

APPROACH AND IMPLEMENTATION OF FREE MOVEMENT OF SERVICES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF SAA BETWEEN ALBANIA AND EU

Senada Reçi¹, Gasper Kokaj²

¹University of Shkodra 'Luigj Gurakuqi' Law Faculty, e-mail: senada_12000@yahoo.com

²University of Shkodra 'Luigj Gurakuqi', Law Faculty, e-mail: gasperkokaj@gmail.com

Abstract

Albania was identified as part of SAP Western Balkans summit in Thessaloniki and as a potential candidate for EU membership. With the signing in 2006 of the SAA between Albania and the EU that came into force on 1 April 2009, following its ratification by 25 member states of the EU, which were part of the EU at the time of signing the SAA It opened the way of initiating the reforms and meeting the obligations of this Agreement. The overall framework of the SAA consists of four pillars: 1. political dialogue and regional cooperation 2. trade provisions related to the progressive liberalization of the exchange until the establishment of a free trade area between the parties 3. community freedoms 4. cooperation in justice and home affairs. Among the community freedoms, free movement of services is freedom of crucial importance as it constitutes about 70% of employment and economic activity of the EU and the Single Market. The research of this paper aims to analyze the progress reports of the EU about the fulfillment of obligations from the SAA Albania in the alignment and implementation of the provisions on services and establishment as well as the steps taken by our country in the period after the ratification of the SAA. In addition, Albania is at the stage in which the obligations of the state to engage in the path of integration in the EU need a new impulse, connected it with the status that our country has gained as a candidate country for membership, and perspectives to be part of Internal Market of services that are essential prerequisites for employment and economic development for all countries. The Commission is the main institution of the EU that monitors, supervises and controls and makes a scanning to the integration process and reflects all the positive elements and the negative steps taken by the state on the basis of the agreement. On the basis of this it compiles followed by a "diagnosis" of the scanning suggesting, help, assist, monitor and criticize the problems encountered and encouraged the continuation of reforms and progress. The Commission has identified non-positive problems of Default SAA to the head of the free movement of services. In the period after the ratification of the agreement and so far according to the latest report of the Commission in 2015, the performance of the Albanian state to achieve alignment with the *acquis* of the Albanian legislation concerning the scope of this paper, free movement of services, has had successes and lack of progress in certain sectors of the services from 2009 to 2015. Our analysis will support in these years because it has more performance elements of the implementation of the SAA, and I refer to these reports concluded an upgrade of the slow progress despite some attainment of the right of association, and generally can be summarized in a few points.

Keywords: *Stabilisation Association Agreement, approach, implementation, free movement of services, European Single Market, reforms.*