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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Albania

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in French.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-third session from 6 to 17 May 2019. The review of Albania was held at the 2nd meeting, on 6 May 2019. The delegation of Albania was headed by Deputy Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, Ms. Artemis Dralo. At its 10th meeting, held on 10 May 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Albania.

2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Albania: Czechia, Philippines and Senegal.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Albania:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ALB/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ALB/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ALB/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Greece, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Albania through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 24 May 2019]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 66 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. The following recommendations will be examined by Albania, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-second session of the Human Rights Council.

6.1 **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organisation (Denmark);**

6.2 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**

- 6.3 **Sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Senegal);**
- 6.4 **Adhere to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and adopt the necessary measures for its correct and comprehensive implementation (Spain);**
- 6.5 **Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.6 **Increase budget allocations from the central Government to enable the establishment of Ombudsman offices in all regions of the country (Sweden);**
- 6.7 **Provide the Office of the People's Advocate with adequate human and financial resources to enable it to deliver on its mandate (Ghana);**
- 6.8 **Provide sufficient financial and human resources to the Office of the People's Advocate and guarantee that it is fully independent in its tasks (Mexico);**
- 6.9 **Allocate more human and financial resources to the Office of the People's Advocate, as a precondition for effective promotion of the rights of vulnerable groups (Montenegro);**
- 6.10 **Increase resources to independent authorities, especially to the Office of the People's Advocate (Greece);**
- 6.11 **Increase financial resources to ensure adequate functioning of the independent national human rights institution (Ukraine);**
- 6.12 **Continue its efforts to strengthen the role of national human rights mechanisms in Albania (Yemen);**
- 6.13 **Continue implementing policy measures on human rights promotion and protection and provide sufficient and appropriate human and financial resources to carry out its action plans (Philippines);**
- 6.14 **Continue with the harmonization of national regulations with international obligations in the field of human rights (Qatar);**
- 6.15 **Continue its efforts to harmonize national regulations with international obligations in the field of human rights protection (Yemen);**
- 6.16 **Continue efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights by strengthening national policies and programmes (Malaysia);**
- 6.17 **Take concrete and effective action to eliminate discrimination faced by Roma, Egyptian and other minorities, and ensure access to services, education and employment (Australia);**
- 6.18 **Fight discrimination against persons belonging to minorities, including LGBTI persons; accelerate the adoption of legislation on the application of the laws on persons belonging to minorities, persons with disabilities and on free legal aid (France);**
- 6.19 **Promote and protect the human rights of LGBTI persons and take measures to combat structural discrimination (Iceland);**
- 6.20 **Take effective measures against persisting discrimination of LGBTI persons, ensure non-discriminatory access of LGBTI persons to health services and introduce LGBTI education to school curriculum (Czechia);**

