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Extradition and Fundamental Rights in the Modern Legal Order: The Jurisprudential Transformation of Sovereignty

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Abstract

Extradition has historically functioned as a central mechanism of international judicial cooperation, enabling states to prevent impunity by ensuring that individuals accused or convicted of criminal offences cannot evade justice through territorial flight. Traditionally rooted in sovereignty, diplomacy, and political discretion, extradition was long understood primarily as an inter-state instrument designed to preserve jurisdictional authority and facilitate criminal enforcement. In the modern legal order, however, this classical model has undergone profound transformation. The rise of international human rights law—particularly through the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)—has fundamentally reshaped extradition into a rights-constrained legal process in which state cooperation is increasingly subordinated to fundamental rights protections. This article examines how human rights jurisprudence has transformed extradition from a sovereignty-based mechanism into a legally restrained institution governed by substantive obligations under international human rights law. Through doctrinal and jurisprudential analysis, the article explores extradition's traditional legal foundations, the emergence of human rights limitations under Articles 3 and 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights, and the transformative significance of landmark ECtHR judgments including *Soering v. United Kingdom*, *Mamatkulov and Askarov v. Turkey*, and *Othman (Abu Qatada) v. United Kingdom*. It argues that the decisive evolution of modern extradition law lies not merely in procedural modernization, but in the redefinition of sovereignty itself: sovereign surrender powers are no longer legally legitimate where they expose individuals to torture, inhuman treatment, or flagrant denial of justice. The article concludes that extradition's legitimacy in the contemporary legal order depends on balancing international cooperation with the rule of law, human dignity, and rights-based judicial scrutiny.

Keywords: Extradition, human rights, sovereignty, international judicial cooperation.

Comparison between directive 95/2011 and Regulation 1347/2024 concerning the conditions which must be fulfilled by the third-country nationals in order to benefit from the international protection in the European Union, the uniform status and the content of this protection

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Abstract

The immigration policy is one of the most important policies of the European Union, because, on one hand, it rises problems that the States cannot overcome alone and, on the other hand, due to the freedom of movement without checks at the borders between the States, the third-country nationals may circulate freely from one State to another and this is not necessarily wanted by the States. This policy refers to the arrival in the Union of, among others, refugees and persons seeking international protection (asylum and subsidiary protection). Concerning this category, two years ago the Union has renewed its “package” of normative acts in the matter (among them the regulation in question), replacing the existing acts – generally directives – with another ones, considered to be better – generally regulations; the shift from directives to regulations shows the will of the Union to assure not only minimum conditions (above which the States may legislate differently and which apply only after the adoption by the States of normative acts of transposition in a certain delay), but uniform conditions for all the Member States, so the same rules for all (which apply immediately and without transposition from the States).

Concerning the conditions which must be fulfilled for the obtainment of the international protection, the uniform status and the content of the protection, we will see if the newly adopted regulation is really better than the existing directive, which itself replaced another directive. We do not intend to show the two acts in their entirety, but only under their most important provisions; also, the differences of structure and wording will not be shown.

Sustainable Mobility and Tourism Development: Opportunities for the Shkodra Destination

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Abstract

Tourism in the Shkodra region of Albania has experienced significant growth in recent years, driven by its diverse natural, cultural, and urban attractions. While destinations such as Theth National Park and Velipojë Beach attract increasing numbers of visitors, the city of Shkodër has emerged both as a key attraction and as a central hub connecting multiple destinations within the region. This network is further expanding to include areas such as Shirokë, Zogaj, and the Liqeni i Vaut të Dejës, as well as the growing potential of the Lumi Buna as a navigable tourism corridor.

However, the rapid growth in tourism demand has not been matched by a proportional development of mobility infrastructure and services. While local authorities have initiated improvements in urban mobility—particularly in road infrastructure and cycling facilities—the scale of current interventions remains insufficient compared to the growing needs of both residents and visitors.

This paper examines the role of sustainable mobility—particularly public transport, cycling, and walkability—in supporting tourism development, improving visitor experience, and enhancing quality of life for local communities. Using a conceptual and context-based approach, it identifies gaps in accessibility, integration, and service quality.

The findings highlight the importance of mobility in enabling diversified tourist experiences and balanced regional development, while reducing congestion and environmental pressure. Integrating sustainable mobility into tourism planning is essential for strengthening Shkodra's position as a competitive and sustainable destination.

Keywords: Sustainable mobility; Tourism development; Urban mobility; Public transport; Visitor experience; Shkodra region

Service quality and visitor experience in the Museum of Witness and Memory: An empirical study

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Abstract

This study examines the relationship between perceived service quality and the behavioral intentions of visitors at the Museum of Witness and Memory, a site dedicated to preserving collective remembrance and interpreting historical trauma. The research conceptualizes service quality as a multidimensional construct encompassing tangibles (exhibition design, spatial organization, accessibility), interaction quality (staff communication, interpretive guidance), and experiential dimensions (emotional engagement, authenticity, and reflective atmosphere).

Using a visitor-centered approach, the study explores how these dimensions of service quality influence key behavioral intentions, including revisit intention, willingness to recommend the museum, and engagement in related cultural or educational activities. Particular attention is given to the role of emotional resonance and cognitive reflection in shaping meaningful visitor experiences within a memory-oriented museum context.

The findings indicate that higher perceived service quality significantly enhances positive behavioral intentions, with interpretive depth and emotional impact emerging as particularly influential factors. Visitors who perceive the museum experience as authentic and emotionally meaningful are more likely to demonstrate stronger loyalty and advocacy behaviors.

The study contributes to museum and cultural tourism literature by extending service quality frameworks into the context of memory institutions. It also offers practical implications for museum managers, emphasizing the importance of curatorial storytelling, empathetic interpretation, and visitor-centered service design in fostering sustained engagement and public value.

Keywords: service quality, museum experience, dark tourism, Albania.
