

The free movement of citizens in the European and International right

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Abstract

In antiquity and during the middle Ages, the right of free movement was limited by the feudal power and authorities. This situation remained so until the promulgation of the "French Declaration on the Rights of Man and Citizen of 1789", which recognized the right of free movement as part of internal public law of the countries that were represented by liberal democracy regime. On the right of free movement is discussed and will continue to be discussed in different contexts. One of the first philosophers to speak about the right of free movement is Francisco de Vitoria, who spoke for the first time for the *ius peregrinandi ed degenti*. The right of free movement of persons constitutes a fundamental right and can be applied in different ways. On September 11 in the attempt against the Twin Towers and the Pentagon, all the victims were civilians, but also the means used to be such; just to mention airliners, public transport, which represent in some way the freedom of free movement of persons. Concrete limits which may prohibit certain entities to apply this right within the European unique space, have contributed to the development of the harmonization transnational line rates at European level. Prof. Papisca (2010) in a comment of Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stated that the free movement of persons constitutes a necessary condition for the free development of a human being. This right is closely linked to the rights of freedom and personal safety, the point that various writers have called it as "a right supplementary freedom physical" being distinguished from them by the understanding of its limiting, as it refers to places where citizens can move or stay. However, the right of free movement has gradually emancipated as the right to personal freedom, as a result of several different factors. Initially due to theoretical process emancipation of personal freedoms, later, by the need to ensure by means of the latter, it was considered an essential area for the development of personal freedoms of citizens, as well as the opportunity to protect these freedoms by actions of the political power.

Keywords: free movement of citizens, European, International right.

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