

Albanian Excellence



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ALBANIAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

1

SPEED UP ALBANIA

PETROL'S COKES

DEMOCRACY AND GIS

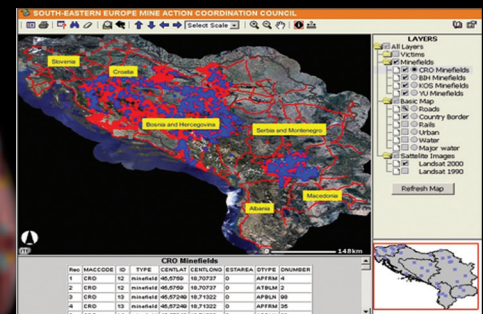
VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL

ALBANIAN ALPS

RELIGIONS PROPERTIES

TAX DOCUMENTATION

MINING SAFETY



Karl GEGA

205. birth anniversary

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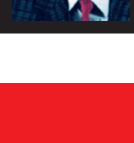
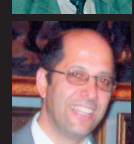
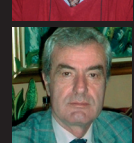
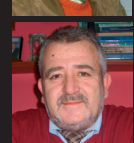
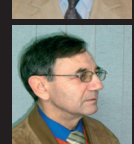
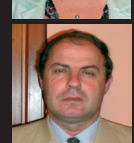
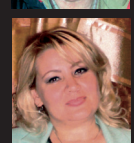
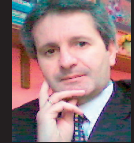
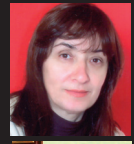
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AN INVITATION FOR INTELLECTUAL THOUGHTS



The journal "Albanian Excellence" is a new and modest endeavour to offer one more space to the "most progressive" Albanian movement, with a view to being the ambassador and master-minder of promoting this long expected and deserved progress, likewise providing and ensuring a new spirit of collaboration, harmony and ethics, as well as contributing to "the best level" of benefits for Albania.

It is through identifying the Albanians renowned for their outstanding contribution in the area of world culture and science, through offering to the current "silent and dormant" intelligentsia far more opportunities to argumentatively demonstrate, suggest, and demand ways and solutions towards consolidating democracy and providing for the quickest and most dignified integration of Albania to the European Union that the Journal aims at mobilising the best intellectual resources at the service of Albania.

We welcome the Albanian intellectuals, currently "inactive" on various grounds, despite their expertise, capacities, experience and ability to contribute and support the progressive developments in the essential areas for the existence and consolidation of a genuine democratic society.

The journal "Albanian Excellence", a publication of the Albanian Excellence Centre (AEC) targets the renowned and outstanding intellectuals in all the areas of knowledge and expertise. In addition to introducing and elaborating the real problems associated with:

- *market economy;*
- *efficiently guaranteeing and respecting the human rights and freedoms;*
- *contribution of the Albanian science and scientists;*
- *civil society;*

it aspires and targets the best solutions in the above areas through inviting and reflecting the intellectual thinking in line with the most up-to-date Albanian and international experience and expertise with a view to possibly encouraging their application to benefit the major interests of development in Albania.



The ambitions of Journal *Albanian Excellence*

It is the ambition of the Journal "Albanian Excellence" to be an endeavour to offer one more space to the "most progressive" Albanian movement, with a view to being the ambassador and master-minder of promoting this long expected and deserved progress, likewise providing and ensuring a new spirit of collaboration, harmony and ethics, as well as contributing to "the best level" of benefits for Albania.

Under the conditions of a politically, economically, and demographically prolonged transition associated with considerable consequences in the educational, cultural, ethical and emotionally charged areas, in view of the fact that even the most renowned personalities of the Albanian culture and science have been opposing each-other on various "grounds", the journal "Albanian Excellence" intends to serve harmony, collaboration and ethical debate in all these vital areas.

The journal will be especially open to the young scientists and researchers aspiring to confirm their contribution in the areas wherein their scientifically-based thinking is required and welcomed. It will promote the most outstanding target groups of researchers willing to collaborate and contribute to the development of our country, in partnership with the institutions.

It intends to assist in solving the equally major and vital problems, such as peace, environmental protection and enhancing human welfare levels through offering advanced, progressive and peaceful models targeting the society development.

