recent years have been significant improvements in the Criminal Code and the Civil Code, as a result of intervention by international organizations, again the problem of domestic violence presents many obstacles, which remains the foremost "silence" of domestic violence from victims. The countries of the region, neighboring Albania, such as Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro records high levels of domestic violence cases.

Kosovo as a new state in recent years, especially the post-war, has benefited greatly from the presence of foreign organizations, internationals attention and recommendations for issue of domestic violence, especially to protect women from domestic violence. However, the phenomenon is still present and almost similarly to the way of development, as well as other countries in the region. Statistics from the FYR Macedonia State Statistics Office reveal that 21% of married women between the age of 21 and 49 find it justified if their husband hits them in certain situations. According to the Macedonia Ministry of Interior, there were 378 domestic violence crimes in 2008, as well as 730 offenses and 3,671 complaints (Biggar, 2009,).

A total of 2,100 individuals were interviewed for the study and the findings were shocking: The report revealed that one out of three citizens in Macedonia has experienced some form of domestic violence. But there is more. Although 60% of the victims of domestic violence surveyed were women, the overall prevalence rate showed that 35.5 % of men had suffered domestic violence, compared to 39.4 % of women (Ramadani, 2013) According to the official data received from the Macedonia Ministry of Interior, during 2010, under family violence, violence has been committed against 400 female persons, among which, 268 persons are spouses, 60 are mothers, 20 daughters, and 33 are partners of the violators, whereas the others are distant relatives. In

addition, for the same year, there have been 6 cases of sexual abuse of a disabled person, 5 of whom are of the female gender, 3 girls and 2 women (OHCHR, 2011)

Higher trend appears also in Montenegro. Even according to various surveys and studies of public concern remains regarding domestic violence, where a significant part of citizens believe that victims provoke themselves partner to go to the act of violence; some women admit domestic violence from their partner and do not agree to declare it; some women marry their abusers etc.. In the first three months of the year, 176 cases of domestic violence have been reported. Out of them, 128 persons are women, while 48 persons are men(Kurti, 2013,)

In 2010 the Montenegrin police filed 385 repo       rts for domestic violence in which 79.6% of the victims were women. 94% of the perpetrators of these crimes were men, of which 31% had previously been reported for similar offences(OWPSEE/OBC, 2011)   One of the concerns was forwarded by the study of UNDP in Europe and Central Asia for Montenegro, is the fact of low level of self-declaration of victims of domestic violence. Only 12% of domestic violence cases in Montenegro were reported. In addition, the info-graphic shows that 76% of the victims of domestic violence in Montenegro were women, while 97% of the perpetrators-men. Another interesting fact was that almost 90% of female victims suffered violence from their husbands or former partners, while 50% of victims were married to their abuser.(Gaydazhieva, 2012)

## III. Methodology of work

To achieve the purpose, are used several methods. Methods of study are integrated in a way that comes to aid of the goal's paper. Studies and current research are focused to discover definitions for the current theoretical concepts. Also, part of the inquiry, have been the review of specific studies for statistical data of crime from General Prosecutor of Albania, General Director of Albanian State Policy, other similar articles and information. Also, part of methodology of work, are interviews with social experts, crime experts, citizens, abused woman etc.

## IV. Geography of reported cases of domestic violence

Society is changing, and the increasing role of women in society has enabled it to claim her rights, and when she feels violated to seek help and protection. This has come as a result of women's education opportunities, increasing opportunities for representation in parliament, access to business enterprise, the presence of non-governmental organizations which have different projects and information and training programs, awareness campaigns by governments to protect woman etc.
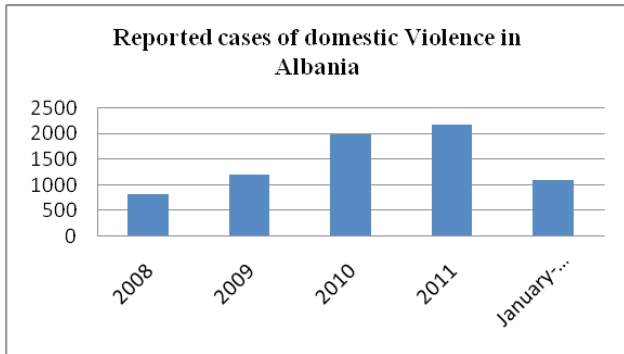
Searching for the causes of such criminal events, must firmly insist that the economic difficulties that come as a result of unemployment, in most cases generate offense against the person and against life, ending in loss of life for the abused victim.

From the analysis of the situation we conclude that the particular crime of domestic violence in Albania is increasing intensity in recent years, 1-3 victimization chain members within a family, the brutality and cruelty of criminal acts, involvement in fatal violence between partners, or ex-partner, between father and child , between child and parents, and up to infant grandchildren of grandparents, violence incest ale, violent with slave nature for sexual exploitation, trafficking, begging, heavy work, etc (Prifti,A., & Zenelaj, E.,, 2013:p.21).

Out of 244 victims of domestic violence, who didn't report the incident to any institution, 63.3% of them said the incident/s were not been serious / severe enough to be reported, followed by half of them who said that such issues should be handled within the family. Other factors that inhibit reporting of domestic violence are to keep the privacy of such sensitive situation (37.2%) and the hope that it will be a single / isolated incident (18.2%). Only 5.5% of them said that the reason why they don't report the previous incident/s is the lack of trust that Police can or will do something (Berzani A. & Osmani,E., 2012 : p. 54).

Office of Monitoring Prosecution Compliance asserts that between cases registered in Tirana District Court, in the period 2000-2004, most cases were reviewed by the court for violence

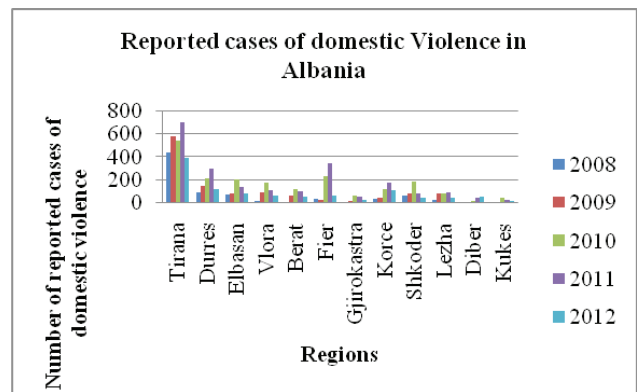(47%), easy intentional injury (19.6 %) and threats (15.8%)(INSTAT, 2009:p.11.)



*Graphic No.1 Reported cases of domestic Violence in Albania*
*Source: According to Statistical Database of General Directorate of Albanian State Policy*



*Graphic No.2 Reported cases of domestic Violence in Albania*
*Source: According to statistical database of Albanian State Policy*
*Notes: for the year 2012 the statistics are only for the period January- Jun 2012*

Cases of domestic violence have increased. According to data received from, General Directorate of Albanian State Policy, shows that from 2008 to 2009 cases of domestic violence have increased by 48.05%; from 2009 to 2010 cases of domestic violence have increased by 46. 7% ; from 2010 to 2011 cases of domestic violence have increased by 64.1%.

Looking at the graph, which is built on official data, taken at the General Directorate of Police, we see that in all regions denounce cases of domestic violence generally has increased. If I make a simple classification between regions will be shared as follows by Region grouped on one side of Tirana, Durres, Shkoder, Korca, Fier, Elbasan, Shkodra as regions with more cases of domestic violence; and on the other region of Kukes, Dibra and Gjirokastra which mark the few cases of domestic violence. But anyways even though at first glance can speak in this way, again regions have their own specifications.

As regards to the geographical distribution of criminal offenses related to domestic violence mainly abused women found throughout Albania. Capital is the terrain that often wakes up in the morning, shaken in broad daylight or at night by the alarm of the police and ambulances for such painful events.
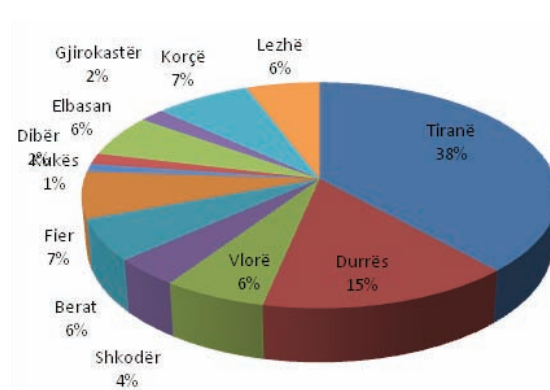
Official statistics mark the highest number in the regions of Tirana, Durres, Fier. Tirana Region marks 53.1% of total cases of domestic violence in 2008; 47.5% of the total cases of domestic violence in 2009; 26.9% of the total cases of domestic violence in 2010; 31.9 % of total cases of domestic violence in 2011. Durres region registers 11.4% of the total cases of domestic violence in 2008; 12.07% of the total cases of domestic violence in 2009, 10.8% of the total cases of domestic violence in 2010; 13.8% of the total cases of domestic violence in 2011. Fier region marks 4% of the total cases of domestic violence registered in 2008, 11.6% of the total cases of domestic violence registered in 2010; 15.8% of the total cases of domestic violence recorded during 2011.



*Graphic No.2 Identified cases of domestic Violence in Albania, in 2016*
*Source: According to statistical database of Albanian State Policy*

Region of Shkodra, Lezha, Elbasan, Korca, Berat have fewer reported cases of domestic violence. Region of Kukes and Dibra, mark a minimum

number of domestic violence cases. In fact right here plays role geographer skepticism, for official statistics to make a realistic assessment of the situation. Get closer knowledge of areas, such as Kukes and Dibra, makes understand that these are classified in those regions, where women are generally "prey" of patriarchal tradition, by not denouncing violence from husband. But at the same time taking into account the fact that, generally, these are regions where mass dominates the rural population, and also in distance from the capital and other major and developed urban centers. But anyways, even though regions mark the lowest number of domestic violence cases compared with other regions, their characteristic is the increased number of registered cases of domestic violence, going up to doubled or triplication of cases from year to year.

According to the study "Report on Establishment and Effectiveness of Functioning of the Cross-Sector Referral System on Domestic Violence Cases, at the Local Level", 91% of the 204 cases registered in the electronic Data Collection System occurred in five municipalities (Shkoder, Vlora, Pogradec, Berat and Rreshen) in the period of June-September 2009, showing evidence of violence against female family members(NGBVT, 2010: p.31)

The uniqueness lies in the fact that the largest number of criminal prosecutions for this type of crime is recorded in urban areas, because there, women are more developed and have more opportunity of information, or the presence of institutions creates opportunities to seek help. Time has not gone any help to urban-rural differences (example: differences and elevation or disadvantages). Amongst women who live in urban areas and those living in rural areas express so after referring to studies conducted previously, again have similar results to those of recent years, highlighting and emphasizing that women living in rural areas, do not declare violence perpetrated by husbands. For example, a survey conducted in 1996 by (Kaci, 1996: p. 58.), showed that 46% of women living in rural areas admitted physical abuse compared with 36% of women living in the cities.

However, following the migratory movements after year 1990 brought changes in the geography of population and settlements of major cities,
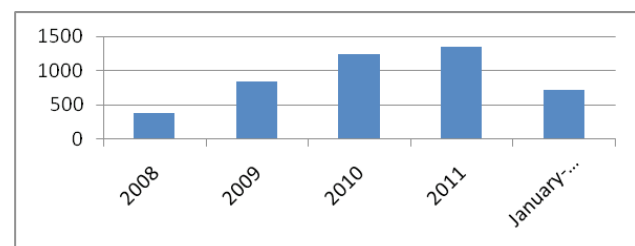
expanding the influence of urban areas and reflection, in this way, the suburban areas of Tirana and Durres, are areas which mark numerous cases, for these criminal acts.

## V. Geography of "Order Protection"

Law No. 9669, dated 18 December 2006 "On Measures against Violence in Family Relations" In accordance with Articles 78 and 83 paragraph 1 of the Constitution, is intended: Preventing and reducing domestic violence in all its forms, through appropriate legal measures; Guarantee legal protection measures for family members who are victims of domestic violence, paying special attention to children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

In this way all members of the family that feels violated can approach the relevant authorities to get a protection order that prohibits the abuser to make infringing acts against the victim. Order of Protection, is in a way, the preventive for expansion and further exacerbating of conflict, which in many cases end in murder.

Year after year has increased the number of women denunciations to the policy station for violence by the husband. Only for the first six months of 2013 about 600 women have sought protection orders. On the one hand, this is positive because women are trying to protect themselves (which means information and their ability to feel protected), while on the other hand these indicators are alarming.
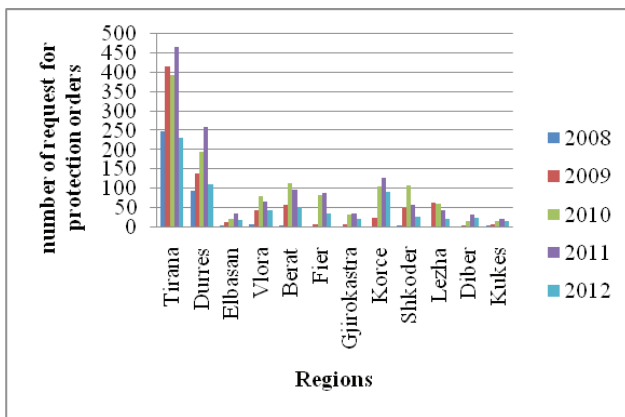


*Graphic No.3 Registered of Order of protection for Domestic Violence Cases in Albania*
*Source: According to Statistical Database of General Directorate of Albanian State Policy*

Cases of protection orders for domestic violence have increased from one year to another. According to data obtained from the General Directorate of Albanian State Policy shows that from 2008 to 2009 cases of domestic violence have increased by 123%; from 2009 to 2010 cases of domestic violence have increased by 46.7%;

from 2010 to 2011 cases of domestic violence have increased by 8.9%.



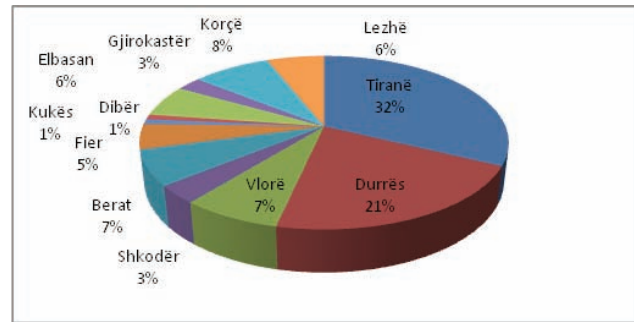*Graphic No.4 Requests for Protections Orders, by regions, 2008-2012*
*Source: According to statistical database of Albanian State Policy*
*Notes: for the year 2012 the statistics are only for the period January- Jun 2012*

Order of Protection is increasing from year to year. In terms of geographic distribution region of Durres and Tirana have the largest number as a result not only of the greater number of the population, the greater number of offenses of domestic violence, but women mostly self-consciousness to preventing domestic violence.

Tirana region, from 2008 to 2009, the Order of Protection was increased by 66.6%, from 2009 to 2010 has seen a small decrease of about 5.3%, from 2010 to 2011 has increased by 18.8%. Region of Durres must appear with a rise of constant from year to year. From 2008 to 2009 cases of the order of protection, have increased by 50%, from 2009 to 2010 protection order cases have increased by 39%, from 2010 to 2011 order of protection cases have increased by 33.1 %.

Vlora, Berat, Fier, Korca, Shkodra and Lezha are Regions that have more or less the same number, of issuance of Protection Orders. Korca region highlights for the trend of increased demand, for protection orders. In the Korca region, inter-annual trend, cases of protection order, is as follows: from 2008 to 2009 protection order cases are ninefold, from 2009 cases in 2010 have increased protection order by 303%, from 2010 to 2011 order of protection cases have increased by 22.8%.

In Shkodra region inter-annual performance of the order of protection is as follows: from 2008 to 2009 protection order cases were tenfold; from 2009 to 2010 protection order cases have increased, from 2010 to 2011 protection order

cases were reduced by 44.9%. Region of Diber, Kukes, Elbasan, Gjirokastër have the lowest number compared with other regions for the protection order.



*Graphic No.4 Protections Orders, by regions, 2016*
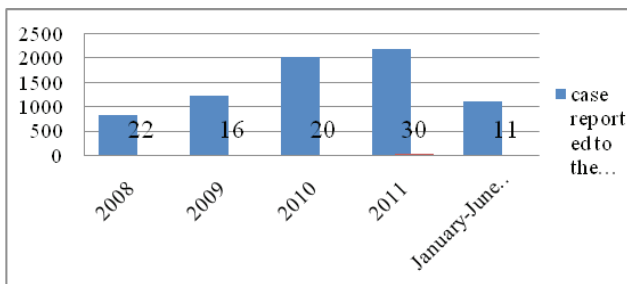*Source: According to statistical database of Albanian State Policy*

According to the latest statistical data, by Albanian State Policy, it is identified that Region of Tirana and Durresi during the past year have the largest number of order protections.

## VI. Domestic violence and murders

Domestic violence, in some cases, ends in loss of life of abused victim. In parallel with the increase of reported or recorded cases for domestic violence at police, have also been cases of deaths resulting from domestic violence.

In the absolute number deaths within the family, between spouses has increased from year to year. So from 22 murders in 2008, has reached 30 murders in 2011, and only for the first six months of 2012 were recorded 11 murders.

Whereas if you look at the report between cases on domestic violence and murder in inter-annual performance will be is as follows: In 2008 from 822 cases registered by the police on domestic violence, 2.6% of them have ended in murder; In 2009, from 1217 cases registered by the police on domestic violence 1.3% are murder as a result of domestic violence; in 2010 from 1988 registered case cases registered by the police, 1% are murder as a result of domestic violence; in 2011 from 2181 registered cases by the police on domestic violence, 1.3% of them are murder as a result of domestic violence.

*Graphic No.5 Reported Cases to the Police and Murders of Domestic Violonce, in Albania during 2008-2012*
*Source: According to statistical database of Albanian State Policy*
*Notes: for the year 2012 the statistics are only for the period January- Jun 2012*

Since from the use of tools for committing the crime type knives, axes, or other circumstantial tools found in the home, as well as a simple conversation of neighbors, who will show immediately for loud quarrels of the couple , the use of alcohol of males, understand the motive of the crime between spouses, and easily builds the crime scene.

The data provided by the General Police Directorate, based on the official reported cases of domestic violence from 2008 to 2011, show that in 60% of 6218 reported cases of domestic violence, the victim is the wife of the perpetrator vs. 6% of husbands being the victim.

However, recent times have been recorded cases of crime against the person and against life, where criminal offenders are women. Women often abused from their spouses or cohabitants, during the conflict with them, ended in murder of partner, which in most cases is carried out for defense.

## VII. Crime's report

There are various social, cultural, and psychological factors which inhibit the official reporting of domestic's violence incidents. The main barrier is the perceived low degree of severity of the incident. The victims who usually experience emotional and/or psychological abuse tend to tolerate and justify the incident; therefore they don't officially report it. The second main barrier is the attitude of the victims that such issue should be a family matter only (to be discussed and solved within the family). And the third main barrier preventing people from reporting is the victim's hope for the incident to be a single and isolated one. Furthermore, the community itself is less likely to promote the official reporting of such phenomenon to the Police, despite the level of trustworthiness to this authority (Berzan,A.& Osmani,E., 2012: P.83).

