

A Handbook on the Individual Complaints Procedures of the UN Treaty Bodies

SEEKING REMEDIES FOR TORTURE VICTIMS

OMCT Handbook Series Vol. 4

Sarah Joseph, Katie Mitchell
and Linda Gyorki on the HRC and the CAT Committee
Carin Benninger-Budel on the CEDAW Committee
Revised and updated by
Helena Solà Martín and Carin Benninger-Budel



2nd edition

**SEEKING REMEDIES FOR TORTURE VICTIMS
A HANDBOOK ON THE INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS PROCEDURES
OF THE UN TREATY BODIES**

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The World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT) coordinates the activities of the SOS-Torture Network, which is the world's largest coalition of non-governmental organisations fighting against torture and ill-treatment, arbitrary detention, extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances, and other serious human rights violations. OMCT's growing global network currently includes 311 local, national, and regional organisations in 92 countries spanning all regions of the world. An important aspect of OMCT's mandate is to respond to the advocacy and capacity-building needs of its network members, including the need to develop effective international litigation strategies to assist victims of torture and ill-treatment in obtaining legal remedies where none are available domestically, and to support them in their struggle to end impunity in states where torture and ill-treatment remain endemic or tolerated practices. In furtherance of these objectives, OMCT has published a *Handbook Series* of four volumes, each one providing a guide to the practice, procedure, and jurisprudence of the regional and international mechanisms that are competent to examine individual complaints concerning the violation of the absolute prohibition of torture and ill-treatment. This updated edition of the *Handbook* on seeking remedies for torture victims through the individual complaints procedure of the UN treaty bodies is the fourth volume of the series.

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DISCLAIMER

The views expressed in this book are solely those of the authors. They do not represent the views of any organisations, institution or Government.

FOREWORD

'Nothing can justify torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment under any circumstances'. International law could not be clearer on this point. Yet implementation remains the primary challenge around the world; and torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment remains sadly a reality in most regions of the world.

This updated practitioner's handbook is intended to provide a practical tool to enable, encourage, and support civil society as well as litigators to use universal human rights remedies effectively to protect victims of torture and ensure accountability, remedies, and reparations.

It is fair to say that the treaty body system, such as the UN Human Rights Committee, but also the UN Committee against Torture and the UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women have developed their jurisprudence considerably and evolved in their working procedures, for example by developing follow-up measures and providing effective interim measures.

The progressive development of law also allows human rights organisations and lawyers to use the universal system effectively for the purposes of strategic litigation seeking to redress systemic and institutional problems in their home countries. Notably, the remedy provided by the UN Committee against Torture remains a tool that would allow a more strategic use for developing elaborated case law for the protection against torture.

Integrating remedies into the universal human rights system should concern us all as activists and lawyers as part of our regular professional work. This is because such remedies are particularly important when we are concerned with torture. Practiced outside the public eye torture allegations raise serious evidentiary challenges. Whether practiced by State officials in an isolated case or worse as part of a systemic policy, litigators often find themselves confronted with a culture of silence. This can be a significant barrier to accessing justice. Mobilizing public opinion and sympathy, can also be difficult if the victim is accused of serious crimes.

Furthermore seeking remedies and reparations for victims of torture often includes threats to victims, witnesses, and human rights defenders. In light of these challenges, pursuing international remedies is often the last and only realistic way of redressing torture.

The parts on the Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture in the first publication of this Handbook in 2006 were drafted by *Sarah Joseph*, a leading expert on the universal human rights system and its jurisprudence. The part on the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination

against Women was drafted by *Carin Benninger-Budel*, an expert on gender and human rights. This publication offers an updated edition by *Helena Solà Martín*, legal and human rights adviser at OMCT, and *Carin Benninger-Budel* detailing changes over the last eight years including new case law, General Comments, and Concluding Observations. It also takes account of the evolution of jurisprudence, for example in relation to the protection of women from violence, the scope of the obligation to investigate, and the modern concept of remedies and reparations, to mention only a few areas.

We hope that this publication will be of practical help to lawyers, human rights defenders, and the members of the SOS-Torture network of the OMCT around the world. We thereby encourage them to contribute to closing the implementation gap and bringing us closer to the legal obligation that indeed '*nothing can justify torture under any circumstances*'.

Gerald Staberock
Secretary General
February 2014

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this *Handbook* is to give guidance on how to seek redress in respect of violations of the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment from the United Nations human rights treaty bodies. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is absolutely prohibited in international law, and is not tolerated in any circumstances whatsoever.¹ The UN treaties offer a significant avenue of global recognition and protection regarding this fundamental human right. Parts I to V of this *Handbook* focus on the procedures and jurisprudence of the three bodies established under three core UN human rights treaties, namely the Human Rights Committee, the Committee against Torture and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is prohibited under Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 (ICCPR). Article 7 is supplemented by Article 10, which recognizes a right of humane treatment for persons in all forms of detention, a particularly vulnerable group of people. The rights in the ICCPR are supervised and monitored at the international level by the Human Rights Committee (HRC).

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment is also addressed, and prohibited, by an issue-specific treaty, the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984 (CAT), which is monitored and supervised at the international level by the Committee against Torture (CAT Committee).

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women is primarily concerned with achieving equality between men and women through the elimination of discriminatory policies and practices. As such it does not contain a substantive prohibition against torture or ill-treatment. Nevertheless, the CEDAW Convention may offer an alternative avenue for redress in specific contexts where discrimination constitutes a central aspect of the underlying violation.

In Part I, the ICCPR and the CAT, as well as the HRC and the CAT Committee, are introduced. In Part II, the procedures of these two respective treaty bodies are described. Part 2.1 will focus on the individual complaints procedures under the ICCPR and CAT. Under these procedures, an individual may submit complaints to the respective treaty bodies, who may ultimately find that the rights of that individual have been violated by a State and that he/she is entitled to a remedy in respect of that violation from that State. Part 2.1 goes through issues such as the admissibility criteria for complaints, which must be satisfied before the substance

i See Section 1.1

of a complaint can be considered, practical guidance on how to submit a complaint, and the process by which the respective treaty body examines a complaint.

Part 2.2 addresses the issue of interim measures. In certain situations, a person may not be able to wait for a treaty body to make a decision on whether he or she has suffered from a human rights violation; there may be a situation of urgency where interim protection must be guaranteed to ensure that irreparable harm is not done to a person while he/she awaits the final decision of the relevant committee. The process by which interim measures are requested, and the situations in which they are granted, are addressed in part 2.2.

Part 2.3 focuses on other procedures available in the UN, such as reporting procedures, the inquiry procedure available under CAT, the new procedures available under the Optional Protocol to CAT, the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Torture, and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention. Part 2.4 focuses on the follow-up procedures of the HRC and the CAT Committee.

Part III focuses on the jurisprudence, that is the law developed from cases and other sources, of the HRC under the ICCPR on the issue of torture, and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment. Part IV performs the same function with regard to the jurisprudence of the CAT Committee.

Part V discusses the CEDAW Convention and the procedures for filing individual complaints under its Optional Protocol. Existing patterns of discrimination against women affect women's ability to enjoy their rights, not least their right to be free from torture and other forms of ill-treatment. Moreover, discriminatory laws and policies may affect women's abilities to seek redress before national courts for such violations. As explained in this part of the *Handbook*, individual complaints arising in both of these contexts are admissible before the CEDAW Committee.

There are three *Textboxes*, two *Tables* and 12 *Appendices* in this *Handbook*. *Textbox i* contains a flow-chart showing the various stages of consideration of a complaint filed before the Human Rights Committee. *Textbox ii* contains a model complaint of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment under Articles 7 and 10 of the ICCPR. The purpose of this model complaint is to demonstrate how a complaint should be structured, the types of arguments that should be raised and the types of evidence that should be submitted, in order to maximise one's chance of success. *Textbox iii* contains information on the mandate and working methods of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women. The two *Tables* contain lists of countries that have ratified the relevant Optional Protocols (ICCPR and CEDAW) and made declarations under Article 22 of the CAT (authorising individual complaints) and the relevant dates of such ratifications. These tables are usefully

referred to in determining whether a country is subject to a particular complaints procedure and the dates after which jurisdiction arises.

The Appendices contain crucial reference materials for readers, namely the relevant treaties and other international documents. Appendices 1 and 2 contain copies of the ICCPR and the Optional Protocol to the ICCPR; Appendix 3 contains a copy of the CAT; Appendices 4 and 5 contain the Rules of Procedures of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture. The CEDAW and its Optional Protocol are included in Appendices 6 and 7. Given their relevance to the jurisprudence of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture, Appendices 9 and 10 contain copies of the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, respectively. Appendices 11 and 12 contain sample pleadings which may constitute useful reference materials in *non-refoulement* cases or for applicants proceeding before the CEDAW Committee respectively. Throughout the text, references are made to the appendices wherever they are particularly relevant to the issue being discussed.

We must notify readers of some of the terminology used in this *Handbook*: The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights will be referred to as “the ICCPR”; the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment will be referred to as “the CAT” or “the Convention against Torture”; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women will be referred to as “the CEDAW Convention”. The Human Rights Committee, the Committee against Torture, and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women will be referred to as “the HRC”, “the CAT Committee” and the “the CEDAW Committee” respectively, or generically, especially when they are discussed in tandem, as a “Committee”, “treaty body”, or a “treaty monitoring body”. A country is referred to as a “State”, and a State which is a party to a treaty is referred to as a “State party” to that treaty. An individual complaint is referred to as either a “complaint” or a “communication”. The person who submits such a complaint, or in whose name a complaint is submitted, is referred to as either an “author” or a “complainant”ⁱⁱ. The First Optional Protocol to the ICPR is referred to as “the Optional Protocol” or “the OP” and the Optional Protocol to the CAT is referred to as “the OPCAT”. National Human Rights Institutions are referred to as “NHRI”.

ii An author or complainant can authorise another to act on his/her behalf. See Section 2.1.2(b).

We do not use the official UN document number in order to cite cases decided under the respective treaties, nor do we use such numbers for General Comments.ⁱⁱⁱ Such citation would be unwieldy given the large number of cases cited. Cases under the Optional Protocol to the ICCPR will use the following format: HRC, *Quinteros v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 107/1981. First they are labelled as HRC cases to distinguish them from other treaty bodies' cases. The first name is the name of the author or complainant, and the second name is the State against whom the complaint is made. The first number refers to the order in which the case was registered – this case was the 107th registered case for the HRC. The second number refers to the year in which the case was submitted (i.e. not the year in which it was decided). CAT and CEDAW Committee cases follow a similar format, e.g. CAT Committee, *Tala v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 43/1996, or CEDAW Committee, *A.T. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 2/2003. General Comments are referred to as “General Comment xx”, with the number referring to the order of its adoption by the HRC or the CAT Committee. For example, “General Comment 20” denotes the twentieth such comment issued by the HRC. General Recommendations issued by the CEDAW Committee are referred to as “General Recommendation xx”, with the number at the end indicating the order in which the recommendation was adopted.

Finally, we warn readers that over time hyperlinks included for consultation may no longer work, namely if web pages, downloadable files and other web resources they point to become obsolete or unavailable.

iii General Comments are explained in Section 1.5.3.

PART I

OVERVIEW OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE

1.1 The International Prohibition of Torture and other Ill-treatment¹

This *Handbook* is designed to provide guidance on the process of seeking redress for violations of the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, primarily under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR),² the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)³ and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).⁴ Before describing the relevant processes and jurisprudence under these treaties, it is important to bear in mind the fundamental nature of the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment under international law.

The prohibition of torture and other forms of ill-treatment is universally recognized and is enshrined in all of the major international and regional human rights instruments.⁵ It is also a firmly rooted principle of customary international law, and as such, it is binding on all States at all times, irrespective of whether States have assumed treaty obligations in respect of the prohibition.⁶

All international instruments that contain the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment recognize its absolute, non-derogable character.⁷ In the ICCPR, the prohibition is

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- 1 Section 1.1 describing the status of the prohibition of torture under international law borrows from the Joint Third Party intervention in the case of *Ramzy v. The Netherlands*, submitted to the European Court of Human Rights on 22 November 2005 which is reproduced in full in Appendix 11.
 - 2 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly Resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, entered into force on 23 March 1976, reproduced in full in Appendix 1.
 - 3 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly Resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, entered into force on 26 June 1987, reproduced in full in Appendix 3.
 - 4 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly Resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, entered into force on 3 September 1981, reproduced in full in Appendix 6.
 - 5 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 5); ICCPR (Article 7); American Convention on Human Rights (Article 5); African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Article 5); Arab Charter on Human Rights (Article 13); CAT and European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The prohibition against torture is also reflected throughout international humanitarian law, e.g. in the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their two Additional Protocols of 1977.
 - 6 See discussion *infra* on the *jus cogens* status of the prohibition under customary international law.
 - 7 The prohibition of torture and ill-treatment is specifically excluded from derogation provisions: see Article 4(2) of the ICCPR; Articles 2(2) and 15 of the CAT; Article 27(2) of the American Convention on Human Rights; Article 4(c) Arab Charter of Human Rights; Article 5 of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture; Articles 3 of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights prohibits torture and ill-treatment in Article 5; the African Charter does not contain a derogation provision.

contained in Article 7, which states in relevant part: “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”. Article 4(2) of the ICCPR provides that the prohibition in Article 7 is non-derogable, “even in times of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation”. Thus, Articles 7 and 4(2) in conjunction, establish the prohibition as absolute under this treaty.

In General Comment No. 20, the HRC further emphasized that:

The text of article 7 [of the ICCPR] allows of no limitation. The Committee also reaffirms that, even in situations of public emergency such as those referred to in article 4 of the Covenant, no derogation from the provision of article 7 is allowed and its provisions must remain in force ... [N]o justification or extenuating circumstances may be invoked to excuse a violation of article 7 for any reasons.⁸

The absolute nature of the prohibition is also enshrined in the Convention against Torture. Article 2(2) of the CAT provides:

No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.⁹

The non-derogability of the prohibition has consistently been reiterated by human rights monitoring bodies, human rights courts, and international tribunals including the HRC, the CAT Committee, the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), the Inter-American Commission and Court, the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY).¹⁰

The prohibition of torture and other forms of ill-treatment does not therefore yield to other societal or political interests, however compelling those interests

8 General Comment No. 20, replacing General Comment No. 7 on Article 7, (1992) UN Doc. HRI/GEN/1/Rev.6 at 151(2003), para. 3 (hereinafter, General Comment No. 20).

9 The CAT Committee has also upheld the non-derogable nature of the prohibition of inflicting cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in its General Comment No. 2, Reporting Guidelines, CAT Committee, General Comment No. 2, Implementation of Article 2 by States Parties, (2007) UN Doc. CAT/C/GC/2/CRP.1/Rev.4 (hereinafter, General Comment No. 2), para. 6. See also CAT Committee, *Sonko v. Spain*, Comm. No. 368/2008, para. 10.4.

10 See General Comment No. 20, para. 3 (cited in text above); General Comment No. 29 on Article 4 (States of Emergency), (2001) UN Doc. HRI/GEN/1/Rev. 6 at 186 (2003) (hereinafter, General Comment No. 29); Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/USA/CO/2, para. 14; CAT’s consideration of the Reports of the Russian Federation, (2002) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/28/4, para. 90; Egypt, (2002) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/29/4 A/57/54, para. 40; and Spain, (2002) UN Doc. CAT/C/SR.530 A/58/44, para. 59; Inter-American cases, e.g. *Castillo-Petrucci et al. v. Peru*, Series C, No. 52, judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of 30 May 1999, para. 197; *Cantoral Benavides v. Peru*, Series C, No. 69, judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of 18 August 2000, para. 96; *Maritza Urrutia v. Guatemala*, Series C, No. 103, judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of 27 November 2003, para. 89; European Court of Human Rights’ (hereinafter, ECtHR) cases, e.g. *Tomasi v. France*, No. 12850/87, (17 August 1992); *Aksoy v. Turkey*, No. 21987/93, (18 December 1996); and *Chahal v. the United Kingdom*, No. 22414/93, (15 November 1996); ICJ, *Belgium v. Senegal*, Judgment of 20 July 2012, para. 99; ICTY cases, e.g. *Prosecutor v. Furundzija*, ICTY Trial Chamber, IT-95-171-I-T (10 December 1998).

may appear to be. In particular, the treaty provisions discussed above make clear that it is not permissible, under international law, to balance national security interests against the right to be free from torture and other ill-treatment.¹¹

The absolute nature of the prohibition of torture under treaty law is reinforced by its *jus cogens* status under customary international law. *Jus cogens* status connotes the fundamental, peremptory character of the obligation, which is, in the words of the International Court of Justice, “intransgressible”.¹² There is ample international authority recognizing the prohibition of torture as having *jus cogens* status.¹³ The prohibition of torture also imposes obligations *erga omnes*, and every State has a legal interest in the fulfilment of such obligations which are owed to the international community as a whole.¹⁴

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- 11 The HRC, the CAT Committee, the European Court of Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on Torture, the UN Security Council and General Assembly, and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, among others, have all recognized the undoubted difficulties States face in countering terrorism, yet made clear that all anti-terrorism measures must be implemented in accordance with international human rights and humanitarian law, including the prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment. See, e.g., ECtHR cases: *Klass and Others v. Germany*, No. 5029/71, (6 September 1978); *Leander v. Sweden*, No. 9248/81, (26 March 1987); and *Rotaru v. Romania*, No. 28341/95, (4 May 2000); General Comment No. 29, para. 7, and Concluding Observations on Egypt’s Report, (2002) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/29/4, para. 4; CAT’s Concluding Observations on Israel’s Report, (1998) UN Doc. CAT/C/33/Add.2/Rev.1, paras. 2–3 and 24; Report to the General Assembly by the Special Rapporteur on Torture, (Mr T. Van Boven), (2004) UN Doc. A/59/324, para. 17, and *Statement in connection with the events of 11 September 2001*, (2001) UN Doc. A/57/44, para. 17; General Assembly Resolutions 57/27 (2002), 57/219 (2002) and 59/191 (2004); Security Council Resolution 1456 (2003) Annex, para. 6; Council of Europe Guidelines on Human Rights and the Fight Against Terrorism (2002); Special Rapporteur on Torture, *Statement to the Third Committee of the GA*, (2001) UN Doc. A/RES/55/89. Other bodies pronouncing on the issue include, for example, Human Rights Chamber for Bosnia and Herzegovina (see, e.g., *Boudellaa and others v. Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, nos. CH/02/8679, CH/02/8689, CH/02/8690 and CH/02/8691 (11 October 2002), paras. 264 to 267.
- 12 Advisory Opinion of the ICJ on the *Legal Consequences of the Constructions of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, General List No. 131, ICJ (9 July 2004), para. 157. See also Article 5.3 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969) which introduces and defines the concept of “peremptory norm”.
- 13 See, e.g., the first report of the Special Rapporteur on Torture, (Mr P. Kooijmans), (1986) UN Doc. E/CN.4/1986/15, para. 3; ICTY judgments *Prosecutor v. Delalic and others*, ICTY Trial Chamber, IT-96-21 (16 November 1998), *Prosecutor v. Kunarac*, ICTY Trial Chamber, IT-96-23 and 23/1 (22 February 2001), para. 466, and *Prosecutor v. Furundzija*, ICTY Trial Chamber, IT-95-171/1-T (10 December 1998); and *Al-Adsani v. the United Kingdom*, No. 35763/97, ECtHR (21 November 2001). See also De Wet, E., ‘The Prohibition of Torture as an International Norm of *jus cogens* and its Implications for National and Customary Law’, 15 *European Journal of International Law* (2004).
- 14 See ICJ Reports: *Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company Limited*, Second Phase (1970, para. 33); *Case Concerning East Timor* (1995, para. 29); *Case Concerning Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide* (1996, para. 31). See also Articles 40–41 of the International Law Commission’s Draft Articles on State Responsibility (“ILC Draft Articles”) and the commentary to the Draft Articles. See ICTY case *Prosecutor v. Furundzija*, ICTY Trial Chamber, IT-95-171/1-T (10 December 1998), para. 151; Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, *Report on Terrorism and Human Rights*, (2000), para. 155; and General Comment No. 31 on the Nature of the General Legal Obligation on States Parties to the Covenant, (2004) UN Doc. CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.13, para. 2 (hereinafter, General Comment No. 31).

The principal consequence of its rank as a *jus cogens* norm is that the principle or rule cannot be derogated from by States through any laws or agreements not endowed with the same normative force.¹⁵ Thus, no treaty can be made nor law enacted that conflicts with a *jus cogens* norm, and no practice or act committed in contravention of a *jus cogens* norm may be “legitimated by means of consent, acquiescence or recognition”. Any norm conflicting with such a provision is therefore void.¹⁶ It follows that no interpretation of treaty obligations that is inconsistent with the absolute prohibition of torture is valid in international law.

The fact that the prohibition of torture is *jus cogens* and gives rise to obligations *erga omnes* also has important consequences under the basic principles of State responsibility, which provide for the interest, and in certain circumstances the obligation, of all States to prevent torture and other forms of ill-treatment, to bring it to an end, and not to endorse, adopt or recognize acts that breach the prohibition.¹⁶ Any interpretation of the ICCPR or the CAT must be consistent with these obligations under broader international law.

There are two corollaries that flow from the absolute nature of the prohibition: the *non-refoulement* rule, which prohibits States from returning individuals to places where they would be subjected to torture, and the exclusionary rule, which prohibits the use of evidence extracted under torture in any kind of judicial, administrative or other formal proceedings.

The expulsion (or *refoulement*) of an individual, where there is a real risk of torture or other ill-treatment in the State to which they will be returned, is prohibited under both international treaty and customary law.¹⁸ It is explicitly prohibited under Article 3 of CAT which provides:

15 See Article 53 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969; also ICTY Trial Chamber, *Prosecutor v. Furundzija*, IT-95-17/1-T (10 December 1998), paras. 153–54.

16 Jennings, R. and Watts, A., *Oppenheim's International Law* (Vol. 1, 9th edition) 8, Longman (1996). See also Article 53, Vienna Convention.

17 See ILC Draft Articles (40 and 41 on *jus cogens*; and Articles 42 and 48 on *erga omnes*); see also Advisory Opinion of the ICJ on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, General List No. 131, ICJ (9 July 2004), para. 159. In respect of the *erga omnes* character of the obligations arising under the ICCPR thereof, see General Comment No. 31, para. 2.

18 For a detailed discussion of the sources, scope and application of the *non-refoulement* principle, see Appendix 11, Joint Third Party intervention of AI, APT, HRW, INTERIGHTS, ICJ, OSI and REDRESS in *Ramzy v. The Netherlands*, 22 November 2005. On *non-refoulement* as a fundamental norm of international refugee law: UNHCR, “Advisory Opinion on the Extraterritorial Application of Non-Refoulement Obligations under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol” (2007); see also Farmer, A., *Non-Refoulement and Jus Cogens: Limiting Anti-Terror Measures that Threaten Refugee Protection* (2008), available at: <http://www.hrw.org/node/108468>.

No State Party shall expel, return (“refouler”) or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture.

The jurisprudence of the CAT Committee, the HRC and other international human rights bodies has recognized the *non-refoulement* rule to constitute an inherent part of the general and absolute prohibition of torture and other forms of ill-treatment.¹⁹ The Special Rapporteur on Torture²⁰ and a number of human rights experts and legal commentators²¹ have specifically noted the customary nature of *non-refoulement* and asserted that the prohibition against *non-refoulement* under customary international law shares the prohibition of torture’s *jus cogens* and *erga omnes* character.

The exclusionary rule, which prohibits the use of evidence extracted under torture, is also inherent in the absolute prohibition of torture and has been codified under Article 15 of the CAT which provides:

Each State Party shall ensure that any statement which is established to have been made as a result of torture shall not be invoked as evidence in any proceedings, except against a person accused of torture as evidence that the statement was made.

To date, no State Party to CAT has made a reservation to Article 15, reflecting the universal acceptance of the exclusionary rule and its status as a rule of customary international law.²² In line with this, both the HRC and CAT have concluded that the exclusionary rule forms a part of the general and absolute prohibition of torture.²³

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- 19 CAT Committee: among others, *Abdussamatov et al. v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 444/2010, para. 13.7; *Tebourski v. France*, Comm. No. 300/2006, para. 8.2, General Comment No. 2, para. 6; HRC General Comment 20, para. 9; HRC, *Chitat Ng v. Canada*, Comm. No. 469/1991, para. 16.4; *Loizidou v. Turkey*, No. 15318/89, ECtHR (18 December 1996); *Soering v. the United Kingdom*, No. 14038/88, ECtHR (7 July 1989); *Chahal v. the United Kingdom*, No. 22414/93, ECtHR (15 November 1996); African Commission: *Modise v. Botswana*, Communication 97/93, (229XXXVII), para. 91. For further analysis, see CINAT recommendations on the Torture Resolution of the UN Commission on Human Rights, March/April 2005.
- 20 Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Interim Report to the General Assembly, (2004) UN Doc. A/59/324, para. 28; see also Interim Report to the General Assembly, (2005) UN Doc. A/60/316.
- 21 See Lauterpacht, E. and Bethlehem D., “The Scope and Content of the Principle of Non-Refoulement: Opinion” (2001), paras. 196–216; Allain, J., “The *jus cogens* Nature of non-refoulement”, 13(4) *International Journal of Refugee Law* (2002), 533, 538; and Farmer, A., “Non-Refoulement and *Jus Cogens*: Limiting Anti-Terror Measures that Threaten Refugee Protection” (2008), available at: <http://www.hrw.org/node/108468>.
- 22 See <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Treaties.aspx?id=4&subid=A&lang=en>.
- 23 General Comment No. 20, para. 12; CAT Committee, *P.E. v. France*, Comm. No. 193/01, para. 6.3; CAT Committee, *G.K. v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 219/02, para. 6.10. For further detailed analysis of the history, scope and application of the exclusionary rule, see Appendix 11, Written submissions to the UK House of Lords by Third Party Interveners in the case of *A. and Others v. Secretary of State for the Home Department and A. and Others (FC) and another v. Secretary of State for the Home Department* (2004) EWCA Civ. 1123; (2005) 1 WLR 414, pp. 35–59. See also Report of the Special Rapporteur on Torture, (2006) UN Doc. A/61/259, discussing the significance of Article 15 of CAT and expressing concern that the “absolute prohibition of using evidence extracted by torture has recently ... come into question notably in the context of the global fight against terrorism”, p. 10.

The obligations outlined above therefore create a global interest and standing against acts of torture and other forms of ill-treatment and those who perpetrate them, ensuring a united front against torture. It is against this background that the individual complaints mechanisms of the treaty bodies create a powerful tool for international enforcement of this universally recognized right in situations where domestic law and/or domestic courts have failed to give it effect.

1.2 The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

The ICCPR was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1966, and came into force in 1976. As of 1 October 2013, it had 167 States parties, representing well over three quarters of recognized States in the world. The ICCPR is an international treaty, and therefore it imposes legally binding obligations on States parties.

The ICCPR makes up a part of what is known as the International Bill of Rights. The International Bill of Rights comprises the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) 1948, the ICCPR and its Protocols, as well as the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) 1966. The UDHR was adopted by the United Nations in 1948 in the wake of the Second World War. Whereas “human rights” had largely been thought of as “internal” State matters prior to the Second World War, which were not subject to international scrutiny or jurisdiction, the horrors of that conflict awoke the world to the fundamental nature of human rights, and the need to recognize and protect these rights at the international level. The UDHR was not, however, legally binding at the time of its creation in 1948.²⁴ Over the next eighteen years, the provisions of that declaration were translated into legally binding treaty form in the two International Covenants, both adopted in 1966.

The ICCPR recognizes and protects “civil and political” rights. It is reproduced in full at Appendix 1. The substantive rights are listed in Part I²⁵ and Part III of the treaty. Such rights include fundamental rights such as freedom from slavery and freedom of speech. Article 7 prohibits torture, and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Article 10 supplements Article 7, and provides for humane treatment for a particularly vulnerable group, detainees. Breaches of Article 7

24 It is arguable that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights now represents customary international law binding on all States: see, e.g., Sohn, L. B., “The New International Law: Protection of the Rights of Individuals rather than States”, 32 *American University Law Review* 1 (1982), p. 17.

25 Part I contains only Article 1, which recognizes the right of self-determination. This Article is exceptional as it attaches to peoples rather than individuals. It is also the only right which is contained in both Covenants.

and 10 often occur in conjunction with other ICCPR violations. In particular, the following rights are often simultaneously violated:

- Article 6: The right to life.
- Article 9: Freedom from arbitrary detention and right to security of the person.
- Article 14: The right to a fair trial.
- Article 2(1) and 26: Freedom from discrimination.

The substantive meaning of Article 7 is discussed in Part III of this *Handbook*.

In addition to the substantive rights in the ICCPR, there are important “supporting guarantees” in Part II of the treaty. In particular, Article 2 states:

1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
2. Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.
3. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes:
 - To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity;
 - To ensure that any person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy;
 - To ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted.

States parties must therefore:

- Immediately guarantee the enjoyment of rights in the ICCPR for people “within its territory and jurisdiction”²⁶ without discrimination.

26 See Section 2.1.1(b)(iii).

- States parties must ensure that the rights in the ICCPR are protected by domestic laws and other measures.
- States parties must ensure that a person who has suffered a breach of his or her rights has access to an effective domestic remedy in respect of that breach.
- States parties should ensure that the domestic remedy is properly enforced.

There are two Optional Protocols to the ICCPR. A State party to the ICCPR can choose whether to ratify one or both Optional Protocols: it does not have to ratify either. It is not possible for a State to become a party to either Optional Protocol if it is not a party to the ICCPR. The First Optional Protocol was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1966, and came into force in 1976. Ratification by a State of the First Optional Protocol permits the submission of individual complaints about violations of the ICCPR by that State to the HRC. As of 1 October 2013, there were 115 States parties to the First Optional Protocol. It is discussed extensively in this *Handbook*. The Second Optional Protocol was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1989 and came into force in 1991. It prohibits the death penalty, which is not totally prohibited under the ICCPR itself.²⁷ As of 1 October 2013, there were 78 States parties to the Second Optional Protocol.

