















EUVALWEB Final Conference

and Call for Papers for Young Researchers

Quo Vadis EU Security?

A Constitutional Perspective on Migration,
Transnational Crime,
Fundamental Rights
and Values

May 27, 2025

Goce Delcev University
Faculty of Law, Courtroom
Krste Misirkov 10-A, Štip 2000, North Macedonia







International Conference

within the framework of Jean Monnet Chair 'Promoting Public Awareness on Enlargement Policy, EU Values and Western Balkans' Accession' (EUVALWEB)

About

The International Conference on: 'Quo Vadis EU Security. A Constitutional Perspective on Migration, Transnational Crime, and Fundamental Rights and Values' within the framework of the Jean Monnet Chair project EUVALWEB conducted by the University of Salerno, under the leadership of Prof. Teresa Russo, will take place at Goce Delcev University in Štip, North Macedonia on the 27th of May 2025. The Conference aims to gather researchers and experts from the field of migration, transnational crime, and fundamental rights who will discuss issues related to these topics from the lens of constitutional and legislative adaptations of national legal systems for European Integrations. The papers presented at the conference will be published in a Book dedicated to the same subject.

In concrete, the Conference is meant to provide an account of the constitutional amendments made by the candidate countries and potential candidates for EU accession to achieve harmonization with EU legislation.

The Conference's work will specifically aim to accentuate the critical issues that have emerged at the supranational and state levels and to explore to what extent EU security has influenced migration management, the fight against transnational crimes, and the protection of fundamental rights and values in these countries. All this in order to determine how and in what manner these constitutional and acquis-based legislative interventions affect the constitutional identities of a candidate countries and their alignment with the European Union's identity and principles.

Scientific Committee

Olga Koshevaliska, Ana Nikodinovska Krstevska, Niuton Mulleti, Teresa Russo.

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Programme

Registration, h. 9:00

Institutional Greetings, h. 9:30 AM

Dejan Mirakovski, Ph.D, Rector of Goce Delcev University
Olga Koshevaliska, Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University
Teresa Russo, Ph.D., Jean Monnet Chair "Promoting Public Awareness on Enlargement Policy, EU Values and Western Balkans' Accession (EUVALWEB)", University of Salerno

Introductory Session, h. 10:00 AM

Keynote Speaker

Mirjana Lazarova Trajkovska, Ph.D, Judge of the Supreme Court of North Macedonia Migrants And Transnational Organized Crime from the Perspective of the Case Law of the European Court of Human Rights

Coffee Break, h. 10:45

Panel I – Constitutional Perspectives on Migration, h. 11:00 AM

Chair

Teresa Russo, Ph.D., University of Salerno

Speakers

Ana Nikodinovska Krstevska, Ph.D., Goce Delcev University

Migration Governance and EU Externalization Policies: Insights from the Alignment with the EU Acquis on Asylum and Migration in North Macedonia

Niuton Mulleti, Ph.D., EPOKA University – Tirana

The Externalisation of EU Migration and Asylum Policy: Assessing the 2023 Italy-Albania Protocol on Migration

Teodora Kostadinovska Kjoseva, M.A., Macedonian Young Lawyers Association

The Pact on Migration and Asylum and Its Possible Implications on North Macedonia Policies and Legal Framework

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Panel II – Constitutional Perspectives on the Fight Against Transnational Crime, h. 12:00 PM

Chair

Ana Nikodinovska Krstevska, Ph.D., Goce Delcev University

Speakers

Miloš Stanić, Ph.D., Institute of Comparative Law – Belgrade

Transnational Organized Crime and Challenges for the Republic of Serbia in the EU Accession Process-Constitutional Aspects

Olga Koshevaliska, Ph.D. Goce Delcev University

Harmonization of North Macedonia's Criminal Legislation and Constitutional Framework with EU Standards in Combating Transnational Organized Crime

Lenche Ristovska, Liaison Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia at Eurojust *Futurum Incertum, Finis Certus*?

Open Debate, h. 1:00 PM

Lunch, h. 1:30 PM

Panel III – Constitutional Perspectives on the Protection of EU Fundamental Rights and Values, h. 2:30 PM

Chair

Olga Koshevaliska, Ph.D., Goce Delcev University

Speakers

Heliona Miço Bellani, Ph.D., EPOKA University – Tirana

Between Protection and Protocol: Refugee Rights in Albania's Constitutional Order

Elena Maksimova, Ph.D., Goce Delcev University

Constitutional Safeguards and EU Aspirations: Addressing Gender-Based Violence in North Macedonia

Simonida Kacarska, Ph.D., European Policy Institute

The Challenge of Involving EU Candidate Countries in EU Fundamental Rights Mechanisms

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Open Debate and Young Researchers' Roundtable, h, 3:30 PM

Chair

Elena Maksimova, Ph.D., Goce Delcev University

Attendants

Nina Madjovska Naumovska, Ph.D. candidate, Goce Delcev University

The Fight Against Organised Crime Related to Fraud on the Financial Interests of the European Union, With Special Emphasis of the National Legislation of Republic of North Macedonia in the Anti-Fraud Area of the Financial Interests of the Union

Elena Trajkovska, Ph.D. candidate, Goce Delcev University

Judicial Implementation and Monitoring Challenges of Fundamental Rights in North Macedonia's Path Towards European Integration

Emanuele Vannata, Ph.D., University of Salerno

Environment, Security and Climate Migrants in the Enlargement of the European Union: Constitutional Impacts and Fundamental Rights in the Candidate Countries

Conclusions, h. 4:30 PM

Teresa Russo, Ph.D., University of Salerno

A Cross-Cutting Approach to EU Security via Enlargement and Alignment with European Identity and Values

Organising Committee: Dr. Stefano Busillo, Dr. Elisabetta Lambiase, Dr. Emanuele Vannata

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Guests' Biographies & Abstracts

Introductory Session, h. 10:00 AM

Keynote Speaker

Mirjana Lazarova Trajkovska, Ph.D, Judge of the Supreme Court of North Macedonia

Biography

MIRJANA LAZAROVA TRAJKOVSKA was elected to the Supreme Court of the Republic of North Macedonia in March 2020. From 2001 to 2003, she was the Head of Department on Human Rights at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 2002 to 2003 she was President of the State Election Commission in the Republic of Macedonia. From 2003 to 2008 she was a Judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia. From February 2008 to February 2017, she was a Judge at the European Court of Human Rights. From November 2015 to February 2017, she was President of the First Section of the European Court of Human Rights. In 2017, she was a visiting fellow to the Faculty of Law at the Birmingham



