

# Report on the Situation of Respect of Human Rights in Police Stations, November-December 2011

## INTRODUCTION

Albanian Helsinki Committee (AHC) during the period November – December 2011, has conducted several rounds of monitoring mission in the Police Station in several regions of the country<sup>1</sup> and in some police Station under the jurisdiction of the respective Police Directorates. The monitored police Station were: Police Commissariat No.1, No.2, No.3 and that of Kamza in Tirana, Police Station of Gjirokastra, Saranda, Vlora, Korca, Pogradec, Lushnja, Berat, Fier, Elbasan, Librazhd, Lezha, Shkodra, Kruja, Fushë-Kruja and Kukes. Apart from monitoring the physical conditions of these directorates, AHC observers held meetings with representatives of the District Police Directorates and Police Station and contacted escorted and detained persons held in premises of police Station.

Monitoring have been focused on the infrastructural conditions of Police Station facilities and their equipments with logistical means that facilitates the commitments of tasks; respect of rights of escorted, detained and arrested persons in flagrante; access to information about the legal procedures for holding and treatment of escorted, detained and arrested persons in flagrante, and on highlighting the situation of criminality in all around the country or district level, etc.

The aim of this report is to highlight the problematic related to the conditions and respecting the rights of escorted, detained and arrested persons in flagrante held in the police stations and to contribute with concrete recommendations for improving the situation in the future.

Standards applied for the realization of these observations have been those laid down in the Albanian and international legislation. There have been taken into consideration in particular the recommendations of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture, recognized standards and principles of European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)'jurisprudence, the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Albania and the Law "On State Police "(as amended).

## **2. Problems found**

### ***2.1 Infrastructure and Physical Conditions of escort and security' rooms***

Basic infrastructure and adequate conditions of physical facilities of the Police Stations are among the substantial factors for ensuring a humane treatment and respect for the rights of persons held in the quality of escorted, detained or arrested persons in flagrante.

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<sup>1</sup> Police Directories of Districts of Tirana, Durres, Gjirokastra, Saranda, Vlore, Korçe, Berat, Fier, Elbasan, Lezhe, Shkoder and Kukes

From the monitoring, it was noted evident improvement in the Police Stations of districts of Kukes, Korce, Fier Gjirokastra, premises of which were completely reconstructed. However, one of the problems monitored in the facilities of these Stations was the construction of toilets and showers inside security rooms, which are easily visible from the door of the room. AHC considers that the positioning of toilets in this way violates privacy of escorted and detained persons held in these facilities and constitutes inhuman treatment; especially when in these rooms are held minors, women or more than two people which should carry their personal needs without the necessary privacy. This problem was noted in the Police Station of Kukës and Fier.

Unlike other station recently built, that of Korça did not begin functioning. According to staff, the delay was result of some unfinished minor electrical work. Escorted, detained or arrested persons in this station were being transferred to the Commissariat of Pogradec, which had limited capacity, with two escort rooms and two security rooms, placed in an old building and with a low living standard, causing burden and overpopulation in this Station.

AHC notes with regret that, in most of the Police Stations existed almost the same problems identified in previous monitoring. Infrastructure and physical conditions at these stations were not in accordance with set standards and violate the dignity and rights of persons held in the escort facilities and security rooms. Problems found related to the presence of humidity, small space in the rooms, poor natural and in some cases electrical lighting, problems with ventilation, lack of necessary equipment such as beds for sleeping, lack of heat, etc. Such problems were noted in the Police Stations of Tirana<sup>2</sup>, Saranda and Durrës, Lushnja, Elbasan, Kruja, Vlora, Elbasan and Librazhd police Stationary Point.

In more severe conditions was particularly infrastructure of the Police Station of Lushnja, Vlora, Saranda, Kruja and Shkodra. In Lushnja Police Station, security rooms were in the underground floor. Location of these rooms in the underground floor cause serious problems with ventilation and natural lighting facilities. Also, in the Police Station of Saranda, Vlora and Shkodra, the air was very heavy and as result of humidity, the walls were unpainted and the facilities were dirty.