Apart economic difficulties, there are also other reasons of domestic violence, such as "arranged marriages", which often do that young girls, in rural areas, under the age of marriage, forced by family agree to marry , with unknown individuals. Besides to the basic economic motives and other reasons that cause conflicts but these are few in number, such as jealousy motive; clash of personalities and opinions, differences in age between the couple, etc..

Another important variable is that of the relation between level of abuse and age of women. According to the study made by Date Centrum Research Institute, regarding the issue of the age structure and domestic violence, it turns out that it extends to all ages. Nevertheless some differences are observed among different age groups. 12% of women who came to the Shelter were under 20 years, 50% were between 20-30 years old, 33% over 30 years).(Haxhiymeri, E. & Kulluri, E., 2000:p.13)

From all interviewed women results that 44.5% of Tirana, Durresi, Vlore, Korçe and Shkoder regions' population aged 14-65 years have experienced at least one type of domestic violence. They are distributed in various group ages. Six out of ten victims are women / girls and almost the same percentage of them is married. They live in families with an average number of family members of 4.6 and average family income of 37,015 Lekë / month (265 EUR). (Berzani,A., Osmani, E., 2012:p.47)

However concern remains the number of denunciations or criminal acts, as well as non-denunciation, and therefore their impunity.

## VIII.   Conclusions

The study of domestic violence is difficult because it is a closely phenomenon, intimate that many cases remain within the family, causing victims to feel unprotected, and not rehabilitated, while perpetrators not punished. Concern is growing as cases of domestic violence but also non-denunciation of domestic violence.

There are obvious links between geography and crime. Closely recognition of the territory in entirety its constituent elements, helps us a lot to study and interpret the phenomenon of criminal acts, making a logical analysis, between indicators social, economic indicators, demographic indicators and crime phenomenon,

Domestic violence is a problem and global concern. Albania is constantly faced with the phenomenon of domestic violence. Patriarchal society and many customs and traditions of society have brought discrimination of women in society lectured to and accepted violence against women. Kanuni of "Lek Dukagjini" was until recently in our country having a significant impact in families, mainly in the North and the Northeast region,.

Evidence of domestic violence in a democratic state depends on legislation, what they define as "acts of violence", and therefore acts predict its preventive and punishment. During the communist system had have improvements against the phenomenon of domestic violence but not enough. Albania after 1991 has signed a series of International acts and International Conventions which have given their contribution against domestic violence, and especially protecting women. Apart Conventions, regulating of legal basis has played an important role by including gender equality in country's new constitution in 1998, to move further in the Law No.9669 dated 18.12.2006, on domestic violence. Constant changes made over the years to improve the Criminal Code, but especially the changes of 2013, aiming at the prevention of some serious criminal offenses which are more disturbing nowadays one hand, and for stricter punitive measures against those on the other criminal offenses, such as murder within the family the murder of the husband / wife, parents, children, etc. The new law provides: "willful murder of a person who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant or former cohabitant, or close gender marriage close to the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than twenty-eight years or life imprisonment. These acts have been a necessity mainly to approach to international legislation of the countries of the European Union, and the EU's recommendations, which Albania aspires to accede to.

In Albania, domestic violence is a phenomenon that affects mostly women, and little children. Domestic violence includes acts of psychological abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and physical abuse. From year to year is strengthening the role of women in society and its protection mechanisms. In the early years, domestic violence was an ugly criminal phenomenon who stay within the family, or in most cases, inform the relatives of the victim and author. Over time things have changed since the last years are added cases when women report themselves, the violence experienced by the family, addressing to the respective institutions. However, again the self-declaration levels remain low in general, because according to various studies conducted that usually institutions notified by relatives, neighbors, etc..

Differences between rural and urban areas are clear again and still have big gap between them. Women who live in urban areas are most willing to report domestic violence which may be of the type, emotional abuse psychological abuse, physical violence or sexual violence. The most frequent cases of domestic violence reports are that physical violence.

If you would still continue further with the analysis of the geographical distribution of domestic violence statistical data provide clear information. In general, areas that have large populations have the highest number of reported cases of violence in the family, what goes online to complete logical, because as the greater the population is so great is the diversity of categories social, social groups social structures etc. In this way, Tirana, Durres, Fier, are among the regions that differ in cases of domestic violence reported. These are the most developed regions of the country, more favorable of geographic position and conditions, with the largest population compared with other regions. But these are also the regions of paradox because are more developed regions, and at the same time have the biggest problems to criminal domestic violence. Should not forget the fact that those regions thanks to their more favorable geographical position were converted into migrate host destinations for internal movements, which significantly increasing the number of population, but also social problems that will accompany territory. Korca, Shkodra, Elbasan, have fewer cases of domestic violence, comparer's

previous three regions; While Kukes and Dibra region have lower cases of domestic violence. The major requirements of the protection order are in Tirana, Durres, Fier. Simultaneously from these regions also noted most self-denounced cases by women in cases of domestic violence, not only as a result of the greater number of the population, or the diversity of the groups and social structures, but also as a result of the fact that these are regions which have large urban centers of Albania, consequently women are developed and furthermore have more opportunity to inform, to educate, to develop, and therefore protect themselves.

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# INTERNET OF THINGS: THE NEXT EVOLUTION OF THE INTERNET

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## Abstract

*Connections between devices and objects are rapidly expanding. Sometimes referred to as 'the Internet of Things', we are seeing technology such as sensors embedded in more and more everyday things like cars, utility meters, white goods, wearable fitness trackers or home security systems. This makes objects capable of sensing and remotely communicating with each other, with users or with a central system – for any purpose. Internet of Things (IoT) is a concept and a paradigm that considers pervasive presence in the environment of a variety of things/objects that throughwireless and wired connections and unique addressing schemes are able to interact with each other and cooperate with other things/objects to create newapplications/ services and reach common goals. In this context the research anddevelopment challenges to create a smart world are enormous. A world wherethe real, digital and the virtual are converging to create smart environmentsthat make energy, transport, cities and many other areas more intelligent.The goal of the Internet of Things is to enable things to be connectedanytime, anyplace, with anything and anyone ideally using any path/networkand any service.*

**Key words:** *Internet of Things, smart environments, connection, innovation.*

## I. Introduction

The Internet of Things (IoT), sometimes referred to as the Internet of Objects, will change everything—including ourselves. This may seem like a bold statement, but consider the impact the Internet already has had on education, communication, business, science, government, and humanity. Clearly, the Internet is one of the most important and powerful creations in all of human history. Now consider that IoT represents the next evolution of the Internet, taking a huge leap in its ability to gather, analyze, and distribute data that we can turn into information, knowledge, and, ultimately, wisdom. In this context, IoT becomes immensely important. Already, IoT projects are under way that promise to close the gap between poor and rich, improve distribution of the world's resources to those who need them most, and help us understand our planet so we can be more proactive and less reactive. Even so, several barriers exist that threaten to slow IoT development, including the transition

to IPv6, having a common set of standards, and developing energy sources for millions— even billions—of minute sensors. However, as businesses, governments, standards bodies, and academia work together to solve these challenges, IoT will continue to progress. The goal of this paper, therefore, is to educate you in plain and simple terms so you can be well versed in IoT and understand its potential to change everything we know to be true today.

## II. Why is iot important?

Before we can begin to see the importance of IoT, it is first necessary to understand the differences between the Internet and the World Wide Web (or web)—terms that are often used interchangeably. The Internet is the physical layer or network made up of switches, routers, and other equipment. Its primary function is to transport information from one point to another quickly, reliably, and securely. The web, on the other hand, is an application layer that operates on top of the Internet. Its primary role is to provide an interface that makes the information flowing across the Internet usable."The Internet of Things will change everything – including ourselves. It represents the next evolution of the Internet, taking a huge leap in its ability to gather, analyse, and distribute data that we can turn into information, knowledge, and, ultimately, wisdom".(CISCO, 2011)

The Internet of Things could be one of the most disruptive technologies we have ever experienced, as "everything that can be automated, will be automated" (Cannon, 2014) and become connected in a massive network of networks. Although perspectives and opinions vary dramatically, few disagree that it is an inevitable and radical progression of the connectivity made possible by the Internet and that its impact will be huge. The term 'Internet of Things' is now used so freely in policy and business worlds that stepping back to unpick what it actually means in different contexts and for different interests is rare. Its usage is becoming so ubiquitous that we risk barring new entrants to the conversation who will ask obvious and deceptively simple questions around its potential manifestation. But the impact of the Internet of Things stands to be huge on all of us

and it may not be as simple to opt out as we might like to think, as it becomes the default.

## III. Internet of things common definition

Ten "critical" trends and technologies impacting IT for the next five years werelaid out by Gartner in 2012 and among them the Internet of Things, whichwill benefit from cheap, small devices allowing that everything will have aradio and location capability. Self-assembling mesh networks, location awareservices will be provided. This all creates the always on society. The use of IP to communicate with and control small devices and sensors opens the way for the convergence of large, IT-oriented networks with realtime and specialized networked applications. Currently, the IoT is made up of a loose collection of disparate, purposebuiltnetworks, which are mostly not inter-connected. Today's vehicles, forexample, have multiple networks to control engine function, safety features,communications systems, and so on.Commercial and residential buildings also have various control systems for heating, venting, and air conditioning; telephone service; security;and lighting.As the IoT evolves, these networks, and many others, will be connectedwith added security, analytics, and management capabilities and some of themwill converge. This will allow the IoT to become even more powerful in what it can help people achieve. Apresentation of IoT as a network of networks is given in Figure 1.
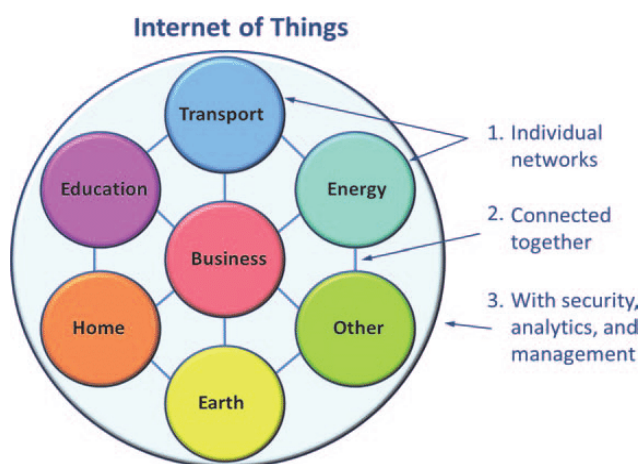


*Fig. 1 IoT viewed as a network of networks.*
*(Source: Cisco IBSG, April 2011).*

The Internet is not only a network of computers, but it has evolved intoa network of devices of all types and sizes, vehicles, smartphones, homeappliances, toys, cameras, medical instruments and industrial systems, allconnected, all communicating and sharing information all the time as presented in Figure 1.1.
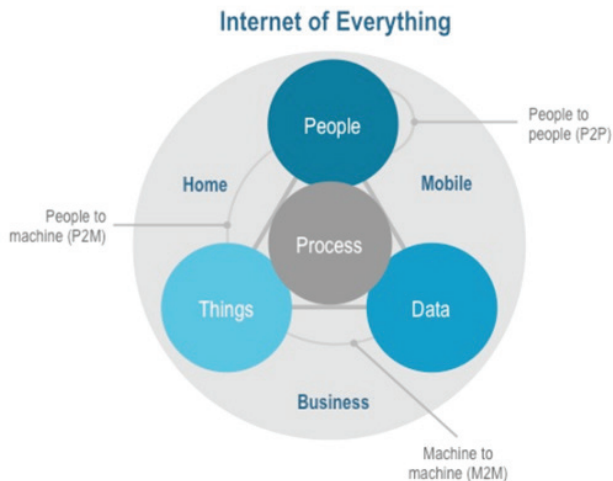


*Fig. 1.1 Internet of everything.*
*(Source: Cisco).*

### IV. Capacities of internet of things applications

To build a sense of what the Internet of Things could do for businesses, civic spaces and consumers it is useful to look at the different capacities of applications, and which 'layer' of Internet of Things infrastructure will deliver each. These can be broadly divided into four layers:

**Hardware layer:** where data is produced, for example through sensors, microprocessors, actuators, meters and communication hardware Communication layer: this part of the technology infrastructure connects hardware to the network, either via proprietary or open-source communication protocols. This is where data gets transmitted and received.

**Software layer:** manages all connected devices and networks and provides the necessary data integration as well as the interface to other systems.

**Application layer:** Internet of Things use cases are offered to either B2C or B2B users. These applications can run on smart phones, tablets, PCs or other devices/things and aim to add value by making lives easier, more efficient or anticipating future needs or support to achieve goals, for example:

▪ **Interpret** data into meaningful information to determine the condition and usage of any object
▪ **Automate** and prescribe activities for example by allocating a function to a system or by supervising the fulfillment of an activity
▪ **Activate** fulfillment of prescribed activity for example taking payment for a bill based on meter usage.

### V. Where can we find the internet of things now?

Given the diversity of objects and systems capable of being connected to the Internet, there is a near endless range of domains and activities in which these capabilities can be applied, all of which will have an impact on consumers at some level. To help put the consumer perspective in context, here is a simple categorisation of existing and likely Internet of Things applications. Those that have a more direct impact on consumers are included in the final bullet.

•**Enterprise:** businesses have so far been the biggest users of Internet of Things technologies. The most prominent application has been in logistics and inventory management, to track products from the factory, through distribution networks – with real-time updates - to warehouses, into stores, triggering replacement orders when items are taken off the shelves. Similar techniques can be used through the whole lifecycle of equipment, vehicles, and the built environment, allowing for just in time repairs that minimise downtime and cost. The automotive and transport sector, healthcare, government, retail and financial services are the next biggest users after logistics. OECD analysis estimates that by 2019 enterprises will be using 40% of active Internet of Things devices.(J. Esmeijer, 2015)

•**Smart city:** traffic and public transport can be much better managed with real time information on road conditions, congestion, weather conditions and parking availability being collated from multiple sensors. Similarly, lighting can be made much more responsive to the city's needs, and air pollution and noise levels can be better tracked and communicated. In smart cities, there is interplay of data from different sources at different layers in the system from individuals to infrastructure. For example, the data created by

connected devices in the city and on people could connect to information such as public transport timetables or statutory targets and measures.

•**Environment:** the capacity of sensors to provide real time monitoring of natural resources such as air, water, soil or atmospheric conditions has been widely used. Monitoring early indicators of extreme weather events like earthquakes or tsunamis is also possible. Farmers can use Internet of Things systems to carefully monitor soil and crop condition, precisely adjusting planting and pesticide use to maximize yield and minimise environmental impact, and enabling better food traceability.

•**Consumer services and products:** including wireless wearables and portable devices to track health and fitness data, and belongings; smart home systems and devices such as energy, lighting or security; smart personalised transport such as cars or bicycles. Consumers and citizens also use large scale smart systems such as public transit.

## VI. IOT strategic research and innovation directions

The development of enabling technologies such as nanoelectronics, communications, sensors, smart phones, embedded systems, cloud networking, network virtualization and software will be essential to provide to things the capabilityto be connected all the time everywhere. This will also support important future IoT product innovations affecting many different industrial sectors.Some of these technologies such as embedded or cyber-physical systems formthe edges of the "Internet of Things" bridging the gap between cyber space andthe physical world of real "things", are crucial in enabling the "Internet ofThings" to deliver on its vision and become part of bigger systems in a worldof "systems of systems". An example of technology convergence is presented in Figure 1.2.
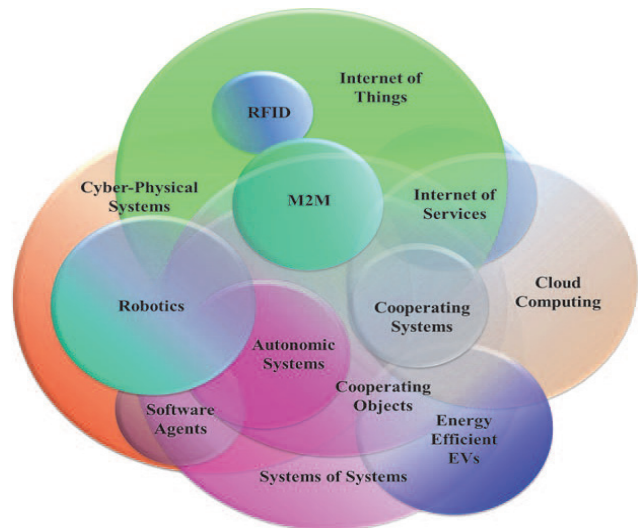


*Fig. 2.8 Technology convergence.*

## VII.   Conclusions

As the planet's population continues to increase, it becomes even more important for people to become stewards of the earth and its resources. In addition, people desire to live healthy, fulfilling, and comfortable lives for themselves, their families, and those they care about. By combining the ability of the next evolution of the Internet (IoT) to sense, collect, transmit, analyze, and distribute data on a massive scale with the way people process information, humanity will have the knowledge and wisdom it needs not only to survive, but to thrive in the coming months, years, decades, and centuries.IoT has been gradually bringing a sea of technological changes in our daily lives, which in turn helps to making our life simpler and more comfortable, though various technologies and applications. There is innumerable usefulness of IoT applications into all the domains including medical, manufacturing, industrial, transportation, education, governance, mining, habitat etc. Though IoT has abundant benefits,there are some flaws in the IoT governance and implementation level.The Internet of Things builds on and towards all this, by providing a 'global infrastructure - enabling advanced services by interconnecting physical and virtual things' beyond the personal and domestic scale to a system, city or national scale. As part of this, larger scale smart systems run electricity grids, transport networks or water systems.The Internet of Things involves a complex and evolving set of technological, social, and policy considerations across a diverse set of stakeholders. The Internet

of Things is happening now, and there is a need to address its challenges and maximize its benefits while reducing its risks. The Internet Society cares about IoT because it represents a growing aspect of how people and institutions are likely to interact with and incorporate the Internet and network connectivity into their personal, social, and economic lives. Solutions to maximizing the benefits of IoT while minimizing the risks will not be found by engaging in a polarized debate that pits the promises of IoT against its possible perils. Rather, it will take informed engagement, dialogue, and collaboration across a range of stakeholders to plot the most effective ways forward.

mentioned the Internet of Things in a presentation he made to Procter & Gamble in 1999. http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/Internet-of-Things

Sources: Cisco IBSG, 2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

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Kevin Ashton, Auto-ID Center at MIT, first

# ONLINE NEWSPAPER HEADLINES JARGON

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## Abstract

*Online newspapers' language owes so much to that of paper journals. Major newspapers' online version partially differs from the corresponding version on paper. There is always timeliness and continuous updating; indeed, less than 10 minutes should pass from the news launching to the online broadcasting; articles can be retouched later for eventual misprints, linguistic-textual inconsistencies, and careless use of punctuation.*

*The block structure and minor headlines give rise to the subdivision into paragraphs, whereby the web-article is transformed into a sequence of mini-articles. Each nucleus has topic compactness, but the text continuity is broken. In addition, the online newspaper is a hypertext: the reader, through the links, can be redirected to previous articles on the same subject, to further information and to related topics.*

*In everyday life, we are constantly in touch with different areas and sectors of social life characterized by their own jargon, just as most of us have an intuitive understanding of what is meant by jargon. However, for purpose of clarity and accuracy, we find it proper and useful to make some considerations on this concept, aiming at its definition and comprehension.*

*This thesis emerged from the necessity to examine the characteristics of Italian online headlines' jargons.*

*We provide an analysis of the everyday vocabulary, by particularly analyzing the relevant jargon and all the other lexical components such as neologisms or foreignisms, which have always been one of the most typical categories of online journalism for conveying new contents through new entries. Jargons occupy a part of the online journals being significantly present in political, actuality, economic, sport, medicine, technology, entertainment articles and so on. Finally, we will provide an analysis of the morphosyntax to reveal the tendency of journalistic writing with regard to standard grammar use, showing, in general, a moderate opening to speech.*

## I. Introduction

The language of the online journals owes much to that of the paper journals, on which this information is highly dependent. Indeed, online journals, in general, are only partially independent

from the paper ones: if we exclude some online magazines, we see that major journals having their online version contain slightly different articles compared to the paper version, while many online journals are simply copies of their paper version. It follows that the mode composition of online journals is not entirely different from that of the printed version, and that, on one hand it is participating to the mode of communication transmitted, and on the other hand to the written one. The situation, however, is rapidly changing.