University, UK and Faculty of Law at the Catholic University in Lille, France. In May 2018, she was visiting Professor of Human Rights at the Renmin University of China in Beijing. She was a Member of the European Commission on Democracy true Law (Venice Commission). She was a Deputy Chair of Council of Democratic Elections, Member of Steering Committee on Human Rights at the Council of Europe; Member of the Working group of the COE Committee of Experts on Nationality (CJ-NA-GT) working on the Convention on the avoidance of statelessness in relation to State Succession

Abstract

Migrants And Transnational Organized Crime from the Perspective of the Case Law of the European Court of Human Rights

The speech intends to address the topic of the conference on the Constitutional Perspective on Migration, Transnational Crime, and Fundamental Rights and Values from the perspective of the case law of the European Court of Human Rights. For that purpose, it examines first the normative framework of the European human rights law on migrants and transnationally organized crime. The focus is on the international legal regime on migrants and fighting transnational organized crime set up by states of the Council of Europe and its European Convention on Human Rights. In the second step, we review the human rights protections for individuals subject to criminal investigation and prosecution due to their suspected involvement in Transnational Organized Crime. The speech will outline the protection of the accused's rights during criminal investigations and address the complexities of safeguarding these rights

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when inter-state cooperation mechanisms are involved. Namely, states have duties to respect, protect and fulfill minimum standards on human rights regarding the procedural rights of the accused. States that are party to human rights treaties must provide procedural rights to accused individuals during investigation, arrest, trial, or sentencing in cases involving organized crime. It is a part of the positive obligation of the States to use criminal law to actively protect human rights, especially those of victims. States must prevent serious crimes and respond effectively to gross violations of individual rights. In this regard we will examine the part of the caselaw of the ECtHR. In its third step, the speech will focus on migrants and their treatment from the perspective of human rights in the context of transnational organized crime. Human trafficking is a violation of human rights. Trafficking intersects with international human rights law, international criminal law, and transnational criminal law. We will use the relevant case law of the ECtHR to demonstrate it. In the final reach of the speech, we will discuss Inter-State Cooperation in combating transnational criminal law. The treaty mechanisms enable states to cooperate in extradition, mutual legal assistance, and policing. Here it is important the way the human rights of the accused are, can or should be protected.

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RSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
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Panel I - Constitutional Perspectives on Migration, h. 11:00 AM

Chair

Teresa Russo, Ph.D., University of Salerno

Biography

TERESA RUSSO is Ph. D., Associate Professor of European Union Law, Law. International of European Union Law. International Organizations, EU Migration Law, International Law and Cyber Security (University of Salerno); 2022-2025 Jean Monnet Chair "Promoting Public Awareness on Enlargement Policy, EU Values and Western Balkans' Accession (EUVALWEB); Scientific Coordinator of the 2019-2022 Jean Monnet Module "EU-Western Balkans Cooperation on Justice and Home Affairs'" (EUWEB), University of Salerno; Key Teaching Member of the 2019-2022 Jean Monnet Module "Solidarity in EU Law" (SoEULaw); of the 2022-2025 Jean Monnet Chair "Reinforcing EU



Responsible Global Leadership: Promoting Human Rights and Democracy Through Solidarity for a Rules-Based Multilateral World" (ProSoEULaw Abroad), University of Pisa, both coordinated by Prof. Leonardo Pasquali; and of the 2022-2025 Jean Monnet Module "Democracy and the Rule of Law in the EU: a New Push for European Values" (EU-DRAW), coordinated by Prof. Rossana Palladino; Lecturer bestowed of the Jubilee Diploma by the Rector, the Presidents of Senate and Board of Directors at the University "Titu Maiorescu" of Bucharest in occasion of the 25th anniversary of the University's foundation, 23 April 2015; Director-in-Chief of the online Journal EUWEB Legal Essays. Global & International Perspectives; Member of the Scientific-Technical Committee of the Observatory on European Area of Freedom, Security and Justice - Legal Laboratory, Department of Legal Sciences, University of Salerno, directed Prof. Angela Di Stasi; Scientific Coordinator of the International Credit Mobility project with Albanian Universities, co-funded by the European Commission's Erasmus+ Programme - Key Action 1 with Partner States; Editorial Board's Member of the review La Comunità internazionale (The International Community) of the Italian Society for international Organization (SIOI), Rome, Italy; Member of the Referee Committee of the online Journal Freedom, Security and Justice: European Legal Studies; Scientific Board's Member of the Review OPTIME of the Albanian University of Tirana, Albania; Member of the Conference Programme Committee of the International Scientific Conference "Archibald Reiss Days", at The University of Criminal Investigation and Police Studies, Belgrade, Serbia; Delegate to Communication, Department of Legal Sciences (School of Law), University of Salerno; Lawyer. Her research activities and publications (books, book chapters, articles, etc.) focus on current issues of EU law with specific reference to the constitutional evolution of the EU integration process and the democratization of external EU action, as well as of International Law and International Organizations.

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Speakers

Ana Nikodinovska Krstevska, Ph.D., Goce Delcev University

Biography

ANA NIKODINOVSKA KRSTEVSKA is Vice Rector for International Cooperation at Goce Delcev University – Stip and a Full Professor of European Integration and EU Law at the Faculty of Law. She earned her BA and MA degrees in Italy (at the Università degli Studi di Napoli 'L'Orientale' and the *Alma Mater Studiorum* – Università di Bologna) and completed her Ph.D. in European Integration Studies at Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje. She currently serves as the Vice Rector responsible for the ACE2EU European University Alliance (*Applied, Connected, Entrepreneurial and Engaged European University*) at Goce Delcev University. Her research and publications focus on migration and asylum policies within national,



international, and EU frameworks, European integration, EU foreign policy, international law and relations, and sustainable development's legal and policy dimensions. She also leads a research group in legal and political sciences, with a particular focus on the intersection of EU policy and national governance, especially in the areas of migration externalization, irregular migration cooperation, and the role of law in promoting sustainability and inclusion.