Some of the monitored Police Stations lacked special premises for juveniles and women. This fact was noted in: Police Station of Kamza, Police Station no.1, no.2<sup>3</sup> and no. 3 in Tirana<sup>4</sup>, Police Station of Saranda<sup>5</sup> and Shkodra<sup>6</sup>. Also, a considerable part of the Police Stations had no security rooms for detained such as: Police Station of Berat, Mallakastër, Has, Mirditë, Lac, Pukë, Malësi e Madhe, Gramsh, Peqin, police Station of Librazhd and

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<sup>2</sup> Police Station of Kamza, Police Station no.1, no.2 (security room) and no.3

<sup>3</sup> Police Station no.2 had only escort rooms for minors and females, not security rooms.

<sup>4</sup> These Stations were transferring minors and females to the environments of the Police Directorate of Tirana district

<sup>5</sup> In the Police Station of Saranda escorted females were kept in the environments of the administration of the building, while those detained were kept in one of the rooms of the Directory, separately from males.

<sup>6</sup> In this Station there were no special rooms for minors and females and though there were females, the number of rooms was sufficient to make separation of minor from grownups.

Fushë-Krujë, etc. This problem was more serious in the Police Station of Berat, where detained and arrested persons in the flagrance were transferred in the Police Station of Lushnja. This problem causes overload for the staff of station, engaged for carrying out the transfer, increasing also the need of fuel consumption and vehicles of transport, etc. Also, in other Stations which didn't have security rooms, detained or arrested persons were transferred to the nearest Station within the police district.

AHC estimates that the transfer of detained and arrested from one Station to another because of lack of security rooms, can lead to violations of the procedural terms of detention or arrest in the act, as a result of the inexact record in the books of detained and arrested of entry-exit hours in Station where the detainee is captured/arrested and in the Station where he/she is transferred. A case like this was identified in the Librazhd Police Station<sup>7</sup>.

In terms of equipment of logistics means there have been observed some shortcomings in several Police Stations regarding insufficient quantity of fuel, of vehicles for escorted, detained or arrested persons, lack of sufficient detectors for physical control of people, problems with computer system' depreciation etc.

More disturbing was the fact of damages caused to facilities of escort rooms and their equipment by alcoholic persons or drug users who were held in these rooms in the quality of escorted persons. This problem was very sensitive to the reconstructed facilities of escort rooms in Police Station of Lezha, Fier and Elbasan. As a result of these damages, in some escort facilities of these stations and other stations, they lacked the necessary equipment (such as chairs) and because of that, the escorted persons had to stand up to the maximum term provided by law of 10 hours. Police staff in uniform, in some cases, claimed that this categori of escorted persons used offensive expressions against them and physically attacked.

## ***2.2 Hygienic – sanitary conditions***

Lack of hot water and showers in some stations such as: Police Station no.3 of Tirana, those of Kamza, Saranda, Pogradec, Durrës, Elbasan, cause difficulties for the personal hygiene of persons staying in the facilities of these stations for more than 72 hours.

At some Police Stations, it was noted bad hygienic-sanitary conditions, especially in toilets, which smelled stink. This problem was noted in the police Station No. 3 in Tirana, in Elbasan and Saranda. In the Police Station of Pogradec the facilities of escort rooms smelled 'urine' and had impurities. Contrary to the rules of personal hygiene, in some

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<sup>7</sup> The case of a minor arrested in the flagrance for stealing in the town of Librazhd. The minor was hold for 8 hours and a half in the facilities of the Librazhd Police Station and at 6.30 am, according to the register of detained/arrested persons was transferred to the Police Station of Elbasan. In the register of the Police Station of Elbasan it was noted to have entered in the security rooms at 14.30h of the same day, at a difference of 8 hours from the time he left the Police Station of Librazhd, meanwhile the distance in time from Librazhd to Elbasan is half a hour.

Police Stations detained/arrested persons were sleeping with mattresses and blankets on the floor.