1.3 The Human Rights Committee

The Human Rights Committee (HRC) is established under Article 28 of the ICCPR. Its functions are outlined in Part IV of the treaty. It has the role of monitoring and supervising the implementation by States parties of their obligations under the treaty. The HRC is composed of 18 members. Each member is nominated by a State party, and is elected by secret ballot by the States parties. Each member serves a four-year term, and may be re-elected if renominated. States parties should ensure that there is an equitable geographic mix of HRC members. Members “shall be persons of high moral character and recognized competence in the field of human rights”.²⁸ A member serves in his or her personal capacity and not as a representative of his or her nominating State.²⁹

The HRC meets three times a year,³⁰ twice at UN headquarters in Geneva, and once at the main headquarters in New York City. Each meeting lasts for three weeks. Working Groups of the HRC, which perform various functions, convene for

27 See Articles 6(2)–6(6), ICCPR. See also Sections 3.2.11 and 4.5.

28 Article 28(2), ICCPR.

29 Article 28(3), ICCPR.

30 See HRC, Rules of Procedure, (2012) UN Doc. CCPR/C/3/Rev.10 (hereinafter, HRC, Rules of Procedure, reproduced in full in Appendix 4), Rule 2(1).

one week prior to each main meeting. Therefore, the HRC operates on a part time rather than a full time basis.³¹

The HRC performs its monitoring functions in four ways:

- Reporting Function.
- Consideration of Individual Complaints.
- Issuance of General Comments.
- Consideration of Interstate Complaints.

1.3.1 Reporting Function

A State party to the ICCPR must submit an initial report one year after the ICCPR comes into force for that State.³² Thereafter, the State party must submit periodic reports at intervals dictated by the HRC.³³ States parties are generally required to submit a report every four or five years.³⁴ However, States' reports are often delayed and the reporting mechanism tends to have a backlog of States, which have failed to report on one or more of the required occasions.

The report should detail the State party's implementation at the national level of the various rights in the ICCPR. The report should refer to relevant laws, policies and practices, as well as any problems in implementation. The report is examined in public session by the HRC in a dialogue with representatives of the State party, during which the HRC will seek clarifications and explanations from the State representatives on the contents of the report, as well as on apparent omissions from the report. The HRC members commonly receive information regarding the State from non-governmental sources, and even from international bodies, which assist the members in conducting an informed dialogue with the State.³⁵

After the conclusion of a relevant dialogue, the HRC will debate in closed session the contents of its Concluding Observations on the State. Concluding Observations are then issued for each State party whose report has been examined in a particular session at the end of that session. Concluding Observations resemble

31 For more information about the work of the Human Rights Committee, read Civil and Political Rights: The Human Rights Committee fact sheet, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet15rev.1en.pdf>.

32 Article 40(1), ICCPR.

33 *Ibid.* See also HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 66(2).

34 See Section 2.3.1 of this *Handbook*.

35 For more information on the role of NGOs and other members of civil society, see Civil and Political Rights: The Human Rights Committee fact sheet, pp. 16–18, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet15rev.1en.pdf>.

a “report card” for the relevant State;³⁶ they will outline positive and negative aspects of a State’s record in regard to implementation of the ICCPR. The Concluding Observations are publicly available, and are, for example, available via the UN treaty bodies’ website at tb.ohchr.org. Priority areas of concern are identified within the Concluding Observations, and are followed up by the Committee between reporting cycles. Concerns detailed in previous Concluding Observations will often be referred to again in later reporting sessions, when it is deemed that they have not been sufficiently addressed by the State.

The reporting process is discussed in more detail below in Section 2.3.1.

1.3.2 Individual Complaints Process

If a State party to the ICCPR ratifies the First Optional Protocol (OP), it means that it will permit individuals to submit complaints of violations of the ICCPR by that State to the HRC. The complaints process is quite complex, and is extensively discussed in Part 2.1 of this *Handbook*. Here, we will make only a few general observations about the complaints process.

Individual complaints, also known as “individual communications”, must satisfy certain admissibility criteria before they will be considered in full by the HRC. If a complaint is found to be admissible, the HRC will then consider the merits of the complaint. It will ultimately decide whether or not the facts alleged give rise to a violation or violations of the ICCPR, or whether no violations have arisen. It communicates its “final views” to both the State and the individual concerned under Article 5(4) of the OP. Its final views are made public³⁷ and are available at:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/Jurisprudence.aspx>.³⁸

If any violation is found, a State party is expected to inform the HRC within 180 days of the remedy it proposes to address the situation. The HRC will then follow up on the State’s response to the finding/s of a violation.

1.3.3 General Comments

The HRC is empowered under Article 40 of the ICCPR to issue General Comments. It had issued 35 such General Comments by 1 October 2013. General Comments are directed to all States parties, and provide detailed clarification of aspects of their duties under the ICCPR. Most often, a General Comment has been an expanded interpretation of a particular right in the ICCPR. However, General Comments have

36 Joseph, S. and Castan, M., *The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, 3rd edition, Oxford University Press (2013), para. 1.40.

37 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 102(5).

38 Check the website of the OHCHR for eventual modifications of the web links.

also related to numerous miscellaneous issues, such as the State's rights of reservation,³⁹ denunciation,⁴⁰ and derogation⁴¹ under the ICCPR. General Comments have also related to a theme⁴² and to reporting obligations.⁴³

General Comments are extremely useful tools for interpreting the ICCPR. The most relevant General Comments on the issue of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment are General Comments No. 20 (on Article 7) and No. 21 (on Article 10). The meaning of Articles 7 and 10 of the ICCPR is analysed in Part III, which contains many references to those General Comments.

1.3.4 Interstate Complaints

Under Article 41 of the ICCPR, a State party may declare that the HRC is competent to hear complaints about violations of the ICCPR by that State party from another State party. Article 41 sets out a complex procedure for the resolution of such complaints. This procedure will not be discussed in this *Handbook* as it has never been used.

1.4 The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) is an international human rights treaty, which aims to eradicate the practice of torture in all countries across the world. The CAT represents the most detailed international codification of standards and practices which aim to protect individuals from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The CAT is reproduced in full at Appendix 3.

The seeds from which the CAT evolved can be traced back to the global affirmation of the existence and value of human rights, which emerged after the atrocities of the Second World War. However, the real momentum for a treaty aimed specifically at the eradication of torture began in December 1973 at the first International

39 HRC, General Comment No. 24. A reservation is entered by a State upon ratification of a treaty. It signals that the State wishes to modify the treaty obligations, and normally signals an intention not to be bound by certain provisions.

40 HRC, General Comment No. 26. A State party 'denounces' a treaty by withdrawing from it. Denunciation means that a State is no longer bound by a treaty that it was once party to. Basically, the HRC has held that States parties have no right to withdraw from the ICCPR or the Second Optional Protocol once they have ratified one or both of those treaties. They do have a right to denounce the OP.

41 HRC, General Comment 29. States may sometimes derogate from, or suspend, certain treaty provisions, in times of crisis or public emergency.

42 See, e.g., HRC, General Comment No. 15 on the Position of Aliens under the ICCPR.

43 HRC, See General Comment Nos. 1, 2 and 30.

Conference on the Abolition of Torture, convened by Amnesty International.⁴⁴ At this conference:

Three hundred delegates declared that the use of torture is a violation of freedom, life and dignity [and] urged governments to recognize that torture is a crime against human rights [and] to respect, implement and improve the national and international laws prohibiting torture.⁴⁵

The Conference was successful in bringing global attention to the disturbing fact that torture had not disappeared since medieval times, but was in fact a modern day human rights problem. In the following years, Amnesty International continued to keep torture on the international agenda.⁴⁶ The next major development in the global campaign against torture was the adoption in 1975 by the UN General Assembly of the Declaration Against Torture. This Declaration was not binding but it was of crucial significance, representing the “first [targeted] international condemnation of torture”.⁴⁷

In spite of this international condemnation, acts of torture continued to occur in States around the world, as evidenced in the reports of different groups monitoring and documenting these acts.⁴⁸ These reports clearly highlighted that further action needed to be taken to mount an effective fight against torture. In particular Amnesty’s second report argued that there was a need to adopt a legally binding treaty in order to address many of the gaps in the Declaration.⁴⁹

As a result of the growing recognition of the continued existence of the global scourge of torture, the UN General Assembly adopted the CAT on 10 December 1984. The CAT entered into force in June 1987 and by 1 October 2013 there were 154 States parties to the treaty.⁵⁰

44 Amnesty International, Conference for the Abolition of Torture: Final Report (1973).

45 Lippman, M., “The Development and Drafting of the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment”, 17 *Boston College International and Comparative Law Review* 275 (1994), p. 296.

46 One of the major achievements of Amnesty International during this period was the development of Codes of Conduct. The aim of these Codes was to ensure that certain professional groups would not be involved in any practice of torture, including doctors, law enforcement personnel and members of the legal profession. *Ibid.*, p. 296.

47 *Ibid.*, p. 303.

48 For example, Amnesty International “Report on Allegations of Torture in Brazil” (1976) 3; Argentine National Commission on the Disappeared, *Nunca Más*, Writers and Scholars International Ltd. Trans. (1986); Amnesty International, “Political Imprisonment in South Africa” (1978), pp. 18–19, 22–23, 36, 56–57; Amnesty International’s second report on torture was released in 1984 and reflected the continued practice of torture, containing allegations of torture and ill-treatment against 98 countries, see Amnesty International, “Torture in the Eighties” (1984).

49 See Lippman (1994), p. 308.

50 For further information on the background of the CAT, see J. H. Burgers and H. Danelius, *The United Nations Convention against Torture: a Handbook on the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, Kluwer Academic Publishers (1988).

Part I of the CAT outlines the substantive obligations of States parties, including in particular the duty not to torture or perpetrate cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, as well as the duty to take measures to ensure that such treatment or punishment does not occur. These duties are discussed in detail in Part IV of this *Handbook*.

An Optional Protocol to the CAT was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2002, and came into force on 22 June 2006 with 20 States parties. As of 1 October 2013, there were 69 States parties (and 75 Signatories). It establishes mechanisms for monitoring places of detention within States parties to the Optional Protocol. This Optional Protocol is discussed in more detail in Section 2.3.3.

1.5 The Committee against Torture

The Committee against Torture (CAT Committee) is established under Article 17 of the CAT. Its functions are set out in Part II of the treaty. It has the role of monitoring and supervising the implementation by States parties of their obligations under the treaty. The CAT Committee is composed of ten members. Each member is nominated by a State party, and is elected by secret ballot by the States parties. Each member serves a four-year term, and may be re-elected if re-nominated. States parties should ensure that there is an equitable geographic mix of CAT Committee members. Members shall be persons “of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field of human rights”.⁵¹ A member serves in his or her personal capacity, rather than as a representative of his or her nominating State.⁵²

The CAT Committee operates on a part time basis. It generally meets twice each year, for three weeks.⁵³

The CAT Committee performs its function of supervising and monitoring implementation of the CAT in six ways:

- Reporting Function.
- Consideration of Individual Complaints.
- Issuance of General Comments.
- Consideration of Interstate Complaints.
- Special Inquiries.
- Duties under the Optional Protocol.

51 Article 17(1), CAT.

52 Article 17(1), CAT.

53 However, for the last two years, due to the backlog of State reports and individual complaints awaiting consideration, the CAT Committee holds four-week sessions instead of three-week (see UNGA, Resolution 67/232 on the Committee Against Torture, adopted on 24 December 2012, operative clause (“oc”) 2).

The performance of the first four functions operates very similarly to performance of the same functions by the HRC. In this introductory commentary, we will only identify where practices are materially different from those of the HRC with regard to those first four functions.

1.5.1 Reporting Function

The process of reporting is very similar to that within the HRC. The main difference is that reports are generally supposed to be submitted every four years rather than every five years. The reporting process is discussed in Section 2.3.1 of this *Handbook*.

1.5.2 Individual Complaints Process

If a State party to the CAT makes a relevant declaration under Article 22 thereof, individuals may submit complaints regarding violations of the CAT by that State to the CAT Committee. The complaints process is discussed in Section 2.1 of this *Handbook*. For a list of States parties that have made the declaration under Article 22, see Table 1 above.

1.5.3 General Comments

The CAT Committee is empowered to issue General Comments, directed to all States parties. By 1 October 2013, the CAT Committee had issued three General Comments: General Comment No. 1 on the implementation of Article 3 of CAT in the context of Article 22 (individual complaints);⁵⁴ General Comment No. 2 on the implementation of Article 2;⁵⁵ and General Comment No. 3 on the implementation of Article 14.⁵⁶ These General Comments are invaluable tools for interpreting relevant parts of the CAT.

1.5.4 Interstate Complaints

Under Article 21 of the CAT, a State party may declare that the CAT Committee is competent to hear complaints about violations of the CAT by that State party from another State party. This procedure will not be discussed in this *Handbook* as it has never been used.

54 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 1, Implementation of Article 3 in the context of Article 22, (1998) UN Doc. A/53/44m Annex IX at 52, reprinted in *Compilation of General Comments and General Recommendations Adopted by Human Rights Treaty Bodies*, (2003) UN Doc. HRC/GEN/1/Rev.6 at 279 (hereinafter, General Comment No. 1).

55 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 2.

56 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 3, Implementation of Article 14 by States Parties, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/GC/3 (hereinafter, General Comment No. 3).

1.5.5 Inquiry Procedure

Under Article 20 of the CAT, the CAT Committee may undertake an inquiry into a State party if it receives credible information indicating that torture is being systematically practiced in that State. This procedure is discussed in Section 2.3.2 of this *Handbook*.

1.5.6 Duties under the Optional Protocol

Most tasks under the Optional Protocol are conferred upon a body known as the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of the Committee Against Torture. The Subcommittee is discussed in Section 2.3.3(b). The CAT Committee maintains some role under the Optional Protocol. Once a year it should hold its meeting at the same time as the Subcommittee.⁵⁷ It receives the public annual report of the Subcommittee,⁵⁸ and it may also publicize the Subcommittee's findings under the Optional Protocol, or make a public statement about a State, if requested to do so by the Subcommittee due to a State's lack of cooperation.⁵⁹

1.6 The Impact of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture

As noted above, there are opportunities for the HRC and the CAT Committee to “judge” the performance of a State party with regard to its implementation of the relevant treaty. For example, the CAT Committee or the HRC may find a State in violation of the relevant provisions of the corresponding treaties in an individual complaint. Or a Committee can condemn certain State practices in Concluding Observations issued pursuant to that State party's report. Or it may be patently obvious that a State is acting in a way that is contrary to the clear recommendations in a General Comment. In addition to substantive violations of the treaties, a State party may fail to fulfil its procedural duties. For example, a State may fail to submit a report on time, and/or it may submit a completely misleading report. Once a State party is found to be under-performing in regard to its treaty obligations, how are those obligations enforced?

The Committees are not courts. Rather, they are quasi-judicial bodies. Their decisions and views are not legally binding. However, the provisions of the ICCPR and CAT are legally binding. As the Committees are the pre-eminent authoritative

57 Article 10(3), Optional Protocol to CAT.

58 Article 16(3), Optional Protocol to CAT.

59 Article 16(4), Optional Protocol to CAT.

interpreters of their respective treaties, rejection of their recommendations is evidence of bad faith by a State towards its human rights treaty obligations.⁶⁰

Nevertheless, it is unfortunately true that numerous States have failed to comply with their duties under the ICCPR and the CAT. Indeed, no State party has a perfect human rights record. However, some of the facts regarding non-compliance are truly alarming.⁶¹ Some States systemically and egregiously violate the CAT and the ICCPR, including its prohibitions on torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Some States have dreadful records in failing to submit reports on time. Many reports are completely inadequate. And there is little the Committees can do in the face of brazen non-compliance beyond continual public rebukes to a recalcitrant State. There is no other sanction for non-compliance prescribed in the UN human rights treaties. Given this occasionally depressing picture of State compliance, what is the use of the ICCPR and the CAT? Do they offer a useful avenue of reparations for a torture victim?

The ICCPR and the CAT serve numerous significant purposes. First, the views, recommendations, and other jurisprudence of the Committees have had the effect of materially changing the behaviour of States on a number of occasions. Such changes may occur immediately, or later (even much later), for example after a State has undergone a transition from dictatorial to democratic government. They may have a “slow boil” effect, as State governments slowly reform themselves. They may galvanise opposition to an abusive government, both at home and abroad. They can inject human rights issues into domestic debates, and provide indicators for future reform. The views and recommendations of UN committees may at least force a government to engage with those views and to clearly explain its non-compliance. Finally, they may provide an important measure of vindication to a victim.

One must not underestimate the effect that “shaming” can have on a delinquent State. It shines an uncomfortable spotlight on a State, which is in itself an important form of accountability. No State likes to be embarrassed by adverse human rights findings. It is particularly mortifying for a State to be labelled a torturer under either the ICCPR or the CAT, or both. Adverse findings of torture or other human rights violations under the ICCPR or the CAT helps to build pressure upon a State, which may eventually bear fruit by prompting that State to abandon torture as a policy. It may even bear more immediate fruits by leading to the provision of a remedy for victims.

60 Joseph, S., “*Toonen v Australia: Gay Rights under the ICCPR*”, 13 *University of Tasmania Law Review* 392 (1994), p. 401.

61 See Section 2.4.3.

The jurisprudence of the HRC under the ICCPR also serves functions beyond enforcement. It provides important indicators of the meaning of the various rights in the ICCPR. For example, that jurisprudence helps us to identify practices that constitute torture, or cruel inhuman or degrading treatment, and those which do not. The jurisprudence helps to determine the human rights status of certain phenomena, such as amnesty laws or corporal punishment. Such interpretations are of use to all States, rather than only the State and the individual concerned in a particular case. It is, of course, crucial to understand and recognize the contexts in which torture occurs in order to combat it. In this respect, the decisions of the HRC and the CAT Committee influence national courts and governments all over the world.

Finally, the ICCPR, CAT, and the jurisprudence developed under those treaties reinforce the crucial message that all acts of torture and cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment and punishment are simply unacceptable in all circumstances. Indeed, States rarely attempt to argue otherwise. Rather, a State will deny that such practices take place. Though such denials may constitute lies and cover-ups, they are evidence of a virtually uniform recognition by States that torture is in fact intolerable under international law, which is an important step forward for human rights recognition and enforcement.

Table 1 Ratifications of the Optional Protocol to the ICCPR and Declarations under Article 22 of CAT (Countries by Region)ⁱ

Country (by region)	Optional Protocol to the ICCPRⁱⁱ	Article 22 of the CATⁱⁱⁱ
AFRICA		
Algeria	12 September 1989	12 September 1989
Angola	10 January 1992	-
Benin	12 March 1992	-
Burkina Faso	4 January 1999	-

i Table compiled using information available on the UN Treaty Collection Database (*see* <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ParticipationStatus.aspx> and tbinternet.ohchr.org/SitePages/Home.aspx); information in table current as of 1 October 2013.

ii For States which ratified the Optional Protocol to the ICCPR before its entry into force on 23 March 1976, the present Protocol entered into force three months from this date. For each State ratifying the present Protocol or acceding to it after its entry into force, the present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession (Article 9, Optional Protocol to the ICCPR).

iii For States which ratified the CAT before it entered into force on 26 June 1987, the present Convention entered into force thirty days after this date. For each State ratifying the Convention or acceding to it after its entry into force, the present Convention entered into force thirty days after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession (Article 27, CAT).

Burundi	-	10 June 2003
Cameroon	27 June 1984	12 October 2000
Cape Verde	19 May 2000	-
Central African Republic	8 May 1981	-
Chad	9 June 1995	-
Congo	5 October 1983	-
Ivory Coast	5 March 1997	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 November 1976	-
Djibouti	5 November 2002	-
Equatorial Guinea	25 September 1987	-
Gambia	9 June 1988	-
Ghana	7 September 2000	7 September 2000
Guinea	17 June 1993	-
Guinea-Bissau	24 September 2013	24 September 2013
Lesotho	6 September 2000	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	16 May 1989	-
Madagascar	21 June 1971	-
Malawi	11 June 1996	-
Mali	24 October 2001	-
Morocco	-	19 October 2006
Namibia	28 November 1994	-
Niger	7 March 1986	-
Senegal	13 February 1978	16 October 1996
Seychelles	5 May 1992	6 August 2001
Sierra Leone	23 August 1996	-
Somalia	24 January 1990	-
South Africa	28 August 2002	10 December 1998
Togo	30 March 1988	18 November 1987
Tunisia	29 June 2011	23 September 1988
Uganda	14 November 1995	-
United Republic of Tanzania	-	-
Zambia	10 April 1984	-
AMERICAS		
	Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	Article 22 of the CAT
Antigua & Barbuda	-	-
Argentina	8 August 1996	24 September 1986
Barbados	5 January 1973	-
Bolivia	12 August 1982	14 February 2006
Brazil	25 September 2009	26 June 2006

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Canada	19 May 1976	13 November 1989
Chile	27 May 1992	15 March 2004
Colombia	29 October 1969	-
Costa Rica	29 November 1968	27 February 2002
Dominican Republic	4 January 1978	-
Ecuador	6 March 1969	6 September 1988
El Salvador	6 June 1995	-
Guatemala	28 November 2000	25 September 2003
Guyana	10 May 1993 ^{iv}	-
Honduras	7 June 2005	-
Jamaica	^v	-
Mexico	15 March 2002	15 March 2002
Nicaragua	12 March 1980	-
Panama	8 March 1977	-
Paraguay	10 January 1995	29 May 2002
Peru	3 October 1980	7 July 1988
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9 November 1981	-
Suriname	28 December 1976	-
Trinidad and Tobago	^{vi}	-
Uruguay	1 April 1970	27 July 1988
Venezuela	10 May 1978	26 April 1994
ASIA	Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	Article 22 of the CAT
Aunstralia	25 September 1991	28 January 1993
Maldives	19 September 2006	-
Mauritius	12 December 1973	-
Mongolia	16 April 1991	-
Nepal	14 May 1991	-

- iv The Government of Guyana had initially acceded to the Optional Protocol on 10 May 1993. On 5 January 1999, the Government of Guyana informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to denounce the Optional Protocol. However, on the same date, the Government of Guyana re-acceded to the Optional Protocol with a reservation that the HRC will not be competent to receive and consider complaints from any prisoner who is under sentence of death.
- v The Government of Jamaica had initially acceded to the Optional Protocol on 3 October 1975. On 23 October 1997, the Government of Jamaica notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Protocol.
- vi The Government of Trinidad and Tobago had initially acceded to the Optional Protocol on 14 November 1980. On 26 May 1998, the Government informed the Secretary-General that it denounced the Optional Protocol with effect from 26 August 1998. On 26 August 1998, the Government decided to re-acceded to the Optional Protocol with a reservation. However, on 27 March 2000, the Government informed the Secretary-General of its decision to denounce the Optional Protocol with effect from 27 June 2000.

New Zealand	26 May 1989	10 December 1989
Philippines	22 August 1989	–
Republic of Korea	10 April 1990	9 November 2007
Sri Lanka	3 October 1997	–
EUROPE/ CENTRAL ASIA	Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	Article 22 of the CAT
Albania	4 October 2007	–
Andorra	22 September 2006	22 November 2006
Armenia	23 June 1993	–
Austria	10 December 1987	29 July 1987
Azerbaijan	27 November 2001	4 February 2002
Belarus	30 September 1992	–
Belgium	17 May 1994	25 June 1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 March 1995	4 June 2003
Bulgaria	26 March 1992	12 May 1993
Croatia	12 October 1995	12 October 1992
Cyprus	15 April 1992	8 April 1993
Czech Republic	22 February 1993	3 September 1996
Denmark	6 January 1972	27 May 1987
Estonia	21 October 1991	–
Finland	19 August 1975	30 August 1989
France	17 February 1984	23 June 1988
Georgia	3 May 1994	30 June 2005
Germany	25 August 1993	19 October 2001
Greece	5 May 1997	6 October 1988
Hungary	7 September 1988	13 September 1989
Iceland	22 August 1979	23 October 1996
Ireland	8 December 1989	11 April 2002
Italy	15 September 1978	10 October 1989
Kazakhstan	30 June 2009	21 February 2008
Kyrgyzstan	7 October 1994	–
Latvia	22 June 1994	–
Liechtenstein	10 December 1998	2 November 1990
Lithuania	20 November 1991	–
Luxembourg	18 August 1983	29 September 1987
Malta	13 September 1990	13 September 1990
Monaco		6 December 1991
Montenegro	23 October 2006	23 October 2006
Netherlands	11 December 1978	21 December 1988

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Norway	13 September 1972	9 July 1986
Poland	7 November 1991	12 May 1993
Portugal	3 May 1983	9 February 1989
Republic of Moldova	23 January 2008	2 September 2011
Romania	20 July 1993	-
Russian Federation	1 October 1991	1 October 1991
San Marino	18 October 1985	-
Serbia	6 September 2001	12 March 2001
Slovakia	28 May 1993	17 March 1995
Slovenia	16 July 1993	16 July 1993
Spain	25 January 1985	21 October 1987
Sweden	6 December 1971	8 January 1986
Switzerland	-	2 December 1986
Tajikistan	4 January 1999	-
Republic of Macedonia	12 December 1994	-
Turkey	24 November 2006	2 August 1988
Turkmenistan	May 1997	-
Ukraine	25 July 1991	12 September 2003
Uzbekistan	28 September 1995	-

PART II

PROCEDURES OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE

2.1 Individual Complaints Procedure

In Part II, we address the most important aspects of the processes relating to the individual complaints procedures under both the ICCPR and the CAT.

2.1.1 Admissibility Criteria

Any successful complaint must satisfy the admissibility criteria of the respective treaty. The admissibility criteria under the ICCPR and the CAT are almost identical. Differences in interpretation, or possible differences, are highlighted in the commentary below.

(a) Standing Rules

Article 1 of the OP to the ICCPR requires that the complaint relate to one or more violations of a particular victim's rights under that treaty. The same requirement is specified in Article 22(1) of the CAT. It is therefore not permissible to bring a complaint unless it concerns an actual violation of an identified person's rights under the relevant treaty. For example, it is not permissible for person A to submit a complaint regarding the appalling conditions in a prison if A has never been an inmate of that prison, unless A is authorized to do so on behalf of one of X's inmates or former inmates.⁶² It is not permissible to challenge a law or policy in the abstract, without an actual victim.⁶³

The victim must be an individual. That is, he or she must be a natural person, rather than an artificial person such as a corporation, a trade union or a non-governmental organisations (NGO).⁶⁴

In General Comment No. 15, the HRC held that ICCPR rights must be extended to:

All individuals, regardless of nationality or statelessness, such as asylum seekers, refugees, migrant workers and other persons, who may find themselves under the territory or subject to the jurisdiction of the State Party.⁶⁵

Therefore, one may submit complaints against a State party under the treaties' individual complaints mechanisms even if one is not a national of that State. The same applies for the submission of complaints before the CAT Committee.

It is not possible to submit a complaint anonymously. The relevant Committee, however, will normally agree, if requested, to suppress the name of the alleged victim in published documents. It is not possible, however, to keep the name of

62 See Section 2.1.2(b).

63 See HRC, *Shirin Aumeeruddy-Cziffra and 19 other Mauritian Women v. Mauritius*, Comm. No. 35/1978, para. 9.2

64 See, e.g., HRC, *Mariategui v. Argentina*, Comm. No. 1371/05.

65 HRC, General Comment No.31, para. 10.

the alleged victim from the relevant State, as the State cannot investigate the allegations if it does not know who that person is.

The violation does not have to continue throughout the deliberation of the complaint, and indeed the violation can have ceased prior to submission of the complaint.⁶⁶ For example, a complaint about the appalling conditions of a prison can be submitted on behalf of a former inmate who experienced and suffered from those conditions, but who has since been released and therefore does not experience those conditions anymore. However, a complaint is inadmissible if a violation has been recognized and remedied by the State in question.

The HRC has stated that it has “no objection to a group of individuals, who claim to be similarly affected, collectively to submit a complaint about alleged breaches of their rights”.⁶⁷ Therefore, it is possible to have a complaint decided on behalf of a group of individuals suffering from similar circumstances. However, even when proceeding as a group, each individual complainant must identify him- or herself, and agree to the complaint being brought on his or her behalf if represented by another person, such as an advocate. In *Hartikainen v. Finland*, the complainant was a teacher in a school in Finland and the General Secretary of the Union of Free Thinkers in Finland. The complainant submitted the communication on his own behalf and also on behalf of the Union of Free Thinkers. The HRC held that it could not consider the complaint submitted on behalf of the organization unless he provided the names and addresses of all the persons he claimed to represent and written authority confirming that he could act on their behalf.

The HRC has also held that domestic legislation may threaten a person even if it has not been directly implemented against that person; that person may still be classified as a “victim” for the purposes of admissibility under the OP.⁶⁸ For example, in *Toonen v. Australia* the complainant argued that the existence of Tasmanian laws which criminalized sexual relations between men stigmatized him as a gay man, despite the fact that the laws had not been implemented for many years. Furthermore, he lived with the constant possibility of arrest under the laws. The HRC found the claim to be admissible, stating that:

The author had made reasonable efforts to demonstrate that the threat of enforcement and the pervasive impact of the continued existence of these provisions on administrative practices and public opinion had affected him and continued to affect him personally.⁶⁹

It is possible for somebody to be a victim of a human rights abuse entailed in an act perpetrated upon another. In such cases, the former individual might be termed

66 See HRC, *Van Duzen v. Canada*, Comm. No. 50/1979.

67 HRC, *Ominayak, Chief of the Lubicon Lake Band v. Canada*, Comm. No. 167/84, para. 32.1.

68 Joseph and Castan (2013), para. 3.46.

69 HRC, *Toonen v. Australia*, Comm. No. 488/1992, para. 5.1.

the “indirect victim” while the latter is the “direct” victim.⁷⁰ For example, in *Quinteros v. Uruguay*, the complaint arose out of the kidnap, torture, and continued detention (and indeed disappearance) of Elena Quinteros Almeida by Uruguayan security forces. A violation was also found in regard to the woman’s mother, who submitted the complaint on behalf of her daughter and herself, due to the anguish, stress, and uncertainty caused by her daughter’s continued disappearance: that mental trauma was found to constitute ill-treatment contrary to Article 7 ICCPR.⁷¹ In *Schedko v. Belarus*, a similar violation of Article 7 was found in respect of the mother of a man who had been executed by the authorities, as those authorities failed to inform her of the date, hour, place of execution, and site of burial. The HRC stated:

The Committee understands the continued anguish and mental stress caused to the author, as the mother of a condemned prisoner, by the persisting uncertainty of the circumstances that led to his execution, as well as the location of his gravesite. The complete secrecy surrounding the date of execution, and the place of burial and the refusal to hand over the body for burial have the effect of intimidating or punishing families by intentionally leaving them in a state of uncertainty and mental distress. The Committee considers that the authorities’ initial failure to notify the author of the scheduled date for the execution of her son, and their subsequent persistent failure to notify her of the location of her son’s grave amounts to inhuman treatment of the author, in violation of article 7 of the Covenant.⁷²

In some circumstances, a victim is simply unable to submit or authorize the submission of a complaint.⁷³ For example, the victim may be dead or may be incarcerated in incommunicado detention (where he or she is unable to make contact with the outside world). If this is the case, another person can have standing to bring the complaint if he or she can establish that the victim would be likely to have consented to his or her representation before the relevant Committee. A close family connection will normally suffice in this regard.⁷⁴ The HRC has so far not recognized the standing of people who are not family members such as a personal friend or an employee when no prior authorization has been obtained from the victim. In *Mbenge v. Zaire*, for example, the HRC held that the author of the complaint could represent his relatives but he could not represent either his driver or his pharmacist.⁷⁵

70 See also U. Erdal, H. Bakirci, *Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights: A Practitioner’s Handbook*, OMCT (2006), p. 85.