Abstract

Migration Governance and EU Externalization Policies: Insights from the Alignment with the EU Acquis on Asylum and Migration in North Macedonia

This speech examines the influence of the European Union's externalization policies on the development of migration governance in North Macedonia, with a particular focus on the alignment process with the EU acquis on asylum and migration. The analysis shows that key advancements have been achieved primarily through policy initiatives, operational cooperation, and strengthened international collaboration in the fields of border management and security. In contrast, legislative reforms specifically aimed at enhancing the rights of asylum seekers and refugees have been less prominent. Through initiatives such as cooperation with Frontex and participation in regional security frameworks, North Macedonia has made notable progress in aligning its migration management practices with EU expectations. Drawing on North Macedonia's experience, the speech offers insights into how externalization dynamics and acquis alignment shape governance models in candidate countries and highlights the importance of further developing a balanced approach that reinforces both operational effectiveness and the protection of fundamental rights.

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Niuton Mulleti, Ph.D., EPOKA University – Tirana

Biography

NIUTON MULLETI holds a Ph.D. degree in I nternational Relations and Diplomacy completed in 2016 at the HEIP-Centre d'Études Diplomatiques et Stratégiques (CEDS) in Paris, France. With a Bachelor and Master's degree in International Relations awarded respectively by Gazi University in Ankara, Turkey, and Central European University in Budapest, Hungary, since 2008, Dr. Mulleti has been working at EPOKA University in Tirana, Albania, initially as a Lecturer at the Department of Political Science and International Relations, and during 2017-2023, as Acting Head of the Department of Law. Dr. Mulleti has been appointed as Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs effective as of October 2023. During



2015-2018, he has been the Institutional Coordinator at the project titled "Strategic support on strengthening the quality assurance structures at the private higher education institutions in Albania" (QAinAL) funded by the Erasmus+ programme. Dr. Mulleti has also been the coordinator of the activities of EPOKA University in the "EU-Western Balkans Cooperation on Justice and Home Affairs" (EUWEB) Jean Monnet Module managed by the University of Salerno in Italy during 2020-2022. Dr. Mulleti is the author/co-author of several journal articles and two chapters of edited books. His main research interest areas are EU Foreign and Defence Policy, EU Law and Transitional Justice.

Abstract

The Externalisation of EU Migration and Asylum Policy: Assessing the 2023 Italy-Albania Protocol on Migration

Migration and asylum policies have occupied a central position in the European Union's political agenda since the 1990s, gaining even greater prominence after the 2015 refugee crisis. This crisis exposed critical vulnerabilities in the EU's external border management and placed significant strains on the Schengen system. In response, the EU has increasingly turned to the externalisation of its migration and asylum policies, shifting responsibility to third countries through cooperation agreements, readmission deals, and incentives for border control. The Protocol between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania "On Strengthening Cooperation in the Area of Migration" (2023 Italy-Albania Protocol on Migration) represents a striking example of this approach, establishing a framework for Italian authorities to process asylum claims on Albanian territory. While presented as a pragmatic solution to migration pressures, this arrangement raises serious legal and ethical concerns, particularly regarding human rights protections and accountability. The Protocol creates a unique extraterritorial jurisdiction, where Italy retains authority over asylum procedures while operating within Albania's borders. In its controversial January 2024 ruling, the Albanian Constitutional Court sought to clarify the legal framework, asserting that both Italian and Albanian laws—along with relevant

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international obligations—apply in the designated zones. The Court also emphasized that Albania retains jurisdiction over human rights matters, even as Italy processes asylum claims. However, critics argue that this dual legal regime creates ambiguity and risks weakening safeguards for asylum-seekers. There are fears that individuals processed under this system may face discriminatory treatment compared to those applying in Italy, with reduced access to legal recourse. Albania's status as an EU candidate country adds another layer of complexity. While it has made progress in aligning its migration policies with EU standards, its asylum system remains underdeveloped. A surge in applications - particularly from those rejected by Italy but still eligible to seek protection in Albania - could overwhelm local capacities. Moreover, Albania is not merely a transit route but also a source country for migration to the EU, complicating its role as a partner in migration containment. The broader implications of this agreement are concerning. If replicated by other EU states, such externalisation models could undermine the global asylum system, normalising the offshoring of protection responsibilities to less-equipped countries. This approach also risks creating a domino effect, where EU candidates and neighboring countries are increasingly pressured into hosting migration control mechanisms as a condition of closer ties with the bloc. Over time, this could erode fundamental refugee rights while further politicising the EU's enlargement process. Ultimately, the Italy-Albania Protocol exemplifies the EU's growing reliance on externalisation as a migration management tool. While it may offer short-term political benefits for EU governments, its long-term consequences - including diminished accountability, strained international protection systems, and heightened risks for vulnerable migrants - demand critical scrutiny. As the EU continues to refine its migration strategy, ensuring compliance with human rights standards must remain a priority, lest these policies lead to a systemic weakening of refugee protections.

Teodora Kostadinovska Kjoseva, M.A., Macedonian Young Lawyers Association

Biography

TEODORA KIOSEVA KOSTADINOVSKA is an asylum and mixed migration Lawyer, as well as Project manager at the Macedonian Young Lawyers Association (MYLA). In the Association, for the 2021-2024, she was the responsible person for the protection of children, managing a group for litigating strategic cases and students' practice from the Law Faculty lustinianus Primus in Skopje enrolled in Refugee Law Clinic, organizing events and holding trainings to attorneys at law and representatives from institutions working on the field of asylum. In the same period, she was an advocacy officer and managed the overall advocacy interventions for improving the position of asylum seekers and refugees. Today, she is the responsible for



the implementation of the project activities (also conducted with UNHCR) and the overall projects of MYLA; also supervisioning the preparation of annual reports on the state of asylum for five years now, reports on the Immigration detention in North Macedonia and others available on www.myla.org.mk.

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National coordinator for North Macedonia at the ELENA network as part of ECRE and member of the Focal point at MYLA for the cooperation with the European Network on Statelessness, she's a legal expert in the field of asylum and migration, member of several working groups on the protection, and advocacy for full implementation of the rights of refugees and migrants especially children and women. Indeed, she has been recently appointed as IOM Consultant, aiming to strengthen the cooperation and communication between the national stakeholders (Ministries, Public Prosecutors) in the area of migrant protection, particularly in dealing with vulnerable categories of persons and unaccompanied minors, forming concrete recommendations and conclusions and submitting reports.