The language of the newspapers must carry information but given-among other things -the fighting competition, its essential task is to attract the attention of readers. Text liveliness is guaranteed by various ways of saying, and the readers' attention is drawn by the headlines, which help people choose the articles to read. The press has such an impact on people, for the opinions it conveys and the language it uses, that it has been referred to as the fourth power. The press language is a vivid, topical and expressive instrument, which is every day in touch with reality, being always due to describe it.

## 1.1 Language and structure of online journals

The journalistic language is not always a good linguistic model to follow. Newspapers can be very different from one another, whereas different text types may exist inside the same newspaper: for example, the editorial, the news article, and the costume piece may not be united under the generic wording of newspaper articles if not for the fact that they are hosted by the same journal. The journalistic language is rich in metaphors and other figures of speech. Here, certain kinds of idioms are created, and various forms of metaphors and other tropes come into play. Journalistic metaphors are used to speed up communication and make it more lively or storable.

Some structural and linguistic characteristics are however specific to the medium and unequivocally characterize the writing of online newspapers: the immediacy to the continuous updating of the information, hyper-texting, readability, clarity, brevity. Under the profile of textuality, significant peculiarities of the channel emerge: hypertextuality and intertextual connections between the articles; block structures, on which the updating occurs;

modalities of internal cohesion differing from those of printed newspapers; graphic highlighting directing to links and frequent use of bold fonts; the particular characteristics of pretext (headlines and short articles).

Minor signs indicating the specificity of the medium emerge as part of the syntax, which follow largely the trendline of printed newspapers: preference for single-propositional phrasing and parataxis rather than for hypotaxis, with accentuation of a "horizontal", juxtapositive line; substantial use of the nominal style and recordings. Careless use of punctuation, revealed by a markedness that reflects speech, and often unusual for the omission or the misplacement of comma (but the high incidence of misprints should be considered).

Clarity, linearity, simplicity, brevity, and denotation are therefore confirmed as the intrinsic characteristics of online newspapers' writing, and referring to this, the main goal of such informative media appears to be distinguishing themselves from printed newspapers, where the expressiveness and the tendency to strike the reader often go in the opposite direction to that of the denotative information. But there are other aspects, which go in different directions, if not opposite. For example, the rapidity of articles' composition and their continuous updating, in the perspective of real time information, provide for the presence not only of many misprints (which is part of a known typology and to which we have become accustomed), but also for the presence of "imbalances" and linguistic-textual inconsistencies that do not contribute to clarity and readability.

With regard to mass communication media, online newspapers represent a novel information tool, still too little used, and certainly not yet settled from many viewpoints: linguistically, they appear to be a privileged channel for the transmission of a modern and functional language, less weighed down by slag of the past. However, they have to master an innovative code through technical requirements to which the language has to adapt.

## 1.1.1 Headlines

Unlike in printed newspapers, where the headline is closely linked to photos, captions, subtitles

and other insights, in online journals headlines are often displayed out of context: just think of the list of articles contained in the bottom of the home page of all newspapers. The fact of recalling the headlines independently deprives the reader of the chance to have an understanding of the text and of its implication in the interpretation of the headline.

However, even when the headlines are displayed next to their relevant context, it remains difficult for the reader to form an opinion on the information surrounding the headline itself. This depends largely on the fact that reading an electronic text requires a greater effort than reading a printed text, and thus, while taking a look to a newspaper home page, the reader focuses only on the highlighted headlines, which are almost completely abstract.

Online newspapers headlines must have certain values and be comprehensible even when the rest of the context is not available: they must be expressed in a way that suggests the type of relevant contextual complications. The most widely diffused headline is certainly the one consisting of two segments, with a nominal topic in the first place and a nominal or verbal comment in the second:

Example:

**Pedophilia, captured the ogre of Tivoli** (Corriere della s. 5 Jul 2016)

**Drugs and murders, flurry of arrests in Rome** (Stampa.it 5 Jul 2016)

**Hungary, referendum on the distribution of migrants on 2 October** (Il sole 5 Jul 2016)

**Berlusconi -Milan, the end of an era** (Gazzetta dello s. 5 Jul 2016)

This is the mode adopted mostly by Coerriere. it and Stampa.it, while Il Sole and Gazzetta dello Sport widely employ even of the variant providing the use of colon and the insertion of a direct speech comment:

Example:

**Pier Silvio Berlusconi: "Milan, we are to greetings"** (Gazzetta dello s. 5 Jul 2016)

**Bjarnason, the nostalgic: "From Italy I miss the skewers"** (Gazzetta dello s. 5 Jul 2016)

Shortly widespread is the introduction of direct speech without quotes:

Example:

**Renzi, Pd challenge: if you want me to leave win the Congress** (Corriere della s. 5 Jul 2016)

**New shock in London: Farage leaves** (Corriere della s. 5 Jul 2016)

**Istat: Italy's recovery still slow** (Stampa.it 5 Jul 2016)

**Berlusconi resigned: I will be still useful to Italy, now I sell Milan** (Il Sole 5 Jul 2016)

Very widespread is the tendency to omit a punctuation mark between two segments located on two lines:

Example:

**Christo: 1.5 million visits for the catwalk/ They will dismantle it 16 days of record** (Corriere della S. 5 Jul 2016).

### 1.1.2 Subtitles, summaries and straplines.

The microcontents must themselves be text, a text, to be accurate, characterized by a high "density" of information. Nielsen identifies several categories of microcontents, traceable in any webpage: site title, page title, paragraphs' subheadings, summaries, indexes, links, caption, etc. Clearly, in journalism the microcontents taking more weight, along with the headline, are subtitles, strap lines, and summaries.

Such elements, although optional with respect to the text, make up the headlining format and assume the function of holding the essential elements of the article, clarifying a heading that often can be misleading or less explicit than the actual content of the news. Having emphasized several times the importance of the heading in drawing the attention of the digital reader wandering in search of news, it is clear that such elements take on a greater weight and relevance compared to that covered in the paper edition. Below we try to make a brief definition of such elements:

- *Subtitle:* it is a short sentence (generally no longer than one line) placed above the headline, which performs the function of introducing the news and usually of the famous Five Ws, fulfilling the "where" and "when");

- *Summary:* After the heading has introduced the news (clarifying the "who" and "what"), the summary is to clarify the key points of the same news, summarizing them in 4-5 lines, so that the reader not concerned with the entire news can be provided with summary of the facts;

- *Straplines:* evidenced by a character of large

size, the strapline is almost a subtitle, and serves to indicate other essential elements of the news that could not be indicated in the heading itself.

## 1.2 Lexical aspects

The lexicon of online newspapers has changed substantially in the recent decades, shifting towards the use of common language. The language employed in newspapers is less complex (literary, bureaucratic); it is full of colloquialisms and it contains a lot of actuality (use of neologisms and Anglo-American foreignisms, for example, terms like war tanks, raid, rangers, IT terms such as notebooks, crash, geek, economic terms as beige book, briefing, rating), while the peculiar elements of the sport articles are metaphors and use of brilliant and expressive lexicon. There are several types of entries: colloquialisms, neologisms, foreignisms, technicalities. However, there is a restricted use of bureaucratisms and of journalistic heritage, such as *"recarsi"*(go to), *"operare un arresto"* (make and arrest) as well as of stereotypes, such as *"fitta nebia"* (thick mist), *"bruciante ricordo"*(burning memory), *"tunnel della droga"*(drug tunnel). Some headings of online newspapers as *"la Repubblica"* use colloquial entries, which characterize language in a meaningful way, others, as *"La Stampa"* remain more traditional.

### 1.2.1

### Online headlines jargon

The journalistic lexicon reflects the intermingling of politics and show business and of politics and information that runs through the world of the media, at all levels. Probably, the language of politics is the one to have changed, and to have been spectacularized, and this is reflected in the change of information language. Online newspapers headlines advise that such terms belong mainly to the areas of:

- **Politics:** *mayor, referendum, government, president, parliament, elections, majority, party, populist, conservative, democracy, constitution, freedom and dictatorship, balloting, genocide, reform, diplomacy, governability, town council, interpellation, racism, nationalism, terrorism, national assembly, propaganda, extremists, capitalism, Leader, centrists;*
- **Medicine and health:** *doctor, protein,*

*diet, patient, medication, wounded, autopsy, hospitalization, doping, cancer, amazing, heterologous insemination, vaccine, public health, heart disease, thyroidectomy, osteoporosis, therapy, strabismus, embryonic seminal, psoriasis, disease record, multiple organ failure, autopsy, blood, antibiotics, superbug, oncologist, drugs, chronic fatigue syndrome, intestinal microbiome, cybertherapy, cardiopathy, good cholesterol, desire for carbon dioxide;*
- **Sport:** *coach, penalty, semifinals, attack, counter-attack, post-match, counter-analysis, fans, loss, game, training, tournament, bench, world cup.*
- **Economy & finance:** *crisis, agent, market, purchase, inflation, marketing, consumer, tourism, credit, tax;*
- **Justice & Law:** *law, sanction, document, tax court, decree, prosecutor, complaint, investigation, prosecution office, bureaucracy, judge, protest, election law.*
- **Technology:** *bomb, robots, mobile, video games, supercomputers, smart watch, hi-tech, Snapchat, Facebook, email, spam, Android, web, tablet.*
- **Fashion & show:** *fashion show, parade, make up, model, festivals, film director, movie, concert.*
- **Scientific & technical:** *aeronautics, comet, astronaut, cloned sheep, NASA probe, solar system, alien, real and virtual telescope, asteroids, dark matter, universe, relativity*
- **Religion:** *baptism, praying, Cardinal, chaplain, Christian, Islam, Religion*
- **Gastronomy:** *food, video recipes, watermelon, vegetables*
- **Police:** *police officer, handcuffs, prisons, agents, arrests*

### 1.2.2. Neologisms

Neologisms have always been one of the most typical categories of online journalism conveying new content with new entries. Online newspapers highlight most common derived or compositional mechanisms in the language of that era, such as the particular productivity of a suffix, or the preference for a certain type of composition.

With regard to prefixes, today there is a frequent use of: **anti** - *"antiscafista"*( smuggler fighting), **co** - *"cofinanziamento" (co-financing)*, **contro** - *"controindagine" (counter-investigation)*, de/dis - *"deburocratizzazione" (de-bureaucratisation)*, **mega** - *"meganegozio"(mega-shop)*, **mini** -

*"minibomba"(mini-bomb)* **tele-** *"teledivo" (TV-star),* super- *"superpagato" (highly paid),* **iper-** *"ipermoderno"(hyper-modern),* **ultra-** *"ultraortodosso" (ultra-orthodox),* with a certain inclination for relative prefixes.

With regard to suffixation, we cite for nouns -ism *"ribaltonismo"(overturning),* -ista *"cassettista"(deposit box keeper),* -istca *"effettistica" (special effects),* -zzazione *"otimizzazione" (optimization);* for verbs -are *"stopare, cortocircuitare" (to stop, to short circuit),* -izzare *"ottimizzare" (optimize);* and for adjectives -ale *"digitale" (digital),* -ano *"morettiano" (of Moretti),* -ese *"benignese" (of Benigni).*

There are some frequent political neologisms, which are not included in the quoted mechanisms, such as "correttone", "girotondini" etc. Substantives are somewhat productive in this regard, as in *"sommerso" (submerged)* in *"per lavorare sommerso"*, which is an economic – trade union term, or *"crono"*, the cycling term indicating the timed stage. Here, we see that whereas some of the newspaper neologisms survive for a long time, others are ephemeral or scarcely used, and failing to be recorded in dictionaries.

### 1.2.3.   Borrowings

Borrowing means the entry in a language of a word from another language, as a fundamental component of the Italian vocabulary. The foreignisms have always represented a privileged category of journalistic lexicon, invading the entire newspaper, more significantly appearing in articles about politics, especially foreign politics, topical articles, economics, entertainment. This is, of course, a different type of foreignisms. Among the political foreignisms, we may recall the words *bipartisan impasse, devolution, summit, liberal;* with regard to foreign politics, we have *Kalashnikov, kamikaze, intelligence.* Referring to economic borrowed words, we have for example: *sponsor, corporation, broker, hedge, blue chip.* Foreignisms that we call "worldliness", recurring especially in topical articles are: *provenu, griffe, kolossal, vip watcher, eros, center;* concerning the show: *audience, piece, tournee, atelier, collage, rock, pop, heavy metal;* technical terms such as, *frame* (a single imagine displayed by video-magnetic tape), *morphing* (film technique).

As regards the borrowed words, as we can see from the quoted examples, that Anglo-Americanisms invading the political, technical, and entertainment areas in current Italian language are naturally much more numerous than Frenchisms, which we still find in entertainment areas and partly in politics. It follows with Hispanisms as macho, camarilla, the Germanisms *as blitz, krapfen,* and other languages, *such as the Persian chador,* the Russian *Kalashnikov, the Japanese kamikaze, karaoke* etc.

Colloquial entries are obviously expanding in newspapers, especially in headlines with an endearing and brilliant linguistic attitude. This type of entries respond either to the aim of bringing the newspaper to the reader, imitating the language of everyday use, or to the aim of entering expressive and colorful words with connotative goals. They occur more frequently in some newspapers as *"la Repubblica",* in articles on politics, news, current affairs, sport, not only in terms of direct speech, where they obviously have mimetic purposes, but also in the reporter's writing.

This category includes individual words, adjectives, nouns, verbs, whose colloquial and informal value stands out from the linguistic context: for example, the UCD appointed A.M. instead of S.; The investigating judge rejected the request of [...] and decided to send the governor of the Bank of France to the tribunal; Fara toasts with his collaborator to the new hit placed in newspapers. The Istat, another monopoly that staggers; Fara has been caught [...] a denial. Many expressions, phrases of colloquial character are used, like *"gatta da pelare"* (fish to fry), *"pichiare duro"* (hit hard), *"fare a pezzi"* (tear apart). Sometimes we use vulgarisms as *"balla"* (porky), *"stronzo"* (asshole), *"incazzarsi"* (get pissed off). Upper-class expressions, whose presence in the journalistic language, is in progressive decrease, proportional to the increase of common and colloquial language.

### 1.2.4.   Foreignisms

The abundant use of foreign words by Italian newspapers is also evident at a first and fast glance to the headlines. An analysis to the headings will be useful to point out the frequency of terms

deriving from different languages and their priority areas. Thus, for example, Frenchisms, much more casual if compared to the terms of the Anglo-American range, they often refer to issues such as fashion and food, which exploits the effect of refinement and elegance of which France remains somewhat the symbol. The choice of the French term is not always due to the lack of the equivalent Italian term, but it responds to the aim of giving the reader an idea of refinement. As for the borrowings from German, it should be noted that they are usually about the testimonies related to the war and, as such, they refer to a military lexicon. *Blitz, lager* and *diktat*, to give some examples, refer to distressing scenarios, but being often employed by newspapers in a metaphorical sense, they create an ironic rather than dramatic effect.

Much more numerous and sometimes highly consolidated in Italian are the terms of the Anglo-American origin, often subjected to adaptation and derivation processes according to the morphological and syntactic rules of Italian (to test- testare). Domains with the higher frequency are finance and technology, where, since such concepts are mostly developed abroad, foreign terms are welcomed in Italian without resistance. Sometimes it is about technical terms of obscure meaning, used to create an effect of culture and prestige. Equally rich in Anglicisms are the lexical sub-codes related to music and entertainment, where the marginal role of Italy is reflected in the lack of equivalent terms.

In the case of sub-codes related to finance and new technologies, the use of foreign words responds to a gap in Italian language; whereas, quite different is the case of football or news, where the use of such foreignisms, as *goal* or *pressing* (often used even in a metaphorical sense), *killer, baby,* often prefixed or juxtaposed to Italian words, responds exclusively to the need for a sensational effect, and the desire to enliven the writing. Of particular interest is the great presence of Anglicisms in the context of political articles, where many terms as *prime minister, leader, election day,* convention have almost replaced in newspaper language, Italian equivalents. The use of terms derived from other languages, particularly English, is not always dictated by any linguistic gap of Italian and especially it does not produce an univocal effect;

rather, it produces different results depending on the terms used and the relevant use of such terms. The correct understanding of headings and texts, therefore goes not only through the literal understanding of eventual borrowings from other languages, but also through the ability to grasp the effect that such choices bring.

## 1.3. Morphosyntactical aspects

An analysis on morphosyntax reveals the tendency of journalistic writing towards standard grammar use, showing in general, a contained opening towards the speech. Referring to some grammatical phenomena, which are characteristic for standard or neostandard Italian, there is evolution compared to the grammatical norms of standard Italian, if for some phenomena newspapers show adherence to grammatical innovation and detachment from the traditional norm of standard Italian. The following phenomena appear to have more or less evolved:

- Use of third person subject, innovative and most typical forms of speech *"lui, lei, loro" (he, her, they)* are expanding at the expense of traditional equivalents *"egli, essa/ella,essi/esse" (he, she / her, they / them),* but with a significant difference between singular female, in which *"lei" (she)* has totally superseded *"ella/essa" ( she / her),* and singular masculine, still showing a certain survival of *"egli" (he)* form, especially in the formal pieces, particularly comment ones.

- "Gli" in dative plural, instead of *"loro/ a loro"* *(them / to them).* The innovative form of "gli", rarely used until a few years ago, today is very common, but it has not yet replaced the traditional form *"loro" (them)*; both forms appear equivalent from the quantitative point of view; however they show a kind of difference to the degree of formality of the piece. Totally uncommon is, instead, the form *"a loro" (to them).*

- Sense correlation. The case studies contained in newspapers relevant to this syntactic phenomenon, which is obviously expanding, is quite varied. Although it is taken for granted the presence of many cases of a plural verb with collective subject, especially when this is followed by a plural genitive case (moreover, totally accepted by current Italian language), it appears more significant the recurring sense correlation

with a more conversational and informal tone, like the one that correlates a singular verb with a multiple subject, most frequently with the verb in the first position, the one in which it is not followed the gender correlation, or the one in which *"ella" (she)* relates to a plural subject, introduced by a partitive, the verb is singular because it correlates to the noun rather than to the relative pronoun.