- 6.21 Ensure that LGBTI persons are protected from stigma and discrimination in access to healthcare by, inter alia, introducing trainings on LGBTI rights to all health personnel and awareness-raising campaign on equal access to healthcare (Portugal);
- 6.22 Amend the Family Law to provide legal recognition for same-sex partnerships and adopt provisions that allow for legal gender recognition of trans individuals (Iceland);
- 6.23 Intensify efforts to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals from acts of violence, discrimination and harassment by fully implementing the National Action Plan for LGBTI Persons 2016-2020 and amending the Family Code to provide legal recognition of same-sex partnerships (Ireland);
- 6.24 Consider amending the Family Law to provide legal recognition of same-sex partnerships and adopt legal provisions that will allow legal gender recognition to transgender individuals (Malta);
- 6.25 Reform the Family Law so as to give legal recognition to couples of the same sex, to fight against discrimination and hate crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity as well as guarantee access to health services for LGBTI persons (Mexico);
- 6.26 Develop a legal framework that recognizes at least the same-sex civil unions, as well as adopt measures so that gender recognition is based on a self-identification process and is free from abusive requirements, and likewise prohibit medical intervention on intersex minors when there is no strict medical necessity (Spain);
- 6.27 Enhance efforts to implement the LGBTI National Action Plan, particularly the review of academic curricula on gender stereotypes and gender identity in line with Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 10 (Netherlands);
- 6.28 Strengthen its national disaster preparedness plans to ensure that appropriate national and local measures are in place to adapt to changing climate conditions and reduce risks from future disasters (Fiji);
- 6.29 Take into account the vulnerabilities and needs of women, children, youth, elderly persons, persons with disabilities and indigenous and other marginalised groups in developing policies on climate change and disaster risk management (Fiji);
- 6.30 Continue to build institutional capacity, data and knowledge to integrate environment and climate considerations more fully into the national regulatory framework and develop new capacities and systems for implementation and compliance monitoring across major sectors (Fiji);
- 6.31 Incorporate policies to meet relevant Sustainable Development Goals when drawing the new National Strategies (Myanmar);
- 6.32 Take necessary measures to comply with counter-terrorism resolutions and to prevent recruitment of terrorist combatants in Albania, who travel abroad to join terrorist organizations fighting in other countries (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.33 Comply with international obligation to combat terrorism by stopping the provision of safe haven to Monafeghin-e Khalge Organization (MKO) (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 6.34 End impunity for acts of terrorism committed by MKO's members and to bring them to justice by either extraditing or prosecuting the culprits (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.35 Investigate serious and systematic violations of human rights by MKO against its own members, in particular women (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.36 Take urgent measures to support those who have managed to free themselves from the horrible camps; the defects are under regular harassment and threats and are not allowed to leave Albania (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.37 Take concrete measures to remedy the grievances of the respectable people of Manez, Durres County, who are inflicted with the scourge of a terrorist cult in their previously peaceful locality (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.38 Improve prison conditions, particularly overcrowding, and ensure adequate care for prisoners with disabilities and mental health concerns (Australia);
- 6.39 Improve living conditions, notably at the Zaharia Special Center for Sick Prisoners in Kruja and the Prison Hospital in Tirana, in line with its international obligations, as well as develop rapidly a plan to build a new psychiatric-penitentiary facility (Switzerland);
- 6.40 Enhance the protection of the human rights of detainees, by ensuring that they have access to decent living conditions, medical care and are not physically mistreated. In this regard, implement a thorough penitentiary reform foreseen in the national report, investigate all allegations of torture or ill-treatment, prosecute those responsible and regularly instruct law enforcement officials that any acts of abuse towards arrested individuals are unacceptable and will be punished (Poland);
- 6.41 Reform the penitentiary system in order to ensure humane conditions of detention in line with international standards (Russian Federation);
- 6.42 Appropriate sufficient funds to support the Ministry of Interior's vetting system under the law on "Vetting of State Police, Republican Guard and Police Internal Affairs Service" (United States of America);
- 6.43 Take steps to finally halt blood feud killings and provide women and children affected by this practice with adequate economic aid and social services (Czechia);
- 6.44 Consider enacting legislation that promotes the elimination of blood feuds and vendettas (Malta);
- 6.45 Adopt a strategy to fight blood feuds and eliminate the social, cultural and economic factors that support them (Russian Federation);
- 6.46 Take steps to combat hate speech allegedly perpetrated by public figures, including politicians, and ensure that data regarding prosecutions and convictions are made public to serve as a deterrent to others (Ghana);
- 6.47 Investigate and sanction cases of racist hate speech or incitement to racial hatred, as well as punish perpetrators of acts of violence and racially motivated hate crimes, including politicians and representatives of the media (Argentina);
- 6.48 Take legal and administrative measures to prevent and punish hate speech and hate crimes against migrants and the Roma community as well as to

guarantee the rights of migrants to health, education, housing and other basic services (Mexico);

6.49 Strengthen policies to combat violent offences and hate crimes based on the sexual orientation and gender identity through establishing more solid links with the civil society and guaranteeing the implementation of legal provisions on hate crimes (Honduras);