Abstract

The Pact on Migration and Asylum and Its Possible Implications on North Macedonia Policies and Legal Framework

In May 2024, the European Union (EU) adopted the newly designed strategic document for integrating key EU policies on migration, asylum, border management and integration. The Pact on Migration and Asylum is a comprehensive framework for managing migration and establishing a common asylum system. The Pact includes new rules designed to normalize migration in the long term and is set to take effect in June 2026. The Pact was followed by a new set of regulations and changes in the legal framework that shaped the rules designed for people on the move, as well as those seeking asylum. The Pact shall directly be mandatory for Member States. On the other hand, the EU has opened accession negotiations with North Macedonia, which currently holds the status of a candidate country, this does not preclude its involvement in future planning and policy considerations within the field of migration and asylum. When it comes to migration, North Macedonia is generally observed as a transit country, both by the Government and by the people on the move. However, the cooperation with the EU to tackle the smuggling of migrants (with the Anti-Smuggling Operational Partnerships) and managing borders is expanding from year to year. The EU is establishing tailor-made comprehensive partnerships with key partner countries focusing on several areas of cooperation, such as economy, trade, green energy, and digital, as well as migration management and security, including North Macedonia as a Western Balkan country. In addition, with the Anti-smuggling partnership, there are measures to increase cooperation and respond to challenges related to migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings and irregular migration towards Europe from transit countries. Despite these facts, one articulated addition is the so-called cooperation on readmission plans to non-EU countries, mainly transit ones, such as North Macedonia. A new paradigm based on comprehensive partnerships is being developed with many of the countries of origin and transit to the EU, including recent initiatives with Tunisia, Mauritania and Egypt. Under this new approach, migration is embedded into the close cooperation with partner countries alongside other key areas (Western Balkans as well). Considering various dimensions of current EU policies and the present status of North Macedonia, the Pact may substantially influence the country's position, policies, and obligations—despite possible efforts to downplay its impact in public discourse. This speech seeks to offer a comprehensive analysis of the EU's

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plans and policies regarding the Pact on Asylum and Migration as they pertain to third countries, the existing circumstances and challenges facing North Macedonia, the potential risks and opportunities that may arise, and the potential implications on policies and legal framework. In doing so, it aims to shed light on how the Pact could shape the national migration system and redefine North Macedonia's future trajectory within the EU accession process.

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Panel II – Constitutional Perspectives on the Fight Against Transnational Crime, h. 12:00 PM

Chair

Ana Nikodinovska Krstevska, Ph.D., Goce Delcev University

Speakers

Milos Stanić, Ph.D., Institute of Comparative Law – Belgrade

Biography

MILOŠ STANIĆ was born in 1983. He finished his primary and secondary school in Belgrade. He graduated from the Faculty of Law University of Belgrade in 2006. During his studies he was awarded by the Faculty of Law for achieving excellent academic results. After graduation, he got his master degree in 2008, at Commercial Law Module. At the Faculty of Law University of Belgrade (Constitutional Law Module) he defended doctoral dissertation "The legal nature of the mandate of the members of parliament" with distinction on 18th December 2018. In 2006 he started to work at the Second Municipal Court in Belgrade as a judicial trainee. He passed the Bar exam in 2009. After passing the Bar exam, he worked as



a judicial assistant from 2010 to 2013 at the First Basic Court in Belgrade. From December 2013 to June 2014 he worked at the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia at Sector for the EU integration (Department for Preparation of Projects), as independent adviser. From June 2014, he works at the Institute of Comparative Law. At the moment he is Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Comparative Law. So far, he has published about 60 scientific papers, four monographies, coedited four collections of papers and participated in about 10 international and national scientific conferences. He was a technical editor of the journal 'Foreign legal life' which is published by the Institute of Comparative Law. He speaks English, German, Russian and Macedonian and has intermediate knowledge of French and Italian language.

Abstract

Transnational Organized Crime and Challenges for the Republic of Serbia in the EU Accession Process-Constitutional Aspects

Transnational organized crime is present in almost all spheres of life and work. The European Union has faced that problem since its creation in the 1990's (The Maastricht Treaty) and it has become an ever increasing threat to the security of Member States, and thus affects European Union's activities and policies. As the risk from organized crime had become greater, the Member States developed a stronger

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the European Union





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response to organized crime. The integrated approach guiding the action of the European Union extends from prevention to law enforcement, including cooperation of Member States, especially the law enforcement agencies, the exchange of information, cooperation between joint work groups, etc. The legal framework of the European Union against organized crime plays the most important role. In addition, the European Union is a pioneer in developing an all-inclusive criminal justice response to organized crime, and through its instruments has to a great extent contributed to the global fight against transnational organized crime. The basic instruments of the European Union that deal with the problem of combating organized crime will be presented in the speech, including The Stockholm Programme (2010) and The Action Plan (2010-2014), The Framework Decision of the European Union on the Fight Against Organized Crime (2008) and other decisions (2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009), as well as strategies (2000, 2003, 2005, 2010), joint action (1996, 1998), action plans (1997, 2000), conventions (1995, 2009), resolutions (1996, 1998) and EU communications (2000, 2004, 2005, 2007). Therefore, the fight against corruption and organized crime should be constant and is based on certain principles that will be a solid foundation in the accession process of the Western Balkans to the EU. The Republic of Serbia, as a candidate country for EU membership, is expected to continually improve its national legislative and administrative framework, as well as to develop a comprehensive strategic overview of organized crime in the country. Therefore, it is interesting to examine to what extent the Republic of Serbia, as a candidate country, is in line with the European Union in this matter and what the potential challenges are.