### ***2.3 Capacities***

Based on the fact that infrastructure conditions in most of the Police Stations have not changed, AHC considers again that the capacity of the facilities in these stations is not sufficient in case of high flow and consequently causes overpopulation. Problematic situations are identified in District Police Directorates, which cover several Police Stations, where only one of these Police Stations has security rooms for detained and arrested persons in the flagrance, which cover the entire district.

During the monitoring was noted overpopulation at some Police Stations as station No.2 in Tirana, in which were held 3 detained persons in a security room, 2 of whom, due to lack of beds, slept on the floor, meanwhile in the Police Station of Durres were held 8 persons in one security room.

Lack of security rooms in the Police Station of Berat and transfer from this station of all detained and arrested persons in security rooms of Lushnja Police Station had caused many problems in terms of overpopulation of this last station. There have been cases of high flow when in the security rooms the police Station of Lushnja were held 15 people, causing extreme overpopulation level.

### ***2.4 The personnel structure***

There was noted lack of female staff with uniforms of in the Police Stations of Saranda Has, Tropojë, Lezhë and those near of some directorates, etc. Despite the fact that control of escorted, detained and arrested females in these Police Stations was done by female staff of the administration or by female staff of the border police, AHC considers very important the presence of uniformed female staff at these stations, especially in terms of surveillance of detained and arrested females during their stay in security rooms, and providing care for them in special cases. AHC appreciates the measures taken in several Police Stations where there were advertising posters encouraging females to apply in the police structures. We consider that consequently this has affected to the high number of females, who applied this year for the State Police School.

There were noted also problems in terms of lack of staff in some of the Police Stations for the position of full doctor or psychologist. In Gjirokastra Police Station there was a vacancy for the position of a doctor<sup>8</sup> and the psychologist was provided when required under a contract signed with Public University of Gjirokastra. In Saranda Police Station there was no a psychologist or medical staff<sup>9</sup>. Police Station of Pogradec lacked a

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<sup>8</sup> The requirements for a doctor in that Station, according to the needs were completed by taking part-time doctors, from the hospital of Gjirokastra or by sending the concerned person in hospital.

<sup>9</sup> When needed the physiologist was taken from the Police Directorate of Gjirokastra, while for medical service there was called a doctor from the emergency unit of the hospital of Saranda. In that hospital there

psychologist in the structure. In some Police Stations as those of Lezha<sup>10</sup>, Shkodra and Librazhd, the needs for a psychologist were covered by the District Police Directorate under its jurisdiction, through making use of the staff which performed also other functions, such as spokesman, etc.

In the Police Station in Saranda, Kukës, Vlora and Tropojë, there was noticed lack of police officers, in the units of prevention and investigation of crimes etc.

## **2.5 Food**

With regard of delivery of food, AHC noted that compared with previous years, there were done significant improvement in some Police Stations that had found alternative solutions to providing this service, e.g. catering food through private contracting firms, food supply through canteen that functioned in the facilities of the police stations, or in places of Pre-Trial Detention for those Police Stations that were in the same building or near the Pre-Trial Detentions.

Catering food was provided by Kamza Station, Police Stations No.1, No.2 and No.3 of Tirana, those of Gjirokastra, Fier and Lezhë. The Police Station of Kukes and Saranda provided food from the canteen of placed in the facilities of Pre-Trial Detention or in that of Police Station. The Police Stations of Lushnja and Elbasan have their own cooking canteen.

In the Police Station of Pogradec and in the police Station of Librazhd no food was delivered to people held there. These Police Stations had no funds available to enable delivery of this service. In Korca Police Station, the procedures for the procurement of catering services were ongoing.

## **2.6 Respect of procedure for rights of escorted, detained and arrested persons**

- *Respect of the deadline*

The Law "On State Police" provides that "*holding persons in the police station lasts until the issue, for which is performed the escort, is verified, but in any case not more than 10 hours*". The Code of Criminal Procedure provides that "*judicial police officers have to put the arrested/detained person at the disposal of the prosecutor as soon as possible. When does not order the immediate release, the prosecutor, within 48 hours of arrest or detention, require validation of the security measure in court of the place where the arrest/detention was carried. The decision of the court for validation of the security measure should be taken within 48 hours from the moment at which the prosecutor's request is filed in court. If the prosecutor's office and the court do not respect the terms specified, the arrest or detention lose its power*".