- Forms of sharp syntax. The phenomenology of sharp syntax represents one of the most obvious signs of the opening of journalistic writing to orality, although it must be pointed out that we are referring to a phenomenon where this component is associated with a textual-information valence, which is fundamental for this type of texts. They are frequently used in all newspapers although those showing in other respects resistance to the penetration of the phenomena of speech, and they occur with particular insistence especially in sport news articles, being important for a brilliant and easy style.

- Use of d-euphonic in conjunction and preposition. With regard to a graphic phenomenon, which is generally considered in continuous evolution in contemporary writing, and which we believe is an evidence of the relevant tendency, the use of d-euphonic indicates that there is a high presence of *"ad"*, whereas that of *"ec"* is significant and even less conspicuous.

- The use of polyvalent *"che" (that)*. Very little represented in newspapers is the different type of polyvalent *"che" (that)*, except for its frequent use in cleft sentences. In other functions the *"che" (that)* occurs, at discrete frequency, only as a indeclinable relative pronoun of time (*almost exclusively*) with the noun *"volta"*, having a more neutral value (*"quella volta che … gridarono"*) (*the time that ... they cried*), while it rarely occurs in the general functions of the connective pronoun (having an explanatory-consecutive value: *"dateci prima il volto che poi' vi toglieremo i soldi"*, *"torna a casa che non ti succedera nulla"* (*first show us your face, then we will strip the money*), (*go home as nothing will happen to you*). On the other hand, of frequent use appear to be such time phrases as *"oggi che"*, *"adesso che"*, *"ora che"*, *"gia' che"* and *"il che"* *"divenne tifoso gia' che aveva appena sei anni"* (*He became a fan when he only had six years old*).

- Use of indicative instead of subjunctive. Despite the allegations that newspapers are forced to give in to the rampant decline of the subjunctive, the journalistic writing has shown to be faithful to the use of this verbal mood, unlike the high media like radio and television. Newspapers usually employ the subjunctive in the objective and the straight subjective with verbs or phrases expressing doubt and uncertainty, with rare occurrences of the indicative *"Vogliamo che ci aiutate ; qualcuno sospetta che P.accetta;sembra che ci sono messe a suonare" (We want you to help us; someone is not sure that P. will accept; it seems that they are set to play)*: more significant is the occurrence of the indicative in the conditional clause, which is very much alive in speaking and tending to extend in writing.

## 1.4. Textual aspect

In terms of textual aspects, attention must be paid on how the article is built. The construction of the journalistic text requires the use of different communication and text competences. One of the "canonical" rules for writing down a piece is the so called rule of the five Ws, which is indispensable to the article incipit, the lead. It has a significant importance, because it provides quick knowledge on essential information contained in the text, while raising the curiosity of the reader. The piece is built by carefully collecting the various elements that constitute the narrative structure. There is no single rule for you to edit your piece, also because it relates to the type of news, the placement in the newspaper, and the genre. Surely, articles that provide a fair balance of information and redundant elements, through a "syntagmatic" writing that goes smoothly and with no use of special concatenation techniques, are most effective. A paratactic writing is certainly more effective than a hypothetic writing, provided that there is no exaggeration in producing a text that moves only by juxtapositions. In order that it is possible to speak of the text, however, two fundamental requirements must be followed: cohesion and coherence.

Going beyond phrases and sentences, and looking to periods, we find two different ways through which we can call up elements already mentioned. Such elements can be pronouns, synonyms, hypernyms, generic names, ellipses. Connectives, on the other hand, are elements that provide

for the cohesion of a text ensuring the logical and syntactic relationships between the various parts. The limited use of connectives is typical of journalistic writing and is accompanied by a rapid style, which affects the complements but also the entire sentences. Consistency regards the meaning of a sentence and it is closely linked to the reaction of the recipient. Often, some linguistic areas appear to be very inconsistent: the aim is to disconcert the reader's expectations, as in literary and advertising language. Another central point is the perspectivity, which, in turn, is closely related to the technique and style. There are essentially two macro-types in which classify the techniques of writing: "objective" technique and "subjective" technique. Within the style and techniques, a significant role is played by the "viewpoint" of the journalist, and the focusing types that the text imparts. The different viewpoint is obviously related to the objectivity or subjectivity of the technique that is employed. It is possible to analyze the newspaper text as a story; then we can speak of: focusing to zero degree, internal focusing, external focusing. The latter is the viewpoint prevailing in reportages and crime news, while internal focusing is extremely effective to make.

1.5. Methodology

This is an entirely literature-based article. I have employed theoretical analysis: selection and discussion of theoretical material and descriptive material. Based on such theoretical material I have presented my considerations on the related aspects and I have made a comparative analysis between the related items.

## 1.6. Conclusions

As we said at the beginning of this thesis, the language of online newspapers is a phenomenon, which is employed every day in several versions. Like any language, even the journalistic develops over the time.

In this thesis we have examined the typical jargon of online newspapers. By considering the various types of jargons, we provided the main way on how to distinguish them. Thanks to the segmentation of the phrases we discovered, by examining newspaper examples, the fact that the most typical newspaper sentences are elliptical ones, lacking word combination. The use of a certain kind of phrases changes according to their position in the text.

By attempting to describe the use of lexicon, we found out that, among the various online newspapers some headings in line with a certain language, (on one hand as close as possible to the common usage, an on the other more prone to the brilliant record), have a different frequency of colloquial entries, in various types of articles, but also of metaphors and entries that contribute to the characterization of the language in a meaningful way.

In conclusion, with this thesis, we have tried to give a picture of the lexicon, functions, characteristics and structure of Italian newspapers. Our efforts were to demonstrate the fact that the language of online newspapers is a collection of various jargons, which thanks to the press, have become familiar to the general public.

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# ROBOTIC SERVICES SYSTEM USING WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

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## Abstract

*This paper is focused on presenting the architecture and the implementation of a semi autonomous simulation based system which is able to navigate into a partially known environment. Most of robotic agent does not support mobility according the requirements of applications. Our implementation provides a semi autonomous system which is used by an operator performing several services with better quality and low costs. The design is a module based architecture which supports the robot navigation using simulation offline software and on line at the moment when the agency percepts obstacles. The robot changes states of its mobility in real time building a new strategy to achieve the normal path received from a simulator that execute and communicate the path calculated by a simple navigational algorithm in the virtual static environment.*

*Using a communication protocol between robotic unit and simulator software, it is possible to correct data and to improve the system behavior through a wireless communication. The physical system is tested in a laboratory environment. It is situated in an environment which is the same designed in the simulator. The robot updates its coordinates in the virtual environment and the simulation runs exactly according the navigation algorithms until the sensor module transmits to simulation software new data of obstacle presence. We evaluate the performance of the system and the results confirm an improved behavior of robotic agent in extreme situations of dynamic environment.*

**Keywords** — *semi-autonomous system, simulation offline, simulation on line, robotic agent, module based architecture, communication protocol.*

## Introduction

Autonomous applications are those in which the user is interested in the results of self processing large amounts of data in several distributed locations in order to achieve some goals. These applications are extremely useful in areas such as intrusion detection systems, self service system or unknown environment map analysis.

Robotic agent systems appear to be the most feasible solution for their implementation. In these systems, autonomous software entities (robots) may move across an environment of execution platforms. The application is supported by an architecture which seems to be based on

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two modalities of agency work.

In this paper we are focused on a semi autonomous system in a partially known environment which is able to bring services of transportation using robotic agents in every point addresses generated from a central management system. The robots move autonomously in a physical environment area controlled by an operator but the robot path has been fixed in a virtual partially known environment. A wireless communication system supports the connection between the central system and robotic entities. There are two channel transmissions in   two different frequencies. The system passes from one modality (simulation off line) in another one (simulation online) when the robots percept the presence of unknown obstacles.

The work aims to contribute on bringing new solutions to solve the problem of the navigation in partially unknown environments in order to avoid collisions with obstacles.  Another element is the designing process tents to be easier, programming intelligent behaviors in virtual environments.  The robotic entity is equipped by a set of sensors to sense obstacles. We have tested several behaviors of the system in different environment and the performance of the system was very good.

## II. Research objectives

In this research we propose a modulated architecture agent based approach to develop complex applications. The approach aims for extending the functionalities of systems that are able to manage dynamism and changes of the application environment autonomously. The general idea of self-management is to endow computing systems with the ability to manage themselves according to high-level objectives specified by humans. Researchers divide self-management into four functional areas (Kpheard, 2004):

• Self-configuration: automatically configure components to adapt themselves to different environments;

• Self-healing: automatically discover, diagnose, and correct faults;

• Self-optimization: automatically monitor and adapt resources to ensure optimal functioning

regarding the defined requirements; and

• Self-protection: identify and protect against attacks.

The environment will occupy an important role in this project. An agent based system which pretends to be self managed must take the appropriate actions based on a sensed situation in the environment. This requires functionality for monitoring, decision making, and action execution. This requires the coordination of behavior of agents inside of the same environment. The same approach can be used in different applications. Here we show two modalities of the same system. This helps designer and developer to resolve effectively problems of software engineering processes.

## III.    Multiagent systems and the software architecture

A multiagent system provides the software to solve a problem by structuring the system into a number of interacting autonomous entities embedded in an environment in order to achieve the functional and quality requirements of the system. In particular, a multiagent system structures the system as a number of interacting elements in order to achieve the requirements of the system. This is exactly what software architecture is about. (Clements, 2002) Defines software architecture as:

Software elements (or in general architectural elements) provide the functionality of the system, while the required quality attributes (performance, usability, modifiability, etc.) are primarily achieved through the structures of the software architecture.

Typical architectural elements of multiagent system software architecture are agents, environment, resources, services, etc. The relationships between the elements are very diverse. In short, multiagent systems are a rich family of architectural approaches with specific characteristics, useful for a diversity of challenging application domains. (Steegmans, 2004)  There are applications that provide different levels of complexity and various forms of dynamism and change. The architecture for many of them is a set of agents, for reuse, they can serve for developing software architectures transporting them as ready

entities with specific attributes such as: each agent has incomplete information or capabilities for solving the problem and, thus, has a limited viewpoint and computation is asynchronous.

A multiagent system consists of a (distributed) environment populated with a set of agents that cooperate to solve a complex problem in a decentralized way. (Weyns, 2006) Behavior-based action selection is driven by stimuli perceived in the environment as well as internal stimuli. Situated agents employ internal state for decision making relates to:

• planning off line (static information of the system);

• planning on line (dynamic information related to the changes of the environment); or issues internal to the agent.

• environment encapsulates resources and enables agents to access the resources. (Weyns D. V., 2005).

## IV. A Robotic System: Case Study

The system we propose, is a prototype which has to transports loads from one point to another performing intelligent behaviors on self finding service points in a partially known market place, completing successfully its tasks, avoiding the collision with obstacles displayed dynamically and an unexpected situation in its path, which is been pre planed by a simulator software. The tasks are generated by the information agent which is part of a central information system, typically for a business management program discussed in our past works. The task is composed out of some processes like receiving order from service agent acquiring the first service point address, moving to first service point, receiving the second service point address, moving to the second service point. In order to execute this task, the system has to perform:

• Route assignment: paths are generated by the information systems and have to be assigned to robot vehicle that can execute them.

• Routing: the robot must route efficiently through the environment layout of the warehouse when executing transports.

• Gathering traffic information: although the layout of the system is static, the best route for the robot in general is dynamic, and depends on the actual traffic condition. Using visual sensors, the robot routes efficiently without collision with other objects. (Zambonelli, 2002)

This model integrates the environment and agent integrating mechanisms of adaption for agents. We have divided the model in two parts: environment and situated agent. The environment model consists of a set of modules with flows between the modules. The modules represent the core functionalities of the environment. The model consists of two main modules:

• the deployment context (referred to the given hardware and software and external resources with which the multiagent system interacts (sensors and actuators, a printer, a network, a database, a web service, etc.) and

• the application environment.(refereed to the part of the environment that has to be designed for an application). The data flow diagram is showed in the Figure 2.
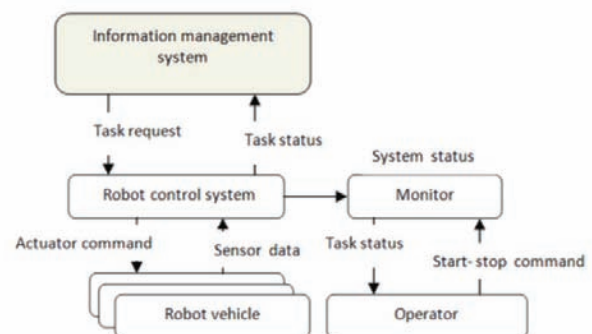


*Figure 2: The diagram of the robotic system for semi-automatic services.*

The robotic agent model consists of four modules with flows between the modules. The modules represent the core functionalities of a situated agent. Knowledge module provides the functionality to access and update the agent's current knowledge. Sensing module receives perception requests from the Decision Making and Communication modules to update the agent's knowledge about the environment. Decision making and communication use the agent's current knowledge to make appropriate decisions. The communication module writes the location in the agent's current knowledge which in turn will be used by the decision making module to move the agent efficiently towards the destination. Decision Making provides the functionality to an agent for selecting and invoking influences in the environment. Decision making consists of two basic functions: Influence

selection and actuator execution. To select appropriate influences, an agent uses a behavior based action selection mechanism extended with roles and situated commitments. Execution provides the functionality to invoke selected influences in the environment.

## A. The Wireless Communication

The Figure 3 is a view of environment communication of robotic vehicles with the simulation software. We consider robotic agent as independent entities that communicate with a central management system which generates transportation tasks through a generated path from a simulated known environment but not updated. The control of task distribution is centralized but the vehicle path is not complete autonomous. We consider the presence of collision point but this is provided by robotic agent which change its status in simulation on line. The central system sends instructions according the simulation software which pretends to know the environment in its first statement. All the exchanged messages are done through a wireless modul of communication.

Here is been presented some technical features of the Wireless device which is composed by two modules:
• Receivers RX-B1 (433 MHz and 315 MHz) and
• Transmitters TX-C1 (433 MHz and 315 MHz)
Each message is transmitted as:
• 36 bit training preamble consisting of 0-1 bit pairs
• 12 bit start symbol 0xb38
• 1 byte of message length byte count (4 to 30), count includes byte count and FCS bytes
• 2 bytes FCS, sent low byte-hi byte
Everything after the start symbol is encoded 4 to 6 bits, Therefore a byte in the message is encoded as 2x6 bit symbols, sent hi nibble, low nibble. Each symbol is sent LSBit first. The Arduino clock rate is 16MHz => 62.5ns/cycle. For an RF bit rate of 2000 bps, need 500microsec bit period. The ramp requires 8 samples per bit period, so need 62.5microsec per sample => interrupt tick is 62.5microsec. The maximum message length consists of (6 + 1 + VW_MAX_MESSAGE_LEN) * 6 = 222 bits = 0.11 secs (at 2000 bps). Throughout the range there are nulls and strong points due to multipath reflection. Similar performance figures were found for DR3100. 9000bps worked. Arduino and TX-C1 transmitter draws 27mA at 9V. Arduino and RX-B1 receiver draws 31mA at 9V.
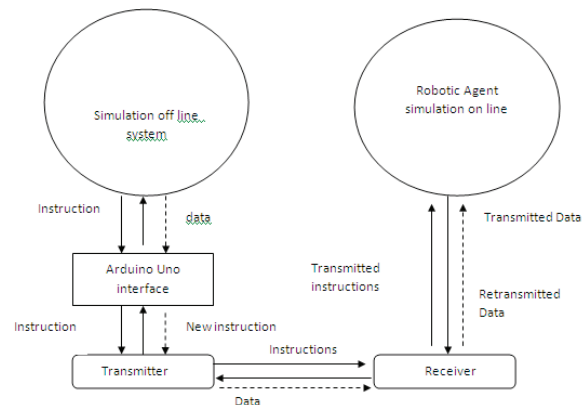


*Figure 3: Receiver and transmitter modules of the wireless communication*

Here we present two protocols which let the system to send commands to robots and to receive data from its. There are two simple protocols which are used to link the simulation software with the physical entity. These messages are transmitted in different frequencies to avoid signal interferences and message errors:
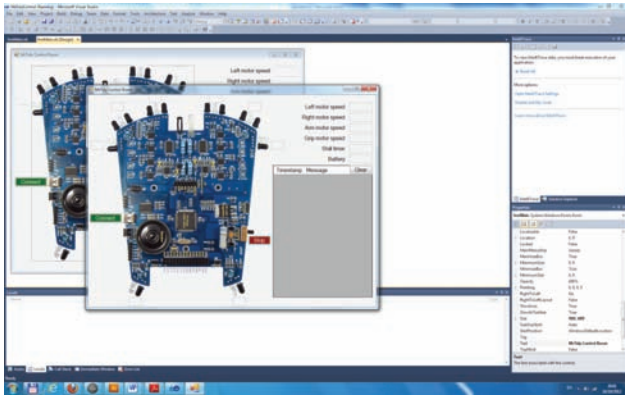
## Receiving data protocol

```
int GetMessage()
uint8_t buflen = VW_MAX_MESSAGE_LEN;
   if (vw_get_message(buf, &buflen))
   {int i;
  char inStr[25];
 char inChar=-1;
for (i = 0; i < buflen; i++)
{
   inChar = buf[i];
inStr[i] = inChar;
      }
    inStr[i]='\0';
   }return command;}
```

## • Sending commands protocol

```
void SendMessage (String msgToSend)
{
   int command=-1;
   uint8_t buf[VW_MAX_MESSAGE_LEN];
{ char msgtmp[25];
 msgToSend.toCharArray(msgtmp,25);
```

```
vw_send((uint8_t *)msgtmp, strlen(msgtmp));
vw_wait_tx();}
```

The operator can use a robot interface to view the messages which are being transmitted in both sides of the communication. The figure 4 presents the interface which is used also to give basic manual command as connect or stop to the robotic prototype.



## B The simulation Off line

Two robotic agents operate in a two dimensional environments, first without obstacles; then the obstacles are generated randomly by mouse clicks; i.e. in random sizes and distance between them, and their black shapes are circular. Over this we can put another obstacle during the simulation time. A great number of obstacles gives a complex virtual world but this required more calculation power managing the dynamic information. At each step, agent should performs two phases:

• interaction with simulation software if agents do not sense an obstacle,

• interaction with environment if agents sense one,

• orientation choosing the next step.