Olga Koshevaliska, Ph.D. Goce Delcev University

Biography

OLGA KOSHEVALISKA is a Full Professor in Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Juvenile Criminal Law and International Criminal Law and Dean at the Faculty of Law, University Goce Delcev — Štip. Koshevaliska has finished her Bachelor, LL.M and Ph.D. Studies at the Faculty of Law 'lustiniaus Primus', St. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje. The title of her Ph.D. thesis is 'Privacy vs. Security when exchanging personal data in criminal matters in EU. She has attended many study visits and training, home and abroad and she participates in different national and international research projects. Currently she is involved in the following projects: COST Action CA22128 ImpleMendez, Establishing Networks to Implement the



Principles on Effective Interviewing for Investigations, Strengthening the Criminal Justice Sector in the Republic of North Macedonia through Improved Legal Education with International Development Law Office – IDLO, Strengthening the rule of law and human rights in North Macedonia with OSCE Mission to Skopje and also Anticorruption Masterclass with the OSCE Mission to Skopje and Post penal help of sentenced persons and persons under probation with MYLA and the Embassy of the Kingdom of

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Netherlands. She also participated in the activities of the Jean Monnet Module EU — Western Balkans: Cooperation on Justice and Home Affairs. Koshevaliska is a national expert in projects regarding criminal procedure law and justice for children, hate crime etc.

Abstract

Harmonization of North Macedonia's Criminal Legislation and Constitutional Framework with EU Standards in Combating Transnational Organized Crime

The fight against transnational organized crime represents a significant challenge for the Republic of North Macedonia as it strives to align its legal framework with the standards and requirements of the European Union. As part of its efforts to achieve full EU membership, North Macedonia must demonstrate substantial progress in adopting and implementing legal measures aimed at combating organized crime, following the EU acquis. Transnational organized crime, by its very nature, poses a complex threat that transcends national borders, necessitating a coordinated and harmonized legal response. This speech aims to analyse North Macedonia's criminal legislation and constitutional framework concerning the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of transnational organized crime, with particular emphasis on harmonization with European Union standards. The analysis is conducted within the broader framework of the EU accession process, focusing on Chapter 23 – Justice and Fundamental Rights and Chapter 24 - Justice, Freedom, and Security. Recent developments, including the controversial amendments to the Criminal Code of 7 September 2023, the crisis within the Judicial Council, ethical dilemmas in the justice system, and concerns regarding the effectiveness of public prosecutors' offices, are critically examined. The speech will also examine the constitutional principles that underpin the fight against organized crime, including the rule of law, protection of fundamental rights, and the separation of powers. Additionally, the speech will explore how these principles are reconciled with the need for effective law enforcement and international cooperation. Ultimately, the speech seeks to identify potential gaps in the current legal framework and provide recommendations for further harmonization with EU standards, thereby enhancing North Macedonia's capacity to combat transnational organized crime. The study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities facing North Macedonia in its pursuit of EU integration, with particular regard to the alignment of its criminal legislation and constitutional framework with EU standards for combating transnational organized crime. Recommendations are provided to enhance compliance with EU requirements and promote greater institutional accountability, transparency, and professionalism within the justice and security sectors. The methodology employed in this speech involves a doctrinal legal analysis, focusing on the relevant constitutional provisions, criminal legislation, international conventions, and reports of the European Commission, to identify potential gaps and areas for improvement.

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Lenche Ristoska, Liaison Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia at Eurojust

Biography

LENCHE RISTOSKA is Liaison Prosecutor of the Republic of North Macedonia at Eurojust. In the period from 2015-2019, she worked as a Public Prosecutor in the Special Public Prosecutors' Office dealing with cases that involve high level corruption offences, money laundering, abuse of powers, illegal wiretapping etc. She was a lead prosecutor for conducting financial investigations and a deputy of the Chief special prosecutor. Ms. Ristoska completed her higher education in Skopje, gaining a Bachelor of Law degree, followed by a Master of Legal Sciences degree. Throughout her academic and professional career Ms. Ristoska demonstrated a high level of commitment, gaining multiple awards. Ms. Ristoska has participated in



numerous trainings, conferences and workshops. She is an educator at the Academy for judges and public prosecutors and as a consultant has delivered training in the area of investigating corruption cases, financial investigations, confiscation, mutual legal assistance and other topics. She has two publications: one as an author of the handbook for prosecutorial leadership (published by OSCE Albania) and one as a co-author of a handbook for dealing with virtual currencies in criminal proceedings (published by OSCE Skopje). She has participated in the Steering committees of different projects involving the prosecution office and was a member of several working groups for legal reforms in the public sector.

Abstract

Futurum Incertum. Finis Certus?

The Republic of North Macedonia, as a candidate country for European Union membership, is undergoing a constitutional and legal transition to align with EU criminal justice norms. By elaborating the historical and current legal position of extradition and the legal position under domestic legislation of the European Arrest Warrant (EAW) and the European Confiscation Order (ECO) as key EU instruments in the fight against transnational crime, this speech explores the following dilemma: is, despite the uncertain nature of the EU accession process, the North Macedonia's goal in the fight against transnational crime certain? The country's EU integration path had significant influence on the ongoing constitutional and legislative reforms in the criminal justice area. In particular, Art. 13 of the Constitution has been amended to permit the extradition of nationals where required by international treaties - a notable deviation from conventional sovereignty protections, signaling a constitutional openness to deeper international cooperation in criminal matters. Article 12 continues to provide key quarantees related to due process and protection against arbitrary detention, harmonizing it with human rights standards. Currently, North Macedonia relies on bilateral and multilateral treaties, such as the European Convention on Extradition (1957), to manage cross-border criminal cases. Although these conventional mechanisms are often

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slow and inadequate, they struggle to respond to the complex realities of contemporary transnational crime. The EAW, by contrast, offers a more efficient and standardized system based on mutual trust and judicial cooperation within the EU. As North Macedonia is still in the process of becoming an EU member, it currently does not recognize the EAW or similar EU instruments, including the European Confiscation Order (ECO) within its legal order. Designed as a critical legal tool that facilitates the mutual recognition and enforcement of asset freezing and confiscation orders across EU jurisdictions, the ECO framework would substantially strengthen North Macedonia's capacity to dismantle the financial infrastructure of organized crime, especially if the existing procedural safeguards and proportionality standards are further refined and aligned with EU legal norms. Thus, a major challenge for North Macedonia is developing legislative pathways and domestic mechanisms that would enable its judicial authorities to acknowledge and act upon these instruments prior to full EU membership. In parallel with legal reforms, institutional capacity-building is imperative. Efficient fight against translational crime requires strong and competent institutions. Thus, enhancing judicial and law enforcement capabilities, expanding training on EU instruments and stimulating better information and evidence sharing are crucial. Special attention should be given to the collaboration with EU agencies such as Europol, Eurojust, OLAF, and the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO). In conclusion, North Macedonia has made significant advancements toward legal and constitutional alignment with EU norms. However, additional reforms are needed to recognize and apply EU instruments like EAW and ECO. These developments, apart from being vital for advancing EU accession goals and enhancing the state's resilience in the fight against transnational crime, will clearly demonstrate if North Macedonia's goal in the fight against transnational crime is certain.