In spite of its modern and pretentious title, the journal "Albanian Excellence" is a modest publication intended to provide services to anyone aspiring to know and seeking for "the best" services possible benefiting himself, community and all the Albanians.

Respectfully Yours
Ph.D. Edmond HOXHA



KARL GEGA, BETWEEN LEGEND AND REALITY

Abstract

205 years

Dr. Artan CANAJ

Karl Gega or Carl Ritter von Ghega (January 10, 1802 - March 14, 1860), is today the myth of Austrian railway history, a symbol figure in the creation of the new dimension of mobility and communication, one from 100 "most famous Austrian" of the entire history of Austrian nation, together with Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Marie Therese, Franz Joseph, writer Franz Kafka. For 40 years, the engineer, designer and architect Gega put the stamp of his genius on dozens of roads and railways in Austria, Germany, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia and Italy.

His masterpiece is the Simmering Railway from Gloggnitz to Mürzzuschlag, a railway line to the south to Graz, Ljubljana and Trieste (41km). It was the first mountain railway of Europe, opened in 1854. The Simmering Railway is considered as a milestone of railway history. Since 1998, it is UNESCO world heritage.

The private life of this brilliant railway engineer, who at the age of 17 took the examination for doctor on mathematics, was an enigma. He was born in Venice, at Fonadamenta Gioachimo of via Garibaldi in the Sestier of Castello, in an Albanian family with a long naval tradition. A register with the family certificate witnesses that Carl Ghega is the son of Antonio (Anton) and Anna Ghega Privich or Pribich. Anton Ghega was born in 1777. He was lieutenant of II navy and died in 1823 in Smirna (Izmir,

Turkey) during the Greek revolution.

Referring to some unpublished documents in the Library of the Correr Museum belonging to the year 1835, compiled by Giovanni Battista Ghega, a priest in San Mark's Church and a cousin of Carl, Ghega's ancestors had emigrated from Albania to Perast in Montenegro and from Perast to Venice. Gaspar Ghega was the grandfather of Carl Ghega. He was an official and captain of the ship Marsiglia. He married Laura Iavelli, whose family had run for many years "La Scuola degli Albanesi". Gaspar's father was Cristofor Ghega, who came first from Perast of Montenegro and was an official of the ship „Colombo". It is said that Cristofor took part at the Venetian War of Tessaglia in Greece against the Ottomans where he lost an arm. Cristofor's father was Georg (Gjergj) Ghega, which is the first documented ancestor of Carl Ghega. The emigration from Albania to Perast is a puzzle.

Karl Ghega died on March 14, 1860 in Vienna.

(The first Albanian folks, who came in Venice, in 22 October 1442 founded an association with the name „ La Scuola di Santa Maria e San Gallo degli Albanesi. The twelve Calle degli Albanesi in Venice today witness a large presence and a dynamic cultural, commercial and religious exchange between Venice and Albanian territories.)



Dr. Artan CANAJ

Education:

The author has finished his University study on 1982 in the Faculty of Foreign Language, Russian language.

Professional background:

2007- Diplomat in Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania;
2002-2006, Advisor in the Albanian Embassy in Vienna, researching also for the Karl Gega's personality; 1983-1997, Director of Foreign Relations in Ministry of Education; 1983-1997, Professor in Faculty of Foreign Languages;

Publications:

He is author of many papers, scientific and other publication.

Note: For full article, please see the Albanian version on page 6.

Speed up, ALBANIA !

COMPARATIVE ANALYSE!

Prof.Dr. Bukurie DUMANI

The factorial analysis of economic and social developments during 1990-2005 indicates that similar ranking applies to countries of the Mediterranean, Balkans and ex-Eastern Europe. The analysis comprises 18 countries, 5 of which belong to northern Africa.

The purpose of this analysis in 1990 was to determine the developments' status of Albania in the Mediterranean and further, whether it was closer to the European countries or whether development is more similar to African ones. In 1990, Albania was ranked at the end of the list, after Romania and more similar to European countries.

All nations aim at development and strive to accelerate it. Development rhythms have changed distances among countries. It is of interest to reconsider such analysis today, in order to compare developments and to shed light on the development trends after



almost 16 years.

At the end of 2005 Albania is positioned at the end of the list of European countries, behind Bosnia and Hercegovina. Taking in consideration the first factor, which in our case synthesises the information from 9 variables of demo-economical and social development, Tunis is closer to Albania, whereas according to HDI (Human Development Index) Libia participates in the same group with Bulgaria, Romania, Macedonia and Albania, ranked behind Bulgaria.