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was a security room equipped with all security equipments for special medical treatment of detained/arrested persons in flagrante.

<sup>10</sup> In the hospital of Lezha is established also a special room for detained/arrested persons held in the Police Station of Lezha.

Based on the abovementioned, AHC considers as a concerning issue holding for a long time of persons convicted in absence, captured by the structures of the state police and escorted to the security room's facilities of police stations. The period of detention of these persons ranged in average from 7 to 10 days. This problem was noted in almost all Police Stations surveyed, with the exception of Station of Lezha which transferred persons to Shën Koll Prison. One of the reasons for keeping for a long time this category at the facilities of Police Stations is the lack coordination between state structures and in some cases because of delays caused by the General Directorate of Prisons in issuing transfer orders.

In some Police Station such as No. 2 in Tirana and Police Stationary Point of Lushnja, it was found that certain persons were held in the facilities of security rooms after validation of the security measure "arrest in prison" decided by the court. The transfer of detained and arrested persons by the Police Stationary Point of Librazhd, which has no security rooms, to the Police Station of Elbasan causes exceed of these terms, as in the case of a minor who was kept as an escorted person over 10 hours, including in this term his stay in the Police Stationary Point of Librazhd and in the Police Station of Elbasan where he was transferred later.

Within the findings made above, AHC considers that the respect of deadlines provided by law for escort, detention and arrest is very important and constitutes a procedural guarantee provided by law with the view of effectively realizing the right of individuals to liberty and security. AHC considers also that holding in the security rooms of police stations of persons convicted in absence and persons to whom are validated by the court the security measures "arrest in prison", constitutes a violation of the rights of these persons, who under our law should remain in the Institutions of the Execution of Criminal Judgments and should be treated in accordance with the law "On the rights and treatment of prisoners and detainees".

- *Causes of escort, detention, arrest and informing persons of their rights and duties*

As regards the process of escort, detention and arrest of persons in flagrance, the Law "On State Police" and the Code of Criminal Procedure provide the reasons and conditions of deprivation of freedom of the person who is escorted, detained or arrested in the act. Also, Article 5/1 of ECHR provides the circumstances in which freedom of the person is limited. According to the ECHR's jurisprudence, to determine whether there is privation to freedom should be considered as a starting point the specific situation of the person involved as well as the complexity of factors such as specific of case, duration of terms, effects and manner of implementation of the measure.

*In the case Benham v. United Kingdom*, ECtHR concluded that Article 5/1 of ECHR requires that *the deprivation of freedom should be legal*, including the condition to be in *compliance with the procedure provided by law*. Essentially, the Convention refers to state' national legal framework and establishes their obligation to comply with substantive and procedural rules, but also requires that any privation of freedom to be in

accordance with the purpose of Article 5, in order to protect individuals from arbitrariness.

From monitoring made at Police Stations, AHC observers noted that, in some cases there were not respected the circumstances provided by the Law "On State Police", as regards the escort of persons in the facilities of the police stations, Article 101 of this law provides that "*The police officer carry the escort of the persons to the police premises or to the authority that has ordered in the following these circumstances: a) the supervision of a minor for purposes of education or for escorting him to the competent authority; b) when person is a transmitter of a contagious disease, mentally disabled and dangerous to society*". At all Police Stations monitored, there were escorted persons who were suspected of committing a crime, who, during the stay in the escort rooms were subject to verification of required documentation and in some cases, fingerprints were taken. This practice was not unified in different Police Stations. If during the period of escort the verification of documents or fingerprints test proved the police suspicion, the person was hold on the facilities of escort and then it was followed the procedures provided for the detention.