6.50 Ensure the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups such as women and children, in particular in the context of digital space (Pakistan);

6.51 Take further steps to combat corruption in the judiciary, law enforcement institutions and all branches of government (Australia);

6.52 Ensure independence of the judiciary system and address corruption at all levels (Cyprus);

6.53 Strengthen efforts to proactively fight corruption in public administration, inter alia, by improving the efficiency and transparency of public service delivery, training civil servants, establishing more transparent recruitment procedures and strengthening the administration's capacity to undertake merit-based recruitment (Austria);

6.54 Make effective use, as soon as they will be established, of the new specialized anti-corruption institutions such as the Special Anti-Corruption and Organized Crime Structure and the National Bureau of Investigation to combat corruption and to ensure effective conviction of high profile cases (Belgium);

6.55 Enhance the efforts aimed at combating corruption and fully implement the recommendations on transparency by the Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) (Lithuania);

6.56 Take measures to ensure implementation of the new Justice for Children Strategy (Ukraine);

6.57 Ensure that mechanisms are in place to bring perpetrators, that have verbally or physically threatened or attacked journalists, to justice (Sweden);

6.58 Promote media freedom by investigating and taking steps to ensure that anti-defamation and slander laws are not used to launch prosecutions to intimidate journalists (Canada);

6.59 Take effective measures to strengthen the freedom of expression and independence of the media, to ensure a safe environment for investigative journalists and their protection from intimidation and attacks as well as to improve their working conditions (Germany);

6.60 Strengthen the respect for the principles of religious pluralism, universality and inclusion of all communities, groups and individuals (Serbia);

6.61 Guarantee that all government's policies respect the principles of religious pluralism, universality, and inclusion of all communities and groups on an equal footing, especially with respect to the legal differentiation established in Albania between five legally recognized religious communities and other religious organizations – in light of the recent report of the UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief on his mission to Albania (Poland);

6.62 Expedite the restitution of property confiscated from Albanians and legalize places of worship, and ensure that the process is carried out in a fair and

transparent manner with the participation of all parties of concern (Syrian Arab Republic);

6.63 Accelerate the restitution of property and the legalization of places of worship and to ensure that this process is carried out in an equitable and transparent manner (Senegal);

6.64 Implement the OSCE/ODIHR recommendations for improving the conduct of elections in Albania (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

6.65 Continue addressing the issue of human trafficking as a matter of urgency and ensure adequate protection of trafficking victims and proactive investigation and successful prosecution of all cases of trafficking (Estonia);

6.66 Reinforce measures to protect victims of human trafficking and all forms of abuse with due regard to the situation of child and women victims (Croatia);

6.67 Intensify efforts to prevent and detect cases of human trafficking during border-surveillance operations, and give special attention to unaccompanied children (Syrian Arab Republic);

6.68 Intensify, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 16, efforts against sale and trafficking in children through comprehensive investigations and prosecutions of perpetrators with effective and dissuading sanctions (Honduras);

6.69 Intensify efforts to prevent and address trafficking in persons, particularly women and children (Indonesia);

6.70 Step up efforts to combat trafficking of human being, particularly women and girls (Iraq);

6.71 Step up efforts to prevent and detect cases of trafficking in human beings during border control, with particular attention to unaccompanied children (Ukraine);

6.72 Ensure effective dissuasive prosecution against all persons involved in trafficking in children (Senegal);

6.73 Continue increasing national actions in the fight against trafficking in persons, especially women and children, reinforcing measures to prevent, detect, and punish such offences (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

6.74 Provide training to law enforcement officials in order to improve the identification of victims of trafficking and their protection (Israel);

6.75 Ensure that police officers are properly trained so that they can identify potential or actual victims of trafficking (Jordan);

6.76 Strengthen the capacities of first line officers, including border and immigration police, those working in centers for irregular migrants and asylum centers so as to improve the situation of victims of trafficking and their access to justice (Honduras);