No one claims today changes in the positioning of the European countries, as much of the past is inherent to today's levels of development. On top of that, everyone strives for more prosperity, power of change depends or shortens distances among countries. Even though Albania has gone under major change, its rhythms are still lower in many instances be it compared to neighbouring countries as well as to other countries of the ex-Eastern Europe.

Even though the correlation between the first main factor and the HDI are statistically important, it appears the factorial analysis produces a more adequate estimation for our data

series. Despite that, this techniques not always replace each other.

On the other hand, achievements on the millennium objectives position Albania behind other Balcan countries. The first group, with better level of achievement, for 9 development variables, includes Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, the second group includes Macedonia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Romania and Bulgaria, whereas the third group includes Albania. The worst indicators for Albania are infant mortality, share of underfed children under 5 years, mother mortality

Even though the carried forward levels from the past have a considerable weight, Albania needs a more efficient allocation of economical, financial and human resources, such as growth of investments, especially foreign direct investments, growth of credit from the banking system, growth of employment and education levels in order to accelerate progress and to measure results on to the past but to the standards of better developed Europe.

Albania needs to speed up its pace in order to shorten the distances in development.



Prof.Dr. Bukurie DUMANI

Birthday:

29.12.1951

Education:

2005, Prof.Dr; 93-94, Post University study, Louvain, Belgium; 74, Diploma Economist for Industry.

Professional backgrounds:

2001-2007 Chief of Statistical sector in the Faculty of Economy (FoE); 1996 Project Director FoE; 1986-2005, Professor FoE

Qualifications:

91, Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Paris, France; 96, Makedonia University, Greece (TEMPUS); 98. University of Siena, Italy, (TEMPUS); 99. University of Anëerp-it, Belgium (TEMPUS); 2001. University of Bari, Italy, (TEMPUS).

Publications:

5 Monographs. 20 papers.

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Note: For full article, please see the Albanian version on page 16.

Structural changes of petrol's cokes and anthracides, under the temperatures influence and their connection with electrical characteristics

Prof.Dr. Jani Dode
Prof. Dr. Ilia.S.Prifti

TECHNOLOGY

Abstract

By X-ray diffractometry we have investigated turbostratic structure for tow kinds of petrol cokes and two kinds of anthracites, heat treated from 1000 C° up to 1600 C°.

We have concluded that structural developments take place rapidly in petroleum cokes and too slowly in anthracites.

For Ballshi's petroleum coke (KB) the first trace of graphiti-zation appears 1100 C° while for the second type (KI) it appears 1400 C°.

Meanwhile, the total absence of graphitization is observed for two kinds of anthracites up to 1600 C° (1).

As the temperature of a heat treatment increased from 1000 C° up to 1600 C° the structural development make the energetic gap goes down progressively and the electrical conductivity gets higher gradually.

Mass-electrode was produced with petroleum cokes and anthracites and this production is used to smelt ferrochromium.



Prof.Dr.ILia S.PRIFTI



Prof.Dr.Jani DODE

Birthday

07.04.1957 in Erseka, Albania.

Education:

1981, University of Tirana.
Faculty of Natural Sciences.
Physicist; 1994 Doctor of Sciences;

Professional backgrounds:

Actually Rector of the University "A. Xhuvani"; 1998-1999 Chief of the Physics Department in the Faculty of Natural Sciences in the University "A. Xhuvani"; 1983-2006 Pedagogue in the Physics Department in the Faculty of the Natural Sciences of the University "A. Xhuvani"; 1981-1983 School teacher in Kosovo, district of Elbasan; 1981-1983 Physicist in the Carbonic Materials Plant, in the Metallurgical Works.

Publishing:

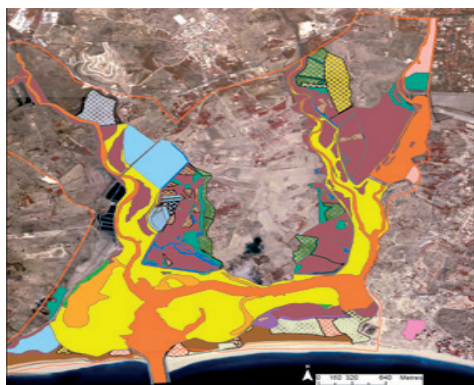
4 University texts; 2 laboratory practice - course textbooks; 1 monography; 25 scientific articles, 9 articles out of which, published in international scientific magazines; 15 scientific studies; 2 articles out of which, published abroad; 14 scientific reports, 6 articles out of which, delivered abroad; 11 informative papers; 6 out of which delivered abroad.