71 HRC, *Quinteros v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 107/1981, para.14; see also Section 3.2.8.

72 HRC, *Schedko v. Belarus*, Comm. No. 886/1999, para. 10.2.

73 See HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 96(b).

74 See, e.g., HRC, *Valentini de Bazzano v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 5/1977, para. 5; and HRC, *Bourchef v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1196/2003, para. 1.1.

75 HRC, *Monguya Mbenge v. Zaire*, Comm. No. ADD 16/1977

In *X v. Serbia*, the complaint was brought by a non-governmental organisations monitoring and investigating human rights violations in Serbia. The case concerned a 10 year-old boy that was sexually abused by five men. The NGO had not provided either authorization to act on behalf of the child, his legal guardian or his parents, or evidence that the victim or his relatives had consented to that. While there was no biological link between the author and the victim, the former argued that acting as legal counsel for the victim, the organization had shown a sustained willingness to seek redress for the child. The HRC did not rule out that in the best interest of the child, a counsel representing the child in the domestic proceedings might continue to bring claims to the Committee on his or her behalf without the child's (or his or her immediate family) formal authorisation.⁷⁶ However, given that the author and the victim had not been in contact for more than a year, and in the absence of an express authorization or any indication that informal consent from the child had been obtained, the HRC decided to declare the case inadmissible for the lack of standing of the author.⁷⁷

If circumstances change so that a victim who has been unable to authorize a complaint becomes able to authorize it, then that victim must give his or her authorization for the consideration of the complaint to continue. For example, in *Mpandanjila et al. v. Zaire* the complaint was originally submitted on behalf of 13 people detained incommunicado. These people were released while the HRC's decision was pending. The complaint continued only in respect of 9 of the 13 people, as four people did not explicitly give any authorization for the complaint to continue on their behalf.⁷⁸

If a complaint is in the process of being considered by the relevant Committee, and the author dies, an heir of the author may proceed with the complaint.⁷⁹ If no heir instructs that Committee, the case will be discontinued.⁸⁰

(b) Jurisdictional Requirements

i. Ratione Materiae

A person must have a claim under one of the substantive rights of the respective treaty before his or her case can be deemed admissible.⁸¹ For example, a claim over a

76 HRC, *X v. Serbia*, Comm. No. 1355/2005, para. 6.4.

77 *Ibid.*, para. 6.7.

78 HRC, *Mpandanjila et al. v. Zaire*, Comm. No. 138/83, paras. 4.1-4.2.

79 See HRC, *Gilberto François Croes v. The Netherlands*, Comm. No. 164/84; HRC, *Hopu and Bessert v. France*, Comm. No. 549/1993; HRC, *Arenz v. Germany*, Comm. No. 1138/02.

80 See, e.g., HRC, *Wallen v. Trinidad and Tobago*, Comm. No. 576/1994, para. 6.2.

81 For instance, in some cases, the author has claimed a violation of his or her rights under Article 2 of the ICCPR; however, given that this provision lays down general obligations for States parties, it cannot be alleged on its own merit without invoking any of the substantive rights included in Part III (Articles 6-27). See, e.g., HRC, *Alekperov v. The Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 1764/2008, para. 8.3; HRC, *C.E.A. v. Finland*, Comm. No. 316/1988, para. 6.2.

breach of the right to property could not be brought under either treaty, as the right to property itself is not protected under either treaty.⁸² Allegations regarding torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment clearly raise issues under both the ICCPR and the CAT. However, the ICCPR protects many more rights, so it can be advisable to submit a complaint to the HRC (if the relevant State is a party to the OP) rather than the CAT Committee if one's allegations go beyond the issue of torture and cruel treatment, and extend, for example, to the issues of arbitrary detention or discrimination, or the violation of the right to a fair trial. However, other considerations may also come into play, such as the greater speed with which the CAT Committee may determine the complaint and the special stigma that can be attached to a condemnation by the CAT Committee. Considerations of strategic litigation can also influence the choice of the forum especially when concerning systemic issues of non-implementation by States.

Even a case regarding torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment may be dismissed for failure to raise a substantive claim if the alleged ill-treatment is not so severe as to be classified as torture or one of the other prohibited forms of ill-treatment. In this regard, readers should refer to Parts III and IV of this *Handbook* for the case-law on the meaning of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment under, respectively, the ICCPR and the CAT. For example, an insult by a police officer may seem to be degrading to the target of that insult but is probably not always severe enough of itself to be deemed a breach of either instrument.⁸³

Finally, a person may simply fail to submit enough evidence to establish the admissibility of his or her claims.⁸⁴ Readers are referred to Section 2.1.2 for advice on how to submit a complaint and the type of evidence that might help to establish a case, as well as *Textbox ii* for a model complaint.

ii. *Ratione Temporis*

Under Article 1 of the OP, complaints may only be submitted against States parties to the OP. Similarly, complaints may only be submitted under CAT against States that have made a declaration under Article 22 of that treaty. One consequence of these requirements is that the violation must relate to an incident that takes place after a particular date. That particular date is:

82 See, e.g., HRC, *O.J. v. Finland*, Comm. No. 419/1990.

83 The insult itself could breach human rights if it had an element of vilification. See, in this regard, Article 20 of the ICCPR and Article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), opened for signature and ratification by General Assembly resolution 2106 (XX) of 21 December 1965, entered into force on 4 January 1969.

84 See, e.g., HRC, *Bazarov v. Uzbekistan*, Comm. No. 959/2000, para. 7.3.

- With regard to the ICCPR, the date at which the OP enters into force for the State. This date is three months after the State ratifies or accedes to the OP.
- With regard to the CAT, the date at which the Article 22 declaration enters into force for the State.

Therefore, if a violation, such as an act of torture, occurs prior to the relevant date, any complaint in respect of that violation is inadmissible. This is known as the “*ratione temporis*” rule.

Importantly, the respective relevant dates relate to the dates at which adherence to the relevant individual complaints mechanism comes into force, rather than the dates at which the respective treaty comes into force. For example, a complaint under the OP will be inadmissible if the violation occurs prior to the entry into force for the State of the OP, even if that date is after entry into force for the State of the ICCPR. See Table 1 above for the dates of entry into force of the individual complaints mechanisms of the ICCPR and the CAT.

There is one exception to the *ratione temporis* rule. A complaint may be admissible if it concerns a violation that began prior to the relevant date, if the violation continues after that relevant date,⁸⁵ or if the violation continues to have effects which in themselves violate the treaty.⁸⁶ In *Könye and Könye v. Hungary*, the HRC held that:

A continuing violation is to be interpreted as an affirmation, after the entry into force of the OP, by act or by clear implication, of the previous violations of the State Party.⁸⁷

It needs to be noted that torture is not as such considered a continuing violation once the torture itself has ended, even if the effects are ongoing,⁸⁸ as it is considered with an enforced disappearance (where the effects last for as long as the fate and whereabouts of the disappeared person remain unknown).⁸⁹ Nevertheless, procedural obligations stemming from the absolute prohibition of torture, namely the duty to investigate and the duty to provide adequate reparation to the victims (see Parts III and IV below) are enforceable and may, thus, be subjected to scrutiny after the events took place. In *Avadanov v. Azerbaijan*, the insults, beatings and demolition

85 For example, if one is imprisoned in appalling conditions prior to the relevant date, but the incarceration in those conditions continues after the relevant date, one may submit a complaint in respect of those conditions, claiming a violation from the relevant date.

86 See HRC, *Lovelace v. Canada*, Comm. No. 24/1977, para. 7.3; HRC, *Avadanov v. Azerbaijan*, Comm. No. 1633/2007, para. 6.2.

87 HRC, *Könye and Könye v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 520/92, para. 6.4.

88 See, *inter alia*, IACtHR, *Alfonso Martín del Campo Dodd v. Mexico*, Judgment of 3 September 2004 (Preliminary Objections), para. 78.

89 See Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, General Comment on enforced disappearance as a continuous crime, (2011) UN Doc. A/HRC/16/48, para. 39 (para. 1 of the General Comment). See also HRC, *Yurich v. Chile*, Comm. No. 1078/2002, para. 6.4.

90 HRC, *Avadanov v. Azerbaijan*, Comm. No. 1633/2007, para. 6.2.

of the author's property took place before the entry into force of the OP for the State Party.⁹⁰ However, the communication was admissible *ratione temporis* due to lack of an effective investigation into the events, misconduct that persisted after the entry into force of the OP.⁹¹

Another example arose in *Sankara et al. v. Burkina Faso*. The victim complained about the State party's failure to investigate the assassination of her husband, which had occurred in 1987. Proceedings in respect of that assassination commenced in 1997, and continued after 1999, the year in which the OP came into force for Burkina Faso. The State's continued failure in those proceedings to properly investigate the death, as well as its continued failure to inform the family of the circumstances of the death or the precise location of the remains of the deceased, or to change the death certificate which listed "natural causes" (a blatant lie) as the cause of death, all amounted to breaches of Article 7 which began before, but continued to take place after 1999.⁹²

iii. *Ratione Loci*

Article 2(1) of the ICCPR states that a State party is responsible for respecting and ensuring the ICCPR rights of individuals "within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction". Article 1 of the OP and Article 22 of the CAT allow complaints to be heard from individuals "subject to [the relevant State's] jurisdiction".

One may submit a complaint against a State party regarding past violations even if one is not inside that State at the time of the submission.⁹³

Unless a declaration is made to the contrary, a State's ratification of a treaty will extend to a State's entire territory including its colonies.⁹⁴ For example, *Kuok Koi v. Portugal* concerned the application of the OP to Macao, a former Portuguese territory. Portugal has ratified both the ICCPR and the OP. The HRC held that the OP had applied to Macao when it was under Portuguese authority, stating that:

As the intention of the OP is further implementation of Covenant rights, its non-applicability in any area within the jurisdiction of a State party cannot be assumed without any express indication (reservation/declaration) to that effect.⁹⁵

As such, the OP applied to Macao prior to its transfer to the People's Republic of China in 1999.⁹⁶

91 *Ibid.*, para. 6.5.

92 HRC, *Sankara et al v. Burkina Faso*, Comm. No. 1159/03, paras. 6.3 and 12.2.

93 See, e.g., HRC, *Gorji-Dinka v. Cameroon*, Comm. No. 1134/2002.

94 See Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969, Article 29.

95 HRC, *Kuok Koi v. Portugal*, Comm. No. 925/2000, para. 6.3.

96 Considerable complexities arose in this case as the fact scenario straddled the transition of Macao from Portuguese to Chinese control. These complexities are not relevant to this *Handbook*.

A State party is clearly obliged to respect and ensure the treaty rights of those within its sovereign territory. The State party's obligations also extend to territory or acts over which it has effective control. The State party has to respect the rights of all individuals within "the power or effective control of that State party, even if not situated within the territory of the State party".⁹⁷

The CAT Committee consolidated and clarified the extent of the term "jurisdiction" in its General Comment No. 2, stating that:

Article 2, paragraph 1, requires that each State Party shall take effective measures to prevent acts of torture not only in its sovereign territory but also 'in any territory under its jurisdiction'. The Committee has recognized that 'any territory' includes all areas where the State Party exercises, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, *de jure* or *de facto* effective control, in accordance with international law.⁹⁸

And adding that:

The reference to 'any territory' in Article 2, like that in Articles 5, 11, 12, 13, and 16, refers to prohibited acts committed not only on-board a ship or aircraft registered by a State party, but also during military occupation or peacekeeping operations and in such places as embassies, military bases, detention facilities, or other areas over which a State exercises factual or effective control.⁹⁹

For example, Israel not only has an obligation to those within Israel, under the UN human rights treaties that it has ratified, but also to those within the Occupied Territories in the West Bank and Gaza.¹⁰⁰ The CAT Committee emphasized this rule in Concluding Observations on the US in 2006.¹⁰¹

Therefore, for example, the US is responsible for any acts of torture which occur in its detention facility in Guantanamo Bay in Cuba, as well as other detention facilities in Iraq and Afghanistan.¹⁰² The CAT Committee added that "intelligence activities, notwithstanding their author, nature or location, are acts of the State party, fully engaging its international responsibility".¹⁰³

The HRC has also held that:

[The State party is responsible for] those within the power or effective control of the forces of a State Party acting outside its territory, regardless of the circumstances in which such power or effective control was obtained, such as forces constituting

97 HRC, General Comment No. 31, para. 10.

98 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 2, para. 16.

99 *Ibid.*

100 Concluding Observations on Israel, (2003) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/78/ISR, para. 11.

101 Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/USA/CO/2, para. 15. See also the HRC's Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/USA/CO/3, para. 10.

102 See, on Guantanamo Bay, Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/USA/CO/2, para. 22. See also Concluding Observations on the UK, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/33/3, paras. 3-5.

103 Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/USA/CO/2, para. 17 (emphasis added).

a national contingent of a State Party assigned to an international peace-keeping or peace-enforcement operation.¹⁰⁴

In this regard, the HRC has expressed concern in relation to the behaviour of Belgian soldiers in Somalia, and the behaviour of Dutch soldiers in the events surrounding the fall of Srebrenica in Bosnia and Herzegovina.¹⁰⁵

A State's responsibility under the treaties sometimes extends beyond its borders to territories outside its control. For example, in *López Burgos v. Uruguay* the victim was kidnapped and detained in Buenos Aires, Argentina, by members of the Uruguayan Security and Intelligence Forces before being transported across the border to Uruguay where he was detained incommunicado for three months. The HRC held that although the arrest and the initial detention of the victim took place on foreign territory, the HRC was not barred from considering these allegations against Uruguay. The HRC listed the following reasons for allowing that part of the complaint to be heard:¹⁰⁶

- The acts were perpetrated by Uruguayan agents acting on foreign soil.
- The reference in the OP to "individuals subject to its jurisdiction" refers to the relationship between the individual and the State regardless of where the violations occurred.
- Nothing in Article 2(1) explicitly asserts that a State party cannot be held accountable for violations of rights committed by its agents upon another state's territory.
- Article 5(1) of the ICCPR states that:

Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms recognized herein or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant.
- It would be unconscionable to assert that a State party can violate its IC-CPR obligations on another State's territory.

In *Sonko v. Spain*, the victim died by drowning in Moroccan waters after having been thrown into the sea, in an area where he was out of his depth, by the Spanish border police, which previously had intercepted him and three other swimmers that were trying to reach the Spanish shore. The CAT Committee, recalling its

104 HRC, General Comment No. 31, para. 10.

105 See, respectively, Concluding Observations on Belgium, (1998) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add.99, para. 14 and Concluding Observations on the Netherlands, (2001) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/72/NET, para. 8.

106 HRC, *López Burgos v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 52/1979, paras. 12.1–12.3. See also HRC, *Montero v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 106/81, para. 5.

General Comment No. 2, and noting that “this interpretation of the concept of jurisdiction is applicable in respect not only to Article 2, but of all the provisions set forth in the Convention”¹⁰⁷ asserted that “the Civil Guard officers exercised control over the persons on board the vessel and were therefore responsible for their safety”.¹⁰⁸

Therefore, the case law of the HRC and the CAT Committee indicates that States are responsible for violations of rights perpetrated by their agents when those agents operate abroad and exercise effective control over a person or territory, at least so long as those agents are acting in their official capacity.

iv. Ratione Personae

States parties are generally responsible for the acts of their own agents. This is so even if the act is perpetrated by an agent who exceeds his or her authority or disobeys instructions.¹⁰⁹ For example, the HRC found that the State party was responsible for a “disappearance” perpetrated by a corporal who kidnapped the victim, in *Sarma v. Sri Lanka*, despite the State’s contention that the corporal acted beyond authority and without the knowledge of his superior officers.¹¹⁰

Furthermore, under the ICCPR and the CAT, States parties must take reasonable steps to prevent private actors (whether they be natural or artificial persons like corporations) from abusing the rights of others within their jurisdiction.¹¹¹ For example, the HRC has stated that:

It is ... implicit in Article 7 that States parties have to take positive measures to ensure that private citizens or entities do not inflict torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment on others within their power.¹¹²

It seems unlikely that a State is responsible under either treaty for the acts of its private citizens committed outside the territory over which a State has legal or effective control.¹¹³ However, a State probably is so liable when private actors are acting under its authority, such as pursuant to a military contract. For example, the HRC expressed its concern to the US over the compatibility of certain interrogation

107 CAT Committee, *Sonko v. Spain*, Comm. No. 368/2008, para. 10.3. See also CAT Committee, *J.H.A. v. Spain*, Comm. No. 323/2007, para. 8.2.

108 *Ibid.*

109 See Draft Articles on the Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, adopted by the International Law Commission at its Fifty-third Session, (2001) UN Doc. A/CN.4/L.602/Rev.1, Article 7.

110 HRC, *Sarma v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 950/2000, para. 9.2.

111 See Sections 3.1.2 and 4.1.2.

112 HRC, General Comment No. 31, para. 8.

113 Joseph and Castan (2013), para. 4.24.

techniques, which were authorized for use by private military contractors, with Article 7.¹¹⁴

In *H.v.d.P. v. The Netherlands*, the complaint related to the recruitment policies of the European Patent Office. The complainant argued that, as France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden were State parties to both the European Patent Convention and the OP to the ICCPR, the HRC was competent to hear the case. The HRC found the case to be inadmissible: “the ... grievances ... concern the recruitment policies of an international organization, which cannot, in any way, be construed as coming within the jurisdiction of the Netherlands or of any other State party” to the ICCPR and the OP.¹¹⁵ It therefore appears that States are not liable under the UN treaties for the acts of international organisations to which they belong.

States parties are not liable for violations of ICCPR and CAT rights by other States. However, a State can be liable under the treaties if it takes action which exposes a person to a reasonably foreseeable violation of his or her rights by another State.¹¹⁶ An example of such a violation is when a State deports a person to another State in circumstances where the deportee faces a real risk of torture in the receiving State. Such actions are prohibited under Article 3 of CAT and Article 7 of the ICCPR. In such cases, it is the act of deportation that breaches the treaty, rather than any act of torture which might occur in the receiving State.¹¹⁷

(c) Exhaustion of Domestic Remedies

Article 5(2)(b) of the OP states:

The Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual unless it has ascertained that ... the individual has exhausted all available domestic remedies. This shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.

A similar admissibility requirement is found in Article 22(5)(b) of CAT. Article 22(5) (b) adds that a person does not have to exhaust domestic remedies if they are “unlikely to bring effective relief to the person who is the victim of the violation of this Convention”. Therefore, in order for a complaint to be considered by either Committee, it must be shown that the complainant has genuinely attempted (by carefully observing the procedural requirements) to utilize all the available

114 Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/USA/CO/3, para. 13.

115 HRC, *H.v.d.P. v. The Netherlands*, Comm. No. 217/1986, para. 3.2.

116 See HRC, *Munaf v. Romania*, Comm. No. 1539/2006, para. 14.2.

117 If an act of torture subsequently takes place in the receiving State, that State breaches the CAT and/or the ICCPR, depending on whether it is a party to those treaties. For further detail on the non-refoulement rule, see discussion in Section 1.1 and Appendix 11.

venues prescribed within the relevant State to gain a remedy which is designed to bring effective and sufficient redress. Thereafter, the burden of proof shifts to the State party, which needs to provide reasons contesting the claims raised by the author at the admissibility stage.¹¹⁸

In *Osmani v. Serbia*, the author had two different procedures available to seek redress: criminal proceedings and a civil action for damages. The author had exhausted only the first of them without obtaining relief and, on this basis, the State party claimed that the case was inadmissible because the author should have exhausted the second one as well. The CAT Committee ascertained that “having unsuccessfully exhausted one remedy one should not be required to exhaust alternative legal avenues that would have been directed essentially to the same end and would in any case not have offered better chances of success”.¹¹⁹

Sometimes no remedy is available. For example, it may be that certain human rights violations are explicitly authorized by a State’s law, and that the law cannot be challenged for any reason in a court. For example, a person is not required to appeal an action if it is clearly not authorized by domestic legislation and if there is no avenue to challenge the domestic validity of that legislation.

It may be that domestic remedies are not exhausted at the time of the submission of a complaint, but are exhausted by the time the admissibility of the complaint is actually considered by the relevant Committee. In this situation, the Committee will almost always decide that Article 5(2)(b) has been satisfied. There is little point in deeming such a complaint inadmissible on the basis of Article 5(2)(b), as the complainant can simply resubmit an identical complaint.¹²⁰

If a complaint is deemed to be inadmissible as domestic remedies were not exhausted, the complaint may be resubmitted if available domestic remedies are subsequently exhausted without satisfaction.

It needs to be pointed out that often, in cases involving torture and ill-treatment, some aspects of the examination on the admissibility will be closely linked to the examination on the merits. This is particularly the case when the assessment of possible exceptions to the rule requiring the exhaustion of domestic remedies entails an appraisal of the effectiveness of the remedy offered by the State party, which will be more appropriately carried out when looking into the merits under the duty to investigate (see Sections 3.2.16 and 4.7.2 for the duty to investigate).

118 HRC, *Njaru v. Cameroon*, Comm. No. 1353/2005, para. 5.2.

119 CAT Committee, *Osmani v. Serbia*, Comm. No. 261/2005, para. 7.1.

120 An exception arose in HRC, *Kuok Koi v. Portugal*, Comm. No. 925/2000, due to the unusual circumstance of the relevant territory, Macao, changing hands from Portugal to China while the complaint was being heard.

Against this backdrop, the Committees will generally conduct a first assessment for admissibility purposes. However, in some cases, the Committees may consider that a decision addressing the question of the exhaustion of domestic remedies cannot or should preferably not be taken at the admissibility stage. In this context, the assessment will be joined to the merits. This was the case in *Amirova v. Russian Federation*, where the HRC decided to examine the claims about the ineffectiveness of the judicial remedies in the Chechen Republic at the merits phase, by reasoning as follows:

[I]n the circumstances, the Committee considers that the question of the exhaustion of domestic remedies in the present communication is so closely linked to the merits of the case that it is inappropriate to determine it at the present stage of the proceedings and that it should be joined to the merits.¹²¹

i. Types of Remedies

Complainants are generally expected to exhaust domestic judicial remedies. It is established jurisprudence of the HRC that the wording “all available domestic remedies”, within the meaning of Article 5, paragraph 2(b) of the OP, “clearly refers in the first place to judicial remedies”.¹²²

In this context, the HRC has established that:

Authors must avail themselves of all judicial remedies in order to fulfil the requirement of article 5.2(b) OP, insofar as such remedies appear to be effective in the given case and are *de facto* available to the author.¹²³

In *Vicente et al. v. Colombia*, the HRC held that it is necessary to look at the nature of the alleged violation in order to ascertain whether a remedy is effective.¹²⁴ In those cases involving allegations of torture and ill-treatment, administrative and disciplinary measures alone are unlikely to be considered either adequate or effective, given the grave nature of such acts.¹²⁵ It is worth highlighting that the HRC has long established that remedies available to provide justice and redress

121 HRC, *Amirov v. Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 1447/2006, para. 10.4; see also HRC: *Munaf v. Romania*, Comm. No. 1539/2006, para. 7.5; *Kalamiotis v. Greece*, Comm. No. 1486/2006, para. 6.4: “[t]he Committee considers that the delays referred to by the State party and the manner in which the complaint was formulated are best dealt with when considering the merits of the case”.

122 See HRC: *R.T. v. France*, Comm. No. 262/1987, decision of inadmissibility, para. 7.4; *Schmidl v. Czech Republic*, Comm. No. 1515/2006, decision of inadmissibility, para. 6.2; *Katsaris v. Greece*, Comm. No. 1558/2007, para. 6.5; *Pavlyuchenkov v. Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 1628/2007, para. 8.3.

123 See HRC, *P.L. v. Germany*, Comm. No. 1003/2001, decision of inadmissibility, para. 6.5.

124 HRC, *Vicente et al. v. Colombia*, Comm. No. 612/1995, para. 5.2.

125 See also HRC: *Coronel et al. v. Colombia*, Comm. No. 778/97, para.6.2; *Katsaris v. Greece*, Comm. No. 1558/2007, para. 6.5; CAT Committee: *Sahli v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 341/2008, para. 8.5; *Ben Salem v. Tunisia*, Comm. No. 269/2005, para. 8.5.

for victims of grave human rights violations should be suitable to effectively pursue the prosecution, trial and punishment of those responsible for such violations.¹²⁶

The case *Maharjan v. Nepal* may serve to illustrate this point. The author was subjected to constant acts of torture and ill-treatment during his 10-month incommunicado detention for his alleged ties with the Maoists (Communist Party). At the admissibility stage, the State party contended that the Compensation relating to Torture Act 1996, which provided for a maximum compensation of 100,000 Nepalese rupees, offered a legal remedy in cases of torture and claimed that the author had not availed himself of this mechanism. Examining the appropriateness of the mentioned remedy for the purpose of the exhaustion of domestic remedies requirement, the HRC held that “to sue for damages for offenses as serious as those alleged in the present case cannot be considered a substitute for the charges that should be brought by the authorities against the alleged perpetrators”,¹²⁷ for this reason, coupled with other shortcomings, the HRC found the State party’s remedies ineffective.¹²⁸

In this context, the Committees are often more lenient with regard to the need to exhaust administrative remedies, as the quality and nature of such remedies vary widely across States. The relevance of an administrative remedy to the domestic remedies rule will depend in each case on its perceived effectiveness. The Committees are not likely to require the exhaustion of highly unusual or “extraordinary” remedies which are outside the mainstream of the relevant State’s justice system.¹²⁹ Administrative remedies will be deemed ineffective, meaning a person does not have to exhaust them, if they are discretionary.¹³⁰ For example, in *Singarasa v. Sri Lanka* the failure to seek a presidential pardon in respect of a long prison sentence was not a domestic remedy that needed to be exhausted in order for the complaint to be admissible.¹³¹ In *Katsaris v. Greece*, contesting the State party’s argument that the author did not file a special remedy in the form of an appeal to the Prosecutor of the Court of Appeal, the HRC ascertained that this was not an effective remedy given its extraordinary nature, as defined in the Criminal Procedure Court, and that it was carried out without party testimonies.¹³²

126 See HRC, *Berzig v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1781/2008, para. 7.4.

127 HRC, *Maharjan v. Nepal*, Comm. No. 1863/2009, para. 7.6. See also HRC, *Benaziza v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1588/2007, para. 8.3.

128 HRC, *Maharjan v. Nepal*, Comm. No. 1863/2009, para. 7.8.

129 HRC, *Muhonen v. Finland*, Comm. No. (89/1981.81). See also Nowak, M., *U.N. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: CCPR Commentary*, 2nd edition, N.P. Engel (2005) (hereinafter, Nowak (2005)), pp. 886–888.

130 See, e.g., HRC, *Umarova v. Uzbekistan*, Comm. No. 1449/2006, para. 7.3.

131 HRC, *Singarasa v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 1033/01, para. 6.4.

132 HRC, *Katsaris v. Greece*, Comm. No. 1558/07, para. 6.4.

It is important to bear in mind that national human rights institutions (NHRI), although playing a highly valuable role in monitoring the implementation of international human rights standards at the national level, are generally neither conceived as, nor considered to be, a domestic remedy capable of leading to the investigation, prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators of a human rights violation within the meaning the jurisprudence has accorded to “available domestic remedies”; as a result, the Committees will usually not make the filing of petitions with NHRI conditional on the exhaustion of domestic remedies.¹³³

In the context of *non-refoulement* cases, particularly regarding administrative remedies that might lead to upgrading the residence status, the CAT Committee has held that “the principle of exhaustion of domestic remedies requires petitioners to use remedies that are *directly related to the risk of torture in the country to which they would be sent*, not those that might allow them to remain where they are”.¹³⁴

ii. How is One Supposed to Exhaust Domestic Remedies?

In general, a person who wishes to submit a complaint to the HRC or the CAT Committee must raise the substance of his or her complaint before the domestic authorities in order for the complaint to be admissible. In *Grant v. Jamaica*, the complaint related to conditions of detention on death row. The HRC held that domestic remedies had not been exhausted because the complainant had not shown the HRC what steps he had taken in order to bring his complaints to the attention of the prison authorities, nor had he outlined whether any investigations had been carried out in response to his complaints.¹³⁵ In *Perera v. Australia*, the complainant submitted a complaint to the HRC on the grounds that his trial was unfair because of the presence of a particular judge, and because he had not been provided with an interpreter. The HRC held that domestic remedies had not been exhausted as the judge’s participation was not challenged during the trial, nor was the absence of an interpreter brought to the attention of the court during the trial.¹³⁶

A case will, thus, be declared inadmissible if main claims and facts covered by the substantive provisions of the CAT or by Article 7 of ICCPR have not been brought to the attention of the national competent authorities. Instructive in this context may be *F.M.-M. v. Switzerland*, where the complainant alleged that he faced a real

133 See HRC, *Giri v. Nepal*, Comm. No. 1761/2008, para. 6.3.

134 Emphasis added. See CAT Committee, *T.I. v. Canada*, Comm. No. 333/2007, para. 6.4. See also CAT Committee, *A.R. v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 170/2000, para. 7.1.

135 HRC, *Grant v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 353/1988, para. 5.1. Compare the Model Complaint (*Textbox iii*), para. 13.