The final objective is to find the complete the task executing instructions came from a system of management. For this purpose, we combine the two behaviors to achieve the goal. The system is designed to control constantly the changes of the environment avoiding the failures. Our system is designed to have a set of sensors. The agent can percept the obstacle and can observe the distance from the obstacles. Hanging around the motion map, the agent can discover invisible areas behind the obstacles to find the target which is not in the visible area. Here he finds the motivation to change position for a new state with purpose to reach his objective. He starts his movement

following a predicated plan in base of the visual sensor information and simulation instructions. This is an important moment for showing the new state after the action execution. These actions are divided in two categories: normal actions that change the environment sensing actions that accumulate information over the environment to make decisions. In intelligent systems during the execution the agent decides itself about the state of conditions : true or false.
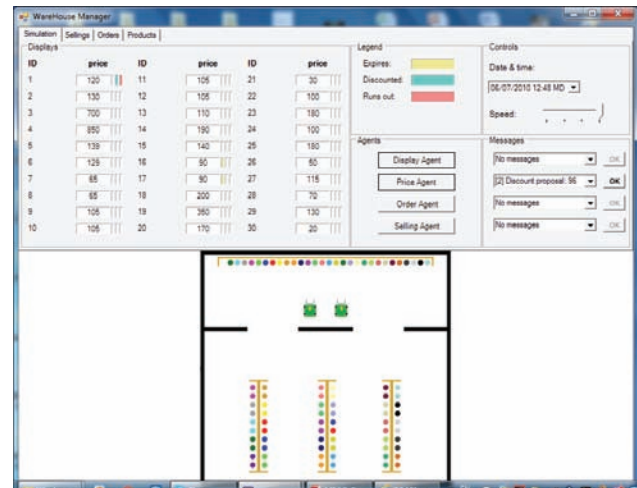


*Figure 5: The virtual environment of the simulation off line with obstacles.*

The simulation on line- Explorer modality

In this modality, the robotic agent does not know the environment. The agent navigates choosing an explorer path until it senses the presence of an obstacle. In this case, the robot transmits data of its location and calculates the distance from the perceived obstacle. Every new state of the robot is calculated and it is showed in the virtual environment reaching the knowledge about it. The robot must perform different ways within the restricted environment by exploring the presence of obstacles and transmitting information about this. We finally assembled and integrated graphic information calculated points, seeing the environment becomes more complete and revealing. In the figure 6, we have showed the simulation view. There are two windows, the first is simulation view that would be in a physic environment and the second is the map that the robot makes exploring the work world. The yellow obstacles are invisible for a human operator.

After 5 min of simulation, the robotic agents have transmitted data to the environment map window translated in some red points which are points of addresses where the robot sense an obstacle. The

third view is the suggested map after discovering process. The same process is for the fourth view after 12 minutes. The simulation integrates more red points considering the distance criteria between them. The green area is considered as obstacle area. The simulation software calculate the rate of error made as the division of green surface with white surface in percentage.
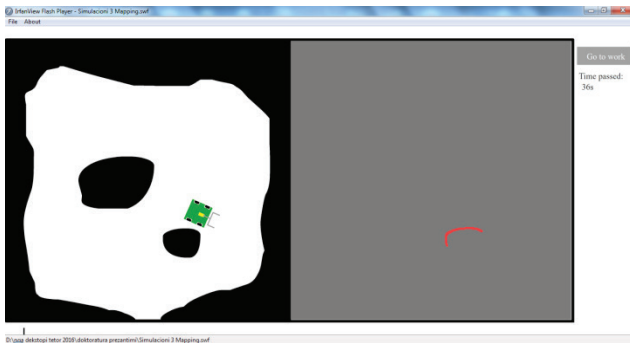


*Figure 6: View of Explorer Simulation modality*

Error _rate =  1- Sgreen / S white  %

In the first case, the error rate is 94 % considering the walls of environment while,  after 12 minute , this error is 66%. The robotic agent needs much more time to discover exactly the map.

## V. Conclusions

During the simulation, we can observe the agent environment relations and their dependencies:

• We have designed a software system that is capable to integrate successfully the execution ability of complex tasks using reflexive capacities needed to manage uncertain situations in dynamic environment.

• We observe temptations for more reactive behaviors in expected situations.

• The speed of mission is another of agent exigencies. However the environment changes with certain speed and the agent has not time enough to make a perfect decision and to choose accurately the next action.

• Time in disposition do not compromises the agent performance in the dynamic environment.

• The simulation software that we have designed provides a simple way to study the complex interactions between different types of environment and agents.

• We were interested to study the stability on making decisions of the system. Our attention was focused on how much security offers an agent based system in difficult situations.

• Many different types of robotic agent behaviors have been introduced. We could observe the agent efforts.

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# THE NECESITY OF A COMPREHENSIVE ACTIVISM OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN POLITICS
## (Referring to the case of Albania)

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## Abstract

*One of the most complex categories and challenging social processes of society is polity and political processes. The word polity can also be defined as knowledge or general knowledge by which wise men lead and guide peoples, in order to be satisfied and good (Baliqi B. , 2016,pp: 7-9).*

*During the ancient period in Greece, they were the philosophers who led the state. Before 2500 years ago, in ancient Greece, the concept of democracy was created in Polis, according to it is the people who govern or rule. A combination of both two concepts above is still seen with skepticism by many researchers. This is also referring to the fact that democracy has produced infinity of kind to adapt in different state contexts.*

*As Abraham Lincoln has also said "democracy is the government of the people, by the people, for the people" (Lincoln, 2004). While today, knowing who is the President of the Republic, who is chairing the European Council, what is the European Commission, knowing who George W. Bush is or reading the press where the main place occupy politics, is not the same as dealing with politics, however, is considered as an actual need to be familiar with the events and to know the surrounding environment.*

**Key words:** *the youth, politics, involvement, changes, development.*

## I. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to emphasize the unique role of young people in politics and what needs to be done in this regard. A comparative approach has been used to highlight this fact, citing events and practices where the role of young people has been decisive.

According to James the legal definition of young people (youth) varies considerably when considering political, sexual, employment and legal rights and responsibilities, and rarely corresponds to the way in which youth is studied by academics (James, 1986, pp. pp.150-63.). The definition of young people is: young people between 16-29 years. The attention on young people and political participation has been placed worldwide. A lot of research has been done on this issue and one central think can be mentioned about young people and politics, which is that it is an academic as well as a societal problem which calls for solutions.

Why do the young people participate in politics? There are three reasons: First of all party identification: the psychological attachment that a citizen may feel toward a particular political party. The second one is political efficacy: a person's sense of being able to accomplish something politically. And the last one is sense of duty: a motivating factor, felt by some citizens to get involved in politics.

Political participation is important because it has a positive influence on the values of democracy and the society, but it also has positive effects on the personal development and attitudes of young people.

## II. Why it is necessary to involve young people in politisc?

In general, in the Western Balkans, the modern meaning of "politics" is mostly perceived to be a member of any political party and to engage in political activities. But all that happens around us has an extraordinary impact on our future.

Why is youth activism needed today to be included in politics? Why should critical mechanisms be strengthened from the viewpoint of young people? It is well known that during the evolution of world history, young people have emerged as a motor of the society, which has set the company in motion and functioning. In general, young people have emerged as the main protagonists of changes with progressive ideas and clear visions. Youth is the most vital and revolutionary part of any society in every state.

Young people have always said yes to progress and NO regression, tyranny and occupation. Most of the liberation wars and revolutions have been carried out by young people who have had the liberation, system change, ideology change, the beginning of a new spirit. To this I add a chronology with some examples and lustrous facts that affirm the thesis from the beginning of the paper. The Xhon Turk revolution carried by Turkish youth brought delightful results and changed the old system of that time, thus bringing some necessary rights to Turkish society of the time.

Then in May'68 the revolution in France brought about the replacement of the family patriarchal system with a modern system of family based on

"negotiation", which underlined the role of the children that by then the mined emerged from the old labyrinths and enhanced their status towards greater independence (Acemouglu, 2012, p. 55) ; or the case of Albanian young people's protests in recent years of communism in Albania that replaced the isolating communist system with the liberal democratic system. As a symbolic event that led to the departure of an infamous dictator, it mentions the case of Serbian youth protests against Milosevic's regime, which knocked down the centralist system of the time (Kadare.I., 2005, pp. 111-117).

The other case is the Chinese youth protest in Beijing and the emergence of a young Chinese in front of the tank. This act brought about the discontinuation of further blood spill. Then the US-led youth-led revolution influenced greatly in informing the American public opinion about the Vietnam War. Three days later protested in the currency "Make peace and love, not war". Many of the young Americans who criticized the role of American politics and diplomacy in the Vietnam War were involved in this three-day protest.

Earlier, young French protesters continued to protest against France's war in Indochina. A group of musicians called "Le Groupe Indochine was also formed that was criticized by the elders of that time, but this group and French youth of the time had liberal and progressive ideas that required something sacred, Stopping the war and immediate deployment of peace.

Unforgettable is also the song of the "Scorpions" known as "Wind of Change" that required the change of world order and the fall of the iron curtain, the Berlin Wall, the desire and vocation that would be realized very quickly. The young people through the dissertation would first go as tourists to Hungary, then to Austria and then to Germany where they would affect the demolition of the Berlin Wall and the fall of the iron curtain. Another typical example is the youth protests across the Eastern European countries that would require the collapse of the communist system and the establishment of a democratic order.

The mention of these examples emphasizes the role that youth plays as a motor of change and a relevant and extremely important factor of society. It is thus seen that without the youth it was impossible to imagine the current, todays, but also

the forthcoming world order. Youth participation in political life is extremely important because it refreshes the political elite, giving it a sensational vitality characterized by unprecedented and extremely positive dynamism (Baliqi, 2017) . It should be considered that if a political decision does not belong to the youth's desire and vocation then it can be rebalanced and the consequences are fatal.

Western States have all these things in mind. In the western world young people are taken into account too. It has an enviable access to social, political, cultural and social life. Whereas in the former communist countries, young people still do not have the role they should have.

However, a very important factor, which has influenced the development of another spirit among young people, has to do with different contacts with European youth, thanks to education and even gradually the youngsters of former communist countries have started to be sensitized (Bekim, 2016). Since during communism was only indoctrinated for ideological interests, it exploded when he saw it necessary and when he saw that the conditions were ripe for such a thing. Young people, despite their strict control, did not forget dissident action at that time, because acting publicly at that time was extremely dangerous. They broke out at the right moment and their rebellion was a result. But again, the communist recidivist principle did not eradicate completely, because as the famous Albanian writer DritëroAgolli said, "those who roar in the squares are not even in the list, those behind the grilles were called ministers".

As far as Albania is concerned, transition is difficult despite efforts to replace old concepts with new concepts, trying to take into account the demands of youth as well. But there are a lot of other difficulties that need to be overcome. Thus, young people's participation in political life is not so pronounced because it does not allow the economic, educational, cultural political level (Feltes.T., 2013). However, if we are referring to recent years, young people become more and more active. For example, Slovenia and the Slovenian government in its composition had the governing council for student affairs. This council has greatly contributed to the incorporation of the Bologna system into the educational system,

respectively, has greatly contributed to the active involvement of young people in political life in Slovenia (Flere, Hurrelmann, Klanjšek, Lavrič, Reimbold, & Taleski, 2015). Such a thing in us is not yet present.

The only thing that is present in us is the participation of young people in party life as party militants. These issues are organized in a "perfect" manner by the Political party forums (Kajsi, 2011). But it does not allow the autonomy and the creativity to contribute somewhat to a positive improvement. How to solve this problem? In my opinion, young people in Albania should be committed to establish and strengthen contacts with young people of the Western Balkans, through intensification of reports, various engagements in youth seminars, youth forums, various conferences and always avoiding opportunism and abuse of the others. In this way, we will avoid the role of being a figure or historical leader in the future, and we will ensure continuity and will be a model for generations to come. Through a genuine and productive engagement in the near future, we will serve as well-trained staffs that are likely to perform successfully where they will be asked and where they will be.

### III.    Conclusions

This paper began by defining the notion of politics. What should happen to this notion today is that he should row the perceived as a process of finding a job and affirms and agrees with any top-down, positive or negative political decision. All of the examples dealt with throughout this paper are refuted by this concept, how the ideas of young people can materialize in politics.

Different governments and civil society needs to:

1. actively promote the participation of young people in the creation of representative youth parliaments at various local, regional, national and international levels

2. recognize the important role of youth associations and organizations in promoting the participation of young people in different segments of social life

3. Favor opportunities for cooperation and open participation of all young people through associations, organizations and various youth associations.

4. Careful and attentive young people in the face of political processes, but also to convthe ideas of young people in everyday politics, and to improve the dialogue between generations

The answer is that there is no organize structure which integrates young people to participate in politics. Young people ho wants to participate in politics should follow their own way and if there are difficulties to integrate then there is no structure which could lead them in overcoming these difficulties like, learning more how to trust political leaders and have more confidence in them.

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# THE ATTITUDE OF THE ITALIAN FOREIGN POLICY AFTER THE FALL OF COMMUNISM IN ALBANIA

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## Abstract

*In the first period, after the fall of the communist regime, Italy was the country with which post-communist Albania established close relationships. Especially in the delicate phase of transition from old to new government, Italian aid was vital for Albania.*

*This article aims to study the attitude of the Italian foreign policy after the fall of communism in Albania. The role played by Italy during in the critical period for Albania.*

*The objective of this paper is to discover the path of relationships between Italy and Albania in the early 90'. The author of this paper will also provide an overview of the political developments. This paper will try to answer some key questions. How the government's changes affected in the relations between the two countries The method of operation is qualitative.*

*This paper was accomplished through a bibliographic research, The methodology used in the study is descriptive and historical.*

**Keywords:** *Foreign policies, Italy, Albania, humanitarian purposes, agreements.*

## I. Introduction

With the completion of the bipolar confrontations, the Italian foreign policy, entered into a certain phase of transition caused by the loss of some basic elements on which was concentrated the Italian international action. Despite the deceleration during the communist regime of the relationships between the two countries, Albania, immediately after the political change was included in the plane of Italian foreign policy. Intensification of Italian-Albanian relationships is a result of priorities changes of the Italian Foreign Policy, launched from the beginning of the nineties and is still ongoing.

In fact, the relationships with Italy would be strongly influenced by Albania's internal situation. This is clearly evidenced in the frequent changes of the heads of governments, an element that implies political instability and lack of co-operation. It also shows the inability of the leaders to face the big changes, especially in the international point of view. A number of different factors have significantly contributed to the restoring of the attention should be focused on neighboring countries; the geographical proximity, historical ties, economic exchanges had made Albania a priority country for the Italian cooperation

(Esteri, 2014). Referring to the Research Center report for the International Policy, "In the search of the Italian system in the Western Balkans", the Italian presence in Albania, in some cases has reached high levels, but there have been difficulties in the promotion and implementation of a real action, the identification of sectored and geographical priorities (Stocchiero, 2007). The political and economic stabilization of Central and Eastern Europe became primary task of the European countries. During the passage to a democratic system and a market economy, the region's governments were facing with problems that cannot be bothered by themselves. For this reason, the expectations of the governors, as well as of ordinary citizens, were directed from the west (Vajdenfeld, 1999). Because of its geographical proximity, the first country, which contributed to these major transformations, was Italy.

## II. The political and economic situation in albania after the collapsed of old regime

In Albania, with the onset of the political transformation towards democracy, faced the first serious difficulties. Public order and security, as well as the system of economic and social development were influenced by the divisions within the institutional apparatus, in the democratic sense, by the lack of proper legal bases, and by the explosion of a catastrophic economic crisis that came as a result of the chaos that Was created in the bosom of Albanian society.

Moving to a new order has obviously brought about radical changes and was a relatively long process. The difficulties were closely related to the need to transform public institutions, the economy and the entire legal framework. This change of state foundations had to be prepared by specialists in relevant fields, such as economists, lawyers, and so on. But in fact, the biggest problem was precisely here, there were no people prepared for this transformation.

From the pluralistic elections, the government was set up again by Fatos Nano, otherwise known as the Nano Government 2. The government gained the vote of confidence of the Parliament, mainly by the majority, that is, members of the SPP. On the other hand, the PD did not welcome the new government; for this reason the demonstrations and demonstrations against the government. This was one of the main reasons why elections were contested because, according to the concept that prevailed among the DP members, the elections would only be considered democratic if they won the majority of votes[1] .

Among the demands of demonstrators demanded that the Nano government to resign even though he had only a few days he had begun its operations. The situation in the country was difficult due to the economic situation, but not only that citizens did not trust the government leaders, driven somewhat by the opposition party. In such conditions the Prime Minister Fatos Nano resigned.

Cabinet Nano 2, a parliamentary majority government of the APL, four weeks after the nomination, was replaced by a coalition thanks to a general strike. In this government took members all at once part of SP, DP members, members of the Agrarian Party and the Social Democrats (Vernern Vajdenfeld, Demokracia dhe ekonomia e tregut në Europën Lindore, Tirane 1999). Government of stability made efforts to conclude agreements with the Western countries. Also during this period Albania joined the World Bank and Bank for the Reconstruction of the east country, he made connections with the IMF. Also, Albania was admitted to the CSCE, decided about TPE and CEO.

During this period the agreements with Italy became more and more present. Was signed the Agreement for the Promotion and Protection of Investments between the Government of the Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Italy, dated 12 August 1991, although this agreement entered into force on 26 January 1996.

Despite the intervention for humanitarian purposes, there were no other initiatives to facilitate the cooperation between the two countries. Referring to the signing of the agreements between the two countries, it is worth remembering, the agreement on the abolition of visas for service passports and diplomatic passports. This agreement was signed in 1991, in the framework of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation, signed in Helsinki

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1. This practice was followed in other former socialist countries, both in Poland and Bulgaria.

on 1 August 1975, which stipulated an agreement on several important issues such as: compensation of damage; Nationalization and expropriation; Fund transfers; Disagreements between investors. Starting from 1991, when start the process of institutional transformation in Albania, the Italian non-governmental organizations began to exert their activity in our country. In the initial emergency phase (1991-1993), the work of NGOs was held offering hospitality and assistance to Albanian refugees and later, on the eve of the "Pelican" operation, focused on delivering and distributing food and clothing instead ((Vernern Vajdenfeld, Demokracia dhe ekonomia e tregut në Europën Lindore, Tirane 1999).

During this period Italy played roles and key functions, both through the isificial organs and through non-governmental organizations. In 1991 a Memorandum of Understanding was signed in Tirana between the Albanian government and the Italian government for the preservation of the coasts by the Italian navy (Biagini, 2005)

## III. Decelerating factor on the process of albania's democratization

Radical changes in Albania, mainly those of a political nature that made economic and trade exchanges with Italy to develop a new impasse. Although in previous years economic relations with Italy were present, mainly import-export, new co-operation forms were implemented during 1991.

Efforts to political pluralism and the transition from centrally planned economy to a market economy in Albania, resulted in an extremely complicated process compared to the Central and Eastern European countries. Unlike other countries, the Albanian case was fundamentally different because it lacked a productive device. While the other countries in the Balkan region, somehow had managed to create a productive apparatus, although many times appeared inefficient and a number of deficiencies had laid the first foundations to relaunch the economy. Despite the abundance of international aid from the European Union and other international actors, Albania had its difficult economic and social stabilization, being found in the economic crisis and slowdown in reform. Although Italy

since 1991 has been one of the first countries, which has helped Albania has often been an attraction because of the situation in the country. If we try to identify the factors of economic development in Albania will see that there were adverse events that slowed greatly the process of democratization of the Albanian economy:
- financial collapse in 1997;
- Kosovo War in 1999.