6.77 Ensure that the State Police consistently identify and protect potential victims of trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation, and make sure that the crimes are investigated and that those found responsible are convicted and held to account (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 6.78 Ensure that measures are taken against perpetrators of human trafficking and public employees involved in committing such crimes, as well as ensure that they are prosecuted and brought to justice (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.79 Vigorously investigate, prosecute, and convict traffickers—including complicit officials—under articles 110(a) and 128(b) of the law and increase the number of judges and district prosecutors trained on victim-centered approaches to trafficking in persons (United States of America);
- 6.80 Ensure effective investigation, prosecution and sentencing for all incidents of trafficking in human beings and ensure due accountability, including for state officials who are involved in crimes related to trafficking in human beings (Russian Federation);
- 6.81 Step up the fight against trafficking in women and girls, especially those related to tourism in coastal areas by conducting investigations, prosecutions and convictions of traffickers, including state officials complicit in this crime (Serbia);
- 6.82 Intensify efforts to foster multi-sectoral cooperation on programs to combat trafficking in persons (Philippines);
- 6.83 Provide support and protection to the family as a natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);
- 6.84 Further protect women’s rights and raise the female employment rate (China);
- 6.85 Take measures to combat exploitation of women in the informal labour market and ensure adequate labour and social protection in the private sector (India);
- 6.86 Continue to promote economic and social development, further raise people’s living standard, and lay a solid foundation for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);
- 6.87 Adopt a national strategy to tackle extreme poverty (Cyprus);
- 6.88 Continue to strengthen social policies to combat poverty and social inequality, by consolidating national programs to promote employment, education, food, health and social assistance for national minorities and other vulnerable groups of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.89 Reinvigorate efforts to support the promotion of access of individuals in need of social care and social inclusion (Qatar);
- 6.90 Further consolidate the entrenchment of property rights, notably by advancing the revision of property deeds, implementation of compensation scheme, and advancing the digitalization and mapping of property (Austria);
- 6.91 Take further measures to put an end to legal uncertainty and informality in the area of property rights, particularly in rural areas, by clarifying the criteria for obtaining property rights and remedying cases of unregistered properties (Canada);
- 6.92 Protect and strengthen the individual real estate property rights through adopting a balanced legislation that would provide for a fair settlement between the original owners, those who have received property titles within the process of legalization, and state interests (Germany);

- 6.93 **Revise the 2015 legislation on Strategic Investments so that “public interest” is defined in a more restrictive manner which does not legitimize expropriation for commercial purposes (Greece);**
- 6.94 **Allow for the registration of property titles of the rightful landowners who are members of national minorities (Greece);**
- 6.95 **Step up efforts to regularize illegal housing, including by ensuring that any action taken in this area addresses the housing needs of the Roma and Egyptian communities (Ghana);**
- 6.96 **Continue the consolidation of legislation of the restitution and compensation of properties confiscated during the communist period (Romania);**
- 6.97 **Expand the sewage network and water treatment plants throughout the country, as well as improve the performance and connections of wastewater systems (Spain);**
- 6.98 **Adopt policies that ensure the right to health to the population without any discrimination (Uruguay);**
- 6.99 **Ensure access to health care for all of its population, including by addressing health personnel deficiencies in rural areas (Indonesia);**
- 6.100 **Intensify measures to guarantee access to health care, education and decent housing for people belonging to the Roma and Egyptian communities (Costa Rica);**
- 6.101 **Improve access to health services and prevention in public health, particularly with regard to access to care for persons belonging to minorities, young persons and women, HIV prevention and the development of sexual education (France);**
- 6.102 **Consider strengthening efforts to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS through regular screening, early diagnosis and distribution of antiretroviral drugs (Ghana);**
- 6.103 **Make improvements in the health sector to address the concern raised by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women concerning mother to child transmission of HIV (Malaysia);**
- 6.104 **Conduct awareness and prevention campaigns on HIV / AIDS, providing access to appropriate therapies for people living with this virus or disease (Uruguay);**
- 6.105 **Implement measures that effectively protect LGBTI persons against discrimination in access to medical care (Uruguay);**
- 6.106 **Increase and improve, through the Plan for the Assistance to Victims of Mines and Unexploded Ordnance, the policies related to their rehabilitation, health, availability of services in remote areas, and income generation (Argentina);**
- 6.107 **Continue the efforts to maintain the near-universal enrolment rate in basic education, and to foster enrolment in pre-primary education and non-discrimination in education (Qatar);**
- 6.108 **Allocate sufficient financial resources for better social integration and protection of children in vulnerable situations in the education system (Algeria);**