136 HRC, *Perera v. Australia*, Comm. No. 541/1993, para. 6.5. See also, HRC, *Mazón Costa and Morote Vidal v. Spain*, Comm. No. 1326/04.

risk of being subjected to torture if deported to the Republic of Congo on account of his active involvement in political opposition activities in Switzerland and the fact that he had received threatening phone calls. However, none of the claims and evidence therein was presented to the Migration authorities in Switzerland before lodging the complaint to the CAT, even though they could have paved the way for the activation of appeal proceedings or a new asylum application. The CAT Committee dismissed the claims by stating that:

[T]he complainant has failed to provide any valid reason for not submitting this evidence, which he knows to exist, to the national authorities during national proceedings.¹³⁷

In exhausting domestic remedies, a person does not need specifically to invoke the relevant international provision so long as the substance of the complaint is addressed.¹³⁸ For example, one may successfully exhaust domestic remedies with regard to an allegation of torture without referring explicitly to Article 7 of the ICCPR or the CAT in domestic proceedings, if those specific provisions have not been incorporated into a State's domestic law.

iii. Procedural Requirements for Domestic Remedies

A complainant is expected to comply with all reasonable procedural requirements regarding the availability of domestic remedies. That is, an author must have exercised due diligence in the pursuit and exhaustion of available remedies.¹³⁹ For example, a person may have a limited time in which to appeal a lower court's decision to a higher court. If he or she fails to do so, it is likely that any subsequent complaint will be deemed inadmissible due to a failure to exhaust domestic remedies. This is so even if the failure to comply with local procedural requirements is the fault of a privately retained lawyer, rather than the complainant.¹⁴⁰ Furthermore, ignorance of the law is no excuse.¹⁴¹

However, the complainant may sometimes be excused from strict application of the domestic remedies rule if his or her publicly appointed lawyer has failed to comply with local procedural requirements. For example, in *Griffin v. Spain* the complainant's court-appointed counsel did not contact him at all, and consequently did not inform him of the remedies available to him. Although the complainant did not seek the relevant remedy within the time limit, the case was not held to be inadmissible on these grounds.¹⁴²

137 CAT Committee, *F.M.-M. v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 399/2009, para. 6.5.

138 HRC, *B.d.B. v. the Netherlands*, Comm. No. 273/1989, para. 6.3.

139 See, e.g., HRC, *A.P.A. v. Spain*, Comm. No. 433/1990, para. 6.2. See also CAT Committee, *Yassin v. Canada*, Comm. No. 307/2006, para. 9.3.

140 See CAT Committee: *R.S.A.N. v. Canada*, Comm. No. 284/2006, para. 6.4; *H.E.-M. v. Canada*, Comm. No. 395/2009, para. 6.4.

141 See, e.g., HRC, *Soltes v. Czech Republic*, Comm. No. 1034/2901, para. 7.4.

If a person makes a genuine and reasonable yet unsuccessful attempt to comply with local procedural requirements and exhaust domestic remedies, such attempts may satisfy the domestic remedies rule. For example, in *J.R.T. and the W.G. Party v. Canada* the complainant failed to file his application for judicial review within the legal time limit because the time limits in question were conflicting and ambiguous. As the complainant had made a reasonable effort to exhaust domestic remedies, the HRC held that he had complied with the requirements of Article 5(2)(b) of the OP.¹⁴³

iv. Ineffective or Unavailable Remedies

A person need not pursue remedies which are ineffective or unavailable. This exception to the rule of the exhaustion of domestic remedies is explicitly found in Article 22(5)(b) of the CAT. The exception has also been recognized with regard to the ICCPR by the HRC in its case law.

Remedies must appear to be effective *vis-à-vis* the allegations raised by the alleged victim and must be *de facto* available to him or her. Whereas the initial burden is with the complainant to prove that he or she has exhausted or genuinely attempted to exhaust all appropriate domestic remedies, he or she must substantiate as well any claim that certain remedies are ineffective or unavailable. Afterwards, the burden may shift to the State party to provide evidence that domestic remedies are yet available and effective. It is not deemed sufficient if the State party merely enumerates “in abstract terms the existence of remedies”; State parties need to show that in the circumstances of the case the remedy at stake was capable of providing effective redress to the author.¹⁴⁴

The State party must describe in detail which legal remedies would have been available to an author in the specific case and provide evidence that there would be a reasonable prospect that such remedies would be effective. A general description of rights and remedies available is insufficient. The Committee notes that the State party failed to explain how civil proceedings could have provided redress in the present case.¹⁴⁵

Subsequently, if the author was unable to file a complaint with the relevant domestic authorities due to the State party’s actions or omissions, or if the remedy was not suitable to address the claims of the author delving into the merits of the case, the respective Committee will declare the failure of the State party to show that the remedies were effective and available *to the author*. In *Akwanga v. Cameroon*,

142 HRC, *Griffin v. Spain*, Comm. No. 493/1992.

143 HRC, *J.R.T. and the W.G. Party v. Canada*, Comm. No. 104/1981. See also, HRC, *Mpandanjila et al. v. Zaire*, Comm. No. 138/83.

144 See, *inter alia*, HRC, *Akwanga v. Cameroon*, Comm. No. 1813/2008, para. 6.4.

145 HRC, *Butavenko v. Ukraine*, Comm. No. 1412/2005, para. 6.4. See also HRC: *Sequeira v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 6/1977, paras. 6(c) and 9(b); *P.L. v. Germany*, Comm. No. 1003/2001, para. 6.5.

for instance, the State party put forward that the author did not exhaust domestic remedies at his disposal because he failed to file an application to complain about the torture suffered. However, the author alleged that he had been held incommunicado during the several years he was imprisoned and, thus, he had not been able to file any complaint. In the absence of any plausible explanation by the State party, the HRC concluded that the remedy was *de facto* unavailable to the author.¹⁴⁶

In *Pratt and Morgan v. Jamaica*, the HRC held that complainants are not required to exhaust domestic remedies which objectively have no prospect of success.¹⁴⁷ A person's subjective belief or presumption that a certain remedy is not effective does not absolve him or her of the requirement to exhaust all domestic remedies:¹⁴⁸ the relevant remedy must be objectively ineffective.

It can be difficult to establish that a remedy is objectively futile or unlikely to bring effective relief to the victim. For example, in *P.M.P.K. v. Sweden* the complainant alleged that her proposed expulsion from Sweden to Zaire would expose her to a real chance of torture in Zaire. Within eighteen months, she had already had two applications for asylum rejected. She asserted that a third application would be futile. While she had new evidence of her medical condition, she had no new evidence to counter the grounds upon which she had been previously unsuccessful, that is that she did not face a risk if returned to Zaire. Furthermore, only five percent of new applications were successful. Nonetheless, the CAT Committee found that it could not be conclusively stated that a new application would be ineffective or futile.¹⁴⁹

A remedy will also be rendered ineffective if the complainant faces procedural obstacles attributable to the competent authorities. For instance, in *S. Ali v. Tunisia* the CAT found the case admissible because the lawyer was not allowed to register the complaint. The Committee asserted that under those circumstances, the author was confronted with an “insurmountable procedural impediment”¹⁵⁰ The same conclusion was drawn in *Sahli v. Algeria*, having considered the inaction of the prosecutor working in the courts of the district, which never replied to the complaints filed by the victim and their relatives challenging the arbitrary deprivation of liberty and the acts of torture that resulted in the death of the victim.¹⁵¹

Besides, the CAT Committee has asserted, within the framework of *non-refoulement* cases, that a remedy becomes “pointless” and, thus, there is no need to exhaust it,

146 HRC, *Akwanga v. Cameroon*, Comm. No. 1813/2008, para. 6.4. See also HRC, *Traoré v. Côte d'Ivoire*, Comm. No. 1759/2008, para. 6.5; HRC, *Pavlyuchenkov v. Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 1628/2007, para. 8.6.

147 HRC, *Pratt and Morgan v. Jamaica*, Comm. Nos. 210/1986, 225/1987, para. 12.3.

148 See HRC, *R.T. v. France*, Comm. No. 262/87, and *Kaaber v. Iceland*, Comm. No. 674/1995.

149 CAT Committee, *P.M.P.K. v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 30/1995, para. 7.

150 CAT Committee, *S. Ali v. Tunisia*, Comm. No. 291/2006, para. 12.3.

151 CAT Committee, *Sahli v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 341/2008, para. 8.5.

when irreparable harm can no longer be avoided. In *Tebourski v. France*, the author had been deported to Tunisia where he alleged he would be at risk of being tortured. The State party claimed that the complaint was inadmissible because the complainant did not appeal against the decision taken by the interim relief judge ordering the execution of the ministerial deportation order. To such arguments, the Committee held:

A remedy which remains pending after the act which it was designed to avert has already taken place, by definition, becomes pointless, since the irreparable harm can no longer be avoided, even if a subsequent judgment were to find in favor of the complainant.¹⁵²

A remedy may also be considered “unavailable” in practice if the removal order is enforced without granting the author reasonable time to pursue the remaining remedy or remedies. In *X. v. Sweden*, the author was deported shortly after the decision of the Migration Court was notified to the author, depriving him of the right to appeal within three weeks of the date of issuance of the decision, as provided by the law. The Committee considered that “when further domestic remedies are available to asylum-seekers who risk deportation to a third country, they must be allowed a reasonable length of time to pursue the remaining remedies before the deportation measure is enforced”.¹⁵³

Also in the context of remedies set up to challenge an order of removal, both the CAT Committee and the HRC have developed a body of case-law on the effectiveness and need to pursue certain domestic remedies available in certain countries. Canadian law, for instance, has been seriously challenged by both Committees.¹⁵⁴ As a result of the discretionary nature of the remedy and the fact that it does not stay or prevent removal, authors do not need to resort to a remedy on humanitarian and compassionate (H&C) grounds for purposes of admissibility.¹⁵⁵

In *F.K.A.G. and others v. Australia*, the authors, held in Australian immigration facilities, sought to challenge the lawfulness of their protracted and potentially indefinite detention, which was mandatory due to their condition as “unlawful non-citizens” or unauthorized offshore migrants.¹⁵⁶ The HRC stated that the State party had not shown its courts to have “the authority to make individualized

152 CAT Committee, *Tebourski v. France*, Comm. No. 300/2006, para. 7.3. See also HRC, *Weiss v. Austria*, Comm. No. 1821/2008, para. 8.3.

153 HRC, *X. v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 1833/2008, para. 8.4.

154 HRC, *Thuraisamy v. Canada*, Comm. No. 1912/2009, para. 6.4.

155 HRC, *Warsame v. Canada*, Comm. No. 1959/2010, para. 7.4; see also, *inter alia*, CAT Committee: *T.I. v. Canada*, Comm. No. 333/2007, para. 6.3; *Yassin v. Canada*, Comm. No. 307/2006, para. 9.3; *Rios v. Canada*, Comm. No. 133/1999, para. 7.3. The pre-removal risk assessment (PRRA) application in Canada has received similar criticism (see HRC, *Thuraisamy v. Canada*, Comm. No. 1912/2009, para. 6.4).

156 See Section 3.2.6 for further analysis of this case.

rulings on the justification for each author's detention during the lengthy proceedings involved".¹⁵⁷

In *Arzuaga Gilboa v. Uruguay*, the HRC stated that "effective" remedies include "procedural guarantees for a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal".¹⁵⁸ In this respect, the Committees have recognized that the pursuit of domestic remedies in certain circumstances under certain tyrannical regimes are likely to be futile. The rule of law may simply not apply under such regimes; courts are usually not independent, and may simply act as rubber stamps for governments.¹⁵⁹ Equally, in situations of conflict and mass violations remedies are often ineffective. It remains, however, fundamental to substantiate the lack of effectiveness of such remedies and where possible, complainants are advised to seek their exhaustion first.

Furthermore, one is not required to exhaust domestic remedies if they are rendered unavailable because it is dangerous to pursue them. In *Phillip v. Jamaica*, the HRC held that due to the complainant's fear of the prison authorities, he was not required to alert these authorities to the poor conditions in detention.¹⁶⁰ In *Avadanov v. Azerbaijan*, the author had not raised torture allegations before the domestic authorities and courts for well-founded fears of life-threatening reprisals against him, his wife and his daughter. The Committee declared that the complaint was admissible, in spite of the non-exhaustion of domestic remedies, due to the threats faced by the author, which were liable to result in his and his family's further victimization, thereby considering that domestic remedies in Azerbaijan were "ineffective and unavailable" for the complainant.¹⁶¹ It remains vital to substantiate claims very carefully to reduce the risk that the Committee will dismiss the complaint.

If the highest domestic tribunal in the land has made a decision in a case where the facts are very similar to those in the relevant case, and if that higher court decision eliminates any prospect of success of an appeal to the domestic courts, complainants will not be required to exhaust that domestic remedy. In *Pratt and Morgan v. Jamaica*, the complainants claimed that their execution after a long period of time on death row would breach their ICCPR rights. They argued that an appeal to the Supreme Court of Jamaica would inevitably fail due to a prior decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the highest court in the Jamaican legal system,

157 HRC, *F.K.A.G. et al. v. Australia*, Comm. No. 2094/2011, paras. 8.3–8.4.

158 HRC, *Arzuaga Gilboa v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 147/1983, para. 7.2.

159 Joseph and Castan (2013), para. 6.20; see also Giffard, C., *The Torture Reporting Handbook*, Human Rights Centre, University of Essex (2000), p. 81.

160 HRC, *Phillip v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 594/1992, para. 6.4. See the Model Complaint, *Textbox iii*, para. 18.

161 HRC, *Khilal Avadanov v. Azerbaijan*, Comm. No. 1633/2007, para. 6.4. See also HRC, *Traoré v. Côte d'Ivoire*, Comm. No. 1759/2008, para. 6.5.

which had rejected the legal arguments that the complainants wished to put forward. The HRC held that a constitutional motion in this case “would be bound to fail and there was thus no effective remedy still to exhaust.”¹⁶² In *Faurisson v. France*, the complainant was not required to appeal his case to the French Court of Appeal as his co-accused had already lost his appeal before that court.¹⁶³ On the other hand, the Committees may require the complainant to exhaust this remedy if the relevant superior judgment is a weak precedent. An example of a weak precedent may arise where the higher court judgment is decided by a thin majority, or where the law was largely uncharted prior to that decision.¹⁶⁴

v. Expensive Remedies

The Committees may take into account the financial means of the complainant and the availability of legal aid.¹⁶⁵ In *Henry v. Jamaica*, the complainant argued that he could not pursue a constitutional remedy in the Jamaican Supreme Constitutional Court due to his lack of funds and the fact that legal aid was not available for constitutional motions. The HRC held that “it is not the author’s indigence which absolves him from pursuing constitutional remedies, but the State party’s unwillingness or inability to provide legal aid for this purpose.”¹⁶⁶ The HRC consequently held that the complainant did not need to pursue the constitutional motion as it was neither available nor effective. On the other hand, in *P.S. v. Denmark*, the HRC held that simply because a person may have doubts over the financial considerations of a remedy, he or she is not absolved from exhausting that remedy.¹⁶⁷ This case may be distinguished from *Henry v. Jamaica* as the complainant did not even attempt to pursue any judicial remedies nor did he show that he was unable to afford to pursue such remedies.¹⁶⁸ If a person can afford to pursue an available remedy, he or she must do so even if that remedy is expensive.¹⁶⁹ Furthermore, a person must actively seek and fail to get legal aid (unless there is no provision for legal aid in the relevant State) before he or she can be absolved from seeking a costly remedy.¹⁷⁰ In *Warsame v. Canada*, the HRC noted that:

162 HRC, *Pratt and Morgan v. Jamaica*, Comm. Nos. 210/1986, 225/1987, para.12.5. Ironically, the Privy Council did ultimately overturn its previous case law on the relevant issue in a case brought by Pratt and Morgan in *Pratt and Morgan v. Attorney - General for Jamaica* (1993) 2 AC 1. See Section 3.2.11(b).

163 HRC, *Faurisson v. France*, Comm. No. 550/1993, para. 6.1.

164 See, e.g., Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, *Barbaro v. Australia*, CERD 7/1995, para. 10.5. This case was decided under the individual complaint mechanism under the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD).

165 Joseph and Castan (2013), para. 6.29.

166 HRC, *Henry v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 230/1987, para. 7.3.

167 HRC, *P.S. v. Denmark*, Comm. No. 397/1990, para. 5.4.

168 Joseph and Castan (2013), para. 6.30.

169 See, e.g., HRC, *R.W. v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 340/1988, para. 6.2.

170 See, e.g., HRC, *G.T. v. Canada*, Comm. No. 420/1990, para. 6.3.

The author appears to have been represented through legal aid in his domestic and international proceedings and that he, in vain, tried to obtain legal aid to pursue judicial review of the negative PRRA decision. It therefore concludes that the author has pursued domestic remedies with the necessary diligence.¹⁷¹

vi. Unreasonable Prolongation of Remedies

The Committees do not expect persons to pursue remedies which are unreasonably prolonged. This exception to the normal domestic remedies rule is expressly found in both the OP and Article 22 of the CAT.

In *R.L. et al. v. Canada*, it was held that even if a complainant anticipates overly lengthy proceedings, he or she must still make a reasonable effort to exhaust domestic remedies.¹⁷² Furthermore, if remedies are prolonged due to the fault of the complainant, then they will not be held to be unduly prolonged.¹⁷³

There is no standard period of time which is applied to determine whether a remedy is “unreasonably prolonged”: the period will vary according to the complexity of the case. The State party will always be required to provide plausible explanations for any substantial delay exceeding the time limits reasonably expected in the light of the particular circumstances of the case, such as the complexity of the case.¹⁷⁴ It needs to be noted that both Committees have stated that for grave allegations of human rights violations, including torture and ill-treatment, the effectiveness of the remedy will depend upon the expeditiousness applied to investigate into the facts and to provide redress to the victim/s.¹⁷⁵

Katsaris v. Greece offers an illustrative example; two separate preliminary investigations were carried out into the complainant’s allegations of ill-treatment; the first one, prompted by a complaint filed by the author, was dismissed by the Prosecutor of First Instance three years and three months later, and the second one, ex officio, was dismissed one year and four months later. The HRC concluded that, in the light of the unreasonable length of both preliminary proceedings, and given the additional delay that would have prompted a complaint to the Appeals Prosecutor (with the likely prospect of further preliminary investigations), the complaint was admissible.¹⁷⁶

The same conclusion was drawn by the CAT Committee in *Ben Salem v. Tunisia*. Almost five years had elapsed between the incident at the police station and

171 HRC, *Warsame v. Canada*, Comm. No. 1959/2010, para. 7.6.

172 HRC, *R.L. et al. v. Canada*, Comm. No. 358/1989, para. 6.4.

173 See, e.g., HRC, *H.S. v. France*, Comm. No. 184/1984.

174 See, *inter alia*, HRC, *Gunaratna v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 1432/2005, para. 7.5.

175 HRC, *Nikolaos Katsaris v. Greece*, Comm. No. 1558/2007, para. 6.5.

176 HRC, *Nikolaos Katsaris v. Greece*, Comm. No. 1558/2007, para. 6.5; see also HRC, *Giri v. Nepal*, Comm. No. 1761/2008, para. 6.3.

the submission to the CAT and the only investigation conducted was the one led by the Public Prosecutor, which ended with a complaint being filed with no further action. The lack of a substantive decision by the competent authorities after such a prolonged delay brought the Committee to consider that the requirements of Article 22(5) had been met.¹⁷⁷

In *V.N.I.M. v. Canada*, the complainant had been pursuing remedies in immigration proceedings for more than four years; the CAT Committee considered that any further extension of this time period would be unreasonable.¹⁷⁸ In *Blanco v. Nicaragua*, the complainant had spent nine years in detention by the time he submitted the complaint. No remedies were available to him at that point in time. Whilst the complaint was pending, a new government came to power, and released him after ten years in prison. The new government argued that the complainant now had recourse to new remedies to seek recompense for his detention. The HRC held that the complainant could not be required to pursue further remedies as the application of such remedies would entail an unreasonable prolongation of the complainant's quest for vindication.¹⁷⁹

vii. Burden of Proof

The initial burden is with the complainant to prove that he or she has exhausted or genuinely attempted to exhaust all appropriate domestic remedies. The complainant must substantiate any claim that certain remedies are unavailable, ineffective, futile or unreasonably long. Subsequently, the burden shifts to the State party to provide evidence that domestic remedies are still available and effective. This approach is quite flexible and ensures that the burden is shared between the author and the State party. It is thus fundamentally important to submit sufficient details on the complaints being made, the remedies sought and the elements that render the remedies and investigations undertaken by States ineffective.

(d) No Simultaneous Submission to Another International Body

The ICCPR and CAT will be addressed separately with regard to this ground of inadmissibility, as the rules are materially different.

177 CAT Committee, *Ben Salem v. Tunisia*, Comm. No. 269/2005, para. 8.5. See also CAT Committee, *Gerasimov v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 433/2010, para.11.5 ["the renewed investigation was launched on 6 December 2010, almost four years after the alleged incidents had taken place"]; CAT Committee, *Sahli v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 341/2008, para. 8.5.

178 CAT Committee, *V.N.I.M. v. Canada*, Comm. No. 119/1998, para. 6.2.

179 HRC, *Blanco v. Nicaragua*, Comm. No. 328/1988, para. 9.2.

i. ICCPR

Article 5(2)(a) of the OP to the ICCPR states that:

The Committee shall not consider any complaint from an individual unless it has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.

Therefore, the HRC will not consider complaints that are being considered *at the same time* by a relevant international body. For example, in *Wright v. Jamaica*, a violation of the complainant's rights had already been found under the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights; he was nevertheless able to subsequently bring the same complaint before the HRC.¹⁸⁰

If a complaint is deemed inadmissible under Article 5(2)(a), the complainant can resubmit the complaint once the consideration of his complaint by the other international body has concluded.

A relevant international procedure for the purposes of Article 5(2)(a) is an analogous international individual complaints procedure, such as those available under the European Convention on Human Rights, the American Convention on Human Rights, the African Charter, the CAT, the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance or the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Reports or investigations under other international mechanisms and procedures addressing or touching upon the same or similar cases do not generally render the complaint inadmissible. This situation has arisen in several cases, most of them concerning enforced disappearance, where the facts were brought to the attention of other UN mechanisms, aside from the HRC, such as the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances,¹⁸¹ the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment¹⁸² or the procedure established on the basis of ECOSOC Res. 1503 (XVLI).¹⁸³ The HRC has consistently ascertained that:

[E]xtra-conventional procedures or mechanisms established by the former Commission on Human Rights [such as the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and the Special Rapporteur on torture], the Human Rights Council or the Economic and Social Council, and whose mandates

180 HRC, *Wright v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 349/1989.

181 See, among others, HRC, *Mezine v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1779/2008, para. 7.2.

182 HRC, *Benali v. Libya*, Comm. No. 1805/2008, para. 5.2.

183 HRC, *Kalamiotis v. Greece*, Comm. No. 1486/2008, para. 6.3.

are to examine and publicly report on human rights situations in specific countries or territories or on major phenomena of human rights violations worldwide, do not constitute a procedure of international investigation or settlement within the meaning of article 5, paragraph 2(a), of the Optional Protocol.¹⁸⁴

The HRC has held that the words, “the same matter”, in Article 5(2)(a) of the OP, have “to be understood as including the same claim concerning the same individual, submitted by him or someone else who has the standing to act on his behalf before the other international body”.¹⁸⁵ For example, in *Unn et al. v. Norway*, a complaint about the same matter (compulsory religious education in Norwegian schools) was submitted to both the HRC and the European Court of Human Rights. However, the complaints were submitted by different sets of parents and students, so the complaints did not concern “the same matter”.¹⁸⁶ In *Millán Sequeira v. Uruguay*, a case had been put before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights relating to hundreds of persons detained in Uruguay; two sentences of that complaint related to the victim in the OP complaint. The HRC held that the OP complaint was not comparable as it described the victim’s personal complaint in detail.¹⁸⁷ Therefore, the two cases did not relate to the same matter.

The case will also be rendered admissible if the complaint being examined by another international contentious body was lodged by an unrelated third party, acting without the knowledge and consent of the alleged victim (who is, in turn, the author of the complaint to the HRC). For instance, in *Akwanga v. Cameroon* the same matter was pending before the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights. However, the author claimed that he never authorized anybody to submit a complaint on his behalf to this body. The HRC, in absence of any documentation from the State party refuting the author’s claim, concluded that the case was admissible.¹⁸⁸

As noted above, Article 5(2)(a) does not preclude the admissibility of a case if a case has been considered under an alternative international complaints mechanism, so long as that consideration is completed. However, numerous European States have entered reservations¹⁸⁹ to the OP to preclude consideration of cases if they have been *previously* examined or considered under the European Convention

184 See, *inter alia*, HRC: *Benali v. Libya*, Comm. No. 1805/2008, para. 5.2; *Sahli v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 341/2008, para. 7.2; *Djebrouni v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1781/2008, para. 7.2; *Laureano v. Peru*, Comm. No. 540/1993, para. 7.1.

185 HRC, *Fanali v. Italy*, Comm. No. 75/1980, para. 7.2.

186 HRC, *Unn et al. v. Norway*, Comm. No. 1155/2003, para. 13.3.

187 HRC, *Millán Sequeira v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 6/1977, para. 9.

188 HRC, *Akwanga v. Cameroon*, Comm. No. 1813/2008, para. 6.2. See also HRC, *Miguel Angel Estrella v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 74/1980, para. 4.3.

189 A reservation, which must be entered upon ratification of a treaty, modifies a State’s obligations under a relevant treaty. It normally constitutes an intention to opt out of certain provisions of a treaty.

on Human Rights (ECHR).¹⁹⁰ These reservations generally aim to prevent the UN treaty bodies being used to “appeal” European Court of Human Rights decisions and, ultimately, to avoid the existence of diverging jurisprudence from different international bodies on the same case.¹⁹¹

The notion of “examination”, that is, how the HRC and the CAT Committee have construed its meaning and scope is therefore important. From the case law of the HRC, it appears that not *any* examination will constitute an obstacle to the admissibility of a communication under the OP: if the case has been considered or dismissed exclusively on procedural grounds, the HRC will not deem it as having been already “examined”; hence, the case will be admissible. The case is, however, inadmissible and the reservation would take effect if there was a minimum consideration of the merits of the case.¹⁹² In *Gálvez v. Spain*, regarding a previous application on the same matter rejected by the former European Commission on Human Rights, it stated:

The Committee has noted that the author's complaint concerning article 14, paragraph 1, of the Covenant had already been submitted to the European Commission of Human Rights, which declared it inadmissible for non-exhaustion of domestic remedies on 29 May 1991. The Committee notes, however, that the European Commission did not *examine* the case within the meaning of article 5, paragraph 2 (a) of the Optional Protocol, since its decision was solely based on procedural grounds and it did not involve any consideration of the merits of the case. Therefore, no issue arises with regard to article 5, paragraph 2 (a) of the Optional Protocol as modified by the State party's reservation to this provision.¹⁹³

More recently, in *Achabal Puertas v. Spain*, the HRC seems to have further clarified the contours of the requirement “examination” as set out in the reservations, by stating that a succinct or limited examination of the merits under another international procedure might not suffice to consider that the same matter has been examined. In that case, considering the fact that the author had presented an application on the same events before the European Court of Human Rights, which was declared inadmissible as manifestly ill-founded, the HRC came to the following conclusion:

It must be considered that the European Court has gone well beyond the examination of the purely formal criteria of admissibility when it declares a case inadmissible because ‘it does not reveal any violation of the rights and freedoms established in

190 See list of reservations to the Optional Protocol, available at: <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ParticipationStatus.aspx>.

191 See, for instance, State party's observations in HRC, *Pauger v. Austria*, Comm. No. 716/1996, para. 4.2. See also Ghandi, P.R., *The Human Rights Committee and the Right of Individual Communication*, Ashgate (1998), p. 228.

192 See, *inter alia*, HRC, *Pauger v. Austria*, Comm. No. 716/1996, para. 6.4; HRC, *Mahabir v. Austria*, Comm. No. 944/2000, paras. 8.3 and 8.4.

193 HRC, *Gálvez v. Spain*, Comm. No. 1389/2005, para. 4.3.

the Convention or its Protocols'. *However*,¹⁹⁴ in the particular circumstances of this case, the limited reasoning contained in the succinct terms of the Court's letter does not allow the Committee to assume that the examination included sufficient consideration of the merits in accordance with the information provided to the Committee by both the author and the State party. Consequently, the Committee considers that there is no obstacle to its examining the present communication under article 5, paragraph 2 (a), of the Optional Protocol.¹⁹⁵

ii. CAT

Under Article 22(5)(1) of CAT, the CAT Committee may not consider any complaint that has been or is being examined by another procedure of international investigation or settlement. Unlike the ICCPR, this ground of inadmissibility is not limited to situations where a complaint is being simultaneously considered by another international body: the CAT Committee is also precluded from examining complaints that have been considered under an analogous procedure, even if that process is complete.¹⁹⁶

In *Keremedchiev v. Bulgaria*, the complainant had submitted an application to the European Court of Human Rights which related to the same facts (use of force by police officers against the complainant, see also Section 4.2). The application was still pending and had not yet been transmitted to the State party. In addition, the application had been lodged seven months after the first complaint was submitted to the CAT Committee. In such circumstances, the CAT Committee took the view that the complaint could not be seen as “being” or “having been” examined under another procedure of international investigation of settlement and, subsequently, declared the complaint admissible.¹⁹⁷

In two other cases, the CAT Committee has declared the complaint admissible given that the application submitted to the European Court of Human Rights was withdrawn before having been examined on the merits by that body.¹⁹⁸

It can be expected that the CAT Committee will follow the case law of the HRC with regard to other relevant issues, such as the definition of a relevant international procedure, and the definition of the “same matter”.

194 Emphasis added.

195 HRC, *Achabal Puertas v. Spain*, Comm. No. 1945/2010, para. 7.3.

196 See CAT Committee, *E.E. v. Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 479/2011, paras. 8.3–8.5.

197 CAT Committee, *Keremedchiev v. Bulgaria*, Comm. No. 257/2004, para. 6.1.

198 CAT Committee: *Abichou v. Germany*, Comm. No. 430/2010, para. 10.1; *M.J.A.G.V. v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 215/2002, para. 6.1.