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Panel III – Constitutional Perspectives on the Protection of EU Fundamental Rights and Values, h. 2:30 PM

Chair

Olga Koshevaliska, Ph.D., Goce Delcev University

Speakers

Heliona Miço Bellani, Ph.D., EPOKA University – Tirana

Biography

HELIONA BELLANI (MIÇO) is a lecturer of Public and Constitutional Law at EPOKA University's Law Department, bringing extensive experience in education to her role. She earned her Ph.D. from the University of Tirana, where she presented her thesis, "A General Overview of the Right to Education in Albania: Development of this Right under International Standards and European Legislation." Dr. Bellani is actively involved in multiple research projects through Erasmus+ programs and COST Actions and is a committed editorial member of several periodical journals. Additionally, she serves as an external evaluation expert at QAAHE and works as a national consultant in education for UNICEF Albania. Her



research interests include human rights, the right to education, quality assurance, children's rights, and social inclusion.

Abstract

Between Protection and Protocol: Refugee Rights in Albania's Constitutional Order

This speech examines the constitutional implications of Albania's evolving migration governance framework in light of its aspiration for European Union accession, with a specific focus on Decision No. 2, dated 29 January 2024, of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Albania. The decision, which concerns the review of the Italy–Albania Migration Protocol, offers a critical opportunity to assess the extent to which Albania's constitutional order aligns with EU law and international human rights standards, particularly in the field of migration and asylum. The analysis engages with three core dimensions emerging from the decision. First, it explores the alleged violations of the constitutional rights of migrants and asylum seekers, including the rights to freedom of movement, education, access to justice, and protection from discrimination, as guaranteed under Arts. 16, 27, 42, and 40 of the Albanian Constitution. Second, it investigates the potential breach of the principle of non-refoulement and the prohibition of collective expulsion, reflecting both domestic constitutional guarantees and obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights and EU secondary legislation. Third, the speech

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discusses the implications of the Protocol's jurisdictional arrangement—whereby Italy exercises operational control within Albanian territory—on state sovereignty and constitutional accountability. Through this case study, the article argues that constitutional adjudication plays a vital role in safeguarding national legal identity while fostering gradual alignment with the Union's acquis and foundational values. It concludes that the Constitutional Court's reasoning highlights both the potential and the challenges of constructing an EU-compatible migration governance system within the Albanian constitutional context.

Elena Maksimova, Ph.D., Goce Delcev University

Biography

ELENA MAKSIMOVA is Associate Professor in Criminal Law and Criminology at the Faculty of Law, University Goce Delcev — Štip. Maksimova has finished her Bachelor, LL.M and Ph.D. Studies at the Faculty of Law 'lustiniaus Primus', St. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje. In 2018 she defended her doctoral thesis entitled "Criminality of women in the period 2005-2015, with emphasis on the victimological aspects" at the same faculty. From 2012 is working as teaching assistant at the Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University in Štip, Republic of Macedonia, in a criminal law field. From February 2019 she was elected as Assistant Professor at the same faculty. From September 2019 until April 2025, she was



appointed as a Vice-Dean for education. In September 2023 she was elected as Associate professor in the same area. Maksimova is a trainer of students for participation in moot court competitions in knowledge of the practice of the European Court of Human Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights. She is editor in chief for an international student's journal – Students' Social Science Journal. Elena Maksimova has attended plenty of conferences, seminars and training. She has also been included in few projects, and has many publications, as an author or coauthor in national and international journals.

Abstract

Constitutional Safeguards and EU Aspirations: Addressing Gender-Based Violence in North Macedonia

As North Macedonia moves forward on its path toward European Union accession, the imperative to harmonize its constitutional and legal framework with EU fundamental rights and values has gained renewed importance. Among the most pressing human rights challenges facing the country is gender-based violence (GBV), which continues to disproportionately affect women and girls, despite ongoing legislative reforms and international commitments. This presentation explores the constitutional dimensions of GBV in North Macedonia, assessing how effectively the country's supreme legal framework

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addresses the issue and how this aligns with the broader normative framework of the European Union. The Constitution of the Republic of North Macedonia enshrines the principles of equality, human dignity, and the right to life and security. However, in practice, the protection afforded to victims of GBV remains inconsistent and often inadequate. High levels of underreporting, lack of specialized support services, insufficient training among law enforcement and judiciary actors, and cultural stigmas all contribute to a persistent gap between constitutional guarantees and the lived reality of women facing violence. This presentation analyzes the interplay between constitutional provisions and the state's obligations under international and regional human rights instruments, with particular emphasis on the Istanbul Convention, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and the EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020–2025. The focus is placed on whether constitutional norms are sufficiently actionable to ensure prevention, protection and prosecution in cases of GBV, and how EU integration serves as a framework for reform. Further attention is given to the institutional and legal reforms undertaken by North Macedonia in recent years, such as amendments on the legislation and their constitutional implications. The presentation argues that addressing gender-based violence through a constitutional lens is not only a legal necessity for harmonization with EU standards but also a vital step toward building a more just, equal, and democratic society. In conclusion, the presentation underscores the need for a more proactive constitutional commitment to combating GBV—one that goes beyond symbolic guarantees to ensure real, enforceable rights for women. As North Macedonia aspires to join the European Union, the constitutional entrenchment of gender equality and the protection of women from violence must be seen not merely as accession criteria, but as a foundational expression of European values and democratic resilience.

Simonida Kacarska, Ph.D., European Policy Institute

Biography

SIMONIDA KACARSKA is founder and director of the European Policy Institute (EPI), Skopje. She holds a Ph.D. in Politics and International Studies from the University of Leeds and an MA in European Politics from the Sussex European Institute, both in the UK. Simonida has 20 years of practitioner and research experience related to the political transformation and European integration of the Balkans. Between 2005 and 2011 she worked in the Secretariat for European Affairs in the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, in the Unit for Justice, Freedom and Security. She was a research fellow at the Central European University, University of Oxford, the College of Europe and the University of Edinburgh. Her professional



experience also includes being a lecturer at her alma mater the American University in Bulgaria. In 2017/18 Simonida was a Memorial fellow of the German Marshall Fund of the United States and was awarded a Policy Leader Fellowship at the European University Institute in Florence. Her publication

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record includes both academic and policy related research. She is a regular media contributor and provides consultancy services to international organizations.