- 6.109 Strive to facilitate access to compulsory and full-time education for all girls and boys, including members of minority groups, those with disabilities and those living in rural and remote areas, including, inter-alia, the improvement of school infrastructure, teacher trainings and human, technical and financial resources (Serbia);
- 6.110 Establish a national programme to support children living in poverty and their integration in the country's education system, aiming, inter alia, to reduce the number of children being out of school (Portugal);
- 6.111 Continue efforts to promote compulsory education and to reduce school drop-out, especially among children from minorities and children with disabilities (Slovenia);
- 6.112 Facilitate access to compulsory and mainstream education for all boys and girls, including those belonging to minority groups, those with disabilities and from the remote rural areas (Montenegro);
- 6.113 Continue its efforts to ensure equal access to education, including physical and mental, by children with disabilities and children of minority groups (Myanmar);
- 6.114 Guarantee full access to education to children with disabilities (Jordan);
- 6.115 Continue with successful measures in facilitating access to compulsory education for girls and boys, including those belonging to minority groups (Estonia);
- 6.116 Promote and ensure equal access to education for all children, particularly focusing on children of minority groups (Germany);
- 6.117 Promote and facilitate access to compulsory and mainstream education for all girls and boys, including those belonging to minority groups and those living in rural and remote areas (Pakistan);
- 6.118 Strengthen the protection of minorities' rights by enhancing and improving access to education in minority languages (Cyprus);
- 6.119 Apply the 20% threshold for the use of - and education in - the minority language to the smaller local communities instead of the enlarged, since 2014, Municipalities (Greece);
- 6.120 Develop programs in schools to eliminate harassment of LGBTBI children and adolescents, and implement psychological support measures to reduce the dropout rates of LGBTBI students (Chile);
- 6.121 Ensure that LGBTI individuals are protected from bullying and discrimination in the educational system (Israel);
- 6.122 Make as transparent as possible the implementation of the Government's program on the introduction of the module on religion in schools in order to preserve inter-religious understanding and social harmony, with full respect for the rights of ethnic and linguistic minorities (Serbia);
- 6.123 Continue the fight against inequalities between men and women, in particular by allocating the necessary resources to combat violence against women (Canada);

- 6.124 Continue efforts to change the prevalent gender stereotypes, combat domestic violence and further promote participation of women in political and public life (Czechia);
- 6.125 Step up measures to reduce domestic and gender-based violence, including through awareness raising in Albanian society (Australia);
- 6.126 Improve institutional mechanisms for the protection of victims of domestic violence and fully implement, without further delay, the provisions of the national action plan on gender equality and domestic violence (Austria);
- 6.127 Strengthen efforts to implement legislation and national action plans on domestic violence and violence against women (Slovenia);
- 6.128 Ensure effective implementation of the recommendations of the Council of Europe Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Belgium);
- 6.129 Continue its efforts to bring the national legal framework into compliance with the Istanbul Convention (Georgia);
- 6.130 Put into effect a follow-up plan for the implementation of the Istanbul Convention, specifically on prevention of domestic violence, rehabilitation of victims and engagement with perpetrators in line with Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Netherlands);
- 6.131 Strengthen measures to address the issue of domestic violence and ensure the full enforcement of the Law on Measures Against Violence in Family Relations (Indonesia);
- 6.132 Ensure the full implementation of the Law on Measures against Violence in Family Relations through the development of bylaws, allocation of sufficient funding and training of staff to ensure adequate support to victims of violence (Sweden);
- 6.133 Ensure the full implementation of the Civil Law “On Measures against Violence in Family Relations” prohibiting the use of mediation or conciliation in cases concerning domestic violence (Iceland);
- 6.134 Take further measures to combat domestic violence, including by fully implementing the existing legislation and by guaranteeing that women victims of violence can access legal aid and social services (Italy);
- 6.135 Continue endeavours aimed at combating domestic violence and ensure that all reports of domestic violence are thoroughly investigated and perpetrators are brought to justice (Lithuania);
- 6.136 Fight against domestic violence through preventive and punitive measures, identification and fighting against the obstacles in filing complaints by victims of violence and raising awareness of the population (France);
- 6.137 Implement fully the normative framework and policies aimed at preventing violence against women, particularly by addressing factors that prevent denunciations of cases of gender-based violence (Honduras);
- 6.138 Guarantee better protection for women and children, by putting in place mechanisms which provide early warning of signs of violence (Algeria);
- 6.139 Contribute financially to the free consultation line for girls and women victims of gender-based violence (Switzerland);