(e) Abuse of the Right of Submission/ Undue Delay in Submission

Sometimes a complaint will be found inadmissible because it is an abuse of the right of submission. The doctrine of an abuse of submission is primarily applied in relation to the delay of submissions, as the CAT and ICCPR do not contain explicit time limits, unlike the European Convention on Human Rights and the American Convention on Human Rights.¹⁹⁹

The CAT Committee, in *Ben Salem v. Tunisia*, pointed out that:

[I]n order for there to be abuse of the right to raise a matter before the Committee under article 22 of the Convention, one of the following conditions must be met: the submission of a matter to the Committee must amount to malice or a display of bad faith or intent at least to mislead, or be frivolous; or the acts or omissions referred to must have nothing to do with the Convention.²⁰⁰

This ground of inadmissibility is rarely invoked. It might arise, for example, if a purported victim deliberately submits false information to a Committee.²⁰¹ As mentioned, it might also arise if the complaint is submitted after a very long period of time has elapsed since the incident complained of.

In particular, the HRC, in its rules of procedure, has recently included a provision specifying that a communication may constitute an abuse of the right of submission when it is submitted after five years from the exhaustion of domestic remedies by the author of the communication or, where applicable, after three years from the conclusion of another procedure of international investigation or settlement, unless there are reasons justifying the delay.²⁰² The rules of procedure of the HRC can be found in Appendix 4 of this *Handbook*.

The case of *Gobin v. Mauritius* was dismissed on this ground. The complaint concerned alleged discrimination against the complainant by the State, contrary to Article 26 ICCPR, entailed in its failure to acknowledge his election to the Mauritian legislature. The complaint was submitted five years after the relevant election. Though there is no strict time limit in which one should submit a complaint to the HRC, it stated in this case:

[T]he alleged violation took place at periodic elections held five years before the communication was submitted on behalf of the alleged victim to the Committee with no convincing explanation in justification of this delay. In the absence of such explanation the Committee is of the opinion that submitting the communication after

199 See Article 35(1) of the ECHR and Article 46(1) of the ACHR.

200 CAT Committee, *Ben Salem v. Tunisia*, Comm. No. 269/2005, para. 8.4.

201 Nowak, M. and McArthur, E., *The United Nations Convention Against Torture. A Commentary*, Oxford University Press (2008), p. 747.

202 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 96(c).

such a time lapse should be regarded as an abuse of the right of submission, which renders the communication inadmissible under article 3 of the Optional Protocol.²⁰³

In *Kalamiotis v. Greece*, the State party claimed that the communication should be considered an abuse of the right of submission because it was lodged some three years after the judicial authorities decided not to press charges against the police officers accused. The Committee, recalling that there are “no fixed time limits for the submission of communications under the Optional Protocol”, considered that “the delay in this case was not so unreasonable as to amount to an abuse of the right of submission”.²⁰⁴

2.1.2 How to Submit a Complaint to the HRC and the CAT Committee

Individual complaints, also referred to as individual ‘communications’ or ‘petitions’ can be submitted under the OP to the ICCPR and Article 22 of the CAT regarding alleged violations by States parties of their obligations under the respective treaties with respect to particular individuals.

Individual complaints to the Human Rights Committee and to the Committee Against Torture must be directed to the following contact details:

Petitions and Inquiries Section²⁰⁵

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
United Nations Office at Geneva
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Fax: + 41 22 917 90 22
Email: petitions@ohchr.org

A complaint regarding an allegation of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment cannot be sent to both Committees at the same time. Therefore, an individual must choose which treaty body to submit the complaint to.²⁰⁶

The treaty body to which the complainant wishes to send the complaint must be clearly specified. A complaint must be in writing, legible, preferably typed and signed. It is not compulsory to send a hard copy by post; a complaint can be sent electronically. It should be scanned and attached to an email addressed to the OHCHR Petitions and Inquiries Section (see contact details above).²⁰⁷

203 HRC, *Gobin v. Mauritius*, Comm. No. 787/1997, para. 6.3. Five dissenting members of the HRC claimed that the majority decision improperly introduced a “preclusive time limit” to the Optional Protocol.

204 HRC, *Kalamiotis v. Greece*, Comm. No. 1486/2006, para. 6.5.

205 Also usually referred to as Petitions Unit or Petitions Team.

206 See Section 2.1.3(b).

207 UN Fact Sheet No. 7, Rev. 2 (2013), “Individual Complaint Procedures under the United Nations Human Rights Treaties”, p. 4 available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet7Rev.2.pdf>.

a) Basic Guide to Submission of a Complaint

A model complaint form is available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/TB/ComplaintForm.doc>. It is not compulsory to use this form, but correct completion of this form does ensure that basic necessary information is conveyed to the relevant Committee. The Model Complaint in *Textbox ii, infra*, provides an alternative example of how to submit a complaint.

The complaint form provided on the OHCHR's website specifies that the following information should be given:

- Name of the treaty body to which the complaint is addressed.
- Date of submission.
- Information on the complainant or author: name and first name(s), nationality, date and place of birth, address (mailing address and email) for correspondence on this complaint.
- If the complaint is being submitted on behalf of another person (the victim), the name and first name(s), nationality, date and place of birth and address or current whereabouts of the victim. If the victim is non-communicable (e.g. he or she is dead), a person with a close relationship to that victim, such as a close family member, has standing to be the author.²⁰⁸
- The person's authorization if the author is acting with his or her knowledge and consent.
- Explanation as to why there is no such authorization, if that is the case.
- State against whom the complaint is made. (Regarding the ICCPR, a communication can only be submitted against a State if that State has ratified the OP. Regarding CAT, a communication may only be submitted against a State that has made the requisite declaration under Article 22 of the treaty). A list of the Articles of the relevant treaty (ICCPR or CAT) that the person maintains have allegedly been violated. Ensure that the State party has not made reservations to the relevant Articles.²⁰⁹
- A description of how domestic remedies have been exhausted.
- An explanation of why domestic remedies have not been exhausted, if that is the case.²¹⁰
- Information regarding the submission of the same matter for examination under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.²¹¹

208 See Section 2.1.1(a).

209 If a State enters a "reservation" to a treaty provision, it is signalling that it does not consider itself bound by that provision. Reservations must be entered upon ratification. Reservations to UN human rights treaties may be found at: <http://tb.ohchr.org/default.aspx>.

210 See Section 2.1.1(c).

211 See Section 2.1.1(d).

- A detailed description of the facts and circumstances of the alleged violations, in chronological order, and an explanation indicating how those facts amount to violations of the relevant Articles of the Covenant or Convention.
- Relevant supporting documentation (written authorization to act if the complaint is brought on behalf of another person and the absence of specific authorization has not been justified; decisions of domestic courts and authorities addressing the author's claim; complaints to and decisions by any other procedure of international settlement; any documentation or other evidence substantiating the description of the facts and claims).
- The author's signature.

b) Legal Advice and Representation

An author may authorize another person to act on his or her behalf in submitting the complaint, and in liaising with the Committee throughout the consideration of the complaint. Such authorization should be in writing with a signature. There is no formal authorization form.

It is not necessary for a communication to be submitted by a qualified lawyer.²¹² However, if possible, it is preferable for a victim to seek legal assistance in drafting and submitting his or her complaint. The involvement of a lawyer in the drafting process should improve its quality and therefore its chances of success.

c) Costs of Submission

The process of submitting a complaint is free: there are no costs incurred as such if a UN treaty body should consider one's complaint. However, costs may be incurred in preparing the complaint. For example, costs may be incurred in procuring legal advice or retaining a lawyer to handle the communication, in translating documents, and in obtaining copies of relevant documentation. No legal aid is available from the UN.²¹³ Access to legal aid will depend on its availability under the relevant national legal system. In some instances, local lawyers or (national or international) NGOs may be willing to assist on a *pro bono* basis, that is, free of charge, or for a substantially reduced rate.

d) Pleadings

Complaints are generally decided on the basis of written submissions. Nevertheless, the rules of procedure of the CAT Committee foresee the possibility to invite the complainant or his or her representative and the representatives of the State party

²¹² UN Fact Sheet No.7, Rev.2 (2013), p. 2.

²¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

concerned to oral hearings;²¹⁴ to date, the CAT Committee has availed itself of this mechanism in one case upon request of the State party.²¹⁵

Communications are only accepted if presented in one of the UN official languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish).²¹⁶ In fact, consideration of a complainant is likely to be delayed if it is submitted in a language other than English, French, or Spanish.

All of the facts upon which the claim is based should be set out in chronological order and in clear and concise language.²¹⁷ It should also be easy to read, so paragraphs should be numbered and, if necessary, cross-referenced,²¹⁸ with double spacing. Supporting documentary evidence should be appended to the complaint, such as police records or medical records. Only copies should be submitted, not originals. The documents should be listed chronologically, numbered consecutively and accompanied by a succinct description of their contents.²¹⁹ If any of these documents is not in one of the UN official languages, a full or summary translation needs to be provided.²²⁰ Such evidence is discussed more in Section 2.1.2(e).

There is no time limit within which to bring a claim. However, it is preferable for a complaint to be brought to the relevant Committee as soon as possible after the exhaustion of the final relevant domestic remedy in respect of the complaint. In *Gobin v. Mauritius*, the HRC found that an inexplicable delay of five years in submitting the complaint rendered the complaint inadmissible as an abuse of the right of submission.²²¹ Significant delay in the submission of a complaint can render one's story less credible, as evidence may be very old, and can prejudice the State party's ability to respond.

There is no word limit to a complaint, however, in the model complaint it is noted that the communication should not exceed fifty pages (excluding annexes). In addition, if the complaint exceeds twenty pages, a short summary of up to five pages needs to be included, highlighting the main elements.²²²

214 Rules of Procedure of the Committee Against Torture, (2013) UN Doc. CAT/C/3/Rev.6 (hereinafter referred to as "CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure", reprinted in full in Appendix 5 of this Handbook), Rule 117(4).

215 CAT Committee, *Abdussamatov and others v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 444/2010, para. 1.3.

216 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 28; CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 27; UN Fact Sheet No. 7, Rev. 2 (2013), p. 4.

217 UN Fact Sheet No.7, Rev. 2 (2013), p. 5.

218 See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, e.g., paras. 4, 21, 38.

219 UN Fact Sheet No.7, Rev. 2 (2013), p. 5.

220 *Ibid.*

221 HRC, *Gobin v. Mauritius*, Comm. No. 787/1997, para. 6.3. See also Section 2.1.1(e).

222 UN Fact Sheet No.7, Rev. 2 (2013), p. 5.

The author should explain why the facts amount to a breach of named provisions of the relevant treaty. It is not strictly necessary to identify the Articles that have allegedly been violated, but it is preferable to do so. If possible, the author should refer to the previous case law or other jurisprudence (e.g. General Comments, Concluding Observations) of the relevant Committee.²²³ If there is no such favourable jurisprudence, the author could refer to the favourable jurisprudence of another UN treaty body, a regional human rights court or even a comparative decision from another State's domestic courts.²²⁴ In short, the author should try to include references to legal precedents that support his or her case. If the previous case law of the relevant Committee undermines the author's case, the author should acknowledge that fact and try to distinguish the previous case law, or put forward an argument as to why it should not be followed. The author should also, if possible, point out if the facts raise a novel issue that has not been previously addressed by the relevant Committee.

If the complaint lacks essential information or the description of the facts is unclear, the complainant should be contacted by the Secretariat of the OHCHR with a request for additional details or a resubmission.²²⁵ The information requested should be sent as soon as possible and, if it has not been received within a year from the date of the request, the file will be closed.²²⁶

The author must confirm that the complaint satisfies all of the admissibility criteria. In particular, the author should detail how domestic remedies have been exhausted.²²⁷ The author should specify whether he or she has sought a remedy from the highest court of the relevant State; in doing so, the author should not assume that Committee members are familiar with the judicial hierarchy in the relevant State.²²⁸ If no relevant domestic remedies were available, that fact should be explained in the account. If domestic remedies have not been exhausted, the author should explain why they were not exhausted.²²⁹ The rule is waived where pursuance of a remedy is clearly futile, or is unreasonably prolonged. The author should explain why a remedy is not appropriate and effective, or why he or she believes it is unreasonably prolonged. Bald assertions (e.g. 'the courts are unfair'; 'the courts are corrupt') in this regard are unlikely to be accepted at face value by the Committees.

223 See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, at, e.g., paras. 40–41.

224 See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, para 46.

225 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 86, CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 105.

226 UN Fact Sheet No.7, Rev. 2 (2013), p. 5.

227 See Section 2.1.1(c).

228 See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, para. 31.

229 See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, para. 32.

The author must also confirm that, in accordance with Article 5(2)(a) of the OP, the complaint is not being examined by another procedure of international investigation or settlement.²³⁰

The author must also be aware of other reasons for inadmissibility, and address them if they are relevant. For example, if the alleged violation takes place before the date for which the relevant individual complaints mechanism came into force for the relevant State, the author must explain why there is a continuing violation on the facts of the case.²³¹ If the alleged violation takes place outside the territory of the relevant State, the author must explain why the State should be held responsible for those extraterritorial actions.²³²

Many cases before the treaty bodies have concerned allegations that have been examined by national courts and found to be not proven. For example, a person may claim that he or she was tortured by police, and may seek to prove that allegation before a court, which ultimately finds that the allegation is unfounded. Due to the need to exhaust domestic remedies, this scenario has arisen often. In general, the treaty bodies are very unlikely to overrule the decision of a national court if that court has addressed the substance of the complaint. For example, the HRC stated in *R.M. v. Finland*:

The Committee ... is not an appellate court and ... allegations that a domestic court has committed errors of fact or law do not in themselves raise questions of violation of the Covenant.²³³

The Committees' fact finding processes compare poorly with those of national courts, which have the benefit of seeing witnesses and assessing their demeanor, and hearing oral evidence. The Committees will generally only 'overrule' a national court's decision if it can be established that the court's decision is clearly arbitrary or manifestly unjust, or has suffered from a procedural defect (e.g. the judge had a conflict of interest). Therefore, if an author must challenge a local court decision in order to have his or her complaint upheld, the author should explain how:

- a. The court did not address the substance of the complaint before the treaty body.²³⁴ That has been the case in *non-refoulement* cases where judicial review did not include an examination on the merits of the complainant's claim (addressing if the person would or would not be in

230 See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, para. 28 and Section 2.1.1(d).

231 Section 2.1.1(b)(ii).

232 Section 2.1.1(b)(iii).

233 HRC, *R.M. v. Finland*, Comm. No. 301/1988, para. 6.4.

234 This argument could in turn raise issues regarding the exhaustion of domestic remedies. Therefore, the author should explain why the substance of the international complaint was not addressed by →

danger of being tortured if deported or extradited), but only a review on procedural issues.²³⁵

- b. The court's decision was manifestly arbitrary or unjust. Such an argument might be made if a decision neglects a crucial piece of evidence. For example, in *Wright v. Jamaica*, a breach of the right to a fair trial was entailed in the judge's failure, in giving instructions to a jury in a criminal trial, to remind the jury of a potential alibi for the author, who was accused of murder.²³⁶
- c. The court's decision suffers from a significant procedural defect, such as the participation in the decision of a decision-maker who has clearly manifested bias against the victim.²³⁷

The CAT Committee, in considering cases under Article 3 of CAT (concerning deportation to a State where a victim faces a real risk of torture), adopts a less deferential approach. It has explicitly stated that in such cases, while it will give "considerable weight" to "findings of fact that are made by organs of the State party concerned" (such as refugee review tribunals), it "is not bound by such findings", and may independently assess the facts and circumstances in every case.²³⁸ The case *Keremedchiev v. Bulgaria* (see Section 4.2) is deemed a very illustrative example. The State party claimed that the allegations of the author were false on the basis of a domestic court's decision upholding, upon assessment of the medical reports, that he had only suffered a "slight physical injury" and concluding that police officers had used only the necessary force in arresting the complainant.²³⁹ The CAT Committee, carrying out a free assessment of the facts and evidence provided, disagreed with the court's finding and held that, as appeared in the medical reports, the injuries were "too great to correspond to the use of proportionate force" by the police officers, thereby declaring that the treatment inflicted upon the complainant amounted to acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment within the terms of Article 16 of the CAT.²⁴⁰

Unless a complaint is not registered, or is dismissed by the relevant Committee as clearly inadmissible, the State party will be given an opportunity to respond to

a local court. In many cases it will be because the actual issue is not effectively justiciable before a national court (i.e. there is no legal ground to challenge the issue in national law).

235 See, e.g., CAT Committee, *Singh v. Canada*, Comm. No. 319/2007, paras. 8.8–9. See also Section 2.1.1(c)(iv).

236 HRC, *Wright v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 349/1989, para. 8.3.

237 See, e.g., HRC, *Karttunen v. Finland*, Comm. No. 387/1989, paras. 7.1–7.3.

238 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 1, para. 9(a) and 9(b). See also, e.g., CAT Committee, *Singh v. Canada*, Comm. No. 319/2007, para. 8.3; CAT Committee, *Njamba and Balikosa v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 322/2007, para. 9.4.

239 CAT Committee, *Keremedchiev v. Bulgaria*, Comm. No. 257/2004, para. 9.2.

240 *Ibid.*, para. 9.3.

the initial complaint, both regarding the admissibility and the merits,²⁴¹ within six months from the date on which the complaint was communicated to it.²⁴² If the State party wishes to challenge the admissibility, it should, within the first two months of that period, ask for the communication to be rejected as inadmissible, providing arguments for such inadmissibility.²⁴³ The author will then have an opportunity to respond to the State's submissions within a set time frame, and this process may happen more than once.²⁴⁴ Often a State party will contest some or even all of the author's assertions. In responding to such contentions, the author should address the State's arguments point by point. The author should highlight any flaws or inconsistencies in the State's reasoning, and any gaps in the evidence that it puts forward (e.g. an absence of relevant documentary evidence).

The author's reply will then be sent to the State, and often the two parties (State and author) will have another 'round' of arguments. A party is always given the opportunity, within time limits, to respond to any new arguments submitted by the other. On each occasion that an author responds to a State, he or she should address its arguments point by point, highlighting flaws and inconsistencies if any.

Finally, an author should inform the Committee of any significant developments which arise during the currency of the complaint such as, for example, the passage of relevant new legislation by a State, developments in an investigation, the release or death of a person, and so on.

It must be highlighted that it may happen that a State party fails to submit its observations on the admissibility and/or merits a case. In this case, several reminders are sent to the State Party and, in the absence of reply, both Committees will take a decision on the admissibility and/or merits based on the information they have in the file, that is, the information submitted by the complainant.²⁴⁵

e) Establishment of Facts

An author should submit as detailed an account of the facts as possible, even though this might be a painful experience to record. All relevant information, such as relevant dates, names, and locations, should be included.²⁴⁶ An account is

241 "Unless the Committee, working group or special rapporteur has decided, because of the exceptional nature of the case, to request a written reply that relates only to the question of admissibility", HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 97(2). Similarly, see CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 115(2).

242 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 97(2); CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 115(1).

243 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 97(2); CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 115(3).

244 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 97(4); CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 115(4), (5), Rule 117.

245 UN Fact Sheet No.7, Rev. 2 (2013), p. 6. See also, *inter alia*, HRC, *Njaru v. Cameroon*, Comm. No. 1353/2005, para. 4.

246 See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, paras. 1–25.

more credible if it includes salient details. For example, it is essential to describe the relevant acts of ill-treatment, rather than to simply say that the victim was subjected to “torture”. Do not make any assumptions about the implications that the relevant treaty body should draw from the facts as presented. Emotional language, bald assertions without supporting evidence, and assumptions will detract from the credibility of the account.

For example, the following are examples of relevant details in a scenario where a victim is arrested by police, driven to a place of detention, detained in a cell, and subjected to ill-treatment:²⁴⁷

- How many police officers were involved in a particular assault?
- What type of vehicle did the officers drive?
- What time of day was the victim arrested?
- How long did it take to get from the place of arrest to the place of detention?
- Did anyone witness the arrest?²⁴⁸
- What was said to the victim at the time of the arrest?
- Approximately how big was the cell in which the victim was held?²⁴⁹
- Was any other detainee in the cell?
- Was there any light in the cell?²⁵⁰
- Other relevant details of the cell (describe bed, colour and state of walls, fixtures etc.).²⁵¹
- Where did the ill-treatment take place (e.g. in the cell, elsewhere)?²⁵²
- If a device was used to torture the victim (e.g. a device that delivers an electric shock), describe the device (e.g. size, shape, colour, the way it worked, its effect on the victim).²⁵³
- What, if anything, was said to the victim at the time of the ill-treatment?²⁵⁴
- If possible, identify the perpetrators of the ill-treatment, or describe what they looked like.²⁵⁵
- Give details of visits, if any, received from any lawyer or doctor during the time of the arrest.

247 These details have been adapted from Giffard (2000), pp. 40–46.

248 See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, para. 2.

249 See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, para. 3.

250 *Ibid.*

251 *Ibid.*

252 See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, para. 4.

253 *Ibid.*

254 See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, paras. 4, 5.

255 See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, para. 2.

In many instances, a torture victim will not be able to supply all of the above information. For example, the victim might be highly disoriented at the time of the torture, and may not remember some of the details and circumstances surrounding the facts. Nevertheless, it is advisable to record as many details as possible. It is worth referring to the findings of the CAT Committee in *V.L. v. Switzerland* (see also Section 4.6) for an explanation setting out some of the difficulties and challenges torture victims may face, which in turn may have detrimental effects in relation to the accuracy and thoroughness of the information and evidence provided when pursuing remedies:

The State party has argued that the complainant is not credible because the allegations of sexual abuse and the medical report supporting these allegations were submitted late in the domestic proceedings. The Committee finds, to the contrary, that the complainant's allegations are credible. The complainant's explanation of the delay in mentioning the rapes to the national authorities is totally reasonable. It is well-known that the loss of privacy and prospect of humiliation based on revelation alone of the acts concerned may cause both women and men to withhold the fact that they have been subject to rape and/or other forms of sexual abuse until it appears absolutely necessary. Particularly for women, there is the additional fear of shaming and rejection by their partner or family members. Here the complainant's allegation that her husband reacted to the complainant's admission of rape by humiliating her and forbidding her to mention it in their asylum proceedings adds credibility to her claim. The Committee notes that as soon as her husband left her, the complainant who was then freed from his influence immediately mentioned the rapes to the national authorities in her request for revision of 11 October 2004. Further evidence of her psychological state or psychological "obstacles", as called for by the State party, is unnecessary. The State party's assertion that the complainant should have raised and substantiated the issue of sexual abuse earlier in the revision proceedings is insufficient basis upon which to find that her allegations of sexual abuse lack credibility, particularly in view of the fact that she was not represented in the proceedings.²⁵⁶

In its General Comment No. 1, the CAT Committee outlined, at paragraph 8, the different types of information that help a person establish a violation of Article 3 of the CAT, that is that his or her deportation to another State would expose him or her to torture by that State. Applicants seeking Article 3 *non-refoulement* protection should therefore look carefully at

256 CAT Committee, *V.L. v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 262/2005, para. 8.8.

this General Comment.²⁵⁷ In Sections 4.3 and 3.2.13 of this *Handbook*, which deal with the substantive aspects of the prohibition against the removal of individuals to countries where they are in danger of being subjected to torture (principle of *non-refoulement*), relevant issues regarding the substantiation of the claims before the HRC and the CAT Committee are further discussed.

The author should anticipate the supporting documentation that might be needed to bolster the case. For example, the author should submit copies, including copies translated into a working language if necessary, of relevant local laws that are referred to in his or her narrative.²⁵⁸ Other types of documentary evidence that might be relevant, depending on the facts, include copies of the following: witness statements, police reports, decisions by local courts or tribunals, photographs, medical and psychological reports including autopsies if relevant, and other official documentation.²⁵⁹

If the author cannot submit certain relevant documents, he or she should explain why that is the case. For example, it may be that the details of a certain arrest warrant are relevant to the facts of a complaint. In such a case, it would be advisable, and indeed expected, that a copy of the warrant be submitted. If, however, a copy of the warrant is not made available to the author by the State party, the author should explain that this is the case.²⁶⁰

Ancillary material, which is not specifically related to the facts of the case, may be helpful. For example, an NGO report about conditions inside a particular prison provides support for an author who is alleging that the conditions in that prison

257 In General Comment No.1, the CAT Committee listed the following types of information as pertinent to an Article 3 claim:

- a Is the State concerned one in which there is evidence of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights?
- b Has the author been tortured or maltreated by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity in the past? If so, was this the recent past?
- c Is there medical or other independent evidence to support a claim by the author that he or she has been tortured or maltreated in the past? Has the torture had after-effects?
- d Has the situation referred to in (a) above changed? Has the internal situation in respect of human rights altered?
- e Has the author engaged in political or other activity within or outside the State concerned which would appear to make him or her particularly vulnerable to the risk of being placed in danger of torture were he or she to be expelled, returned or extradited to the State in question?
- f Is there any evidence as to the credibility of the author?
- g Are there factual inconsistencies in the claim of the author? If so, are they relevant?

258 See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, paras. 6, 19.

259 See HRC, *Kouidis v. Greece*, Comm. No. 1070/2002, for an example of a complaint where the author failed to submit adequate information to bolster his claims. See, Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*.

260 See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, para. 22.

are so bad as to violate the rights of a particular detained person.²⁶¹ An NGO report, or a report by an international organization, the media, or a government report (e.g. US State Department human rights report) which highlights the frequency of incidents of torture in a State will bolster an author's contention that the victim has been tortured by agents of that State. In this regard, Nowak suggests that "if [the CAT Committee] arrives at the conclusion that torture is practiced systematically in the receiving State, the burden of proof shifts to the host State which must provide strong arguments to show why the applicant [or complainant] would not face the risk of being subjected to torture if deported. In the absence of such evidence, the [CAT] Committee usually finds a violation of Article 3"²⁶²

However, it remains crucial to include evidence that relates personally to the victim and the facts of the actual case.²⁶³ It is not enough, for example, to point out that one is a member of an ethnic group which has historically suffered from human rights abuses at the hands of a particular State government, without establishing that one has suffered or endures a high risk of suffering personal abuse.²⁶⁴

As already mentioned, the Committees recognize that "complete accuracy is seldom to be expected by victims of torture".²⁶⁵ Nevertheless, the author should be careful in drafting the claim, and in drafting responses to State arguments, to avoid inconsistencies in his or her account of the facts. For example, it is possible that the author might assert in the initial submission that an incident took place on a certain date. The State may respond by proving that it took place on a different date. If inconsistencies do arise inadvertently, they should be acknowledged and, if possible, explained. The CAT Committee has stated that it "attaches importance to the explanations for ... inconsistencies given by the complainant",²⁶⁶ as well as a person's failure to explain inconsistencies.²⁶⁷

In *Kouidis v. Greece* the author failed to establish that he had been mistreated in violation of Article 7. The following comments from the HRC demonstrate how the evidence submitted by the author was inadequate:

The Committee observes that the evidence provided by the author in support of his claims of ill-treatment are a newspaper photograph of poor quality, that he allegedly spent fourteen months in hospital from related medical treatment, the lack of interrogation by the prosecution of the landlords of the apartment mentioned in his confession, and reports of NGOs and the CPT. On the other hand, the State party

261 See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, para. 11.

262 See Nowak and McArthur (2008), para. 196, p. 207. See also Sections 4.3.1–4.3.4.

263 See, e.g., CAT Committee decisions *Arkauz Arana v. France*, Comm. No. 63/1997, and *A.S. v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 149/99, as examples where both types of evidence were submitted, and the claims ultimately upheld.

264 See, e.g., CAT Committee, *Z.Z. v. Canada*, Comm. No.123/1999, para. 8.5.

265 CAT Committee, *Tala v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 43/1996, para. 10.3.

266 CAT Committee, *Ahmed Karoui v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 185/2001, para. 10.

indicates that the author did not request to be examined by a medical officer with the purpose of establishing ill-treatment, which has not been contested by the author. The Committee further notes that despite spending such a long time in hospital so soon after the alleged ill-treatment, and despite being in possession of medical certificates concerning his treatment in hospital of haematuria and arthropathy of his knees, back and spine, these certificates do not indicate that any of these sufferings resulted from actual ill-treatment. Nor do any of these certificates mention any traces or consequences of beatings on the author's head or body. The Committee considers that the author, who had access to medical care, had the possibility of requesting a medical examination and did so for the purpose of proving that he was a drug addict. However, he failed to request a medical examination for the purpose of establishing ill-treatment.

... Finally the NGO and Committee on the Prevention of Torture reports submitted by the author [about torture in Greece] are of a general character and cannot establish ill-treatment of the author.²⁶⁸

In *Bazarov v. Uzbekistan* one claim related to torture perpetrated during a pre-trial investigation. It was found to be inadmissible as it was largely unsubstantiated. For example, there was no evidence that a medical examination was sought at any stage, or that the alleged victim had complained of torture in his subsequent trial, or that his relatives or his lawyer had complained of any acts of torture during the pre-trial investigation.²⁶⁹

Regarding the burden of proof, the author must initially make out a credible *prima facie* case. If such a case is made out, the State party is expected to properly investigate the claims.²⁷⁰

The Committee has consistently maintained that the burden of proof cannot rest alone on the author of the communication, especially considering that the author and the State party do not always have equal access to the relevant information. It is implicit in article 4, paragraph 2 of the Optional Protocol that the State party has the duty to investigate in good faith all allegations of violation of the Covenant made against it and its authorities and to furnish the Committee the information available to it. In cases where the allegations are corroborated by evidence submitted by the author and where further clarification of the cases depends on information exclusively in the hands of the State party, the Committee may consider the author's allegations as substantiated in the absence of satisfactory evidence and explanation to the contrary submitted by the State party.²⁷¹

A State must respond to specific allegations with specific responses and relevant evidence: "denials of a general character do not suffice".²⁷²

267 See, e.g., CAT Committee, *H.K.H. v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 204/02, para. 6.3.

268 HRC, *Kouidis v. Greece*, Comm. No. 1070/02, paras. 7.3 and 7.4. See also HRC, *Singh v. New Zealand*, Comm. No. 791/1997.

269 HRC, *Bazarov v. Uzbekistan*, Comm. No. 959/2000, para. 7.3.

270 HRC, *Lanza v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 8/1977, para. 15. See also Sections 3.2.16(b) and 4.7.2.

271 HRC, *Bousroual v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 992/2001, para. 9.4. This quote has been repeated in numerous OP cases, such as *Bleier v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 30/1978, para. 13.3.