In the assessment of the ECHR even when the person was not formally accorded the status of the suspect, the fact that he is treated *de facto* as a suspect, puts into question compliance with the requirements laid down in Article 5/1 of the Convention. In the case *Khodorkosvskiy vs. Russia*, ECHR has stated that "*Restriction of freedom may be illegal, if the cause for which it is performed is different from the real one... The circumstances of the arrest of the complainant show that, although formally, he was escorted to police Station as a witness, the real purpose of the investigator was to stretch the appellant as defendant and to pass from the scene of the eventual trial detention in a more convincing proceeding*"

The object of monitoring in Police Station was also the respect of the order no.562 dated 16.06.2011 of the General Director of State Police "For adoption and implementation of the 'Declaration on information and recognition with legal rights for detained/arrested persons in the State Police'" during the arrest/detention and stay in the facilities of security rooms. This order has been forwarded to the AHC on 22.06.2011 by the Department of Public Security in GDSP. The purpose of this order was taking measures to respect, guarantee freedoms and legal rights of arrested/detained persons in police stations.

AHC notes with regret that this order had not been implemented in any of the Police Stations monitored. During the monitoring, representatives of the District Police Directorates and of Police Stations informed that they were aware of this order and that the order had been implemented at their institution. But from verifications made by the AHC monitors it was found that not only this order was not implemented in none of the observed Police Station, except that of Shkoder.

It should be considered as positive the fact that in the facilities of some Police Stations as Kamza, Police Station No.1, No.2 and No.3 in Tirana, those in Durrës, Gjirokastra,

Kukës, etc, were displayed sensitizing posters on the rights of arrested/detained persons. However, there were Police Stations such as Pogradec and Vlora, which had no sensitizing material on the rights of persons detained and escorted. From the contact that AHC monitors had with some of the detainees at Police Station No. 3 in Tirana, Police station of Durres and Elbasan, people claimed that they were not informed by judicial police officers for their rights, or in some cases the contacted persons were confused in answering.

- *Maintaining and recording the data on escorted, detained and arrested persons*

AHC considers as a positive step that in the majority of Police Stations it was applied the electronic system of casting and processing the data of detained and arrested persons (System ADAM). The processing of data was in accordance with the manual of the General Directorate of State Police, dated 07/03/2010 "*On Establishment of the Central Electronic Bank for Recording and Management of Data on Escorted, Detained and Arrested Persons in Flagrance*". One of the problems observed with regard to the application of ADAM system was the lack of sufficient knowledge and the need for further training for operating personnel in charge of the recording the data.

As regards the applied procedure, before recording the data in the electronic system ADAM, they proceeded initially with manual record of the data of escorted, detained and arrested persons in the relevant registers administered by the staff of the Station. AHC estimates that Police Stations should improve the work and methodology for manually recording data in these registers. In two cases<sup>11</sup> of escorted persons, it was observed that although these people stayed in the facilities of the escort rooms a few hours, their data were not recorded in the registry but still kept in small flyers by the staff charged with this duty. AHC notes also that it is very important to reflect correctly the time of entry and exit of escorted, arrested and detained persons in the respective registers. AHC estimates that an effective internal mechanism should operate within each Police Station in order to monitor the exactness and regularity of manually recording data into registers and in the electronic system ADAM.

## ***2.7 Humane Treatment***

During the period November-December 2011, in which were held the planned monitoring of the police Station. AHC monitors have contacted a relatively small number of people who were held as escorted, detained or arrested persons in the facilities of Police Stations. None of the contacted persons had complaints with regard to the use of violence or ill-treatment by uniformed police staff. However, during 2011, AHC has received within the program "Free Legal Clinic", complaints from persons deprived of liberty in detention institutions and prisons, who claim use of violence by police forces during the period of escort and stay in police Stations. Since these complaints have been addressed after a relatively long time following the transfer of such persons in detention or prison, it has been impossible for AHC to verify these claims.