The first factor has been the most destructive of all the other reasons. The crisis that followed, completely blocked the progress of the State reforms in the Western model. The fragile foundations of economic growth in Albania emerged in 1997 with the pyramid schemes crisis, financial companies based in collecting money, offer very high interest rates, using the savings of depositors citizens. Without the supervision of a regulatory authority and without intervention by the Bank of Albania, as the central bank, the country found itself in a financial catastrophe, which reflected the consequences in all directions. The complicated situation in Albania, especially disagreements between the opposition and the majority, prompted Italy to take concrete steps to restore Albanian political life "in terms of full democratic normality". Within this overall strategy, between 1996 and 1997 Albania started an Italian political and military intervention in Albania in order to promote the stabilization and democratization of the country. On July 18, 1996 with immediate decision, Foreign Minister Dini during a meeting with his Albanian counterpart, Tritan Shehu, announced that it had appointed "Special Representative of Italy[2], Luigi Ferraris, whose task was to create "contacts" with Albania, to serve as a bridge between the two countries. Foreign Minister Dini sends Ambassador Luigi Ferraris to Tirana as a "Special Representative", with the task to bring Albanian political forces and help restore the democratic

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2. The decision was clearly made in connection with the resolution adopted on July 11 the same year, the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies, which called, after controversy over the fairness of the elections held in May. It was necessary to open a political dialogue between the government and the opposition to return to normal full and democratic conditions also invited the parties to work in favor of the development of regular local elections that would be held in the fall.

process[3]. Ambassador Ferraris managed to persuade the government to move to an election law that would allow the normal conduct of administrative voting under the monitoring of Italian observers, and the Socialist opposition would give up boycotting (FERRARIS, 1997).

Italy has been deeply involved in relations with the Albania. Italian foreign policy has played an important role, contributing to the initiative of international actors and the European Union. Among the most important agreements distinguishes the Stability Pact for South East Europe 1999, which emphasizes the need to reach a mutual cooperation at bilateral and regional level between Italy and Albania, to ensure positive relations between neighboring countries and coordination of plans and Financial support programs.

The Italian foreign policy in Albania is closely linked to that of European integration, political, economic and social. Albania is a priority for Italy under two main directions, political and economic, it is in full compliance with Italian projection towards the Adriatic-Ionian area and strategic objectives for the full integration of the right of the big European family.

## IV. Conclusion

In the early 90's Italian foreign policy towards Albania, it was unstable but changed depending on the political and economic changes in Albania, which is clearly evidenced during 1997.

Italy, depending on the needs of the moment, has changed strategies to respond to the crisis of Albania. In this context, Italy has played a very important role by taking emergency measures to assist Albania's government and people, and structural initiatives have been undertaken to assist Albanian institutions in the reform process. During this period, thanks to the financial contribution and the technical by Italy began the process of economic recovery and the consolidation of democratic institutions, which were a sufficient basis for the deepening of

contractual relations between the EU and Tirana. Italy although originally appeared unclear in Albania, in the late 90's developed a long-term strategy of economic partnership. In the early 2000s, Italy remained Albania's first trading partner.

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3.Before the dramatic collapse of Albania, which occurred only a few weeks between February and March 1997, there was an attempt by the Italian government in the second half of 1996, to reach a political dialogue between the parties. This effort actually failed the expected results, possibly due to the slowness in decision-making.

# A SURVEY OF SOME KIRKMAN TRIPLE SYSTEMS

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## Abstract

*This paper gives a summary of some well-known Kirkman Triple Systems. Here we give some of their construction methods, and we also construct such systems using these methods. Parallel classes are an important feature of such systems, so we give some methods how to construct their parallel classes followed by concrete examples. The aim of this paper is to bring together some of the most useful results for these triple systems. The Kirkman Triple Systems that we have worked on this paper are those of order 9, 15, 21. Although Kirkman Triple Systems are actually Steiner Triple Systems, their name difference is important because a KTS can always be partitioned fully in parallel classes, while this doesn't happen for all STS's. This has to do with the number of points these triples are being built on. It has been proved long ago that these triples exist when v (the number of points) is 1 or 3 modulo 6. When v is 3 modulo 6 that's when we have a Kirkman Triple System on v points. Kirkman Triple Systems came to be after the famous "Kirkman Schoolgirl Problem", presented in Query 6 of the Lady's and Gentleman's Diary of 1850. A complete proof of this problem was given 120 years later. (D.K. Ray Chaudhuri, 1971).*

## I. Introduction

When we talk about Kirkman Triple Systems, immediately what comes to our mind is the famous Kirkman's Schoolgirl problem. He posted the following problem in Query 6 of the Lady's and Gentleman's Diary:

Fifteen young ladies in a school walk out three abreast for seven days in succession: it is required to arrange them daily, so that no two will walk twice abreast. (Kirkman, 1847)

Kirkman presented a solution to this problem in 1850 (Kirkman, 1850), but only 120 years later was given a complete solution to this problem by Ray-Chaudhuri and Wilson. This combinatorics problem was only the beginning of a new branch of Discrete Mathematics, which is Design Theory. In combinatorics a Steiner triple system (named after Jakob Steiner) is a type of block design, specifically a 3-design with $\lambda=1$ and $t=2$ A Steiner triple system with parameters $2,3,v$ written as $S(2,3,v)$, is a $v$-element set $S$ together with a set of 3-element subsets of $S$ (called blocks) with the property that each 2-element subset of S is

contained in exactly one block. In an alternate notation for block designs, an *S (2,3,v)*, would be a *2- (2,3,v)*, design.

**Definition 1** A Steiner triple system on points, denoted as *STS(v)*, is pair *VB(v)*, where *V* denotes a set of *v* elements and *B* denotes a set of *b* triples from *V*, such that $|B\in B:\{x,y\}\subset B|=1$ for each distinct pair $\{x,y\}\subset V$ Each point of the Steiner triple system is contained in exactly $r=(v-1)/2$ blocks. *Kirkman (T.P. Kirkman, 1847) showed the existence of such a system whenever the necessary conditions are met, in 1847.*

**Definition 2** A Kirkman triple system on v points, denoted as KTS(v) is a STS(v) whose blocks can be partitioned into parallel classes.

**Theorem 1** (Kirkman, 1847)A Steiner triple system of order exists if and only *if 1,3* (mod 6).
**Theorem 2** (D.K. Ray Chaudhuri, 1971) (Kirkman, 1847) A Kirkman triple system of order v exists if and only *if v = 3* (mod 6).

**Definition 3** A parallel class of a Steiner triple system is a collection of disjoint blocks that partition the point set *V*. Because each point is in r blocks we must have r parallel classes, each consisting of *v/3* blocks.

**II Kirkman triple system on 15 points**

Let's rephrase the schoolgirl problem in modern design-theoretic terminology. In order to do this we introduce a special type of design, called a pairwise balanced design (or *PBD*).
A pairwise balanced design or a PBD is a pair *(X,A)*, such that *X* is a set of elements called points and A is a set of subsets of *X* called blocks, such that every unordered pair of points is contained in a unique block of A. If v is a positive integer and K is a set of positive integers, then we say that *(X,A) is a (v,K)-PBD if |X|=v* and $|A|\in A$. The integer v is called the order of the *PBD*.
Using this notation, we can define a Steiner triple system of order v, which we denote *STS(v)*, to be a *(v,{3})-PBD*.
A parallel class in a *PBD* is a set of blocks that form a partition of the point set. A *PBD* is resolvable if the block set can be partitioned into parallel classes. Under this notation a Kirkman

triple system of order v, or KTS(v), is defined to be a resolvable STS(v).

**Example 1** The smallest Steiner triple system is *STS(7)*, or commonly known as the Fano Plane.
*B= {{1,4,3},{3,5,7},{1,5,2},{1,6,7},{2,3,6},{2,4,7},{4,5,6}}.*

It is well known that there is only one *KTS(9)*, namely the affine plane of order *3*, which admits a unique resolution.

**Example 2** A Kirkman triple system of order 9 and its parallel classes.

| 1 2 8 | 1 4 7 | 1 5 9 | 1 6 0 |
| 4 5 6 | 2 5 8 | 2 6 7 | 2 4 9 |
| 7 8 9 | 3 6 9 | 3 4 8 | 3 5 7 |

Now we present two direct constructions for KTS by Ray-Chaudhuri and Wilson.
Construction 1 (D.K. Ray Chaudhuri, 1971) For all prime powers $q\equiv1$ mod 6, there exists a KTS(2q+1).

Proof. As points we take $(GF(q)\times\{1,2\})\cup\{\infty\}$. Let $\alpha$ be a primitive element in GF(q) and let m satisfy the equation $2\alpha^m=\alpha^t+1$, where $t=(q-1)/6$. We define the blocks as follows:

$A^0=\{(0,1),(0,2),\infty\}$
$B_i=\{(\alpha^i,1),(\alpha^{(i+t)},1),(\alpha^{(i+m)},2)\},0\leq i\leq t-1;$
$2t\leq i\leq3t-1;\ 4t\leq i\leq5t-1$
$A_i=\{(\alpha^{(i+m+t)},2),(\alpha^{(i+m+3t)},2),(\alpha^{(i+m+5t)},2)\},\ 0\leq i\leq t-1.$

These blocks form one parallel class of the KTS; the others are obtained by developing through GF(q).
If we count the blocks in this parallel class we have: $1+3t+t=4t+1=(2q+1)/3$ blocks.
Developing through GF(q) we have q (2q+1)/3 blocks, which accounts for the number of blocks in a Kirkman triple system on (2q+1) points.

Below there are two KTS(15). The first one is given using Construction 1.
Example 3 (D.R. Stinson, 1991) A KTS(15). Using Construction 1 the points of this Kirkman triples are from the set $(GF(7)\times\{1,2\})\cup\{\infty\}$. So we have q=7, which gives us t=1. Let $\alpha=3$ be a primitive

element from GF(7), then m=2, in order to satisfy the equation $2\alpha^m=\alpha^t+1$.

From simple calculations we have that a KTS(15) has:

$b=\lambda(v(v-1))/(k(k-1))=1\cdot(15\cdot14)/(3\cdot2)=35$ blocks and $r=\lambda(v-1)/(k-1)=1\cdot14/2=7$ parallel classes.

As we know r represents the number of blocks that each point occurs. With $\lambda=1$, one point only occurs in one block in each parallel class, because a parallel class is a partition of the point set. Hence we will have 7 parallel classes, in order for each one of them to have only one block containing a given point.

Or in terms of q:

$b=q(2q+1)/3=7\cdot5=35$ blocks and q=7 parallel classes, where each parallel class has 5 blocks.

The following blocks form a parallel class in the design, or in the Kirkman triple system of order 15.

$A^0=\{(0,1),(0,2),\infty\}$,
$B_0=\{(1,1),(3,1),(2,2)\}$,
$B_2=\{(2,1),(6,1),(4,2)\}$
$B_4=\{(4,1),(5,1),(1,2)\}$,
$A_0=\{(6,2),(5,2),(3,2)\}$

**Example 4** Here we give another example of KTS(15) partitioned into parallel classes.

**III Kirkman triple system on 21 points**

**Construction 2** (D.K. Ray Chaudhuri, 1971) For all prime powers $q\equiv1$ mod 6, there exists a KTS(3q).

Proof. As points we take $GF(q)\times\{1,2,3\}$. Let $\alpha$ be a primitive element in GF(q) and let $t=(q-1)/6$. Define blocks as follows:
$A^0=\{(0,1),(0,2),(0,3)\}$,
$B_{(i,j)}=\{(\alpha^i,j),(\alpha^{(i+2t)},j),(\alpha^{(i+4t)},j)\},0\le i\le t-1; j=1,2,3$,
$A_i=\{(\alpha^i,1),(\alpha^{(i+2t)},2),(\alpha^{(i+4t)},3)\}$,
$0\le i\le 6t-1$.

The design is obtained by developing these blocks through GF(q). Parallel classes are constructed as follows: First, define
$B_0=\{A^0\}\cup\{B_{(i,j)}:0\le i\le t-1,1\le j\le3\}$
$\cup\{A_i:t\le i\le2t-1,3t\le i\le4t-1,5t\le i\le6t-1\}$.

$B_0$ is a parallel class, and q parallel classes are created when $B_0$ is developed through GF(q). We require $3t=(q-1)/2$ more parallel classes.

Hence, $q+3t=q+3(q-1)/6=q+(q-1)/2=(2q+q-1)/2=(3q-1)/2=(v-1)/(k-1)=r$, which gives us the required number of parallel classes for this Kirkman triple system.

These 3t parallel classes are produced by the $A_i$ blocks. Any $A_i$ produces a parallel class when developed through GF(q), so the remaining 3 $A_i$'s give rise to the desired parallel classes.

**Example 5** (Stinson, 1991) A KTS(21). Using Construction 2 the points of this Kirkman triples are from the set $GF(7)\times\{1,2,3\}$. So we have q=7, which gives us t=1. Let $\alpha=3$ be a primitive element from GF(7).

From simple calculations we have that a KTS(21) has:

$b=\lambda(v(v-1))/(k(k-1))=1\cdot(21\cdot20)/(3\cdot2)=70$ blocks and $r=\lambda(v-1)/(k-1)=1\cdot20/2=10$ parallel classes.

Or in terms of q:

$b=3q(3q-1)/(3\cdot2)=q(3q-1)/2=(7\cdot20)/2=70$ blocks and 10 parallel classes, where each parallel class has $3q/3=q=7$ blocks.

The following blocks form a parallel class in this design, KTS(21).

$A^0=\{(0,1),(0,2),(0,3)\}$,
$B_{0,1}=\{(1,1),(2,1),(4,1)\}$,
$B_{0,2}=\{(1,2),(2,2),(4,2)\}$
$B_{0,3}=\{(1,3),(2,3),(4,3)\}$,
$A_0=\{(1,1),(2,2),(4,3)\}$,
$A_1=\{(3,1),(6,2),(5,3)\}$
$A_2=\{(2,1),(4,2),(1,3)\}$,
$A_3=\{(6,1),(5,2),(3,3)\}$,
$A_4=\{(4,1),(1,2),(2,3)\}$,
$A_5=\{(5,1),(3,2),(6,3)\}$.

Then the parallel class is: $B_0=\{A^0,B_{0,1},B_{0,2},B_{0,3},A_0,A_1,A_2,A_3,A_4,A_5\}$.

**IV. Conclusions**

The schoolgirl problem that Kirkman posed on Query 6 of the Lady's and the Gentleman's Diary opened the doors to a new field in discrete mathematics, design theory. Kirkman triple

systems are part of a bigger family which is the Steiner triple systems. These triple systems using the design theoretic terminology are both pairwise balanced designs. It is proved now that Steiner triple systems exist when . When  is when we have a Kirkman triple system on    points. Another definition for Kirkman triple systems is resolvable Steiner triple systems, meaning that its blocks can be partitioned into parallel classes. Each parallel class is a partition of the points set of the Kirkman triple system.

This paper gives some examples of Kirkman triple systems of order 9, 15 and 21. For   and  we have written down all the blocks and parallel classes. There are also two constructions for   and   where  is a prime power such that  . These constructions are very useful and easy to follow, giving all the blocks of the above Kirkman triple systems and also their parallel classes. From the time of the Kirkman Schoolgirl problem until now, there has been done a lot of work about these triple systems and there has been achieved many great results, nevertheless the research on this topic is still going on.

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# IPv6 – THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNET

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## Abstract

*The expansion of the Internet is important and upgrades are sometimes warranted. Gathering information concering every aspects of IPv6 we would hope to provide knowledge about this technology so everyone can benefit. The massive proliferation of devices will come online through the different technologies. Each of these devices will also require their own unique IP address. With the exponentially increasing demand for IP addresses, the world is fast outgrowing IPv4 and waiting to embrace IPv6. IPv6 uses 128-bit IP addresses providing nearly 600 quadrillion addresses for every square millimeter on earth. When each device has its own unique global IP address and NAT protocol is no longer necessary, peer-to-peer communication will become much easier. In this article we explain the importance of the implementation of the IPv6 protocol.*

**Keywords** – *Internet Protocol, Internet Protocol version 4, Internet Protocol version 6, IPv4 header, IPv6 header.*

## 1. Introduction

Communication between computers on the Internet is made possible through the exchange of packets of digital information in a system dictated by Internet Protocols. Internet Protocol version 4 is one of standard internetwork-layer protocol used and the first version of the protocol to be widely deployed on the Internet. Going through the history during the early 1990s, it was clear that IPv4 was not a long-term protocol. Its design did not anticipate a number of requirements that turned out to be crucial. Such requirements not only pertained to the proliferation of devices, but also the need for additional security, simpler configuration and better prioritization of some services, such as real-time services. The deployment of a new architecture becomes a need as well as a necessity. The transition to IPv6 holds the future of the internet infrastructure. IPv6 the protocol is a robust technology designed as a successor to IP version 4 (IPv4), the predominant protocol in use today. The changes from IPv4 to IPv6 are primarily in the areas of expanded addressing capabilities, header format simplification, improved support for extensions and options, flow labeling capability

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and consolidated authentication and privacy capabilities. The kind of communication that will be enabled by the advent of IPv6 will be particularly useful in the embedded systems arena, as millions of new devices take advantage of Internet connectivity. Although IPv6 has been around for several years, there continues to be a debate about its value. But there are many ways in which IPv4 is not working, and there are good amount of reasons why the migration of IPv6 is not only desirable, but necessary. A complete replacement of IPv4 by IPv6 will take quite some time. Till then, a number of transition mechanisms allow IPv6 only compatible hosts to access services offered by IPv4 protocol. These transition mechanisms allow IPv6 only compatible machines to utilize the various services offered by the IPv4 compatible resources over the Internet. We present the IPv6 protocol, that provides end to end connection with 128 bit address space. The rest of the paper is organized as follows. The architecture of IPv6 addresing is described in section II. A performance comparision with IPv4 protocol is described in section III. Finally, in section IV we conclude the paper with a direction for future work.