272 See, e.g., HRC, *Weismann v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 8/1977, para. 15.

Therefore, if the State party fails to cooperate with the relevant treaty body in providing information about the author's allegations, the burden of proof will generally be reversed and, subsequently, if sufficiently substantiated, the Committee concerned will give credit to the torture and ill-treatment accounts provided by the author.²⁷³ For instance, in *Agabekov v. Uzbekistan*, the HRC concluded that:

In the absence of any information by the State party, in particular in relation to any inquiry made by the authorities both in the context of the author's son's criminal case or in the context of the present communication, and in light of the detailed description provided by the author of how her son was ill-treated by investigators, the methods of torture used, and the names of those responsible, due weight must be given to the author's allegations. In the circumstances of the case, the Committee concludes that the facts as presented disclose a violation of article 7 of the Covenant.²⁷⁴

2.1.3 The Process of the Consideration of a Complaint

The complaint is originally submitted to the Secretariat of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and, in particular, to the Petitions and Inquiries Section.²⁷⁵ An author should explicitly request the complaint to be forwarded to the HRC for consideration under the OP or to the CAT Committee for consideration under the CAT.

The complaint is reviewed by the Secretariat to ensure that it complies with basic informational requirements. The Secretariat may seek clarifications on numerous issues if the author has failed to give crucial information, such as that outlined at Section 2.1.2(a). Therefore, failure to properly outline the complaint can lead to delays or a decision not to register the complaint. The Secretariat may impose a time limit on the submission of clarifying information,²⁷⁶ but in practice there are no sanctions for non-compliance with such timelines. Nevertheless, it is in the interests of the author to comply with any timelines if possible. Delay will postpone the registration of the case, which delays its consideration by the relevant Committee.

Once the Secretariat believes it has sufficient information to proceed, it forwards a summary of the case to the HRC or CAT member serving as the Special Rapporteur on New Communications and Interim Measures. The Special Rapporteur decides whether to register the case or whether to request more information prior to registration. The Special Rapporteur will not register a case if it clearly fails to conform with the admissibility criteria set out in the OP or the CAT.²⁷⁷

273 See, e.g., HRC, *Zheikov v. Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 889/1999, para. 7.2; *Sultanova v. Uzbekistan*, Comm. No. 915/2000, para. 7.2.

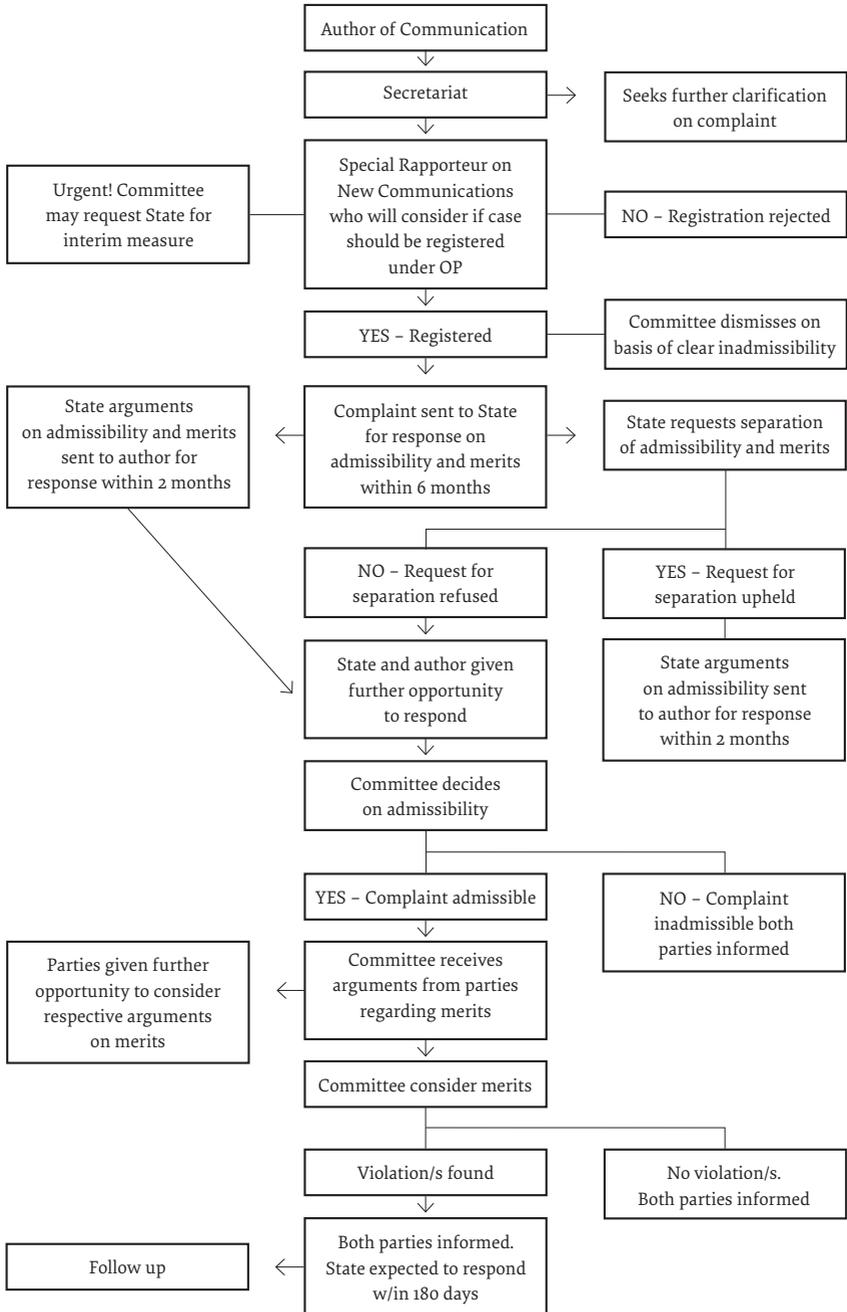
274 HRC, *Agabekov v. Uzbekistan*, Comm. No. 1071/2002, para. 7.2. See also, e.g., HRC, *Khoroshenko v. Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 1304/2004, para. 9.5 and Sections 3.2.16(b) and 4.7.2.

275 Also usually referred to as Petitions Unit or Petitions Team.

276 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 86(2); CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 105(2).

277 See "How to Complain about Human Rights Treaty Violations: The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - Description", para. 2, available at: http://www.bayefsky.com/complain/10_ccpr.php.

Textbox i Flow-Chart: Process for Consideration of an OP Complaint



A complaint is considered in two stages: admissibility and merits. Admissibility criteria are discussed in Section 2.1.1, and every successful complaint must satisfy these criteria. If a case is declared wholly inadmissible, that is the end of its consideration. If a case is found admissible, in whole or in part, the HRC or the CAT Committee will then consider the “merits” of the case. That is, it will be considered whether the facts give rise to a violation of the ICCPR or the CAT. The ultimate merits decision will contain either a finding or findings of violation, a finding or findings of non-violation, or a mixture of such findings.

a) Procedure within the HRC and the CAT Committee

i. Preliminary Decisions Regarding Registration and Admissibility

The Special Rapporteur may decide that a case should be registered, but nevertheless recommend immediate dismissal on the basis of inadmissibility. The HRC or the CAT Committee will generally adopt this recommendation. Such recommendations arise when the complaint clearly fails to comply with admissibility requirements.

Otherwise the communication is considered by a Working Group on Communications. This Working Group consists of at least five Committee members in the case of the HRC²⁷⁸ and of between three to five members in the case of the CAT Committee²⁷⁹ and meets shortly prior to the regular plenary meetings.²⁸⁰ The Working Group may recommend that the case be declared inadmissible without seeking a response from the relevant State party if it believes that it clearly fails the admissibility criteria.²⁸¹ The Committees tend to adopt such a recommendation, though they can choose to reject it.

If it is not turned down at this initial stage, the complaint is transmitted to the relevant State party for its responses.

ii. Interim Measures

In some circumstances, an author may want the HRC or the CAT Committee to request a State to take interim measures to prevent actions which might cause the author irreparable harm.²⁸² For example, a person on death row who is challenging that sentence might be executed, or a person challenging his or her deportation

278 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 93(3).

279 CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 112.

280 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 95; CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 112.

281 See “How to Complain about Human Rights Treaty Violations: The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights – Description”, para. 2, available at: http://www.bayefsky.com/complain/10_ccpr.php.

282 See Section 2.2.

might be deported. It is worth noting that interim measures are frequently sought under the CAT Committee, as the majority of its cases have concerned allegations that a proposed deportation will expose the deportee to torture in the receiving State.²⁸³ Similarly, it may be important to request interim measures of protection in case a person is still at risk of further ill-treatment. The request for interim measures should be expressly and clearly indicated in the initial communication to the Secretariat, if the need to prevent irreparable harm has already arisen.²⁸⁴ A request for interim measures may be sent by regular post, fax or electronically (by email). The Special Rapporteur on New Communications and Interim Measures then decides whether a request is warranted in the circumstances. If he or she believes a request is warranted, he or she will request that the relevant State take appropriate interim measures to preserve the author's rights. Interim measures have been requested on most occasions where an author has asked for them, and the record of State parties in complying with such measures is quite good.²⁸⁵ A request for interim measures by the Special Rapporteur to the State "does not imply a determination on the merits of the communication".²⁸⁶

It is also critically important to highlight that if, whoever cooperates with the HRC or the CAT Committee suffers reprisals or threats of reprisals, including the victim, family members, witnesses or legal representatives, such allegations should be raised before the Committee concerned in order to obtain a request for interim measures or the transmission of allegations of reprisals to the State party. In this context, it needs to be noted that the CAT Committee recently decided to appoint a Rapporteur to follow-up on any allegations of reprisals²⁸⁷ under the Convention, following Article 13 of the CAT, second limb, which states:

Steps shall be taken to ensure that the complainant and witnesses are protected against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of his complaint or any evidence given.

iii. Transmission to the State Party

If the complaint is not deemed to be manifestly inadmissible, it will be transmitted by the Special Rapporteur to the State party for a reply. The State party has six months to respond with regard to the issues of both admissibility and the merits.²⁸⁸

283 See Section 4.3.

284 Giffard (2000), p. 83.

285 Joseph and Castan (2013), para. 1.66.

286 HRC Rules of Procedure, Rule 92; CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 114(2).

287 See CAT Committee, "Overview of the working methods", Section XIV (Reprisals), available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CAT/Pages/WorkingMethods.aspx>; see also the United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG), News and Media, Committee Against Torture concludes forty-ninth session, 23 November 2012.

288 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 97(2); CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 115(1).

A State party may request within two months that the issues of admissibility and merits be separated setting out the grounds that would render preferable a separate decision on the admissibility.²⁸⁹ The Special Rapporteur then considers whether to grant the request. The State party will generally be given an extension of time regarding its submissions on the merits if the Special Rapporteur agrees to separate the issues of admissibility and merits. Of course, such separation will mean that the process of deciding the complaint will take longer if it proceeds to the merits stage. In most cases, the issues are not separated, so the parties (i.e. the author and the States) are required to submit their observations on both admissibility and merits at the same time.

The author will then have an opportunity to respond to the State's submissions within a set time frame;²⁹⁰ in practice two months is generally the period established to comment on submissions made by the other party. All subsequent new arguments by either party are transmitted to the other party to give that party an opportunity to respond. The Special Rapporteur, the Working Group, or the Committees themselves may request further written responses from both the author and the State party within specified time limits under Rule 97(4) of the HRC's Rules of Procedure or Rule 115(5) of the CAT Committee's Rules. Eventually, the Committee concerned will decide that it has enough information to make its determinations. Though the relevant time limits are not always strictly enforced, it is in the interests of the author to comply if possible to avoid delay, or to avoid his or her response failing to reach the Committees in time. If compliance with timelines is difficult, it is advisable to warn the Committee of this circumstance.

Once enough information has been received, the case is prepared by the Secretariat and the Case Rapporteur, who is a Committee member appointed to draft the decision regarding the relevant complaint. The Case Rapporteur's draft is considered by the Working Group. The Working Group may accept or reject the Case Rapporteur's conclusions regarding either the admissibility or (if relevant) the merits.

iv. Admissibility

In the case of the HRC, the Working Group, after considering the submissions of the parties regarding admissibility and the recommendations of the Case Rapporteur, may unanimously declare a case to be admissible. Unanimous agreement amongst the Working Group regarding inadmissibility is not decisive, but must be confirmed by the HRC, who may confirm it without formal discussion.²⁹¹ If the Working Group cannot reach a unanimous decision regarding

289 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 97(2); CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 115(3).

290 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 97(4) and (6); CAT, Rules of Procedure, Rule 115(4) and (5), Rule 117.

291 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 93(3).

the admissibility of the complaint, the decision is taken in plenary session by the HRC. The majority decision will prevail,²⁹² though members may append separate or dissenting opinions regarding the admissibility of a complaint. All debates and decisions regarding admissibility are taken in closed session. If a complaint is deemed to be wholly inadmissible, that is the final decision. The decision, and the reasons for it, as well as any dissenting or separate opinions, are made public.

Exceptionally, the HRC may reverse its decision that a complaint is admissible. This circumstance may arise if the State party submits further information which establishes that the admissibility requirements have not been satisfied.²⁹³

Under the Rules of Procedure of the CAT Committee, the Committee will decide “as soon as practicable” whether a complaint is admissible or not under Article 22 of the CAT Committee by simple majority.²⁹⁴ If it is first dealt with by the Working Group, it may declare a complaint to be admissible by a majority vote,²⁹⁵ and may declare a complaint to be inadmissible by a unanimous vote.²⁹⁶ If the complaint is declared inadmissible, this decision may be reviewed at a later date upon a request from a member of the CAT Committee or a written request by or on behalf of the individual concerned containing evidence to the effect that the reasons for inadmissibility no longer apply.²⁹⁷

v. Consideration of the Merits of a Complaint

If the complaint is found to be admissible, and an extension of time has exceptionally been given to the State regarding its submissions on the merits, the State party and the author are given opportunities to make further submissions on the merits after being informed of the admissibility of the decision. A decision that a complaint is admissible is not made public until the merits are decided.

Normally, the HRC and the CAT Committee will have all submissions on admissibility and merits at the time of its admissibility decision, and may then proceed to decide the complaint on the merits. Alternatively, the case may be referred back to the Working Group for further recommendations on the merits. If the issues have been separated by decision of the Special Rapporteur, the relevant Committee will then receive merits arguments from both the State and the author, with both parties given a chance to respond to each other’s arguments. As with admissibility,

292 There must be a quorum of 12 HRC members; see HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 37.

293 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 99(4). Such a reversal occurred, for example, in *Osivand v. The Netherlands*, Comm. No. 1289/2004.

294 CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 111(1).

295 Of course, a decision that a case is admissible can only be taken after the State party has been given an opportunity to submit arguments regarding admissibility.

296 CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 111(2).

297 CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 116.

the HRC or the CAT Committee eventually will decide they have enough information to decide the case. The case will then be referred to the Working Group and/or the Case Rapporteur to draft recommendations on the merits. The Working Group can accept or reject the recommendations of the Case Rapporteur, and the HRC or the CAT Committee can accept or reject the recommendations of the Working Group.

All debates regarding the merits proceed in closed meetings. Ultimately, the decision of the majority will prevail. However, members commonly append separate and dissenting opinions to the majority decision. The final decision (or “views”), including any separate or dissenting opinions, is transmitted to both the author and the State party under Article 5(4) of the OP, or 22(7) of the CAT, and made public.

If the HRC finds that a person’s rights have been violated, the HRC will request the State to inform them within 180 days (from the date of the transmission of the decision) of the remedy provided to the victim. The final views may recommend a particular remedy, such as compensation, repeal of particular legislation, the release of a person, or may leave the determination of a remedy to the State party.²⁸⁹ Likewise, under Rule 118(5) of the CAT Committee, the State party concerned will be invited to inform the CAT Committee within a specific time period, generally 90 days,²⁹⁹ of the action it has taken pursuant to the recommendations contained in the findings of the decision.

vi. Follow-up of Views

The HRC and the CAT Committee are not courts. Their final views are not strictly binding on a State. However, the HRC and the CAT Committee are the authoritative interpreter of the ICCPR and the CAT respectively, which are binding on States parties. Non-compliance by States parties with Committees’ views is evidence of a bad faith attitude with regard to those obligations.³⁰⁰ Both Committees have adopted a procedure to “follow-up” its findings of violations in the context of the individual complaints procedure. The follow-up process serves to place sustained pressure on recalcitrant States, and is discussed in Sections 2.4.1 and 2.4.2.

vii. Miscellaneous Issues

The process is confidential until a final decision is made (either regarding inadmissibility or merits). Pursuant to the HRC Rules of Procedure, authors are generally allowed to make their submissions public, though they may be requested to

298 See “How to Complain about Human Rights Treaty Violations: The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights – Description”, para. 2, available at: http://www.bayefsky.com/complain/10_ccpr.php.

299 See, e.g., CAT Committee, *Sahli v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 341/2008, para. 11.

300 Joseph, S., “Toonen v. Australia: Gay Rights under the ICCPR”, (1994) 13 *University of Tasmania Law Review* 392, p. 401.

refrain from doing so by the Special Rapporteur in some circumstances.³⁰¹ Information furnished in respect of follow-up is not generally confidential, unless it is decided otherwise.³⁰²

Though victims may not be anonymous, published records of the complaint may withdraw the name of the author, if so requested by the author.

There are certain circumstances where a particular HRC or CAT Committee member will not take part in the consideration of a complaint. A member must not participate if the complaint is against the State party that nominated the member, if he or she has a personal interest in the case, or if the member has participated somehow in national decisions which are referred to in the complaint.³⁰³ Unusual examples of Committee members withdrawing from a complaint have arisen in HRC cases *Judge v. Canada*³⁰⁴ and *Faurisson v. France*.³⁰⁵

There is no appeal from the final decision of the HRC or the CAT Committee regarding inadmissibility or merits. Of course, a complaint may be resubmitted if it was originally found to be inadmissible, if the reasons for inadmissibility should cease to apply. For example, if the case is dismissed due to failure to exhaust local remedies, that reason will cease to apply if local remedies should subsequently be exhausted without satisfaction.

Under Rule 111 of the CAT Rules of Procedure, it is possible for the CAT Committee to invite the author to submit evidence in closed session in person, that is, to submit oral evidence. In such a case, the State party would be invited to send a representative to attend as well. Non-attendance does not prejudice either party. Of course, many authors may not be able to afford to travel to the Committee's sessions. As of 1 November 2013, one Rule 111 oral hearing had taken place.³⁰⁶

b) Choice of Forum

An author may often have a choice over whether to refer a complaint to the HRC or to the CAT Committee.

301 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 102(3).

302 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 103.

303 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 90; CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 109.

304 HRC, *Judge v. Canada*, Comm. No. 829/1998. The complaint concerned a prospective deportation from Canada to the US. The Canadian HRC member did not take part, in accordance with the normal HRC practice. Given the indirect involvement of the US in the case, the US member did not take part either.

305 HRC, *Faurisson v. France*, Comm. No. 550/1993. The US member of the HRC did not take part in this case, which concerned holocaust denial, because he had been a prisoner in a concentration camp in World War II.

306 CAT Committee, *Abdussamatov and others v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 444/2010, para. 1.3. See also Section 2.1.2(d).

In deciding which forum to choose, the following issues should be borne in mind:

- Check that the State party allows individual communications under both treaties.
- Check the reservations of the State party.
- Check the case law and other jurisprudence of the relevant body, to see if there are precedents that are favourable or unfavourable to one's case.³⁰⁷

The admissibility requirements of the two treaties are almost identical. The only difference is that the HRC can examine complaints that have been considered by another international body, so long as that body's deliberations are complete. The CAT Committee cannot consider any complaint that has been examined before another procedure of international investigation or settlement.³⁰⁸ Thus, it is preferable for an author to submit a complaint to the HRC instead of the CAT Committee if the complaint has ever been considered by another quasi-judicial or judicial international human rights body.

In cases where a communication can be sent to either the CAT Committee or the HRC, the victim and his or her legal representative have to take a strategic decision as to which of the two mechanisms to submit the cases. The overriding principle should be the interest and informed consent of the victim or client. However, other considerations, including those of strategic litigation, may also influence the choice. The following may provide some basic elements for consideration in this regard:

Scope of violations:

A key criterion is the scope of violations as the explicit rights provided in the CAT may be more narrow than those contained in the ICCPR, and it can therefore be useful to submit a case to the HRC if many other violations are implicated (such as arbitrary detention, unfair trial, freedom of expression or the right to private life). This is especially the case if the victim of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment remains in custody after a conviction and wishes to challenge the unlawfulness of the conviction and subsequent detention. It is worth noting, however, that these elements may arise in the context of the CAT, including lack of preventive safeguards (such as access to a lawyer or judge under Article 2 of the CAT); and that some provisions in the CAT are more explicit than in the ICCPR. This is true, for example, in relation to the jurisdictional scope of the crime of torture and the exclusionary rule on evidence or information used in proceedings.³⁰⁹

307 In this respect, please refer to Parts III and IV of this *Handbook*, amongst other sources.

308 See Section 2.1.1(d).

309 See "How to Complain about Human Rights Treaty Violations, Choosing a Forum", para. 3, available at: http://www.bayefsky.com/complain/44_forum.php; see also Sections 4.8 and 4.9 of this *Handbook*.

Timing and stigma:

An important consideration can be the question of how the country concerned tends to react to cases before either of the Committees and whether it has already shown its commitment to implement the decisions. In this regard, it should be noted that a 'condemnation' by the CAT Committee might entail a far stronger stigma for the State concerned, and thus provide an additional incentive by the State to seek to settle the case prior to the decision or to implement the decision.

Overall, there may be a higher implementation rate with CAT than with the HRC but this may be due to the fact that a high proportion of decisions of CAT concern democratic States in *non-refoulement* cases with a tendency to be more rule-of-law compliant and respectful of treaty body decisions.

In addition, it needs to be taken into account that the HRC receives many more cases than the CAT Committee, and consequently takes longer to decide cases. Although the HRC has one more meeting per year, this does not make up for the gap in the numbers of complaints it must deal with. Merits decisions by the HRC on average take between three and four years, while merits decisions by the CAT Committee take two years.³¹⁰

Strategic consideration:

Litigation to the treaty bodies can seek to redress an individual violation in which the interests of victims usually take precedence over other considerations. Most cases, however, have a broader significance that goes beyond a purely individual interest. First, reparation decisions of the CAT or HRC must be implemented in a manner that guarantees non-repetition. Second, litigants may have strategic objectives: they may wish, for example, to build new case law (for example, on provisions of the CAT) or set a legal precedent, or address a broader underlying systemic problem. Where this is so, it can be advisable to submit a number of cases to the HRC and to the CAT.

The above are only a few of the considerations that may guide the choice of forum. Decisions should be determined in every case by the victims' interests and consent, and whether or not broader strategic interests are to be pursued.

i) Regional Treaties

It is often possible for an author to submit a complaint to a regional treaty body (e.g. the European Court of Human Rights) instead of a UN treaty body. Relevant

³¹⁰ *Ibid.*

considerations, in choosing a regional forum over a UN forum, are summarized as follows from www.bayefsky.com:³¹¹

- The likelihood of obtaining a favourable decision.
- The substantive reach and content of the treaty.
- The competence of the particular body to deal with the substantive issue.
- The past practice of the body in dealing with similar cases.
- The likelihood that the State party will implement the decision of the particular forum.
- The likelihood of obtaining injunctive relief in the form of requests for interim measures in the context of emergencies.
- The speed of the process.
- The cost of the procedure.
- The availability of legal aid.
- The availability of oral hearings.

It has to be noted that the record of compliance by States with the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights is high. The record of State compliance with regard to the decisions of the Inter-American and African bodies is less impressive. Nevertheless, decisions by the Inter-American Court have the advantage in being legally binding. It seems unlikely that a State that refuses to obey a regional court is going to abide by the recommendations of a quasi-judicial UN treaty body. Therefore, it is more probable that a complainant will get a satisfactory remedy after a favourable regional court decision.

On the other hand, it must be noted that the regional bodies generally take a longer time to deal with a case than the UN bodies and that they may have more stringent time requirements for the submission of complaints.³¹² Furthermore, it seems that the UN treaty bodies are historically more likely to decide in favor of a complainant.³¹³ Authors should also be aware of substantive differences between the relevant global and regional treaties, and divergences in jurisprudence, which may shed light on whether a UN forum might be more appropriate than a regional forum.³¹⁴

311 See list in, "How to Complain about Human Rights Treaty Violations, Choosing a Forum", para. 3, available at: http://www.bayefsky.com/complain/44_forum.php.

312 How to Complain about Human Rights Treaty Violations, Choosing a Forum, para. 3, available at: http://www.bayefsky.com/complain/44_forum.php.

313 *Ibid.*

314 For instance, the European Court of Human Rights has been more sympathetic to arguments that prolonged periods of time on death row breach the right to be free from inhuman or degrading treatment →

2.2 Interim Measures

A key concern for any litigator on torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is the safety and personal integrity of the victim at the time of lodging the complaint or, sadly, sometimes as a result of having lodged a domestic or international complaint. Responding appropriately to this risk is thus of greatest importance, especially in cases of torture. In this regard, all of the Committees provide some special procedures that are designed to address such threats.

As part of the process of considering individual complaints, the HRC and the CAT Committee are both able to request that a State takes particular action, or refrains from taking certain actions, in order to avoid irreparable damage to the victim or victims of alleged violations while the complaint is being considered.³¹⁵ These positive measures or deliberate acts of restraint constitute 'interim measures'. They may also be referred to as 'provisional measures' or 'precautionary measures'.

Interim measures have a protective purpose. A Committee may make such a request to the relevant State in cases of imminent danger to protect the rights of the victims of alleged violations and to avoid irreparable harm. States may be required to refrain from undertaking certain actions that could constitute a breach of their international obligations (negative obligation), such as the expulsion of an individual under their jurisdiction to a country when he or she would face the risk of being tortured or subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, or the execution of a death sentence.

Interim measures may also be aimed at the fulfilment of positive obligations stemming from international human rights standards, which require certain action from the State party, such as the protection of the alleged victim's life and safety, including the protection from threats or the delivery of medical assistance.³¹⁶ A request for an interim measure may relate to only one individual, or to a group of individuals. Individual human rights complaints can frequently take years to be resolved, whereas this mechanism provides for prompt and preventive temporary action.

(see, e.g., ECtHR, *Soering v. the UK*, Appl. No. 14038/88). The HRC has not generally accepted that a prolonged wait on death row is of itself a breach of that right (see *Johnson v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 588/1994).

315 CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 114, and HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 92.

316 Pasqualucci, J., "Interim Measures in International Human Rights: Evolution and Harmonization", 38 *Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law* 1 (2005), p. 4.

Interim measures may be requested by an author or by one of the Committees on its own initiative at any time while the case is under consideration.³¹⁷ A Committee may make such a request to the relevant State when the author requests the Committee to do so: it is, however, up to the Committee to decide whether such a request is warranted in the circumstances. If a person wishes the relevant Committee to make a request to a State for interim measures at the time the complaint is submitted, this should be made clear in the text of the complaint or in a separate document attached to it in the form of a request for interim measures. If the situation is particularly urgent, such that measures must be undertaken immediately to prevent irreparable damage to the victim, the complaint (or the petition asking for interim measures) should be sent by the fastest means possible (usually email).³¹⁸ A request from the HRC or the CAT Committee to a State for an interim measure to be implemented does not presuppose its final views on the admissibility and merits of the case.³¹⁹ The interim measure is essentially to prevent any potential violations while the relevant Committee takes time to consider the merits.

In practice, requests for interim measures are made by the Special Rapporteur on New Communications within the HRC and the Rapporteur on New Complaints and Interim Measures within the CAT Committee, normally at the time that a complaint is transmitted to the relevant State party. The relevant Rapporteur will only act if he or she believes that the request is warranted in the circumstances.

The State may be given an opportunity to present its perspective on the issue.³²⁰ The protection of international human rights processes and of the individual in question takes priority over any short term inconvenience caused to the State.

The duration and scope of interim measures will depend on the specific circumstances of the case. The relevant Committee will assess the situation and request an interim measure for the period of time necessary to protect the individual/s under threat. In this regard, the rules of procedure of the CAT Committee set out that the State party is entitled to submit information indicating that “the reasons for the interim measures have lapsed” or presenting arguments “why the request for interim measures should be lifted”.³²¹ Normally, measures are enforceable throughout the entire process of considering the complaint, that is until the complaint is found inadmissible or until final views on the merits are issued.

317 HRC, General Comment No. 33, para. 19; CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 114.

318 Readers are referred to Section 2.1.2 for relevant addresses.

319 CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 114, para. 2: “the request shall not imply a determination of the admissibility or the merits of the complaint”; HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 92.

320 See wording of CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 114, para. 1, and HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 92. See also Pasqualucci (2005), p. 40. See also HRC, *Weiss v. Austria*, Comm. No. 1086/2002.

321 CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 114, para. 7.

2.2.1 In What Circumstances Might Interim Measures be Required?

The vast majority of requests for interim measures by the HRC and the CAT Committee have arisen in two situations. The first situation is when the relevant State party has decided to deport an individual to a country where the deportee claims that he or she faces a foreseeable risk of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, or a real risk of facing a death sentence.³²² The deporting State is often requested to refrain from deportation while the complaint is being heard. The second situation is when the complainant is facing the death penalty, and seeks to argue that the imposition of this penalty breaches his or her rights.³²³ The State is normally requested to refrain from executing the individual while the complaint is being heard. While these categories reflect the most common circumstances giving rise to a request for interim measures, there are many other situations in which they could be required, such as provision of medical assistance to an ill person, provision to protect persons who have received threats while they were seeking remedies or provision of protection for themselves, their relatives or their clients (in the case of lawyers), or for persons at high risk within a community.³²⁴

For instance, in *Indira Umarova v. Uzbekistan*, the HRC requested the State party to adopt measures to guarantee the life of the alleged victim who was in detention “by providing him with the necessary and appropriate medical care and by abstaining from administering any drugs detrimental to his mental or physical health, so as to avoid irreparable harm to him, while the case was under consideration of the Committee”.³²⁵ In *Benali v. Libya*, the victim had been kept in incommunicado detention in undisclosed locations for several long periods over thirteen years. At the moment the complaint was filed, he was, once more, reportedly disappeared since his relatives had not known about his fate or whereabouts for some months. In this context, the HRC requested the State party to “adopt all necessary measures to protect the life, safety and personal integrity of Abdeladim Ali Mussa Benali, so as to avoid irreparable damage to him”.³²⁶

Furthermore, in several cases the HRC asked the State to provide protection to persons who were threatened for lodging a complaint.³²⁷ For instance,

322 See HRC, *Israel v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 2024/2011, para. 1.2.

323 HRC: *Larrañaga v. The Philippines*, Comm. No. 1421/2005, para. 1.2; *Agabekov v. Uzbekistan*, Comm. No. 1071/2002, para. 1.2.