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<sup>11</sup> Police Station No.1 in Tirana and Police Station of Fier



With regard to cases of police violence in 2011, AHC has reacted through public statements in two cases, respectively for police violence used against protesters during the demonstration of 21 January 2011 in front of the institution of the Prime Minister's Office and police violence used against brothers U.M and Sh.M, as they were returning from a demonstration held in front of the Central Election Commission on 20 May 2011. AHC has noted the violation of the rights of the familiars of escorted persons in the Police Stations, as a result of events of 21 January, to who was refused access to information fro the police staff, as regards the situation of their familiars, Police Station in which were held, the reason of escort, etc.

AHC would like to highlight in this report the findings published in the European Commission Progress Report for Albania in 2011, where among other things, it was noted that *"In Albania, the application of procedural safeguards against excessive use of force by police officers has not been guaranteed ... cases of ill-treatment during arrest, interrogation and police custody continue to be reported. Such abuses were for instance reported in the aftermath of the events of 21 January 2011. ... There is no evidence of any substantial progress on increasing the judicial follow-up of cases of ill-treatment."*

AHC wants to bring attention to the Albanian authorities of the recommendations made by the Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT)<sup>12</sup>, through which the authorities are called *"redouble their efforts to combat ill-treatment by the police, in the light of the remarks highlighted in CPT report. In particular, all police officers should be reminded, at regular intervals, that all forms of ill-treatment of detained persons are not acceptable and will be punished accordingly. Further, it should be made clear that the force used by police officers when performing their duties should be no more than is strictly necessary and that, once persons have been brought under control, there can be no justification for striking them."*

Beyond cases of ill-treatment by police, AHC considers that in light of standards set by the ECHR jurisprudence, in some cases, the conditions under which the escorted, detained or arrested persons are placed, may constitute torture or inhuman treatment. AHC considers the poor physical conditions of some Police Stations identified in the rubric of *"Infrastructure and Physical Condition of the Escorting Rooms and Security"* of this report, constitute inhuman treatment for escorted, detained and arrested persons held at these Police Station. In particular, AHC considers as very concerning that a significant number of Police Station<sup>13</sup>, due to lack of beds, people were forced to sleep on the floor with mattresses or blankets.

## **2.8 Situation of criminality**

Crime is one of the phenomena of harmful consequences for the individual, the community in general and state activity. In contrast to monitoring made in previous years, the focus of the survey conducted this year has been the state of crime in the city or

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<sup>12</sup> Report of CPT of January 21, 2009

<sup>13</sup> The Police Station of Kamza, Police Station No.2 and No.3 in Tirana, Police Stations of Pogradec, Durrës, Shkodra, Elbasan, Lushnja

district level, primarily in terms of identifying the trend in comparative terms over the past two years.

From the information made available, it results that in the majority of Police Directories in District level, the crime situation was the same or higher compared to last year. Although the nature of the crimes varies from district to district, the most common crimes in all districts where the monitoring was held, were those against life and health (domestic violence, crimes due to property disputes, revenge-based crimes, etc.), crimes against property, offenses against public order and safety, etc. In some districts it was noticed an increase in certain categories of offenses. Thus, for example, in Korca, for the year 2011 there was an increase in economic crimes. In the district of Fier and Lezha were widespread crimes against property, mainly theft of property and person. In Librazhd, due to alcohol consume and as a result of socio-economic problems, there have been offences that have shaken public order and security in the city.

AHC considers that the activities for the prevention and fight of criminality require a greater commitment of state structures and better involvement of civil society actors in this regard. Exactness processing of statistical data, administered in police Stations and conducting a comprehensive analysis on the situation of criminality and its factors is one of the most important steps that should take the structures of the state police, in cooperation with other state institutions.

AHC considers very important the community policing as one of the most important aspects of the activity of local structures of the state police, in order to be closer to community needs through implementation of various forms of cooperation such as for instance organization of activities promoting awareness of public interest. A good example in this direction were activities developed for community policing in the District Police Directorate of Gjirokastra, in the surroundings of which, were held open hours with secondary school pupils of the city, as regards the rights, duties and coexistence in the community.