## II. IPv6 ADDRESSING ARCHITECTURE

An escalating demand for IP addresses acted as the driving force behind the development of the large address space offered by the IPv6. There are 128-bit identifiers for interfaces and sets of interfaces. IPv6 addresses are classified into three categories: (I) Unicast addresses, act as an identifier for a single interface. A packet sent to a unicast address is delivered to the interface identified by that address. (II) Anycast addresses, act as an identifier for a set of interfaces that may belong to the different nodes. A packet sent to an anycast address is delivered to one of the interfaces identified by the address. (III) Multicast addresses, act as an identifier for a set of interfaces that may belong to the different noes. A packet sent to a multicast address is delivered to all interfaces identified by that address. There are no broadcast addresses in IPv6, their function being superseded by multicast addresses.
An IPv6 packet contains the following fields:
o *Source address (128 bits)*. The 128-bit source

address field contains the IPv6 address of the originating node of the packet. It is the address of the originator of the IPv6 packet.
o *Destination address (128 bits)*. The 128-bit contains the destination address of the recipient node of the IPv6 packet. It is the address of the intended recipient of the IPv6 packet.
o *Version/IP version (4-bits)*. The 4-bit version field contains the number 6. It indicates the version of the IPv6 protocol. This field is the same size as the IPv4 version field that contains the number 4. However, this field has a limited use because IPv4 and IPv6 packets are not distinguished based on the value in the version field but by the protocol type present in the layer 2.
o *Packet priority/Traffic class (8 bits)*. The 8-bit Priority field in the IPv6 header can assume different values to enable the source node to differentiate between the packets generated by it by associating different delivery priorities to them. This field is subsequently used by the originating node and the routers to identify the data packets that belong to the same traffic class and distinguish between packets with different priorities.
o *Flow Label/QoS management (20 bits)*. The 20-bit flow label field in the IPv6 header can be used by a source to label a set of packets belonging to the same flow. A flow is uniquely identified by the combination of the source address and of a non-zero Flow label. Multiple active flows may exist from a source to a destination as well as traffic that are not associated with any flow. The IPv6 routers must handle the packets belonging to the same flow in a similar fashion.
o *Payload length in bytes(16 bits)*. The 16-bit payload length field contains the length of the data field in octets/bits following the IPv6 packet header. The 16-bit Payload length field puts an upper limit on the maximum packet payload to 64 kilobytes.
o *Next Header (8 bits)*. The 8-bit Next Header field identifies the type of header immediately following the IPv6 header and located at the beginning of the data field (payload) of the IPv6 packet. This field usually specifies the transport layer protocol used by a packet's payload.
o *Time To Live (TTL)/Hop Limit (8 bits)*. The main function of this field is to identify and to discard packets that are stuck in an indefinite loop due

to any routing information errors. The 8-bit field also puts an upper limit on the maximum number of links between two IPv6 nodes. The 8-bit Hop Limit field is decremented by one, by each node (typically a router) that forwards a packet. If the Hop Limit field is decremented to zero, the packet is discarded. In this way, an IPv6 data packet is allowed a maximum of 255 hops before it is eventually discarded. An IPv6 data packet can pas through a maximum of 254 routers before being discarded. In case of IPv6 protocol, the fields for handling fragmentation do not form a part of the basic header. They are put into a separate extension header. Moreover, fragmentation is exclusively handled by the sending host. Routers are not employed in the Fragmentation process.
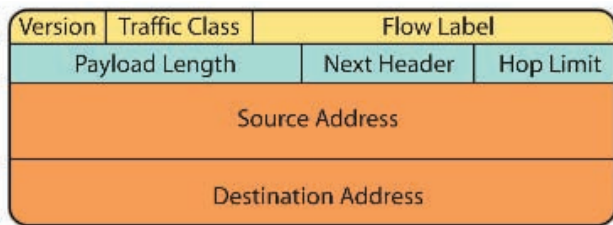


*Figure 1 - IPv6 Header*
*Source: https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1883*

## III. IPv6 versus IPv4

The massive proliferation of devices, need for newer and more demanding applications on a global level and the increasing role of networks in the way business is conducted are some of the pressing issues the IPv6 protocol seeks to cater to. The new protocol aims to effectively support the ever-expanding Internet usage and functionality, and also address security concerns. IPv6 uses a128-bit address size compared with the 32-bit address space equivalent to about 4,294,967,296 unique addresses on the network used in IPv4 and will allow for as many as 3.4x1038 possible addresses, enough to cover every inhabitant on planet earth several times over. The 128-bit system also provides for multiple levels of hierarchy and flexibility in hierarchical addressing and routing, a feature that is found wanting on the IPv4-based Internet. In addition, this addressing scheme will also eliminate the need of NAT (Network Address Translation) that causes several networking problems in end-to-end nature of the Internet. IPv6 also offers superior security features thereby allaying the fears of allocating static IP addresses

to the various network resources and throwing them open to attacks in the virtual space. The security issue is often used in the defense of the Network Address Translation process.
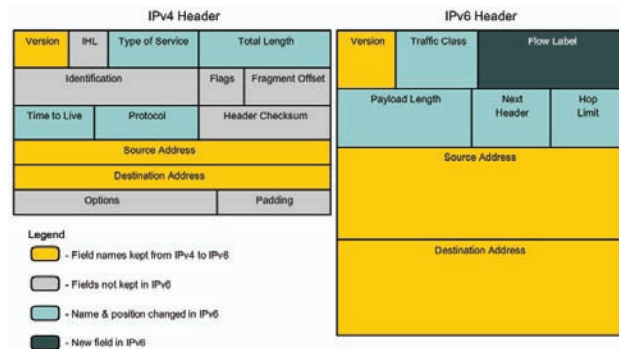


*Figure 2 – IPv4 Header versus IPv6 Header*
*Source: https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2402*

Some of the changes from IPv4 to IPv6 include:

1. New header format designed to keep header overhead to a minimum - achieved by moving both non-essential fields and optional fields to extension headers that are placed after the IPv6 header. The streamlined IPv6 header is more efficiently processed at intermediate routers.

2. Efficient and hierarchical addressing and routing infrastructure based on the common occurrence of multiple levels of Internet service providers.

3. Built-in security. Compliance with IPSec is mandatory in IPv6, and IPSec is actually a part of the IPv6 protocol. IPv6 provides header extensions that ease the implementation of encryption, authentication, and Virtual Private Networks. IPSec functionality is basically identical in IPv6 and IPv4, one benefit of IPv6 is that IPSec can be utilized along the entire route, from source to destination.

4. Better support for prioritized delivery thanks to the Flow Label field in the IPv6 header.

5. New protocol for neighboring node interaction. The Neighbor Discovery protocol for IPv6 replaces the broadcast-based ARP Protocol, ICMPv4 Router Discovery, and ICMPv4 Redirect messages with efficient multicast and unicast Neighbor Discovery messages.

6. Extensibility- IPv6 can easily be extended for new features by adding extension headers after the IPv6 header.

## IV. Conclusion

IPv6 (Internet Protocol Version 6) is the next generation protocol for the Internet. It's designed

to provide several advantages over current IPv4 (Internet Protocol Version 4). Both IPv6 and IPv4 define network layer protocol how data is sent from one computer to another computer over packet-switched networks such as the Internet. Specifically, IPv6 contains addressing and control information to route packets for the next generation Internet. Some of the areas include reducing address space, Internet Security, Quality of Service, auto configuration, wireless, Wimax the list are endless. One of the important aspects of implementation IPv6 is that it will remove any concern about the limitation of IP addresses. IPv6 uses 128-bit addresses, versus the 32-bit addresses used by IPv4. Compared to the total possible number of IPv4 addresses, 4.29 billion, IPv6 provides nearly 600 quadrillion addresses for every square millimeter on earth. That's 6x1023 addresses for every square meter of the earth's surface. When each device has its own unique global IP address and NAT is no longer necessary, peer-to-peer communication will become much easier. Two devices will be able to establish direct communication without the need to translate between global and private addresses. Two-way applications such as IP telephony, video conferencing and gaming will be much simpler to develop. Routing tables will become far less complex, which will enable higher performance for Internet traffic and more bandwidth for additional communication. Although IPv6 is the successor of IPv4, both protocol versions will continue to be data-oriented protocols for the Internet in the coming years.

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# ALBANIA-GREECE BILATERAL AGREEMENT ON THE MARITIME BORDER AND THE DECISION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

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## Abstract

*With Law no. 9055, dated 24.04.2003 Albania has ratified the United Nations Convention "On the Law of the Sea" by acceding to this convention. This law was proposed by the Albanian Government based on articles 78, 81, paragraph 1, and 121 of the Constitution of the country, and was decreed by the President of the Republic by Decree no. 3811, dated 08.05.2005. In the framework of a good neighborly with the states bordering on the maritime space and the obligations arising from the convention, on 18 December 1992, Albania signed an agreement with Italy on determining the continental shelf for each of the two states. Such an agreement for the separation of the maritime border was also made with Greece, which dates back on 27.04.2009. This agreement has opened a rather broad debate in Albania, being rejected by some former military, currently in liberation, but also by the Albanian opposition with the claim that it has given the territory to the Greek side. Below we will interpret the debates regarding the legality of the agreement, but also the decision of the Constitutional Court of Albania regarding the non-compliance with the Constitution of the country.*

## I. What is the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea?

Concerning the external border of territorial waters, the Convention provides that: "The external border of territorial waters consists of a line, whose points are at an equal distance, from the largest point of the base line, which is equal to the width of the territorial waters"[1]. As for the basic line, the convention provides that: "In countries where the coast is deeply toothed and cut, or where it is a shore of the island along the coast, in its vicinity, the baseline measurement method may be used by the side of the merging of the respective points and forming the base line from which the territorial sea width is measured"[2]. The convention also provides for a special article concerning the territorial sea limitation between face to face or neighboring countries. Thus, Article 15 provides that: "When

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1. Article 4 of the United Nations Convention "On the Law of the Sea".
2.  Article 7, first paragraph.

the coasts of the two countries are face to face or close to each other, neither of the two States shall have the right, unless an agreement has been concluded between them, to extend the territorial sea beyond the middle lines of which the points are equidistant from the closest points of the baselines from which the width of the territorial sea of the two states is measured"[3].

The above articles have served as an international legal basis for the signing of bilateral agreements for the establishment of maritime borders between states.

## II. What is the Albanian legislation on territorial waters?

In Law no. 8771, dated 19.04.2001, "On the state border of the Republic of Albania", the Albanian lawmaker has defined the territorial waters and internal waters, clearly states that: "1. The territorial waters of the Republic of Albania stretch across its coastline, to a width of 12 miles of sea, starting from the base line running from Cape of Rodoni, Cape of Pallë, Seman's spill, Vjosa's spill, The western shore of Sazan Island, the Cape of Gjuhëza and the Gulf of Grama, and then between the Albanian coast and the islands of the Greek Republic through the Corfu Channel"[4].

But this law has been repealed by law no. 9861, dated 24.1.2008 "On the control and supervision of the state border", which in Article 53 states that: "Laws no. 8771, dated 19.04.2001 "On the state border of the Republic of Albania", no. 8772, dated 19.4.2001 "On the Preservation and Control of the State Border of the Republic of Albania" and any other provisions that are in contradiction with this Law shall be abolished."I think this article was a serious mistake in terms of the interpretation of Albanian territorial waters. However, this error was repaired after five years, with Law no. 60/2012 for a change in law no. 9861, dated 24.1.2008 "On the Control and Supervision of the State Border", which restores Article 3 of Law no. 8771, dated 19.04.2001, "On the state border of the Republic of Albania".

At present, in Albania, the legal interpretation of national territorial waters is in effect. What is consisted is the fact that for a five year period in Albania there was no interpretation of Albanian territorial waters, and in the period when the maritime agreement was negotiated with Greece, even from the beginning of the process until the final signature of the document by the foreign ministers of the respective countries, there was no law defining Albanian territorial waters. This has been a constitutional gap for the issue and the period in question.

## III. Signing Albania-Greece agreement on the maritime border.

For the study of Albania's seaports and the determination of the seabed line with Greece, the Albanian government appointed a group of experts, navy naval militaries and border police. The technical group was established based on the Order of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Albania no. 135, dated 23.08.2007 "On the establishment of the inter-institutional working group for the definition of the continental shelf with neighboring countries". A negotiating strategy plan was drawn up by the group, and after conducting talks with Greek counterparts and measuring and verifying actions on the ground, it came to the conclusion to draw a draft agreement and a report that was passed to the government by suggesting its signing. After a period of about two years of talks, not only at the political level but also at the technical level, at the end of April 2009, it was possible to sign the Agreement "On the delimitation of their respective areas, continental shelf and other maritime areas that belong to them, under international law", known as the agreement on the separation of sea border with Greece. This agreement had tremendous influence on the Albanian media, as the opposition led by the Socialist Party, but also other left-wing political forces opposed it as not supported by the law, even citing that with this act the Albanian government donated part of its territory to the neighboring country. Civil society was involved in the debate regarding the legitimacy of the aforementioned act. Indeed, some military officers, formerly the Defense Ministry of Albania, retired, argued the deal as wholly unprofessional, unlawful, and brought arguments about the mistakes made to determine the boundary line. The President of the Republic,

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3. Article 15 of the Convention "Limiting the territorial sea between countries face to face or neighbors".
4. Article 7, first paragraph

meanwhile, addressed the Court, expressing that it leaves in its judgment the assessment of the compliance with the Constitution of the agreement[5].

## IV. The appeal to the Constitutional Court and the decision to suspend the ratification of the Maritime Agreement with Greece.

According to Albanian legislation, the Constitutional Court is the body that determines the compliance of legal acts with the country's constitution, thus assessing the constitutionality of Albanian acts. Immediately after the signing of the agreement in question, the Socialist Party of Albania filed a complaint with the Constitutional Court with the object of reviewing the constitutionality of the agreement signed between the Republic of Albania and the Republic of Greece "On the delimitation of their respective areas, continental shelf and other maritime areas that belong to them, under international law", claiming that the agreement is wholly contrary to the country's constitution. According to her, in the Florence Protocol of 1913 it was acknowledged that the border between Albania and Greece in the Corfu Channel area passes through a strait, which was never contested by the parties, and therefore no definition of the sea space boundary was necessary between Albania and Greece, as this border has been defined earlier[6].

The referral was subject to prior examination by the Constitutional Court, which, by the decision of 26.11.2009, decided to suspend the procedures for the ratification of the agreement until the final decision was made by it. The Albanian Parliament, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Council of Ministers were represented in the court as interested subjects.

## V. Claims by the plaintiff concerning the lawfulness of the Agreement.

In its request to the Constitutional Court, the complaining party of the Socialist Party of Albania claimed that the object of the objection was not in accordance with articles 3, 4, 7 and 9 item "ë" of the Constitution, as it has 10 legal violations, and concretely :

a. There is no decree of the President of the Republic to order the negotiation and signing of the agreement;

b. The negotiating group of the Albanian party has exceeded the competences for which it was ordered by the Prime Minister of the country;

c. Title and content of the agreement are unusual;

d. The principle followed for defining the maritime border has lost significant areas of Albanian naval space;

e. The baseline of the Albanian state, which is important in determining the continental shelf and other areas, has not been determined in advance;

f. The agreement has led to the reduction of the Albanian maritime space and consequently the unjustified approach of the maritime border line towards the coast of Saranda, thus disadvantaged by national interests,

g. The signed agreement is not accompanied by relevant maps, but only with the seperating boundary coordinates, and so on[7].

Regarding the claim of the requesting party that it was not necessary to determine the boundary of maritime space between Albania and Greece, as this border was previously defined in the Florence Protocol of 1913, the representative of the Albanian Parliament claimed that "There is no evidence to prove that the maritime border between Albania and Greece existed. Moreover, if the border between the two countries had existed, there would be no need to conclude this agreement"[8] . As for the allegation of lack of accompanying maps, the lawyer explained that "Lack of accompanying maps is a technical issue that cannot make the agreement unconstitutional as the coordinates are enough to determine the boundary." While the government representative on this allegation argued that: "The allegation of the lack of accompanying maps is not a cause for invalidity, as in the period of digital technology development the determination of coordinates is more than sufficient to meet the definition function "border"[9].

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5.Point 5.1 of the Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Albania no. 15, dated 15.04.2010

6. Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Albania no. 15, dated 15.04.2010.

7. Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Albania no. 15, dated 15.04.2010, item 4.

8. Item 6.2 of the Constitutional Court Decision.

9. Item 7.5 of the Constitutional Court Decision.

## VI. Rejection of the agreement by the Constitutional Court

In its decision, the Constitutional Court, in support of articles 131 letter "b", 134 letter "f" of the Constitution of the Republic of Albania; Articles 49/2 and 51 of Law no. 8577, dated 10.02.2000 "On the Organization and Functioning of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Albania", declared the declaration incompatible with Articles 3, 4, 7 and 92 item "ë" of the Constitution of the Agreement between the Republic of Albania and the Republic Greece "On the delimitation of their respective areas, continental shelf and other maritime areas belonging to them under international law", arguing that constitutional violations were ascertained as follows:

a. The Albanian negotiating team, during the talks and at the moment of the conclusion of the agreement, was not endowed with full powers by the President of the Republic. (according to the court, lack of supremacy makes the agreement unconstitutional);

b. Before the talks were conducted, there were no clear definitions of the maritime space to be delimited and the respective naval shores on the basis of which this delimitation would be made. In this context, the nature and legal status of each of the maritime spaces that would be delineated should have been well taken into account[10].

c. The designation of the agreement itself is not fair because the agreement in question does not divide the Continental Shelf into the legal sense, as it is said in the title, but mainly the Internal Waters and the Territorial Sea[11];

d. There is a disproportionate disproportion to the disadvantage of the Albanian side in the division of the maritime space, since the definition of the base line has not been the same for the two countries, as for Albania the criterion for determining this line is taken from the normal line, which is the tide line along the respective coast, while for Greece it is taken the criterion of the straight line;

e. The only application of the principle of strict equality, applied in the agreement with Greece, is in violation of international standards and the obligations deriving from Article 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Albania[12].

f. From the Albanian side, in defining the borderline between Albania and Greece, the characteristics of the coasts of the two countries and in particular the presence of islands or rock masses in the maritime spaces that were subject to delimitation should have been taken into account, to reach a final, fair and honest result for both countries[13].

## VII. Conclusions:

With all the work done by the working groups of the two countries, in the context of ongoing negotiations, a draft was created that was later passed into agreements signed by the parties, but with significant legal deficiencies, such as the followed legal proceedings, as well as in the constitutional interpretation of its title.

The agreement was overthrown by the Constitutional Court as incompatible with the founding state law, the country's Constitution. However, our two countries have still not clearly defined their maritime boundaries.

In the framework of bilateral obligations, as two neighboring countries, Albania and Greece have not taken any other initiative to negotiate a new deal on the matter at hand. However, the expected political challenges of Albania require the signing of a new agreement, which sooner or later may and must be concretized.

The political entity seeking the abolition of the maritime agreement with Greece is currently in a government position and therefore has the historic opportunity to renegotiate, draft and sign a new agreement with the neighboring country, not repeating the previous government's mistakes, but favored by the decision of the Constitutional Court, the final product should be acceptable to both, the Albanian political class, the civil society, but also the specialists of the field.

## References:

Constitution of the Republic of Albania.
United Nations Convention "On the Law of the Sea".
Agreement between the Republic of Albania and

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10. Item 82.1 of the Constitutional Court Decision.
11. Point 82.2 of the Decision.

12. Point 98 of the Decision.
13. Point 107 of the Constitutional Court's decision

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# PROCEDURAL POSITION OF THE DEFENDER DURING TRIAL IN ABSENT

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## Abstract

The role of the protector in a criminal proceeding is indispensable and irreplaceable, and is growing in perfection and in coherence with the reality and social order we live today. It was almost like that, before the Second War, but behind it, its role was devalued and called ineffective because of the establishment of the system of communist dictatorship and then of the Soviet-Chinese socialist regime, in the years 1967 until assimilation denying the defender's right as unnecessary through the criminal prosecution legislation of the 1980s; and took about two decades to be restored, with the Advocacy Institute in the 1990s with the advent of democracy imposed on the constitution. (Article 31 / ç). Referring to the principle of equality of arms, which means that everyone who is accused should be given the opportunity, through the means of constitutional and international procedural provisions, to hear and debate the accusation, to give evidence and to ask questions Witnesses in the process. To ensure an efficient and high quality defense by a defender, it mainly requires a well-organized and experienced system..