- 6.140 Ensure that police are adequately trained and have skills to respond, investigate and properly manage cases of violence against women, as well as to seek orders of protection for victims (Iceland);
- 6.141 Step up efforts to provide its duty bearers with training on assisting victims of gender-based violence (Philippines);
- 6.142 Provide ongoing trainings for police, judges, health professionals, victim support services, and other professional institutions dealing with victims of gender based and domestic violence (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.143 Adopt the necessary legislative and administrative measures, including through training and sensitization of law enforcement officials, in order to prevent impunity of domestic violence, and properly provide assistance and support to victims (Brazil);
- 6.144 Provide continuing training to police, judges, health professionals, victim support services, and other professional institutions working with victims of violence against women and domestic violence (Iceland);
- 6.145 Provide adequate training for law enforcement agencies to respond, investigate, efficiently manage cases of gender-based violence including domestic violence (Maldives);
- 6.146 Train law enforcement officers to recognize the signs of domestic violence and to enforce the laws on rape and amendments to the law on domestic violence effectively, including in cases of spousal rape (United States of America);
- 6.147 Better protect victims of domestic violence, in particular women and children (Germany);
- 6.148 Continue providing adequate resources for prevention and rehabilitation services for victims of domestic violence (Malaysia);
- 6.149 Take further steps to enhance policies for protection and psycho-social support for vulnerable groups, particularly those facing domestic violence, sexual violence and victims of human trafficking (Myanmar);
- 6.150 Continue strengthening its referral mechanism to adequately and promptly assist victims of gender-based violence, in particular women and children (Philippines);
- 6.151 Ensure the effective implementation of the law on legal aid guarantees by the State, especially with regard to victims of domestic violence and sexual violence and ensure that victims are informed of their right to access legal aid (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.152 Implement preventive measures against the phenomenon of forced marriages, as well as effectively apply the sanctions established by law for cases of gender-based violence (Spain);
- 6.153 Increase the coordination between the institutions that provide prevention and rehabilitation services to victims of domestic violence, as well as ensure the resources for the operation of these institutions (Chile);
- 6.154 Increase the number of reception and orientation centers available to assist women victims of domestic violence, sexual violence and trafficking in human beings (Costa Rica);