Foreign language:

English, French, Russian.



Note: For full article, please see the Albanian version on page 22.



Abstract

DEMOCRACY AND GIS TECHNOLOGY

Dr.Edmond HOXHA
Prof.Assoc.Skender LIPO

The article gives a general information about the possibility of GIS technology using and its connection with democracy development.

The main goal of the article is to help the interested people how to implement and manage the value of the GIS (Geographical Information System) in the democracy conditions.

The authors give information about the GIS use on the Natural Reserves management; Coordination and fast action in the emergency cases; Business; Modelling of the natural disasters; Public entities; etc.

The article try to invite the state to invest more in application this technology in the most important fields of economy like taxes, justice, urbanisation etc. From the other side the author ask the attention of the

academic not only in the learning process but to the application of GIS.

The authors conclude that, nevertheless the GIS technology is still highly cost, it has been started to apply in Albania. But the

- 1) The information about the GIS is very limited and in the academic level.
- 2) The application speed is very slow, this because of the cost and lack of experts.

Recommendations:

- 1) State must invest buying the GIS technology, a training of the staff.
- 2) The priority fields where GIS can be applied in Albania are: taxation, transport, police, fire protection, property registration, local government, environment protection, Education etc.
- 3) Coordinate the work of the institutions which are using the GIS technology, through a national office for the GIS data collecting and use.
- 4) Improvement of the legislation for this purpose.



Dr.Edmod HOXHA

Birth day:
September 28, 1963.
Education:

2004-Doctor of Sciences Ph.D;2002 Master in Geoscinecs; 1987-Mine Surveying Engineer.

Professional Background:
2007, President of Albanian Centre of Excellence; 2004, General Secretary MoE; Chief of Cabinet of MoE; 2003 Executive Director, WB Project; 2002-2005 ETF Team Leader; 2000-2003 Advisor of the MoD; 2002 Advisor of the Primeminister;2001-2003 Chairman, National Energy Agency board; 2000-2001 Chief of cabinet, KESH; 2000-Director of Studies&Project,MoLSA;1997-1999, General Director of IoLSA.

Training: USA, Japan, Germany, France, Belgium, England, Italy, Greece.

Scientific organisation: Member of; EuroSciences (ES); International Star Award for Quality (ISAQ); International Association of Sciences, technology and Development (IASTED).

Publications: 20 papers, 1 book, 5 reports.

Foreign languages: English, German, Russian

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Prof.as.Skender LIPO

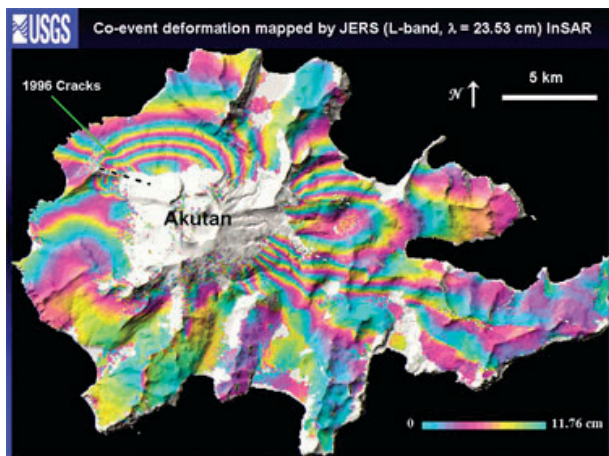
Birth day: February 8, 1954.
Education: 1989 PHD (Mining Surveying); 1982-1985 Post University School in Mining

Surveying; 1977 Faculty of Geology and Mine, Mining Surveying Engineer.
Professional background: 1982-2007 Professor, Faculty of geology and Mine; 1977-1982 Mining Surveying engineer. Copper mine of Korca.

Training: 2001 Polytechnic University of Bari, Italy ; 1995 Faculty of Geology and Mine, Prague ; Independent University of Barcelona.

Publications: 8 papers; 12 technical reports, 2 books.

Foreign language: English, Russian.
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Note: For full article, please see the Albanian version on page 27.



VIOLENCE IN SCHOOLS

Marsela ROBO

Abstract.