324 HRC, *Ominayak v. Canada*, Comm. No. 167/1984, para. 14; see also Pasqualucci (2005), pp. 26–34.

325 HRC, *Umarova v. Uzbekistan*, Comm. No. 1449/2006, para. 1.2. See also HRC, *Altesor v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 10/1977, para. 4(c); *Muteba v. Zaire*, Comm. No. 124/1982, para. 7.4.

326 HRC, *Benali v. Libya*, Comm. No. 1805/2008, para. 1.2.

327 HRC, *Gunaratna v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 1432/2005, para. 1.2; *Peiris v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 1862/2009, para. 1.2.

in *Gunaratna v. Sri Lanka*, the HRC requested the State to take interim measures to protect the alleged victim and his family after he received death threats to make him withdraw the complaint he had filed of allegations of torture in police custody.³²⁸

So far, the CAT Committee has called for the application of interim measures almost exclusively in cases concerning the implementation of the *non-refoulement* obligation under Article 3 of the Convention. This can be explained by the fact that the vast majority of cases brought to the attention of the CAT Committee continue to raise claims concerning the unlawfulness of a deportation or extradition order (Article 3). However, it needs to be stressed that authors (and counsels) can (and should) pursue the issuance of interim measures to avoid irreparable harm under any other situation protected by the CAT, for example, if the alleged victim is under custody and urgently needs medical treatment to recover from injuries caused by the torture and ill-treatment he or she has been subjected to.

In deciding whether to request an interim measure, the relevant Committee Rapporteur will consider the imminence of the threat to the individual or group, and whether the consequences of such action would be irreparable. A consequence is considered to be irreparable where it cannot be reversed, and where there would be no remedy which could provide adequate compensation. Thus, interim measures will not be issued “where compensation would be an adequate remedy or in deportation cases where the author of the communication would be able to return should there be a favourable finding on the merits”.³²⁹ For example, in *Canepa v. Canada*, the author challenged his proposed deportation from Canada to Italy. He argued that the anguish he would experience in being separated from his family and from his life in Canada would violate his rights under the ICCPR, and requested that the HRC request an interim measure to prevent his deportation while his situation was considered. His application “was refused ... because he had failed to establish that his deportation would bar his re-entry to Canada in the event that a violation was found”.³³⁰

328 HRC, *Gunaratna v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 1432/2005, para.1.2

329 Harrington, J., “Punting terrorists, assassins and other undesirables: Canada, the Human Rights Committee and requests for interim measures of protection”, 48 *McGill Law Journal* 55 (2003), p. 62.

330 HRC, *Canepa v. Canada*, Comm. No. 558/1993; *ibid.* p. 62.

THE CAT COMMITTEE INTERIM MEASURES CRITERIA

The CAT Committee has developed some formal and substantive criteria applied by the Rapporteur on new complaints and interim measures in granting or not requests for interim measures:³³¹

Timely submission of the request: at any time after the receipt of a complaint, the Committee, a Working Group, or the Rapporteur on new complaints and interim measures may transmit to the State concerned a request for interim measures.³³²

The basic admissibility criteria contained in article 22 of the CAT Convention, paragraphs 1 to 5 have to be fulfilled (see Section 2.1.1 of this *Handbook*).

The exhaustion of domestic remedies does not need to be fulfilled if the only remedies available to the complainant are without suspensive effect.

As for substantive criteria, a complaint must have a reasonable likelihood of success on the merits. In this regard, the CAT Committee indicates that, “In cases concerning imminent expulsion or extradition where a complaint failed to establish a *prima facie* case with a reasonable likelihood of success on the merits that would allow the Rapporteur on new complaints and interim measures to conclude that the alleged victim would suffer irreparable harm in the event of his or her deportation, the complainant is requested in writing to confirm his or her interest in having his or her communication considered by the Committee, despite the rejection, by the Rapporteur, of the respective request for interim measures”.³³³

2.2.2 Legal Status of Interim Measures

Given the quasi-judicial status of the HRC and the CAT Committee, it may seem doubtful that interim measures are legally binding upon States. However, where a State has accepted the competence of the HRC or CAT to receive and consider individual communications, it surely must comply with any procedures that enable the mechanism to function. Where a request for an interim measure is not respected, the Committee is prevented from fulfilling its role and the individual complaints process is rendered meaningless.³³⁴

For example, in *Piandong v. The Philippines*, the HRC issued a request that the execution of three men not be carried out while their complaint regarding their death sentences was under consideration. The three men were executed despite that request. The HRC responded by stating that:

Having been notified of the communication, the State party breaches its obligations under the Protocol, if it proceeds to execute the alleged victims before the

331 Report of the Committee Against Torture, (2013) UN Doc. A/68/44, para. 109.

332 CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 114.1.

333 Report of the Committee Against Torture, (2013) UN Doc. A/68/44, para. 110.

334 “When States accept the competence of an international enforcement organ to consider individual petitions they commit themselves to support the petition procedure. The *de jure* right to petition international bodies must not be nullified by the State’s *de facto* act or failure to act. The right to petition is a nullity if the participation in the proceedings has died or can be intimidated into withdrawing a complaint”, Pasqualucci (2005), p. 49.

Committee concludes its considerations and examination, and the formulation and communication of its views.³³⁵

It emphasized that this breach was “particularly inexcusable”³³⁶ given the request for interim measures. In connection with this case law, in *Israel v. Kazakhstan*, the HRC added:

[A]part from any violation of the Covenant found against a State party in a communication, a State party commits grave breaches of its obligations under the Optional Protocol if it acts to prevent or frustrate consideration, by the Committee, of a communication alleging a violation of the Covenant, or to render examination by the Committee moot and the expression of its Views nugatory and futile.³³⁷

The HRC’s position in this regard has also been reinforced in its General Comment No. 33, which mentions that “failure to implement such interim or provisional measures is incompatible with the obligation to respect in good faith the procedure of individual communication established under the Optional Protocol”.³³⁸ The HRC has also mentioned the obligation to respect interim measures in some of its Concluding Observations.³³⁹ In these Concluding Observations, the Committee recalls that each State party has to fulfil its obligations under the Covenant and the Optional Protocol, including requests for interim measures, in accordance with the principle of *pacta sunt servanda*.³⁴⁰

The CAT Committee has taken a similar position to the HRC. In *Brada v. France*, the CAT Committee stated:

The State party’s action in expelling the complainant in the face of the Committee’s request for interim measures nullified the effective exercise of the right to complaint conferred by article 22, and has rendered the Committee’s final decision on the merits futile and devoid of object. The Committee thus concludes that in expelling the complainant in the circumstances that it did the State party breached its obligations under article 22 of the Convention.³⁴¹

In *Agiza v. Sweden*, the victim was deported to Egypt in breach of Article 3 of the CAT. He was deported immediately after the deportation decision was made, which denied him the ability to meaningfully appeal the decision.³⁴² The CAT Committee also found that the swiftness of the deportation denied the complainant

335 HRC, *Piandong v. The Philippines*, Comm. No. 869/1999, para. 5.2. See also HRC, *Israel v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 2024/2011, para. 7.1.

336 HRC, *Piandong v. The Philippines*, Comm. No. 869/1999, para. 5.2.

337 HRC, *Israel v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 2024/2011, para. 7.2.

338 HRC, General Comment No. 33, para. 19.

339 See, e.g., Concluding Observations on Uzbekistan, (2005) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/83/UZB, para. 6; Concluding Observations on Tajikistan, (2005) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/84/TJK, para. 8; Concluding Observations on Canada, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/CAN/CO/5, para. 7.

340 Article 26 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

341 CAT Committee, *Brada v. France*, Comm. No. 195/2002, para. 13.4.

342 This circumstance entailed a separate procedural breach of Article 3.

a real opportunity to seek interim measures under CAT, and was therefore a breach of Article 22.³⁴³

Likewise, in *Adel Tebourski v. France*, as well as in *Elif Pelit v. Azerbaijan*, the CAT Committee stated that the manner in which the State party handled the cases, overlooking the requests for interim measures with the deportation of the complainants, amounted to a breach of their rights under Articles 3 and 22 of the Convention.³⁴⁴

The CAT Committee has generally made these decisions in the face of the State party's denial of any binding effect of requests for interim orders.³⁴⁵ In *Sogi v. Canada*, the State party upheld the non-binding nature of requests for interim measures and, subsequently contended that non-compliance with such a request by returning the complainant to India did not entail a violation of Articles 3 and 22 of the Convention. In this regard, the Committee stated that:

[T]he State party's obligations include observance of the rules adopted by the Committee, which are inseparable from the Convention, including rule 108 of the rules of procedure, which is specifically intended to give meaning and scope to article 3 and 22 of the Convention.³⁴⁶

In sum, the case law discussed above makes clear that adherence to requests for interim measures should be considered as binding by States that have authorized the relevant Committee to receive individual complaints, as non-compliance with interim measures undermines the integrity of those individual complaints systems.

Indeed, the record of compliance regarding interim measures from the HRC and the CAT Committee is quite good in comparison to the general record of States in complying with final views.³⁴⁷ For example, States parties had uniformly complied with more than 100 requests for interim measures sent by the HRC before Trinidad and Tobago ignored such an order in *Ashby v. Trinidad and Tobago*,³⁴⁸ suggesting that the majority of States parties accept the binding nature of such requests.

343 CAT Committee, *Agiza v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 233/2003, para. 13.9.

344 CAT Committee, *Pelit v. Azerbaijan*, Comm. No. 281/2005, para 11; *Tebourski v. France*, Comm. No. 300/2006, para. 8.7.

345 See France's arguments at CAT Committee, *Brada v. France*, Comm. No. 195/2002, para. 8.2.

346 CAT Committee, *Sogi v. Canada*, Comm. No. 297/2006, para. 10.11.

347 See statement of Mr Martin Scheinin (HRC member) in "Summary Record of the First Part (Public) of the 487th Meeting", (2003) UN Doc. CAT/C/SR.487, para. 3.

348 See "Summary record of the 1352nd meeting: Trinidad and Tobago", (1996) U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/SR.1352.

Textbox ii: Model Complaint on Torture

INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINT TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE UNDER THE OPTIONAL PROTOCOL

I. INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PETITION

The Author

Name: Victim
Nationality: X
Profession: Unemployed
DOB: 12 February 1965.
Address: Capital City, X.
(See passport at Annex 1)

The author requests that he be identified as 'V'.

The Victim

Name: Victim

State Party X

Violations

Articles 7 and 10, and article 2(3) when read in conjunction with articles 7 and 10 of the ICCPR³⁴⁹

Representation

Name: Mr. L
Nationality: X
Address: Law Firm,
Capital City, X.
(See authorization letter at Annex 2)

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1. The author was born on 12 February 1965 in X (see passport at Annex 1). He is represented in this communication by his lawyer, Mr L (see letter of authorization signed by the author at Annex 2)

The Arrest

2. On 23 September 2002, the author was arrested by two police officers in the City Square. The police officers did not inform the author of the reasons for his arrest, nor did they inform the author of his rights at the time of arrest. The police officers were not wearing any form of personal identification at the time of arrest and consequently their identity cannot be confirmed. The author can recall that one of the officers had a scar on his nose. He cannot remember any other distinguishing features of the officers. Three people, who were in the City Square at the time

349 This complaint is a hypothetical scenario and is not based on any actual cases. This model complaint in fact raises also other issues under other provisions of the ICCPR, such as Article 9 concerning arbitrary detention. For the purposes of this Handbook, we will limit the model to illustrating presentation and arguments relating to torture and ill-treatment only. An actual complainant would naturally raise the other ICCPR issues.

of the arrest, witnessed the arrest of the author (see Annexes 3, 4 and 5 for witness statements of the three witnesses, Mrs. A, Mr. B and Mrs. C).

Detention at City Police Station

3. The author was taken to the detention facility of the City Police Station where he was detained incommunicado for four consecutive days. He was not permitted to contact anybody, including his family or his lawyer. The author was detained in an underground cell which measured one metre by two meters, and had a ceiling height of four meters. A bright light in the cell remained lit at all times. There was no toilet or sink in the cell. The walls of the cell were white and soundproof. The author's only form of contact was with his interrogators and the prison guards. The author's cell had a small, one-way spy-hole through which the prison guards could watch the author. The author was not provided with a mattress or bedding, natural light, recreational facilities, decent food or adequate medical treatment.

4. During these four days, the author was interrogated in an interrogation room several times by the same police officers that had arrested him regarding his alleged involvement in the murder of a high-ranking police officer. The author maintained his innocence which caused the police officers to become enraged and to subject the author to physical and emotional abuse. The author was systematically beaten with clubs and batons which resulted in severe bruises and scarring. On at least two occasions, the author lost consciousness. It is possible and perhaps likely that bones were broken or fractured as healed fractures were subsequently revealed in medical examinations immediately after his release from detention (see below, paragraph 15 and Annex 6 for Dr. H's medical report, dated 13 January 2003). The author was required to stand for great lengths of time whilst being deprived of food and water and he was stripped naked and suspended by his arms for lengthy periods. On one occasion, the author was placed in what appeared to be an electric chair and was falsely led to believe that he was to be executed.

5. On 27 September 2002, the police officers in the detention facility at the City Police Station threatened the author that if he did not sign a piece of paper, he would be exposed to "even worse" physical abuse, and possibly "beaten to death". The police officers provided the author with a pen and showed the author only the line on which he was required to sign his name. The author signed the paper, without being able to read it and without having access to a lawyer (see Annex 7 for a copy of the document signed under duress by the author).

6. This document was a "confession" to the murder of a police officer, an offence which comes within the jurisdiction of the recently amended *National Security and Public Order Act 1998* (see Annex 8 for a copy of the *National Security and Public Order Act 1998*). Interrogation of the author had been authorized by the *National Security and Public Order Act* which ordains that indefinite interrogation is permitted in the case of a threat to the community.

Detention at City Prison

7. On 27 September 2002, the author was formally charged with murder at the City Magistrate's Court (see Annex 9 for a copy of the charge sheet). He was then transferred from the detention facility at the City Police Station to City Prison. On the same day, the author's arrest was recorded in the database of City Prison (see Annex 10 for a copy of the entry in City Prison's database relating to the author's arrest).

8. On 27 September 2002, the author was given a cursory medical examination. During the examination, the author was not permitted to remove his clothing. He remained in long pants, long-sleeves, and shoes throughout the examination. The doctor asked the author very few questions,

and was not interested in any of the author's complaints about the abuse that had occurred, and seemed to be "going through the motions". Despite evident bruises on areas of the author's body that must have been visible to the medical examiner, such as on his face, neck and hands, as well as the traumatized state of the author, the doctor assessed the author to be in a fit and healthy condition (see Annex 11 for a copy of the Prison Doctor's report).

9. On 27 September 2002, the author's wife and two sons, and Mr. L, his lawyer, were notified that the author was being held in City Prison. Mr. L was notified that the author had been charged with the murder of a police officer under the *National Security and Public Order Act 1994*. On 28 September 2002, the author's family and his lawyer visited him in City Prison. The author told both Mr. L and his family of the abuse that he had endured. It was evident to both the author's family and to Mr. L that the author was in severe physical and mental distress. They noticed severe bruising on his forearms, his face and his neck and he appeared both anxious and depressed.

10. Due to the author's evident physical and mental distress, on 28 September 2002, the author's family and Mr. L submitted a request for the author to have an alternative medical examination (see Annex 12 for a copy of the request submitted to the prison authorities for an alternative medical examination). The prison authorities stated that the "comprehensive medical examination" conducted on 27 September 2002 provided incontrovertible evidence that the author did not suffer from either a physical or a mental illness (see Annex 13 for refusal of medical examination by prison authorities).

Conditions at City Prison

11. The conditions in City Prison were not suitable for human habitation. City Prison is capable of housing four-hundred inmates, however at the time of the author's internment, City Prison was housing six-hundred and fifty inmates. Prisoners awaiting trial, prisoners serving sentences, refugees and juvenile prisoners all shared the same facilities and were housed together. Up to fifteen prisoners were housed in cells measuring fifteen square meters together. There was one toilet and one sink in the corner of the cell which was not enclosed by a partition. Prisoners were not provided with a mattress or bedding, and they had to take turns sleeping as there was insufficient room to lie down. Metal shutters were placed in front of cell windows in order to prevent natural light and ventilation entering the cells. Prisoners were only allowed out of their cell for one hour a day. The author's allegations in this respect are supported by a report on City Prison by the non-governmental organization, NGO, see Annex 14). NGO's report details the testimony of numerous former inmates of City Prison over the period from 2000-2004, which includes the period of time that the author was imprisoned at City Prison. The report details allegations of severe overcrowding, as well as virtually identical descriptions of the cells and the other conditions of detention as those given by the author (see in particular pp 17-25 of that report at Annex 14).

12. In addition to the appalling prison conditions at City Prison, the author was also physically threatened and abused on numerous occasions by the prison guards, namely Mr P and Mr Q. For example, he was subjected to beatings about his head and torso unless he obeyed their orders immediately and without question. Some of the orders made were plainly for the purpose of aggravating the author.

13. The author conveyed his concerns about the prison conditions and the ill-treatment by the prison guards to Mr L, who submitted a formal complaint to the prison authorities on 5 November 2002 (see copy of complaint at Annex 15). The complaint detailed concerns regarding the conditions at City Prison, and about the treatment the author had received at the hands of Messrs P and Q. The author was interviewed one week later on 12 November by the prison governor, who expressed outrage at the 'slandorous comments' about the prison, and about two 'fine

upstanding' guards in Messrs P and Q. The author was confined to his cell (for 24 hours instead of 23 hours) as a 'punishment' for submitting the complaint. On the night of 12 November 2002, he was taken from his cell by Mr P, and subjected to his most severe beating, involving multiple blows to his torso, by Messrs P and Q.

Release from City Prison

14. The author was held in detention at City Prison in appalling conditions, and continued to endure ill-treatment at the hands of Messrs P and Q, for just over three months. On 12 January 2003, the author was released without being told why. It later transpired that all charges against him had been dropped. The police had apparently caught the real perpetrator of the murder of the police officer on 7 January 2003.

Post-Release Medical Examinations

15. On 13 January 2003, the author was given a medical examination by Dr. H, his physician. Dr H noted that there were signs of fresh bruising on the upper part of his torso, his neck and his head, which indicated that he had been beaten in that anatomical region. Scars, which were 'a few months old', were also noted. X-rays also revealed healed fractures indicating that some of the beatings had either fractured or broken the author's bones (See Annex 6 for Dr. H's medical report).

16. On 15 January 2003 the author underwent a psychiatric assessment from Dr J which affirmed that the author had a severe psychotic condition. He has since undergone five more psychiatric assessments, including one by an alternative psychiatrist, Dr K, who was asked for a 'second opinion' (see Annexes 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 for all psychiatric reports). The first three reports (two by Dr J and one by Dr K) confirm that the author was extremely depressed and anxious in the first few months after his release. They indicate that his behaviour was not atypical in individuals who have been exposed to severe abuse. Furthermore, the reports indicate that it was evident that the author had not experienced any symptoms prior to his arrest and that he had no family history of mental illness.

17. The author has been treated with anti-depressants since his early psychiatric diagnoses, and his condition has improved, as recorded in the latest report from Dr J dated 14 August 2005 (see Annex 21). He remains however reliant on anti-depressants. On the one time, in January 2005, in which his dosage was decreased, his depression and anxiety levels rose markedly (see Annex 20).

Exhaustion of Domestic Remedies

18. As noted above (see above, paragraph 13), Mr L complained in writing to prison authorities about the author's treatment in prison (see Annex 15). This complaint merely resulted in further persecution of the author, and no remedy whatsoever.

19. On 1 October 2002, Mr. L wrote a letter of complaint to the Chief Prosecutor pursuant to the Investigations (Human Rights) Act 1990 outlining the torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment to which the author was being subjected whilst he was detained at the City Police Station (See Annex 22 for a copy of the letter written by Mr. L and Annex 23 for copy of the Act). Mr. L advised the Chief Prosecutor that "a prompt investigation into the issue [was] required in order to ensure that the evidence of the torture of the author did not disappear". For example, the physical harm would heal. Further, there was a need for urgency due to the (then) "impending trial of [the author] for the murder of the police officer, and the need to challenge the veracity of the confession". Mr. L requested the Chief Prosecutor to investigate the matter, identify the relevant police officers, and hold them responsible for the abuse inflicted on the author during the four days of incarceration at City Police Station. Mr. L submitted that the witnesses to the

initial arrest were willing to testify as to the author's good physical condition immediately prior to his arrest and that the author's family was willing to testify in relation to the evident signs of abuse, including severe bruising, upon the author's body. The author too was willing to testify as to the abuse he had suffered. Mr L did not receive a reply from the Chief Prosecutor in respect of the complaint until 5 June 2003 (see annex 24 for copy of reply from Chief Prosecutor).

20. Mr L submitted a fresh complaint to the Chief Prosecutor on 15 January 2003 (see Annex 25 for a copy of the second complaint to the Chief Prosecutor) regarding V's treatment in prison, outlining the prison conditions and the treatment received from Messrs P and Q, as well as the reaction by the warden to the complaint to prison authorities. The complaint was submitted after the author's release from City Prison, due to the fear of retribution if the author had remained incarcerated at the time of the complaint. This fear of retribution was reasonable, given the incarcuration suffered as a result of the submission of the complaint to the prison authorities (see above paragraph 13). No reply was received from the Chief Prosecutor in respect of that complaint until 17 September 2003 (see Annex 26 for a copy of the second reply received from the Chief Prosecutor).

21. The investigation into the allegations of ill-treatment at both City Police Station and City Prison by the Chief Prosecutor proceeded extremely slowly. As noted, the replies to both complaints were delayed without any explanation. Indeed, on almost every occasion in which there was communication between the Chief Prosecutor and the author, it was initiated by Mr L on his behalf. That is, the Chief Prosecutor's office rarely contacted the author or Mr L of its own volition, and indeed rarely replied to the communications from Mr L at all (see Annex 27 for diary notes of Mr L, documenting contact with the Chief Prosecutor's office). On the other hand, Mr L contacted the Chief Prosecutor to inquire about the progress of the investigation and to submit evidence, such as the written medical and psychiatric reports of Dr H, Dr J, and Dr K. The letters written by Mr. L are listed below as are the responses from the Chief Prosecutor's Office:

- i. Letter of Complaint to Chief Prosecutor, dated 1 October 2002 (Annex 22)
- ii. Reply to Letter of Complaint from Chief Prosecutor, dated 5 June 2003 (Annex 24)
- iii. Letter of Complaint to Chief Prosecutor, dated 15 January 2003 (Annex 25)
- iv. Reply from Chief Prosecutor to Letter of Complaint, dated 17 September 2003 (Annex 26)
- v. Letter by Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor inquiring as to the progress of the investigation, dated 7 January 2003 (Annex 28)
- vi. Letter by Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor inquiring as to the progress of both investigations and including written medical and psychiatric reports of Dr. H, Dr. J and Dr. K, dated 18 March 2003 (Annex 29)
- vii. Letter by Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor inquiring as to the progress of the investigation, dated 17 April 2003 (Annex 30)
- viii. Letter by Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor inquiring as to the progress of the investigation, dated 20 June 2003 (Annex 31)
- ix. Letter by Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor inquiring as to the progress of the investigation, dated 30 August 2003 (Annex 32)
- x. Letter by Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor inquiring as to the progress of the investigation, dated 21 September 2003 (Annex 33)
- xi. Letter by Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor inquiring as to the progress of the investigation, dated 27 December 2003 (Annex 34)
- xii. Letter from Chief Prosecutor's Office to organize an interview with the author on 15 March 2004, dated 26 February 2004. (Annex 35) (see below, paragraph 22)

- xiii. Letter from Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor requesting a copy of a transcript of the interview between Mr. T and the author, dated 17 March 2004. (Annex 36) (see below, paragraph 22)
- xiv. Letter of discontinuance from the Office of the Chief Prosecutor informing the author of the Chief Prosecutor's decision to drop the investigations, dated 17 April 2005 (Annex 37)
- xv. Letter from Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor outlining the inadequacies and delays of the investigation and formally requesting a reopening of the investigation, dated 19 April 2005 (Annex 38)
- xvi. Letter from Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor outlining the inadequacies and delays of the investigation and formally requesting a reopening of the investigation, dated 23 June 2005 (Annex 39)
- xvii. Letter from the Office of the Chief Prosecutor stating its refusal to reopen the investigation, dated 1 August 2005 (Annex 40)

22. The Chief Prosecutor initiated contact on only two occasions. The first occasion was to organize an interview with the author on 15 March 2004 (see Annex 35). At this interview, Mr T, a 'senior investigator' within the Chief Prosecutor's Office, interviewed the author for only ten minutes, and did not query any aspects of his assertions regarding ill-treatment. No transcript of that interview has ever been presented to the author or Mr L, despite requests for such a transcript.

23. The second instance of contact initiated by the Chief Prosecutor occurred on 17 April 2005 when Mr L and the author were informed of the decision to discontinue the investigations for lack of evidence (see annex 37). The Chief Prosecutor's letter explained that the following evidence indicated that the author's claims were ill-founded: evidence from Messrs P and Q, police at City Police Station, and the report of the prison doctor dated 27 September 2002 (see Annex 11). The Chief Prosecutor explained that note had been taken of the documentary evidence submitted on behalf of the author, such as the medical and psychiatric reports of Dr H, Dr J, and Dr K. However, the Chief Prosecutor said that such reports were highly contentious, and that there was nothing to prove that the author had not been assaulted by other prisoners, 'if indeed [he] had been assaulted at all'. Therefore, the Chief Prosecutor inferred that the author had either never been subjected to ill-treatment, or that any such ill-treatment had most likely been perpetrated by other prisoners at City Prison.

24. Mr L followed up this letter of discontinuance with two further communications, pointing out the inadequacies and delays in the investigation, and both formally requesting a reopening of the investigation (see Annexes 38 and 39). The Chief Prosecutor's Office responded with an apparent 'form' letter to the second of these communications, stating that no such reopening would occur (see Annex 40). No response was received to the first letter.

25. The author submits that the Chief Prosecutor's investigation was grossly inadequate. In particular, none of the witnesses to the author's arrest, nor Dr H, nor either of the psychiatrists, Dr J or Dr K, were contacted by the Chief Prosecutor. Neither Mr L nor any member of the author's family was interviewed. Furthermore, the assertion that any ill-treatment could have been perpetrated by other prisoners was never put to the author by Mr T. Indeed, when the author was interviewed, Mr T listened passively to his account and never challenged any aspect of it. The only other witnesses that were personally interviewed by the Chief Prosecutor's office were those who were likely to favor the State (and themselves), such as Messrs P and Q, the police officers at City Police Station, the prison doctor and the prison governor. It is therefore submitted that the investigation was not impartial.

B. ADMISSIBILITY

26. It is submitted that this communication satisfies all of the admissibility requirements under the ICCPR.
27. X ratified the ICCPR on 12 January 1992, and ratified the Optional Protocol on 28 September 1996. The Optional Protocol came into force on 28 December 1996. The facts alleged clearly took place after this date, so the Human Rights Committee is competent to examine the present case. Furthermore, all of the alleged facts took place within the territorial jurisdiction of X.
28. This complaint is not being examined (and has never been examined) by another procedure of international investigation and settlement, and thus complies with the requirements of article 5(2)(a) of the Optional Protocol.
29. Regarding the exhaustion of domestic remedies (article 5(2)(b) of the Optional Protocol), the author's attempts to prompt an investigation by the Chief Prosecutor into his ill-treatment, with a view to obtaining a remedy, are detailed directly above (paragraphs 19-25).
30. The author, in accordance with the procedure set out in Part VI the Human Rights (Investigation) Act (see Annex 23), appealed the Chief Prosecutor's decision to drop the investigation to the Court of Appeal (see Annex 41 for statement of claim). The Court of Appeal dismissed the case without giving detailed reasons on 12 November 2005 (see Annex 42).
31. The author sought leave to appeal the decision of the Court of Appeal to the highest court in X's legal system, the Supreme Court of X (see Annex 43 for statement of claim in Supreme Court). Leave was refused by the Court on 13 April 2006 (see Annex 44). With the refusal of leave to appeal by the highest court in X, the author has exhausted domestic remedies.
32. An application to court for a civil claim to damages is ineffective because, according to the law of X, the civil courts have no powers to identify those responsible for crimes and to hold them responsible and accountable. There are insurmountable hurdles to a civil claim if the perpetrators cannot be identified in the proceedings. Therefore, an application for a civil remedy is neither an adequate nor an available remedy for the purposes of admissibility.
33. The author therefore asserts that this communication complies with the requirements of article 5 of the Optional Protocol.

C. DISCUSSION OF RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF THE ICCPR

34. Article 7 of the ICCPR states that:

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

35. General Comment 20 of the Human Rights Committee states that:

The aim of the provision of article 7 of the [ICCPR] is to protect both the dignity and the physical and mental integrity of the individual. It is the duty of the State party to afford everyone protection through the legislative and other measures as may be necessary against the acts prohibited by article 7, whether inflicted by people acting in their official capacity, outside their official capacity or in a private capacity...The prohibition in article 7 relates not only to acts that cause physical pain but also to acts that cause mental suffering to the victim.

36. It is submitted that the jurisprudence of the Human Rights Committee regarding article 7 should be influenced by the jurisprudence of the Committee against Torture.
37. The author submits that state X has breached the author's rights under article 7 of the ICCPR in the following ways:

- a. In exposing him to severe beatings and other ill-treatment during his interrogation at the City Police Station.
- b. In keeping him in *incommunicado* detention and solitary confinement for four consecutive days at City Police Station.
- c. In exposing him to beatings and other ill-treatment at City Prison
- d. In exposing him to inhuman and degrading conditions of incarceration at City Prison.
- e. In failing to properly investigate his allegations of ill-treatment at both City Police Station and City Prison.

38. In addition, and in the alternative, it is argued that the above circumstances amount to a breach of article 10 of the ICCPR (see below paragraph 57).