Abstract

The Challenge of Involving EU Candidate Countries in EU Fundamental Rights Mechanisms

Much of the EU enlargement-related discussions that have taken place since 2020 in regard to revisions to the accession methodology have been centred around how to get the candidates closer to the EU in a gradual manner. The discussions on this issue were facilitated after the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and in June 2022 the European Council conclusions and the 2023 Czech presidency discussed how to move forward the sectoral integration of the region in various policy areas. These discussions have culminated with the adoption of the so-called Reform and Growth Plan for the Western Balkans in the spring of 2024 and the inclusion of the term 'gradual integration' in the Strategic Agenda of the EU for the 2025-2029 period. In view of rule of law and fundamental rights instruments, the EU has made attempts to include the candidate countries in the internal instruments for the Union, such as the rule of law reports as well as the work of the Fundamental Rights Agency of the EU. As to the former, the EU rule of law reports were published for the first time in 2020, as a basis "for constructive discussions and intensive exchange of best practices among member states, both at political and technical level, in the European Parliament and national parliaments". In 2024, four candidate countries were included in the rule of law reports including North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Montenegro. The rule of law reports will analyze the developments in the rule of law domain in four areas: judiciary, fight against corruption, media freedom and pluralism, and broader institutional issues related to law, while not covering issues of fundamental rights. The inclusion in the Fundamental Rights Agency of the European Union is designed to ensure that all EU legislation and the resulting provisions within the individual Member States are in line with the human rights and basic freedoms guaranteed in Europe. Since the establishment of the Agency, in 2007 the inclusion of the candidates in its work has been very slow with the only candidates participating as observers being Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia. The speech discusses the need for systematic engagement with all candidate and potential candidate countries on fundamental rights for the purposes of improving EU related benchmarking in the accession process and in view of gradual integration as a goal.

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Open Debate and Young Researchers' Roundtable, h, 3:30 PM

Chair

Elena Maksimova, Ph.D., Goce Delcev University

Attendants

Nina Madjovska Naumovska, Ph.D. candidate, Goce Delcev University

Biography

NINA MADJOVSKA NAUMOVSKA is Ph.D. Candidate in Criminal Law at Faculty of Law of the University of Goce Delcev of Štip. She's also an Adviser in Anti-Fraud Coordination Service (AFCOS) at the North Macedonian Ministry of Finance, for coordination of fight against fraud of EU funds and preparation of reports for international institutions. She actively participates in the EU integration process of the Republic of North Macedonia, in the area of Chapter 22 and 32. She also has worked at the Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Skopje and was *Ad hoc* member of the working group for preparing the Criminal Code of Republic of North Macedonia (2022-2024).



Abstract

The Fight Against Organised Crime Related to Fraud on the Financial Interests of the European Union, With Special Emphasis of the National Legislation of Republic of North Macedonia in the Anti-Fraud Area of the Financial Interests of the Union

As is generally recognized, organised crime presents a significant threat to the European Union (EU), especially when it comes to fraud linked to the financial interests of the Union. In this regard, the aim of this speech is to present an in-depth analysis of the organised crime related to fraud of the financial interests of the European Union and the urgent necessity of the so-called harmonization of the process in this area. This speech will further discuss the importance of the harmonization of the national legislations of the Members States and candidate States as beneficiaries of EU funds under Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 5 July 2017, on the fight against fraud to the Union's financial interests by means of criminal law (hereinafter PIF Directive), recognized as a first step for improving the effective and coordinated cooperation against criminal acts affecting the budget of the European Union. Special emphasis will be given to the fight against organised crime in the anti-fraud area with regard to protection of the financial interests of the Union. Taking in consideration the fact that beneficiaries of the European Union budget are also the candidate States (this status implicates the Republic of North Macedonia, too), the obligation for undertaking effective and proportional measures for protection of the financial interests of the European Union remains as their

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essential commitment. The speech will outline its main objective - the examination of the legal and institutional framework designed to combat organized crime and fraud in relation to EU financial interests in North Macedonia. It will provide a constructive analysis of the provisions of the PIF Directive and its transposition in the national legislation of the Republic of North Macedonia as a candidate country for accession in the European Union. On the other side, the effective collaboration in the area of international cooperation in criminal matter in the area for protection of the financial interests of the European Union among Member States and between Member States and the candidate States, regarding the criminal offences with transnational element, defined as organized crime which are directly damaging the Union's financial interests, will be elaborated. The analysis will be realized through methods of conducting a normative analysis of the relevant EU legislation and policy documents, national legislation of the country related to anti-fraud policy of EU funds and the annual reports of the European Commission. Also, a comparative analysis between the EU and the national legislation will be realized in order to identify differences and gaps in the legal framework. Data analysis shall be also included as information of cooperation between the national authorities and the institutions of the European Union in the cases of fraud committed to the financial interests of EU funds. In this speech, review of EU-level cases of fraud against its financial interests will be conducted in order of determining methods of detection, investigation, and the cooperation between national and EU authorities in the member states. As an example, case in this research will be taken in consideration a case for fraud against EU funds of an EU Member State, which is closed and finalised with a court verdict. The analysis of the cross-national collaboration shall not be excluded, especially in the area of cooperation between the national authorities of Republic of North Macedonia as a candidate state, the national authorities in the member-states and the EU institutions. This will contribute to mapping the mechanisms between North Macedonia and EU bodies in addressing crimes committed against the financial interests of the European Union, including the exchange of information and joint investigations. This speech will further contribute to the process of mapping the gaps and differences in the national legislation compared to the EU legislative, which will have an impact on enhancing the legal framework development in order to address emerging challenges in the field. The harmonization of the legal framework of the respective areas will contribute enhancing the effective cooperation of the national authorities and the EU institutions in the fight against organised crime linked to fraud on the financial interests of the European Union.