The article makes notes to the dramatic increasing of the violence in generally and in young generation in particularly. Most alarmed fact is the violence in the school.

The author gives a general description of the violence concept and in particularly of the violence in the school. She brings examples from the International experiences.

Further more in article is shown the place where the violence is present and especially to the children. As main place where the violence is expressed, the author indicates the family, school, street, transport and internet.

Also, from theoretical side, the violence types such as: physical, verbal, sexual, racist, financial, homophobic, psychological and social violence, are elaborated in detail in this article. The author sees as main forms of violence expression in schools such as: social exclusion, discrimination, killing etc.

According of the author, the

international reaction against violence in school is very strong. In many European countries national Action Plans against the violence in schools are approved.

In many countries this effort is part of the school programs. In Bulgaria and Estonia for example these programs include different measures to insure the health of the children in family, public places, schools etc. The European Charter for Democratic Schools without violence is the clearest expression.

In the second part, the author is concentrated, on the expression of violence in the Albanian schools.

The author concludes that nevertheless the violence is not in the high rate, it exists in Albanian and needs to be seriously considered. She Recommends:

- (1) Ratification of the European Charter for Democratic Schools without violence;
- (2) Preparation of the National Strategy against violence in schools;
- (3) Training of the teachers;
- (4) Better coordination between schools and police;
- (5) Creation of Special programs for teachers and students.
- (6) Increasing of the cooperation among students itself.



Marsela ROBO

Birthday:

March 31, 1968

Education:

University of Tirana.
Mathematician.

Professional background:

6 years as Headmaster in the secondary school; 6 years as mathematics teacher on gymnasium.

Scientific organisation:

(1) Member of the EuroScience (ES); (2) Member of the Albanian Centre of Excellence.

Training:

Qualified inside and out side of the country for: citizenship, human rights, open civil society. Violence in the school on England, Norway, USA.

Publications:

Autonomy of the schools; Self evaluation of the schools; Progress of learning process; Mathematic and philosophy.

Foreign languages:

English, Italian.



A

LBANIAN ALPS



GEOTOURISTIC ASPECTS OF ALBANIAN ALPS

Abstract:

The article is short guide of the tourist value of the Albanian Alps. The guide is a realization of National Society of Mountains Studies and Albanian Alps Society, based on authors experience in Swiss, France, Austria, Bavaria and Italy Alps.

The Albanian Alps, include some ecosystems with rare natural beauties. Wonderful alpine mountainous landscape with a diversified flora that developed mainly at carbonate rocks, typical cataracts, water resources seemed at the rivers, streams or natural superficial springs form, composed the base and existence for these ecosystems. The mountains with their diversified contrasts give the best possibilities for winter and summery sports exercise like climbing, skies, horsemanship, kayak, amateur fishing in canyons and speedy rivers and mountainous cyclist.

High elevation over the sea level, dictate fresh climate up to cold,

but very healthy. The environment, because of the distance from industrial centres, is healthier than other parts of our country.

The life in Albanian Alps, with a big diversifies of natural landscape, folklore, canon, history, etc., presents a wonderful region for geo-tourist mountainous development.

The authors promote the possibility for tourist attraction in the Alps. Mountainous tourism activity in this region of Albania will be with a reciprocal advantage

as for tourists that will explore a wonderful landscape, an interested region from geographic point of view, with legends and mysteries place as well everywhere in Balkan Mountains.

It is also, with good advantage for region itself and its peoples which can increase the life standards.

The Alps include two cities, Shkodra and Bajram Curri, that serve as waiting and initiation points towards the alpine beauties.

Some small villages are offering accommo-

dation for tourist. Last years, Albanian Alps have been the object for numerous geoscientific, folkloristic, historical, geotouristic, environmental studies etc.

The Alp Tour Guide is divided in three parts:

- (1) Geo-tourist of Albanian Alps (GeoTour CD);
- (2) GeoTour map of Albanian Alps;
- (3) Accompany text of GeoTour.

The authors strongly recommend to the government to invest in the Alps tourism development



Prof. Dr. Kujtim **ONUZI**

Birthday:
13.02.1995

Education:
University of Tirana.
Geologist engineer.