### **3. Recommendations to the Directorate of the Albanian State Police, the District Police Directorates, Police Stations and other actors of the criminal justice system**

- AHC suggests the completion as early as possible of works on those Police Stations which have been newly reconstructed in order to reduce overpopulation of other institutions. Also, we suggest considering in the newly reconstructed Police Stations, the possibility of surrounding the toilets and showers with coverings or other means, in order to prevent visual access of the security staff behind the door.
- We suggest making available a fund, periodically, to Police Stations, which have poor infrastructure<sup>14</sup>, to enable performing some necessary arrangements such as repairs, painting, providing sufficient electric lighting, provision of beds and adequate sleeping clothes etc. Also, we suggest, to finish as soon as possible the whole

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<sup>14</sup> Police Stations of Tirana, Saranda, Durrës, Lushnja,, Librazhd, Elbasan.

reconstruction of existing facilities of new building institutions for the Police Stations of Saranda, Kruja, Vlora, Durrës, Lushnja, Librazhd, Elbasan and Berat.

- In ensure normal process of work, we suggest to estimate effectively the needs of the District Police Directorates and Police Stations for necessary logistic equipments, such as fuel, computers, vehicles, equipments for physical control, such as detective, etc.
- AHC suggests considering possibilities of finding alternative solutions when in facilities of escorting rooms are transferred alcoholic and drug user who damage facilities and equipments of rooms. We suggest, cooperating with civil hospitals in the districts to enable hospitalizations of those persons, who due to alcohol and drug use, have not right ability to control their actions and have the necessity of being supervised and provided with medical assistance, until they emerge from the situation.
- AHC suggests ensuring the supply with hot water and showers in Police Stations of Kamza, Police Station No.3 in Tirana and those of Saranda, Pogradec, Durrës and Elbasan.
- We suggest improving hygiene and sanitary conditions in the facilities of security rooms, escorting rooms and especially in the toilets at Police Station No. 3 in Tirana, Saranda, Elbasan, Pogradec, etc.
- We suggest, increasing police staff in those districts, which because of the situation and the specifics of the crime, can not face the workload with existing staff. Also, we suggest ensuring for each district directorate the necessary medical personnel in order to enable the immediate medical examination after the person is transferred in security rooms and provide necessary medical assistance during his/her stay in these facilities.
- AHC suggests finding alternative options for providing food also in those Police Stations which lack this service. Catering service and agreement with directories of Institutions of Execution of Criminal Judgments, which constitute opportune solutions.
- AHC suggests a better coordination of work between the State Police Directorate and General Prisons Directory, in order to eliminate the delays in issuing the transfer orders from the last one for those convicted in absence staying in the facilities of police stations, systemizing as soon as possible these persons in Prisons.
- To ensure that escort of persons in Police Stations be done only for the reasons provided by law. To unify in all Police Stations the procedure applied for taking over escorted persons and the actions of verification carried out during their stay at the police Station.
- To study the possibility of reviewing the legal framework for treatment of escorted persons with the view of unifying procedures and ensuring a better respect of the rights of these persons.

- To be monitored the effective implementation by State Police Directory of the order no.562, dated 16.06.2011 of the General Director of State Police "On approval and implementation of the Declaration on information and recognition with legal rights for detained/arrested persons in the State Police ", and to be taken measures against the staff who do not respect it.
- We suggest displaying sensitizing informative materials on human rights in those Police Stations which lack such materials.
- AHC suggests developing further training for capacity building of staff who has the task of entering data on escorted, detained and arrested persons in the electronic system ADAM
- Due to problems identified, we recommend to be achieved a better coordination, in order to initiate various forms of cooperation between the actors of the criminal justice system (police, prosecutor and court), with view to identify problems related to ill-treatment by police staff and finding ways to address in a right way as well as to examine the concrete cases of this phenomenon.
- We suggest developing and further strengthening of the policing in community by organizing various activities of social nature. It should be organized by the police staff as many activities as possible with children and young people, in order to raise awareness among them of this phenomenon and negative consequences of crime, and to enable early prevention of criminality in the future, as well as increasing the collaboration of police with citizens.