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Elena Trajkovska, Ph.D. candidate, Goce Delcev University

Biography

ELENA TRAJKOVSKA, LL.M. is a Ph.D. Candidate in European Law and European Integration at the Faculty of Law, Goce Delchev University in Stip, North Macedonia, where she also works as a Graduate Assistant in the Department of International and European Law. Her academic focus includes the legal dimensions of European integration, European constitutional law, the structure and functioning of judicial systems, and national legal reforms in North Macedonia in the context of the EU accession process. She is a member of the Editorial Staff of the Yearbook of Law and actively contributes to legal education through her involvement in Moot Court activities and regional competitions.



Abstract

Judicial Implementation and Monitoring Challenges of Fundamental Rights in North Macedonia's Path Towards European Integration

North Macedonia, as a candidate country for accession to the European Union, is progressively aligning its legal framework with EU law through the ongoing accession process, which began in 2005. Fundamental rights are an integral part of the general principles of EU law, as guaranteed by Art. 6, para., of the Treaty on European Union. This is especially relevant given that judicial independence and the right to a fair trial are core pillars of fundamental rights, the non-negotiable values in the EU accession process and key components of the 'Copenhagen Criteria' concerning the rule of law and human rights. The European Commission's annual reports from the past three years (2022-2024) highlight the significant challenges North Macedonia faces in effectively implementing and monitoring fundamental rights, underlining that judicial independence is not merely a legal principle, but a practical and structural issue. This speech provides a detailed analysis of the gap between formal standards and actual practice, emphasizing that good legislation alone is insufficient without effective monitoring tools. To gain a more complete picture in the context of fundamental rights, the speech examines how European law is applied by national courts by focusing on the case Mitrinovski v. North Macedonia. This case illustrates that the lack of effective judicial safeguards and independent oversight mechanisms continues to undermine the enforcement of fundamental rights, despite formal legal alignment with EU standards. The outcome reflects the ongoing challenges and underscores the need for strengthened institutional capacity and the development of transparent, rights-based monitoring systems as essential foundations for credible alignment with the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and core EU values.

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Emanuele Vannata, Ph.D. University of Salerno

Biography

EMANUELE VANNATA is Ph.D. in "Legal Sciences" (International, European and Comparative Law) and Adjunct Professor of European and International Criminal Law at the Department of Legal Sciences (School of Law) of the University of Salerno (Italy). At the same University, he is also Honorary Fellow and Teaching Assistant in International Law, Diplomatic and Consular Law and International Law, Cyber Security and Ethics of Artificial Intelligence at the Department of Management & Innovation Systems as well as in European Union Law, European Union Values, Integration and Migration Law, International Criminal Law, International Law, International Organization and Law of the European Single Market,



International Trade and New Technologies at the Department of Legal Sciences (School of Law). He was also Research Fellow on "Big Data and Patient Monitoring: Privacy Issues and Solutions" at the Department of Management & Innovation Systems of the University of Salerno (Italy). Furthermore, he is member of the Research Staff of IECLO (International and European Criminal Law Observatory on Cultural Issues, Human Rights, and Security), member of the Research Staff of the Jean Monnet Module "EU-GLOBACT" (Transnational Crime and EU Law: Towards Global Action Against Cross-Border Threats to Common Security, Rule of Law, and Human Rights) admitted for co-financing by the European Commission for the three-year period 2023-2026, and Tutor of the Jean Monnet Chair "EUVALWEB" (Promoting Public Awareness of Enlargement Policy, EU Values and the Accession of the Western Balkans), admitted for co-financing by the European Commission for the three-year period 2022-2025, at the University of Salerno. Due to his research interests in the domains of international and EU law and jurisprudence (i.e. ethical issues, environmental and health protection, climate change, migration and fundamental rights, cultural heritage, and judicial and police cooperation), he participated as speaker in many conferences and seminars, but also in several research projects funded by the University of Salerno. He achieved a Postgraduate Specialization on EU Law at the University of Naples "Federico II". Dr. Vannata is also Lawyer at the Bar of Salerno.

Abstract

Environment, Security and Climate Migrants in the Enlargement of the European Union: Constitutional Impacts and Fundamental Rights in the Candidate Countries

Environmental protection and the fight against climate change are now fundamental pillars of the European Union's strategy on security, sustainable development and the protection of fundamental rights. Within this evolving regulatory and institutional framework, the figure of the climate migrant - i.e., the person forced to migrate due to the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events,

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rising sea levels, desertification or the progressive collapse of ecosystems - emerges with increasing force, raising complex legal, constitutional and ethical issues that are still partially unresolved in International and European law. This speech aims to critically examine the impact of the EU's regulatory architecture and strategic initiatives on the environment and the management of climate migration flows, with specific reference to the process of constitutional and legislative adaptation required of the candidate countries. The analysis will focus on the intersections between the acquis communautaire on environmental matters, the ambitious perspectives of the European Green Deal, and the lines of action defined by the European Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, in order to assess: the constitutional transformations and legislative reforms that the candidate countries have undertaken or will have to undertake in order to align with EU environmental law; the role of the EU in defining a legal status for environmental migrants and in building a system of fundamental rights protection capable of responding to vulnerabilities arising from the intersection of the climate crisis, socio-economic instability and migratory pressures; the regulatory approaches and institutional solutions adopted by candidate countries to address the emerging phenomenon of climate migrants. The speech will examine in particular how the issue of climate migrants is redefining the conceptual and operational boundaries between (national) security, European solidarity and constitutional identity, both at EU level and within legal systems in the process of harmonisation. The tensions between state sovereignty and shared responsibilities will be highlighted, analyzing how candidate countries are renegotiating elements of their constitutional identity in the process of adapting to the European vision on the management of climate migration. The research aims to offer a critical reflection on the potential and limits of the current European model of environmental and migration governance, highlighting the opportunities for the strengthening of legal protection mechanisms based on the principles of climate justice, intergenerational solidarity and effective protection of fundamental rights, especially in contexts of environmental fragility. The comparative analysis of the constitutional and legislative responses of the candidate countries will make it possible to assess the effectiveness of the EU's approach and to formulate hypotheses for an integration that enhances both the European identity and the national constitutional specificities in facing the common challenge of climate migrants.

Conclusions, h. 4:30 PM

Teresa Russo, Ph.D., University of Salerno

A Cross-Cutting Approach to EU Security via Enlargement and Alignment with European Identity and Values

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