Professional background:
2006, Chief of Department on Geological Research Institute;
91-92 University of Vienna: 84-91 Chief of Department on Institute of Geological Study;
75-80 Faculty of Geodesy;

Publication:
More than 10 publications and more than 30 paper



Prof. Dr. Salvatore **BUSHATI**

Birthday:
1950

Education:

Geophysicist Engineer;
Professional background:
2007- Scientific Secretary of Natural technical science Section of Academy of Sciences of Albania; Professor in Faculty of Geology and Mine;

Qualifications:
France, England, Greece,

Publications:
More than 70 papers; 7 text books and monographs; more than 250 projects and studies.



Prof. Dr. Çerciz **DURMISHI**

Birthday:
26.6.53

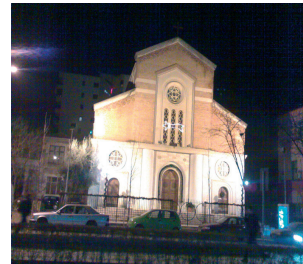
Education:

1983- Doctor of Sciences, France;
1981 - Master, France; 1978- Geologist Engineer Tirana;
Professional background:
200-2007, Professor on Faculty of Geology and Mine (FoGM);
1999-2006, Deputy General Director of Albanian Geological Service;
1984-1999, Professor FOGM;
1977-1980 Chief of Geological Service and Engineer in coal mine.

Publication:
8 text books; 4 monographs; 10 papers; 37 projects.

Foreign languages:
French, English, Italian, Greek

Note: For full article, please see the Albanian version on page 38.



The necessity of legal solution for returning and compensation of religions communities property.

FATRI SINANI

Abstract

Returning, or compensation of the property of the traditional communities, continue to stay a problem, which is waiting for a legal and practical solution.

The beginning of the 90-s had as prelude of democratically changes of Albanian state recognition and realization of the free trust and religions. After 24 years of destruction or, closure of religions objects (mosques, church, small mosques), and not practically functioning of all structures of the traditional religions communities (Muslims, Orthodoxies, Catholics, and bektashian in 1967) and after 15 years from Albania declaration, as the only atheist country in the world (Albania Constitution of 1979), the religions community re-organized themselves and re-started functioning but:

- *With out Cult's object and other objects, necessary to realize their mission.*
- *With out prepared clerics*

and not enough in number.

- *With out guaranteed financial resources for their existing and structural functioning*

On 1991, four traditionally religions communities, equally faced with their ex-property missing. Naturally each community made efforts, in individual way, to re-take the properties.

In fact, each of them has received a part with special decision of the Council of Ministers of Albania. But nevertheless till the end of 2006, four communities expressed unhappy from turning back and compensation of theirs pretended properties, by the state.

On this article suggested an optimal solution for this problem, which is necessary for the existence and mission realization of religions communities in the good of Albanian and Albanians.



FATRI SINANI

Education: Political Sciences.

Professional background: 2004–2005 Advisor of ISSH; 2001–2004 Chairman of State Commission of Religions Communities; 1997–2001 Parliamentarian and Deputy of Parliamentary Commission for Human Rights and minorities; 1970–1992 Professor in the University of Tirana (Philosophy);

Scientific activity: 2006 Member of Albanian Centre of Excellence; 2006 Member of USAID partners forum; 2001 Collaborator of "Friderih Ebert" Foundation; 2000 Co-founder and collaborator of ISPS.

Publishing: 2006 Scientific Corrector of University Manual "Shprehitë për Jetën"; 2004 Scientific Corrector "Atlas i Ilustruar i Filozofisë"; Speaker on scientific conferences; Author of studies and articles in magazines and newspaper; Author of text books for student.

Honoric titles: 1998, Decorated "For distinguished social and state services" First Class; 2003–Decorated "Peace Ambassador"

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Note: For full article, please see the Albanian version on page 41.



TAX DOCUMENTACION A CHALLENGE IN FRONT OF FISCAL ADMINISTRATION

Pandi MADHI

Economist

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the problems of tax documentation in Albania. In the first part the author reminds the readers that in Albania is quite usually the missing of some know important tax documents. So if you buy something in Albania, you will see that some taxpayers don't use tax documents, such as bills, invoices, etc., known from tax administration.

In the first part of the article, the author makes a short summary of the tax administration development. The transition period shows that in Albania (especially in last years) is done progress in the administration of taxes, with the main aim reducing fiscal evasion.

The author states that there are achievement but also many gaps in the legal infrastructure of the tax legislation.

There are some good examples in practice during last years on using of V.A.T. invoices, simple tax invoices for small business tax, etc.