- 6.155 Strengthen the support for victims of domestic violence, especially women and children, by increasing the number of shelter spaces in line with article 23 of the Istanbul Convention (Denmark);
- 6.156 Ensures that services to victims of violence against women and domestic violence are made available to the most marginalised communities, including women in rural areas, women with disabilities and women from ethnic minority groups (Singapore);
- 6.157 Continue to promote and protect the rights of the child (Brunei Darussalam);
- 6.158 Advance in the effective implementation of the National Agenda for the Rights of the Child 2017 - 2020, especially in respect to eliminating all forms of violence against children (Uruguay);
- 6.159 Allocate more resources to increase its share of funding for the National Agenda for Children's Rights to ensure more sustainable programmes to support the development and protection of its children (Singapore);
- 6.160 Increase funds so that newly established mechanisms, such as the Child Rights Protection and Promotion Section can function effectively (Malta);
- 6.161 Continue its efforts in order to accelerate the implementation of its legal and policy framework on child protection (Georgia);
- 6.162 Ensure the effective implementation of legal provisions on child protection (France);
- 6.163 Continue efforts towards the implementation of its legal and policy framework on child protection (Slovakia);
- 6.164 Ensure all mechanisms and state institutions mandated by Law no. 18/2017 to promote, protect and fulfil the rights of children, including the Office of the People's Advocate, are appropriately funded and adequately resourced (Ireland);
- 6.165 Continue the conduct of training and awareness-raising activities in the field of children's rights (Philippines);
- 6.166 Continue to implement policies to systematically and effectively combat violence against children (Chile);
- 6.167 Continue its awareness raising programmes and campaigns against violence in all environments and the promotion of good practices of family conflict resolution and positive parenting (Slovakia);
- 6.168 Prohibit corporal punishment at schools and public institutions (Cyprus);
- 6.169 Take effective measures to fight child poverty, child slavery, forced labour and sexual exploitation of children (Belgium);
- 6.170 Continue efforts in combatting child exploitation through a national action plan for the protection of children from economic exploitation including in street situation (Brunei Darussalam);
- 6.171 Update and strengthen the normative and institutional framework to protect all children from online risks (Maldives);

- 6.172 **Discontinue the practice of temporary placement of children in institutions and develop and implement a comprehensive deinstitutionalization strategy (Bulgaria);**
- 6.173 **Implement its plan for deinstitutionalization of children, and reunite them with their biological families or place them in a family-type setting, while ensuring that no child is left without protection (Switzerland);**
- 6.174 **Set a minimum legal age of marriage to 18 years (Cyprus);**
- 6.175 **Introduce legislative ban on early child marriages and hold accountable those violating such ban (Russian Federation);**
- 6.176 **Strengthen the efforts to prevent and combat child, early and forced marriage (Italy);**
- 6.177 **Strictly prohibit child marriage and criminalize violations of that prohibition and increase its efforts to raise awareness of child marriage (Slovakia);**
- 6.178 **Develop tailored policy responses on national level, especially in rural areas, aimed at protecting children from the phenomenon of blood feud (Croatia);**
- 6.179 **Continue to devote primary attention to guaranteeing the full enjoyment of the rights of children, including the right to access education, also for those involved in episodes of blood feud (Italy);**
- 6.180 **Continue Government's efforts to guarantee equal and non-discriminatory treatment of individuals belonging to national minority groups (Egypt);**
- 6.181 **Continue efforts to strengthen the protection of minorities and combat discrimination, in particular through additional legislation to make the existing law on the protection of minorities effective and bring it in conformity with international human rights standards (Germany);**
- 6.182 **Take further measures to fully implement the Law on protection of national minorities in the Republic of Albania, to ensure that the rights of persons belonging to national minorities are protected, including their rights of self-identification, right to learn the mother tongue and right to use minority language (Bulgaria);**
- 6.183 **Strengthen its efforts so that the Law on the Protection of National Minorities can be effectively applied by adopting additional legal provisions (Switzerland);**
- 6.184 **Revise the Law on National Minorities and enact implementing legislation so that the right to self-identification is not curtailed by the use of civil registry data with regard to ethnicity (Greece);**
- 6.185 **Further improve the existing legal framework and policies for guaranteeing the national minorities a non-discriminatory treatment, by enhancing a broad consultation process with representatives of minorities and taking into account the recommendations contained in the 2014 resolution of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (Romania);**
- 6.186 **Ensure that the law on the 2020 census does not reintroduce a fine for self-identification statements not corresponding with civil registry data and**

address relevant concerns of Albania's minorities through information campaign (Greece);