**Key terms:** Proceedings, Advocate, Convention, Constitution, Court, Defendant, accused.etj.

## I. Introduction

In a criminal proceeding, the role of the defender is one of the indispensable and irreplaceable links, a role that is growing in perfection and in coherence with the reality and the social order we live today. It was almost like that, before the Second War, but behind it, its role was devalued and called ineffective because of the establishment of the system of communist dictatorship and then of the Soviet-Chinese socialist regime, in the years 1967 until assimilation denying the defender's right as unnecessary through the criminal prosecution legislation of the 1980s; and took about two decades to be restored, with the Advocacy Institute in the 1990s with the advent of democracy imposed on the constitution .

A guarantee, which is compulsory to any accused person, is the right to be represented by the defender, with or without his presence, and in relation to this right, the European Court of Human Rights has stated in the case "Lala against the Netherlands". To have and develop a criminal process under Article 6 of the European

Convention on Human Rights it is necessary and compulsory for the defendant to have effective professional protection in accordance with European standards and if it is not required to provide it at all The judiciary stairs.

The Constitution with Article 31 / ç guarantees the right of the accused to have a defense, according to whom, considering it as a right, but taken in the contemporary context in the spirit of Article 6/3 of the European Convention of Human Rights, which is in unison with the above Article of the Constitution, except the fact thaat it is a right, it is a duty of the Courts, according to the scale, to provide protection for the accused person, mainly through which he may face the accuse; Will use all the rights recognized by the criminal procedural law, the Constitution and the European Convention on Human Rights.

## II. Defender position of the defendant trialed in absence

For a due legal process (Poitrimol vs Franc, 1993) the right to be protected in a criminal trial is a fundamental part of the law, which is in the function and favor of the accused, to be equal before the Court, which today plays the role of the arbitrator between the parties, and over the parties In making the decision. In order to have this equality in the process, it is necessary that the prosecuting body, which is specialized in the field of justice, and is in defense of the law, must protect the procedural rights and the interests of the accused party Another qualified person in justice, which is a lawyer and a debate among the qualified parties, also constitutes the so-called "equality of arms in the process". This is in line with the domestic, constitutional and international procedural legislation. It is to be noted that in the civil process, the parties are in the same procedural position as in most cases they are private parties, and do not have to do with the state apparatus; While in the criminal process as mentioned above, the accused persons should be protected from the accusations made by a centralized state institution, by the representative of the state that is the guarantor of the law, the prosecution body, and in this case the position of the accused, Is much disadvantageous, and this becomes even more difficult for the accused tried

in absentia..

Referring to the principle of equality of arms, which means that everyone who is tried should have the opportunity, by means of the means that provides the procedural, constitutional and international provisions, to hear and debate the accusation, to provide evidence and to make Questioning witnesses in the process, in a word to be active in the process. Without the participation and hearing of the defendant or authorized defender, the process in his absence, in the sense of equality of arms, should not be legitimized, which can not be considered in the trial of absenteeism. In this process the accused person is at a disadvantage with the accuser party There are countries like France through the Courts, such as Assisi, which denies the defendant's right to a accused person who is tried in absentia, which is considered a violation of human rights by the European Court of Human Rights, and for this has taken action by panicking. The European Court of Human Rights has emphasized that any country, in its domestic law, may have laws that may encourage participation in the trial but they should not be such as to conflict with the convention, As is the case of "Krombach v. France" (Bianku, 2005, pp. 390-393). Although the Court states that "the defendant expressly wants to not participate in the trial, or avoids confronting with the law before the court", must necessarily be defended by the defense counsel chosen by him, or if there is no one , the defender is determined primarily by the Court, and the defendant is not deprived of protection (Poitrimol vs Franc, 1993). Referring to Article 50/1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which recognizes the defense counsel, all rights recognized by the defendant, except in special cases, that these rights are reserved by law only for the accused. When faced with these cases, which only require the defendant, the defense should exercise the exclusive right of the accused by means of a special authorization, according to the procedural provisions. ..

But how can we conclude, if the exclusive right should be clearly stated, the given tag, or, the meaning should be taken from the act (Siracusano, Galati, Tranchina, & Zappalà, 2013, p. 223) ? The Italian Penal Procedure has treated that may be taken in to consideration all the acts and situations, as well as acts that are deemed to

be violated, or the rights of the accused, as well as those expressly provided by law. This occurs before a decision is taken by the Court regarding this action, although the provision recognizes the defender's rights to the defendant, the actions he has taken may be devalued by the accused with a statement before the Court.

Pursuant to Article 410/2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the judgment in absentia may appeal against the decision, either by himself or through the special counsel appointed by him, and by no means by the designated lawyer. Referring to the first paragraph of this provision, the High Court states that the designated lawyer mainly acquires all the right of accused person who is tried in absentia, such as the right to make requests and challenge the indictment, to guarantee the rights of the defendant. Defendants, in the criminal proceedings initiated against him .  But these rights lose the power at the conclusion of the first instance trial, which means that there is no longer any member to appeal the decision given by the Court, since such a complaint would be considered beyond the well-known powers by law and would be called null.  Just as the appointed lawyer by the Court in the first instance, can not apply for a reinstatement in time for appeal of the decision rendered in absentia under Article 147/2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which, The criminal procedural law and judicial practice, has treated it as the exclusive right of the inmates in absentia..

Regarding the form of the act of representation, which should be, the defendant's representative, in absentia, in order to realize the right to a retrial within the deadline of the appeal, which is known to the defendant, although it is not It must be made in writing before the public notary, in the manner of making notarial acts, referred to the civil code, and the notary law, by expressing the charges in an express manner, so as to leave no interpretation to the Court, and To be a proof in the court file for a possible future verification..

## III. Public Defender Appointed

Representation by a defender of the defendant is an essential and inevitable element in the criminal process for a due legal process which can be secured through the defendant or his relatives when it is arrested or forbidden, and through the proceeding body, assisted by the lawyer's chamber, with the list of lawyers, operating in this room.

How was the assignment of a lawyer, mainly in the criminal case filed, by Artiko v. Italy (Bianku, 2005, pp. 380-382).  At the European Court of Human Rights, which did not take into account the Italian State's claim that the appointment of an lawyer had, in essence, fulfilled the legal obligation and the standard required by the Convention, analyzing in detail the concept of 'assignment' A lawyer simply for statistics who does not appear to have any interest in keeping it in relation to the client and can give up at any time, and the "help" concept for which the defense lawyer is involved, according to article 6/3 Paragraph c of the Convention, considers the defense's effective and unreserved assistance, even an obligation, against a reward by agreement, considering it as a practical right in its function, and not theoretical, for the statistics on the papers as is commonplace. This court has come to the conclusion that only the formality of defining a defense attorney, mainly from the list, in relation to the effect it should have is inadequate to be effective in defending the defendant's rights in absentia.

In order to guarantee an efficient, high-quality defense by a certain defense attorney, it requires a well-organized and experienced system which in our country is almost impossible because of the fact that there are no legal mechanisms to guarantee and to put the responsibility of the defendant, primarily and foremost is the setting of a ridiculous fee for a defense, that varies about 5,000 ALL to the whole process, which may last several court sessions, and is without interest to a quality lawyer. This causes the organ of accuse to get one lawyer  from list of young inexperienced lawyers, but the prosecution is interested in completing the trial, without judging the right to effective defense of the defendant (Cordero, 2012, p. 115).

The lawyer assigned primarily, in the criminal process in our country but, more broadly, remains formal, for the fact that advocacy is a private service and to be fair is the client (defendant) as the only person, who puts it in motion efficiently and as long as it is not present, the risk is evident. However, a defenseless defense is better than without protection as in the case when not

assigned the defender. In this case, the defendant tried in absentia, is totally, unrepresented, and consequently, unheard of in the trial. The lack of defense brings the invalidity of the process as a process developed without contradiction, and the minimum standard of "equality of arms" in the criminal process, between the prosecution body and the defendant or the defender, losing the balance of the punishment of the offender and the defendant , As the highest public interest, and the fulfillment of the defendant's conditions of interest, to preserve and not violate the rights established by the procedural provisions as a defense mission, which ends at the conclusion of the judgment of that degree which is assigned..

## IV. The defender choosed from family

Defendants arrested or detained in addition to his own choice, the lawmaker has provided another guarantee for choosing a defense counsel when he is in the detention center and cannot communicate with the lawyer or does not know one like this. This right is provided by Article 48/3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which recognizes the right of family members or relatives to appoint a defense counsel to protect the interests of the arrested or detained who, This right is terminated after the defendant's declaration before the Court. This provision is in full compliance with Article 96/3 of the Italian Procedure Code which served as guideline in our procedural law.

Referring to this code, we conclude that it was necessary to provide this guarantee, which serves the function of the process, and not just as a guarantee in favor of the arrested person, this is related to the difficulties that the person at the first moment of Arrest, and this is a solution.

Thus, this provision is applicable only to the case when the defendant is arrested is in detention rooms at the first moment and has no communication with the lawyer, and is not applicable to a defendant who has deliberately abandoned, and does not participate in the trial..

So the very purpose of this provision is to let the investigation begin, without violating the right of the arrested person, until his or her approval, to the defender appointed by the family members. But this cannot happen, with the defendant tried in absentia, to whom the right to choose the defense counsel from the family members is not known.

Regarding this right, although there was a dispute between the High Court and the Constitutional Court about the right to appeal the decision given in the absence of the defendant, it was not considered reasonable to discern the right of family members to assign a Defense counsel, if the defendant was tried in absentia. But even from the doctrine, it was not seen as a problem that required solutions, but was seen as a solution to the moment of arrest or detention. Perhaps because the role of the lawyer assigned by the family is roughly equal to that, predetermined, and is not the role of the lawyer chosen by the defendant himself, who has the right to make requests and appeals The decision given in absentia.

The same opinion was given by the Constitutional Court, in the decision no. 15/2003, regarding the defendant primarily appointed in the first instance, provided for by Article 49/1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as well as for the one appointed by the family members Article 48/3 of the Criminal Procedure Code, where none of them can appeal the decision rendered in absentia by legitimizing only the minor's guardian, pursuant to Article 49/2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to make Appeal against the decision given in absentia (vendim nr.15, datë 17.04.2003, 2003) .

Regarding Article 48 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Constitutional Court, in Decision No.17 / 2000, calls regular election of the members of the family, treating as a violation of the fundamental rights, the decision of the Joint Colleges, after expressing the act of representation was done in accordance with the procedural provisions..

• The Constitutional Court maintains a different attitude to the procedural provisions in the decision n. 195/2004, relating to the defendants' judgment in absentia by granting the defendant the right to a particular defendant and that assigned by the relatives, pursuant to Articles 48 and 49 of the Criminal Procedure Code, filing an appeal or recourse against the decision rendered in absentia, and expresses the legal obligation that the respective Court has to adjudicate on the merits.

• The same view is maintained by the Constitutional Court, even in the decision no. 15/2003, regarding the right of defense counsel, who is predominantly appointed or elected by family members, that only the appointment of a lawyer applies in court practice, and this more For formality, not to break the decision, as an irregular legal process, but not the one chosen by family members.

If we referred to the Constitutional Court, we conclude that the defendants' family members are entitled to choose a defense counsel to defend his interests even though he is not deprived of the procedural provisions specifically in Article 48/3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and seeking to be decided as an anticipated case.

## V. Conclusions

The ECHR legislation, for all states that adhere to the convention, is guiding for and mandatory for domestic legislation, including Albania. It is in our disgrace, the fact that our procedural legislation is in contradiction with the European one regarding the judgment in absentia, and the deadlines for reinstatement within the deadline of appeal, against the decision given in absentia, which results in a possible trial By the ECHR, which, as it has done with states like Italy, may penalize us and not reach it, any state before seeking to become part of a convention should adapt the legislation to that of the Union .

In order to have a fair, impartial and irrefutable trial, the defendant's right to defendants, judged in absentia as a major and irreplaceable link in a state of law, must be respected. The application of the procedural rules, the notification of the defendant, formally for legal justification, would not provide legitimacy to the prosecution body or to the court that he has taken for granted, the fact of non-appearance in the trial as a presumption of will Defendants, so that they will not face justice..

In the Code of Criminal Procedure, the choice of lawyer from family members is not foreseen when the defendant is in absentia, which would provide a more effective defense than the defender appointed by the attorney body or the Court, and to provide for the right of appeal by the defender appointed by the family, for the defendant deceased in absentia..

According to me, an indispensable, unrealized right still would, I would consider, the right to demand the suspension of the execution of the decision, in the case when required, rescheduling to appeal, which is not provided for in the procedural provisions , Creating a gap in legislation that violates the rights of the defendant who is investigated and judged in absentia.

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# CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT ON COMMERCIAL BANKS

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## Abstract

Banks today are the largest financial institutions in the world with branches on every corner of the world. Credit risk is one of the most significant operating risks. The aim of this research is to provide stakeholders with the accurate information regarding the credit risk management in commercial banks. The main purpose is to investigate if there is a relationship between risk management and the impact of profitability on commercial banks in Europe. In this model we have used ROE and ROA, definite as proxies of profitability while NPLR and CAR are defended as proxies of credit risk management. In this research, statistical tests are performed in order to test if the relationship excites or no. The results reveal that credit risk management does have positive effects on the profitability of commercial banks. Between the two proxies of credit risk management, NPLR has a significant effect on both ROE and ROA. The relationship between risk management and credit risk in commercial banks is the argument of today's studies in the banking system area.

**Keywords:** Credit risk management, Profitability, Commercial Bank, ROA, ROE.

## Introduction

Banks today are the largest financial institutions around the world, with branches on every corner of the world. They are different types of banks. Commercial banking, in virtually all countries has been subjected to a great deal of regulations. One of the regulations is the minimum capital that commercial banks must have . This capital must be under the regulation of the Basel Committee which is the key supervisory issue and improves the quality of banking supervision. In January 1996, an amendment of Basel 1 was issued about the incorporation of capital requirement for markets risk. Later, the Basel Committee was still endeavoring to make the Basel accord more completed and up to date. For this purpose they released a new Capital Adequacy Framework, called Basel 2, in June 2004. However the 2007 financial crisis made the Basel 2 framework redundant and not adequate enough for the complicated financial markets. The bank sector entered the crisis because of inadequate liquidity buffers. Credit risk is one of the significant banks risk by the nature of their activities. The

strength of the banking industry is an important prerequisite to ensure the stability and growth of the economy. As a consequence, the assessment of banks financial conditions is the fundamental goal of regulators. Among other risks faced by banks, credit risk plays an important role on banks financial performance since a large part of banks revenue accumulates from loans from which interest margin is derived. Based on what we have studied in the previous researches, it is interesting to study the relationship between the credit risk management and the profitability of commercial banks. Many researchers are used to study business problems, depending on what is the purpose of the research and to find out what is going on in the banking system. The trend is to have a better understanding of what is the nature of the problem. Most of the research is based on interview data. Analyzing this data we can better understand the nature of the problem. The main purpose of the research is to analyze how the credit risk management will influence the profitability of commercial banks in Europe. To analyze the effect, first we need to find whether the relationship of those two variables exists or not. We used the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) and non performing loan ratio (NPLR)

As variables to represent credit risk management, ROE and ROA is used as a measure for the profitability of commercial banks. The kind of test that we used is to choose the time horizontal. This will help us go deeper into the research area and could lead to further research topics in the future. As we describe the strength of the important role that banks play in the stability and growth of economy. The stability depends on profitability and capital adequacy. Most of the study in this research was done in different countries with different results about the difference between risk management and profitability of commercial banks. This research is influenced by the work of bank managers, investors and bank supervisors depending on the outcome of our research. Bank managers could pay more attention to improve banks performance by managing the credit risk. Banks can allocate their recourse about the risk position. Thus the small and medium size commercial banks will not be included in the study. Beside, commercial banks have their own activities in both commercial and investment

banks. Time horizon is another vital factor that should not be neglected when researches are planning their work. Although our main research question is to survey the strategy and may also use qualitative methods as to long period studies. Cross-sectional studies are related with a particular time. They represent a distinct form of research design that is typically used to map changes in business over a period of time. The difference that exists is between risks over different periods in time. Literature and data sources form the base of the research. The literature sources that will help researches develop a good understanding of previous research can be divided into three categories: primary, secondary and third.

Basel Committee

This is an economic accord that is based in two fundamental roles: The first one is the promotion of soundness and stability of the international banking system by encouraging international banking organizations to improve their capital position . It was signed by the 12 members of the Basel Committee and paved the way for a significant increase in the recourses that banks devote to measure and manage risks. The accord required a minimum capital ratio of capital to risk weighted assets of 8% to be implemented by the end of 1992 (Leone, 2015). More specifically, in order to determine the banks risk –weighted assets, different types of assets that are according to the level of perceived risks that each types of assets present and each balance off-balance–sheet exposure must be calculated to its equivalent amount of asset that must be weighted. In the Basel Accord, the risk weight assets are concerned only with credit risk and addressed other risks only implicitly. The capital had two components, Tier 1 capital and Tier2 capital.

The global financial crisis of 2007 to 2009 generated fresh pressure for international regulations to protect against future meltdowns. The committee's most sweeping accomplishments have been the Basel III accord on capital and liquidity standards. However many national governments are facing significant resistance from the international financial sector, which has argued that the Basel standards will slow growth and damage the fragile global economic recovery. Other critics say the framework does not go far enough to stem risk in international banking

system. (Quaglia, 2015)

**Conlusions:**
In ideal risk management, a prioritization process is followed whereby the risks with the greatest loss (or impact) and the greatest probability of occurring are handled first, and risks with lower probability of occurrence and lower loss are handled in descending order. In practice the process of assessing overall risk can be difficult, and balancing resources used to mitigate between risks with a high probability of occurrence but lower loss versus a risk with high loss but lower probability of occurrence can often be mishandled (Quaglia, 2015)

Intangible risk management identifies a new type of a risk that has a 100% probability of occurring but is ignored by the organization due to a lack of identification ability. For example, when deficient knowledge is applied to a situation, a knowledge risk materializes. Relationship risk appears when ineffective collaboration occurs. Process-engagement risk may be an issue when ineffective operational procedures are applied. These risks directly reduce the productivity of knowledge workers, decrease cost-effectiveness, profitability, service, quality, reputation, brand value, and earnings quality. Intangible risk management allows risk management to create immediate value from the identification and reduction of risks that reduce productivity.

Risk management also faces difficulties in allocating resources. This is the idea of opportunity cost. Resources spent on risk management could have been spent on more profitable activities. Again, ideal risk management minimizes spending (or manpower or other resources) and also minimizes the negative effects of risks.

According to the definition to the risk, the risk is the possibility that an event will occur and adversely affect the achievement of an objective. Therefore, risk itself has the uncertainty. Risk management such as COSO ERM, can help managers have a good control for their risk. Each company may have different internal control components, which leads to different outcomes. For example, the framework for ERM components includes Internal Environment, Objective Setting, Event Identification, Risk Assessment, Risk Response, Control Activities, Information and Communication, and Monitoring.

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