From the other side there are many

legal aspects to be improved on the field.

One of the components to improve the tax administration is the using of tax documents that should be produced and distributed from tax administration.

The author of the article suggest to the government some measures which can improve the situation as following:

1. Ministry of Finance or General Tax Department could create a working group to study all necessary tax documentation.

2. The efficiency of auditing process to subjects- especially to the large taxpayers done from tax auditing structures

3. Education of taxpayers and people, that the collection of taxes through tax documents is a need to improve the social and all conditions of life for all albanians.

The government could present the best performance for their citizens that how are used the revenues collected from taxpayers.



Pandi MADHI

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24.01.1959

Education:
1983- Economical Faculty - Finance.

Professional background:
2007- Chief of Sector in Value Papers Commission; 2002-2003, Advisor of Minister of Defence; 2000-2002, Chief of Cabinet of Minister of Finance (MoF); 1997-2000, Advisor of MoF; 1996-1997, Human Resource Director in General Tax Office (GTO); 1994-1996, Inspector on GTO; 84-94, Inspector in MoF; 1982-1984, Economist, State Bank of Tirana

Foreign Languages:
English, Italian

ECONOMY

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The word "safety" and its concept, in several cases is considered as something to be enforced from outside in production process. Again, it is also presumed that everything is safe in the confines of the production process; so long, there is no fatality, or bodily injury to any person employed in such process.

The term "accident" now stands redefined as: Any event, or series of events, that causes or has potentiality to cause, injury to person, damage to property, and/or interruption of production process, is an unwanted event or an accident. The aggressive competition demands to production process to incorporate quality control. On similar lines, if we look at safety, as a system, rejection of the final product means loss of life or injury to the person or damage to equipments. There thus arise urgent needs to incorporate quality control in the process of implementing safety at work place.

Execution of all mining process, in each phase requests fair play of the norms, conditioned in our technical regulations, and on contemporary techniques of Mining Risk Assessment and System Safety Accident Investigation. This is more evident considering that, laws regulating the health and safety of workers in many different parts of the world are visibly integrating a requirement for the risk assessment. In EU, USA and Australia, codes of practice have been developed to include risk assessment and the other assessment techniques as part of the methodology to address areas such as plant safety. Although the full impact of these techniques has not been objectively measured, comments from all levels of the mining industry are positive. Actually, the small and medium scale metallic mines, and different building material quarries have their own inherent problems, as non well organisation, migrating of work force; restricted work place; limited annual capacity; deeper and very long workings; lack of intellectual proprietary; lack of work competence and training;

DIRECTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR NORMAL, AND SAFETY WORK CONDITIONS

Prof.as.Edmond GOSKOLLI
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inadequate machineries and equipments; Lack of the system safety code apply, etc. Considering as above mentioned, can say that each factor or any their random combination can leads to an accident with a different scale of gravity.

In these conditions, the control of risk is necessary to secure compliance with the requirements of Occupational Health and Safety Acts, State Mines Regulation Acts, Environment Protection and protection against litigation following major accident or fatalities. The role of risk assessment in management activities is well accepted in many industries. The approach is characterized by four stage process of risk management as: Hazard identification; Risk assessment; Risk control; Mining risk assessment. There are several analytical techniques used in the System Safety Accident Investigation process usually applied in a specific order as: Events and Conditions Charting; A Failure Mode Tree Analysis; The Energy/Barrier Analysis; Human Error Analysis; Change Analysis; An Analysis of Applicable Codes, Standards and Regulations (CSR's). As a conclusion the safety, welfare and health, of workers employed in mining activities are an important obligation. Again safety and production/productivity cannot be separated from each other, and neither of them can be looked in isolation. Every hazard situation in mine can be investigated, with simplicity, using a logical and scientifically way, which leads to the prevention of possible consequences that can occur from it.



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March 3, 1960

Education:

2001- Associated Professor; 1996- Doctor of Sciences; 1984- Mining Engineer

Professional background:

1993-2007 Director of Environment Department in ITNPM, Tirana; Professor in Faculty of Geology and Mine (Part time); 1991-1992, Expert on Geological Studies and Design Institute; 1985-1991 Mining engineer.

Qualification:

France- Loren National Polytechnic Institute

Projects:

Part of projects design in chromate, coal, copper mining exploitation; technological process evaluation; economic evaluation; work safety in mine.

Publication:

6 monographs, 16 papers, etc.

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