6.187 Address institutional discrimination against Roma, and take measures to achieve equality regarding the access of Roma women, girls and infants to medical care (Syrian Arab Republic);

6.188 Consider implementing targeted measures to facilitate access to personal identity documents and employment to persons belonging to minorities, particularly the Roma and Balkan-Egyptian communities (Brazil);

6.189 Further promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities in accordance with its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Lithuania);

6.190 Continue efforts to improve the situation of persons with disabilities and ensure their full integration into society (Egypt);

6.191 Take further steps to provide accessibility, welfare services and social assistance to all persons with disabilities, especially children (Bulgaria);

6.192 Promote full implementation of the legislation regarding access of persons with disabilities to quality health, education and employment (Israel);

6.193 Ensure effective implementation of national legislation to address structural problems in providing social care services to people with disabilities and access to quality education and employment to persons with disabilities (India);

6.194 Guarantee the full implementation of the Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, thus ensuring the right to inclusive education for all children with disabilities (Italy);

6.195 Respect the rights of persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including by combating institutionalization, stigma, violence and overmedicalization, and by developing community-based and people-centred mental health services which promote inclusion in the community and respect their free and informed consent (Portugal);

6.196 Adopt additional measures to protect migrants and asylum-seekers (Iraq);

6.197 Deepen the measures to avoid statelessness, especially for groups in vulnerable situations, facilitating the process of naturalization for refugees and Roma (Argentina).

7. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Albania was headed by Mme. Artemis Dralo, Deputy Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, and composed of the following members:

- Mme. Ravesa Lleshi, Ambassadeur de l'Albanie auprès UNOG, Membre;
- Mme. Brunilda Peci (Minarolli), Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires Etrangères, Direction des Organisations Internationales, Membre;
- M. Ilir Nezaj, Conseiller en charge des Droits de l'Homme près de la Mission de l'Albanie auprès UNOG, Membre;
- Mme Merita Xhafaj, DG, Direction générale des politiques et du développement de la santé et de la protection sociale, Ministère de la Santé et de la Protection sociale, Membre;
- Mme Mimoza Arbi, Directrice du service juridique, Parlement albanais, Membre;
- Mme Iva Sesei, Conseillère, juriste au Parlement albanais, Membre;
- M. Bekim Murati, DG, Agence de Soutien à la Gouvernance Locale, Ministère de l'Intérieur, Membre;
- M. Kujtim Luli, Bureau du Procureur général, Membre;
- Mme Alida Mici, Directrice, Direction de l'intégration, de la coordination, des accords et de l'assistance, Direction générale de la conformité réglementaire, de la santé et de la protection sociale, Ministère de la Santé et des Affaires Sociales, Membre;
- Mme Alma Tandili, Présidente de l'Agence Nationale pour les Droits et la Protection de l'Enfant, Membre;
- Mme Brunilda Dervishaj, Spécialiste, Secteur des politiques et stratégies pour l'inclusion sociale et l'égalité des genres, Direction des politiques et stratégies de développement pour la santé et la protection sociale, Ministère de la Santé et des Affaires Sociales, Membre;
- Mme Silvana Alimadhi, Responsable de la protection des mineurs et de la violence domestique, Direction générale de la police d'État, Membre;
- M. Lavdim Durbaku, Direction générale de la police d'État, Membre;
- Mme Dikensa Topi, Chef de secteur, Ministère de l'Education et des Sports Membre;
- Mme Flutura Agaj, Ministère de la Culture, Membre;
- Mme Jetmira Sula, Direction générale des prisons, Ministère de la Justice, Membre;
- M. Gramoz Sokolaj, DG, Agence de Soutien à la Gouvernance Locale, Ministère de l'Intérieur, Membre;
- Mme. Klodiana Kamberi, Commissaire à la protection contre la discrimination, Membre;

- Mme. Gloria Çarkaxhiu, Spécialiste, Direction générale de la codification et de l'harmonisation des législations, Ministère de la Justice, membre de la délégation.
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