First Breach of article 7: Beatings at City Police Station

39. The author submits that the accumulation of his treatment while in the City Police Station amounts to torture, or at least cruel inhuman and degrading treatment, contrary to article 7 of the ICCPR.

40. The author was subjected to beatings with club and batons at City Police Station. In *Bailey v. Jamaica* (Comm. No. 334/1988), the Human Rights Committee held that severe and systematic beatings with clubs, iron pipes and batons, which caused severe physical trauma (including bruises and scarring and probably broken bones) breached article 7.³⁵⁰ The lack of medical treatment in *Bailey*, as occurred in the author's circumstances, also breached article 7. As noted, the author was, at least twice, beaten unconscious, which was found to breach article 7 in *Linton v. Jamaica* (Comm. No. 255/1987).

41. At City Police Station, the author was subjected to a mock execution. Mock executions administered with other forms of cruel and inhuman treatment were deemed to amount to cruel and inhuman treatment in *Linton v. Jamaica* (Comm. No. 255/1987). In General Comment 20, the Human Rights Committee held at paragraph 11 that "State parties should ensure that any places of detention be free from any equipment liable to be used for inflicting torture or ill-treatment". The City Police Station's possession of a mock electric chair manifestly contradicts this statement. Death threats, as experienced by the author in the form of the mock execution, and on the day that the author signed the false confession, also breach article 7. For example, in *Hylton v. Jamaica* (Comm. No. 407/1990), severe beatings coupled with death threats were found to breach article 7.

42. The author submits that being required to stand for great lengths of time whilst being deprived of food and water amounts at least to inhuman and degrading treatment.³⁵¹ The degrading nature of the treatment is exacerbated by the fact that the author was naked at the time, adding to the extreme vulnerability of his situation.

43. State X may argue that as the *National Security and Public Order Act* authorizes the interrogation of individuals in the case of a threat to the community, the interrogation of the author was valid. However, article 7 is a non-derogable right and consequently State X is obliged, in all circumstances, to respect its obligations under article 7. In General Comment 20 at paragraph 3, the Human Rights Committee stated that "no justification or extenuating circumstances may be invoked to excuse a violation of article 7 for any reasons, including those based on an order from a superior officer or public authority". Furthermore, article 2 of the CAT underlines that torture

350 It is always advisable to include the number of the paragraph of the decision to which reference is made, behind the name and number of the communication.

351 ECtHR, *Ireland v. United Kingdom*, No. 5310/71, (18 January 1978).

is not permitted in any circumstances. The prohibition of torture is not only a non-derogable right under ICCPR but widely recognized as a peremptory norm (*jus cogens*) of international law.³⁵²

44. The author was severely traumatized, both physically and mentally, as a result of his detention and treatment at City Police Station. This trauma was evident to his lawyer and his family on 28 September 2002, the day they first visited him after his arrest. The complaint submitted to the Chief Prosecutor by Mr L on 1 October 2002 (see Annex 22) is also evidence of that treatment. The reports upon his release from prison of his physician, as well as the psychiatrists, provide further evidence of the ill-treatment (see Annexes 6 and 16-21).

Second breach of article 7: incommunicado detention

45. The author submits that his incommunicado detention for four consecutive days from 23 September 2002 to 27 September 2002 constituted a breach of article 7 of the ICCPR. The dates of this detention are supported by the statements of the three eye witnesses to the author's arrest on 23 September (Annexes 3-5), and the date of the formal charge of 27 September (Annex 9).

46. The Human Rights Committee stated in General Comment 20 at paragraph 11 that “[p]rovisions should be made against incommunicado detention”. The Committee Against Torture has held that *incommunicado* detention of up to thirty-six hours, without being brought before a judge, is of concern.³⁵³ At the least, the combination of incommunicado detention with the ill-treatment suffered during that confinement should be found to breach article 7.³⁵⁴

47. Furthermore, incommunicado detention facilitates the practice of torture and ill-treatment. As noted by the Human Rights Committee in *Mojica v. Dominican Republic* (Comm. No. 449/1991) at paragraph 5.7, “the disappearance of persons is inseparably linked to treatment that amounts to a violation of article 7”. Indeed, the author's effective disappearance for four days facilitated gross breaches of his rights under article 7.

Third breach of article 7: beatings at City Prison

48. The repeated beatings suffered by the author in City Prison at the hands of the prison guards, Messrs P and Q, amount to a breach of article 7 in the same way as the beatings endured at the hands of police officers at City Police Station. The evidence of these beatings is the formal complaint made by Mr. L to the prison authorities (see Annex 15), the medical report of Dr. H which indicates the existence of recent and fresh bruising (see Annex 6), and the author's consistent account of events at City Prison.

Fourth breach of article 7: Prison Conditions

49. The author submits that the conditions of his incarceration at City Prison amounted to a breach of article 7.

50. In *Vuolanne v. Finland* (Comm. No. 265/87), the Human Rights Committee held that:

352 See, eg, ICTY Trial Chamber, *Prosecutor v. Furundzija*, IT-95-17/1-t (10 December 1998) 38 ILM 317, para. 144; *Cantoral Benavides* case (Peru), Series C No. 69, judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of 18 August 2000, para. 96; African Commission, *Doebbler v. Sudan*, Comm. No. 222/99, (15 Jul 2003). Relevant decisions of the ECtHR include *Tomasai v. France*, No. 12850/87, (17 August 1992), para. 115; *Aksoy v. Turkey*, No. 21897/96, (18 December 1996), para. 62; *Chahal v. UK*, No. 22414/93, (15 November 1996), para. 79.

353 CAT Committee, Concluding Observations on Colombia, (2003) A/59/44 32 at para. 67.

354 See, eg, ECtHR, *Tekin v. Turkey*, No. 22496/93, (9 June 1998). Detention for four days in total darkness with blindfold, combined with beatings, breached article 3, the European equivalent of article 7.

For punishment to be degrading, the humiliation or debasement involved must exceed a particular level and must, in any event, entail other elements beyond the mere fact of deprivation of liberty.

As such, in order for detention to violate article 7 of the ICCPR, it is not sufficient for a prisoner to only be deprived of their liberty; there must be an added element of 'humiliation or debasement' in the treatment of the individual. The author submits that the conditions of his detention went far beyond those inherent in the deprivation of liberty, and amounted to a breach of article 7.

51. In the case of *Deidrick v. Jamaica* (Comm. No. 619/1995), the author of the Communication was locked in his cell for twenty-three hours a day, without a mattress, bedding, adequate sanitation, natural light, recreational facilities, decent food or adequate medical care, and this amounted to cruel and inhuman treatment. The conditions of detention in *Deidrick* are analogous to the conditions of detention suffered by the author in this case. The conditions are also similar to those described in *Mukong v. Cameroon* (Comm. No. 458/1991), *Edwards v. Jamaica* (Comm. No. 529/1993), and *Brown v. Jamaica* (Comm. No. 775/1997); the Human Rights Committee found that the relevant prison conditions breached article 7 in all three of those cases.

52. The evidence of the conditions described is found in the complaints submitted (without satisfaction) on behalf of the author to the prison authorities (see Annex 15), and to the Chief Prosecutor (see Annexes 22 and 25). NGO's report also backs up the evidence of the author on this matter (see Annex 14)

Fifth Breach of article 7: Failure to investigate complaints

53. The State party has failed in its duty under article 7, in conjunction with the duty to provide a remedy under article 2(3), to properly investigate the claims of ill-treatment of the author. At paragraph 14 of General Comment 20, the Human Rights Committee stated:

Article 7 should be read in conjunction with article 2, paragraph 3, of the Covenant. In their reports, States parties should indicate how their legal system effectively guarantees the immediate termination of all the acts prohibited by article 7 as well as appropriate redress. The right to lodge complaints against maltreatment prohibited by article 7 must be recognized in the domestic law. Complaints must be investigated promptly and impartially by competent authorities so as to make the remedy effective. The reports of States parties should provide specific information on the remedies available to victims of maltreatment and the procedure that complainants must follow, and statistics on the number of complaint and how they have been dealt with.

54. Most cases on this issue have arisen under the analogous provisions of the Convention Against Torture, articles 12 and 13, rather than under the ICCPR. As noted above (paragraph 36), it is submitted that the Human Rights Committee should be influenced by the case law developed under the CAT.

55. The States failure in this regard is evident in a number of ways. First, the Chief Prosecutor failed to respond promptly to either of the submitted complaints. In both cases, no official reply was received by the author for approximately eight months (see Annexes 24 and 26). No justification has ever been given for the delay in interviewing the author; he was not interviewed until 14 months after the submission of his second complaint. Delays in an investigation also breached CAT in *Halimi-Nedzibi v. Austria* (CAT Committee, Comm. No. 8/1991). Secondly, the investigation of

those complaints by the Chief Prosecutor was plainly inadequate, in that he did not interview a number of relevant witnesses, as outlined in paragraph 25 above. The interview with the author was also unsatisfactory. For example, the author did not get a chance to respond to the contention that the ill-treatment could have been caused by other prisoners. The investigation was plainly not impartial as the Chief Investigator only personally interviewed witnesses who would favor the State. The failings of the Chief Prosecutor in the investigations resemble those that were found to breach the articles 12 and 13 of the CAT in *Baraket v. Tunisia* (CAT Committee, 60/1996) and *Blanco Abad v. Spain* (CAT Committee, 59/1996). The Human Rights Committee also found a breach of article 7 due to a State's failure to undertake a prompt and adequate investigation of torture allegations in *Herrera Rubio v. Colombia* (Comm. No. 161/1983). Thirdly, the Court of Appeal compounded the poor investigation, by failing to reinstate the investigation, and giving no reasons for its decision. Fourthly, the complaint about prison conditions to the prison authorities was not taken seriously. Indeed, it only resulted in reprisals against the author. The Human Rights Committee has condemned Brazil in Concluding Observations for failing to provide witnesses with protection against reprisals in respect of complaints of torture.³⁵⁵ Finally, the failure of the City Prison doctor to undertake a proper medical examination of the author (see above, paragraph 8) breaches article 7. Any standard medical examination involves the removal of some clothing, and the doctor was plainly not interested in listening or responding to the author's allegations. The superficial and selective nature of the medical examination rendered it clearly inadequate. Its inadequacy was compounded by the refusal of the prison authorities to permit an independent medical examination (see annex 13), which thwarted the author's ability to obtain evidence of his ill-treatment.

56. The author's allegations regarding these breaches of article 7, read in conjunction with article 2(3) are supported by the documentation relating to the complaints, as well as the medical examinations conducted after the author's release.

Breach of article 10 of the ICCPR

57. Article 7 is supplemented by article 10, which details the rights of detainees to receive humane treatment in detention. If any of the above arguments are not accepted with regard to article 7, it is submitted that the above impugned treatment breaches article 10. In respect of the violation of article 10, the author re-alleges his arguments above in paragraphs 39-44, 48, and 53-56 regarding the beatings and the failure to investigate complaints, without repeating them here. The author adds further arguments below of particular relevance to article 10 regarding prison conditions and incommunicado detention.

Prison Conditions

58. Numerous statements by the Human Rights Committee indicate that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners are effectively incorporated within article 10.³⁵⁶ The conditions at City Prison breach numerous provisions of the Standard Minimum Rules.

59. For example, Rule 9 states that each prisoner should, in general, have his or her own cell. Though exceptions are permitted, it is clearly inappropriate to have thirty people in one cell, sharing beds. The overcrowding in City Prison amounts to a breach of article 10. In its Concluding Observation on Portugal, the Human Rights Committee expressed concern in regard to overpopulation of twenty-two percent.³⁵⁷ In City Prison, at times, overpopulation amounted to over fifty

356 See, eg, HRC, *Mukong v. Cameroon* (Comm. No. 458/91), para. 9.3; HRC, Concluding Observations on the USA, CCPR/C/79/Add. 50, para. 34.

357 HRC, Concluding Observations on Portugal, A/58/40, Vol.1 (2003) 56 at para. 83.

percent (see above, paragraph 11). NGO's report supports the author's allegations in this respect (see Annex 14).

60. Contrary to Rules 10-21, adequate bedding, clothing, food and hygiene facilities were not supplied. Adequate medical care was not provided, contrary to Rules 22-26 (a copy of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners is contained in Annex 45 for the convenience of the Committee members).

61. In its Concluding Observation on Uganda, the Human Rights Committee expressed concern about the overcrowded conditions, the lack of food, the poor sanitary conditions and inadequate material available to inmates.³⁵⁸ Similar conditions prevailed in this case.

62. Finally, State X was in clear violation of article 10(2)(a) as remand prisoners, such as the author, were not segregated from convicted prisoners.

Incommunicado Detention

63. In the event that incommunicado detention is not held to be a breach of article 7 of the ICCPR, the author submits that his incommunicado detention is in breach of article 10 of the ICCPR. In *Arutyunyan v. Uzbekistan* (Comm. No. 917/2000), two weeks' incommunicado detention was found to breach article 10. It is submitted that even shorter periods of incommunicado detention breach article 10, as incommunicado detention is simply an unacceptable and inhumane way of treating prisoners. There is no conceivable justification for denying the author access to the outside world for four days. Therefore, the four days of incommunicado detention in this case constitute a violation of article 10.

D. CONCLUSION

64. In light of the above, the Author respectfully requests that the Committee:

- *Declare* that the State Party, X, has breached the following articles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: 7, 10, and has breached article 2(3) when read in conjunction with articles 7 and 10.
- *Recommend* that X adopt all necessary action to:
 - a. Fully investigate the circumstances of the torture and ill-treatment of the Author and, based on the results of such investigation, take appropriate measures against those responsible for that treatment;
 - b. Adopt measures to ensure that the Author receives full and adequate compensation for the harm he has suffered.

Dated the day of 2006.

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Mr. L

Counsel for Victim

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex No. / Document

1. Passport of Victim
2. Authorization letter for Mr. L to act as Legal
3. Counsel for Victim
4. Witness Statement of Mrs. A

5. Witness Statement of Mr. B
6. Witness Statement of Mrs. C
7. Medical Report of Dr. H, dated 13 January 2003.
8. Document ('confession') signed under duress by the author, dated 27 September 2002.
9. Copy of the *National Security and Public Order Act* 1998.
10. Copy of Charge Sheet, dated 27 September 2002
11. Copy of entry in City Prison's database relating to the author's arrest, dated 27 September 2002.
12. Copy of Prison Doctor's report, dated 27 September 2002.
13. Copy of request submitted to the prison authorities for an alternative medical examination, dated 28 September 2002.
14. Refusal of medical examination by prison authorities.
15. Report on City Prison by NGO.
16. Formal complaint by Mr. L to prison authorities, dated 5 November 2002.
17. Psychiatric Report of Dr. I, dated 15 January 2003.
18. Psychiatric Report of Dr. K, dated 17 March 2003.
19. Psychiatric Report of Dr. J, dated 23 July 2003.
20. Psychiatric Report of Dr. J, dated 15 August 2004.
21. Psychiatric Report of Dr. J, dated 15 January 2005.
22. Psychiatric Report of Dr. J, dated 14 August 2005.
23. Letter of complaint to the Chief Prosecutor by Mr. L, dated 1 October 2002.
24. Copy of the *Investigations (Human Rights) Act* 1990.
25. Letter of Reply from Chief Prosecutor, dated 5 June 2003.
26. Letter of complaint to the Chief Prosecutor by Mr. L, dated, 15 January 2003.
27. Letter of Reply from Chief Prosecutor, dated 17 September 2003.
28. Diary notes of Mr. L documenting his contact with the Office of the Chief Prosecutor.
29. Letter by Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor inquiring as to the progress of the investigation, dated 7 January 2003
30. Letter by Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor inquiring as to the progress of the investigation, and containing written medical and psychiatric reports of Dr H, Dr J, and Dr K, dated 18 March 2003.
31. Letter by Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor inquiring as to the progress of the investigation, dated 17 April 2003.
32. Letter by Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor inquiring as to the progress of the investigation, dated 20 June 2003.
33. Letter by Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor inquiring as to the progress of the investigation, dated 30 August 2003.
34. Letter by Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor inquiring as to the progress of the investigation, dated 21 September 2003.
35. Letter by Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor inquiring as to the progress of the investigation, dated 27 December 2003.
36. Letter from the Office of the Chief Prosecutor to organize an interview with the author on 15 March 2004, dated 26 February 2004.
37. Letter from Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor requesting a copy of a transcript of the interview between Mr. T and the author, dated 17 March 2004.

38. Letter of discontinuance from the Office of the Chief Prosecutor informing the author of the Chief Prosecutor's decision to drop the investigations, dated 17 April 2005.
39. Letter from Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor outlining the inadequacies and delays of the investigation and formally requesting a reopening of the investigation, dated 19 April 2005.
40. Letter from Mr. L to the Chief Prosecutor outlining the inadequacies and delays of the investigation and formally requesting a reopening of the investigation, dated 23 June 2005.
41. Letter from the Office of the Chief Prosecutor stating its refusal to reopen the investigation, dated 1 August 2005.
42. Statement of claim in Court of Appeal
43. Transcript of Court of Appeal decision dismissing the author's case without reasons, dated 12 November 2005.
44. Statement of claim seeking leave to Supreme Court
45. Transcript of the refusal of the Supreme Court to grant leave to the author, dated 13 April 2006.
46. Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

2.3 Other Procedures

2.3.1 Reporting Procedures under the ICCPR and the CAT

a) Overview of the Reporting System

The only compulsory monitoring mechanism under the ICCPR and the CAT is the reporting system. A State party must submit an initial report within one year of the treaty coming into force for that State, and thereafter it must submit periodic reports at intervals dictated by the relevant Treaty or Committee. As required by the CAT, the CAT Committee requests reports every four years;³⁵⁹ it has adopted the practice of setting out, at the end of its Concluding Observations, the specific date by which the State party examined should submit the next periodic report. Under the ICCPR, there is no set time frame for the submission of the next periodic reports as foreseen by the CAT. The HRC has adopted a similar practice to the CAT Committee establishing, at the end of its Concluding Observations, a date by which the State party examined should submit the next periodic report.³⁶⁰ Under this rule, reports are usually asked to be submitted every four to five years.³⁶¹

Each State party should submit a 'core document' at the outset of the reporting process, that is, either before or at least with its initial report, which outlines basic information about that State, such as its geography, demography, its constitutional,

359 CAT, Article 19, CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 65(1).

360 HRC, Guidelines for the treaty-specific document to be submitted by States parties under article 40 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, (2010) UN Doc. CCPR/C/2009/1, para. 12.

361 However, the HRC has asked some State parties to submit the following periodic report six years after the date of issuance of the Concluding Observations (see, e.g., Concluding Observations on Germany, (2012) UN Doc. CCPR/C/DEU/CO/6, para. 21; and Concluding Observations on Portugal, (2012) UN Doc. CCPR/C/PRT/CO/4, para. 17).

political and legal structure, and other general information.³⁶² The same core document can suffice for reports to all UN human rights treaty bodies. The core document should be updated when necessary.

A State report is a public document, and is available via the treaty bodies' website at <http://tb.ohchr.org/default.aspx>. This website also details the dates at which future reports are due. For further details on the reporting process, it is recommended to visit the websites of the HRC³⁶³ and the CAT Committee.³⁶⁴

In its initial report, a State party should outline how it implements the rights in the respective treaty. It should give details of relevant legislation, policies, and practices. It is not sufficient to simply outline legislation without commenting on how, or if, that legislation is enforced. It should also highlight areas where implementation is deficient or problematic.³⁶⁵

Once a report is submitted, a dialogue between the State's representatives and the relevant Committee regarding the contents of a report and other matters relating to its record on compliance with the relevant treaty will be scheduled.

In terms of process, the Committee will analyse the report, upon which a list of issues (LoI) will be drafted, generally by the member(s) of the Committee appointed as country rapporteurs or a country report task force, which will then be adopted in plenary in the session ahead of the State party's report.³⁶⁶ Subsequently, the State party will reply to the LoI in writing and, in addition, it will send a delegation to Geneva to engage in an interactive constructive dialogue with the Committee at the session within which the examination of the report will be conducted. The adoption of the LoI, in the session prior to the examination of the State party report, allows, on one hand, the Committee to ask for the clarification and update of certain issues and, on the other, provides time and guidance to the State party for the preparation of the discussion with the Committee, taking into account

362 UN Fact Sheet No. 15, Rev. 1, "Civil and Political Rights: The Human Rights Committee", available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/english/about/publications/sheets.htm>, p. 11. See also Guidelines for the treaty-specific document to be submitted by States parties under article 40 of the ICCPR, (2010) UN Doc. CCPR/C/2009/1.

363 <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx>.

364 <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CAT/Pages/CATIndex.aspx>.

365 See UN Fact Sheet No. 15, Rev. 1, "Civil and Political Rights: The Human Rights Committee", pp. 10–12 for instructions on how a State should prepare a report, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/english/about/publications/sheets.htm>. See also Guidelines for the treaty-specific document to be submitted by States parties under Article 40 of the ICCPR, (2010) UN Doc. CCPR/C/2009/1.

366 See CAT Committee, Information for Civil Society Organisations and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CAT/Pages/NGOsNHRIs.aspx>; regarding the HRC, see CCPR Centre, "NGO Guidelines on the Reporting Process of the UN Human Rights Committee" (available in English, French and Spanish, thereafter "NGO Guidelines on the Reporting Process") (2010), available at: <http://www.ccprcentre.org/publication/ngo-guidelines-on-the-reporting-process-of-the-un-human-rights-committee/>.

the issues of particular interest outlined by the Committee in the LoI. During the review process, Committee members make use of information originating from other treaty bodies and special procedures from the UN system. They also draw on other sources of information, including information from NGOs, but also from NHRIs and regional human rights mechanisms.

NGOs are invited to provide written information prior to the examination of the State party's report. Submissions on the LoIs must be submitted several weeks before the opening of the session in which the LoIs is adopted. It is thus advisable to be attentive to the website of the relevant Committee in order not to miss the deadline for NGO submissions. In case of doubt, it is recommended to visit the websites of the Human Rights Committee³⁶⁷ or the CAT Committee,³⁶⁸ or to contact their Secretariats (see also Section 2.3.1(c)).

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367 <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx>.

368 <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CAT/Pages/CATIndex.aspx>.

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At the conclusion of the session in which a report is examined, the Committee will adopt Concluding Observations on the relevant State party. These Concluding Observations are divided into various sections: Introduction, Positive Aspects, and Principal Subjects of Concern and Recommendations.

The Concluding Observations, particularly the Principal Subjects of Concern and Recommendations, are then “followed up” by the relevant Committee. That is, a Committee member (who has been appointed as a follow-up Special Rapporteur) will engage in a dialogue with a State as to how or if it is implementing those recommendations, and addressing subjects of priority concern. Follow-up information is publicly available via the treaty bodies’ website. The follow-up process is discussed in Section 2.4.1(a).

The Concluding Observations also highlight areas that should be the focus of the next report. Periodic reports do not have to cover every treaty right in the same detail as the initial report, though significant developments between reports must be explained.³⁶⁹ That is, in periodic reports subsequent to its initial report, the State party should focus on issues “raised by the Committee in its previous Concluding Observations, and on significant developments since the previous report”.³⁷⁰

It is worth taking into account that, as developed in Section 2.3.1(b) below, there is an ongoing reform of the reporting system which aims to improve its effectiveness through the adoption of a simplified and more focused reporting procedure. Among the adjustments, those States parties that accept the new reporting procedure will not be transmitted the afore-mentioned LoI prior to the examination of the State party’s report.

The cycle of State reporting is as follows:

- State submits report to relevant Committee.
- A dialogue between the Committee and State representatives is scheduled.
- The LoI prior to the examination of the report is adopted and transmitted to the State party (see Section below on the reform of the system).
- Committee members may also receive information on the State from other sources, such as NGOs.

369 UN Fact Sheet No. 15, Rev. 1, “Civil and Political Rights: The Human Rights Committee”, p. 11.

370 *Ibid.*, p. 15.

- The Committee and representatives from the State party have a constructive dialogue over the contents of the report in the plenary session at which the State party is examined.
- The Committee adopts Concluding Observations on the report and the dialogue.
- The Concluding Observations, and particularly any priority areas of concern noted in those Observations, are followed up by the relevant Committee. The State party provides follow-up information on the Principal Subjects of Concern and Recommendations within one year of the issuance of the Concluding Observations. NGOs are also encouraged to send submissions regarding the follow-up.
- If necessary, there is ongoing follow-up dialogue between the Committee and the State party.
- A list of issues prior to reporting (LoIPR) is transmitted to the State party prior to the submission of the respective periodic report (see Section below).
- State party submits its next report (reply to the LoIPR) as requested by the Committee, and the process begins again.

Exceptionally, a Committee will request an emergency report, when it believes that a human rights crisis of some form is under way in a relevant State.³⁷¹ This was recently the case at the CAT Committee with Syria. However, the State failed to submit the requested special report, and therefore was examined in the absence of a report.³⁷² A Committee may also call for an earlier report as part of the process of following up the Concluding Observations.

b) Reform of the Reporting System

The reporting system of both the CAT Committee and the HRC has been the subject of much criticism in the past decade, due to its unwieldy nature. A significant issue was the fact that, even with the high number of late reports, there was often a considerable time gap between the submission of a report and its examination. The Committees' part time nature does not allow them sufficient time to address reports in a timely manner. Often States would be requested to submit updated information prior to the dialogue, due to the time gap between submission and dialogue.

371 See CAT, Article 19(1); see also Joseph S., "New Procedures concerning the Human Rights Committee's Examination of State Reports", (1995) 13, *Netherlands Quarterly on Human Rights*, p. 5, pp. 13–23.

372 Concluding Observations on the Syrian Arab Republic in the absence of a report, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/SYR/CO/1/Add.2.

The reporting process has therefore been subjected to significant reform in recent years and the CAT and HRC have shown an ability to innovate new procedures and to continuously improve their operating methods. As a way of countering some States' chronic failure to submit, Committees decided to examine a State's human rights record under the relevant treaty even in the absence of report.³⁷³ However, this still failed to address the delays and unreliability inherent in the initial reporting process. Against this backdrop, in 2007, at its 38th session, the CAT Committee adopted a new optional reporting procedure, which requires the preparation by the Committee of a list of issues prior to reporting (LoIPR) that will be transmitted to the State party prior to the submission of its respective periodic report.³⁷⁴ The State party's replies to this LoIPR constitute the State party's periodic report. This procedure is aimed at assisting "States parties in preparing more focused reports and submit them on time".³⁷⁵ The list of issues is to be transmitted to the State at least a year prior to the due date of their report, and the Committee will prioritize reports submitted under the new procedure to avoid the long delays associated with the previous process. Once a report has been submitted, the Committee will no longer be able to request additional information in the event of a delay. It is important to note that, in the new procedure, the 'focused' report submitted by the State party will replace the standard State report and the replies to the LoI as foreseen in the reporting procedure before 2007.³⁷⁶

Of the 75 States due to report to the CAT between 2009 and 2012, 55 accepted the new optional reporting procedure, with only 3 rejecting it, and 17 failing to reply.³⁷⁷ This suggests the procedure is so far well supported by State parties.

It needs to be noted that the CAT Committee will stop adopting and transmitting the LoI prior to the examination of the State periodic report (see Section above) to States parties that have accepted the optional reporting procedure and, hence, that have prepared the report on the basis of the LoIPR.

373 HRC, General Comment No. 30, para. 4(b).

374 CAT Committee, "Status of the Optional Reporting Procedure of the Committee Against Torture and Proposals for its Revision", (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/47/2.

375 CAT Committee, Overview of the working methods, Section V, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CAT/Pages/WorkingMethods.aspx>.

376 See CAT Committee, Information for Civil Society Organisations and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), "Written Information for LOIs and LOIPR", available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CAT/Pages/NGOsNHRIs.aspx>; CCPR Centre, NGO Guidelines on the Reporting Process, p. 13, available at: http://ccprcentre.org/doc/CCPR/Handbook/CCPR_Guidelines%20for%20NGOs_en.pdf.

377 CAT Committee, "Status of the Optional Reporting Procedure of the Committee Against Torture and Proposals for its Revision", (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/47/2, para 18.

NGOs may also submit written information before the adoption of the LoIPR. Submissions must be received by the Secretariat of the CAT Committee no later than two months before the opening of the session at which they will be adopted.³⁷⁸

In 2009, at its 97th session, the HRC adopted a similar new optional reporting procedure, also consisting of LoIPRs to guide the drafting of State reports.³⁷⁹ The procedure is largely the same to that of the CAT Committee, with reports to be considered within a maximum time frame of one year following submission.³⁸⁰ The format for the LoIPR outlined by the HRC consists of two sections:

(a) A first section, with standard paragraphs, on "General information on the national human rights situation, including new measures and developments relating to the implementation of the Covenant". This section will also provide the State party with an opportunity to highlight relevant positive developments.

(b) A second section where questions are organized according to clusters of provisions as in the standard list of issues, highlighting specific issues depending on the situation of the concerned State party and the information available to the Committee, in particular, the recommendations included in the last concluding observations addressed to the State party as well any follow-up information provided by the State.³⁸¹

The HRC has so far adopted 24 LoIPRs under the new procedure.³⁸²

It is hoped that the new optional procedure adopted by both Committees will enable them to re-engage with States that are far behind in reporting or have yet to submit their initial report, and permit a speedier and more focused reporting cycle.³⁸³

NGOs are encouraged to submit written information to the Committee when it prepares LoIPRs, usually up to ten weeks before the session at which an LoIPR will be adopted.

c) Use of the Reporting Process by and on behalf of Torture Victims

The Committees make use of alternative sources of information in conducting dialogues with States parties over their reports. It is, of course, crucial that

378 See CAT Committee, "Information for Civil Society Organizations and NHRIs", available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CAT/Pages/NGOsNHRIs.aspx>.

379 HRC, "Focused reports based on replies to lists of issues prior to reporting (LOIPR): Implementation of the new optional reporting procedure", (2010) UN Doc. CCPR/C/99/4.

380 *Ibid.*, para 3.

381 *Ibid.*, para 11.

382 Access to the LOIPRs in HRC, "Simplified Reporting Procedure", available at: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/OptionalReporting.aspx?TreatyID=8&Lang=En.

383 HRC, "Focused reports based on replies to lists of issues prior to reporting (LOIPR): Implementation of the new optional reporting procedure", (2010) UN Doc. CCPR/C/99/4, para. 4.

the Committees do so in order to uphold the integrity and credibility of the reporting system. It would be highly unsatisfactory if the only source of information about a State's human rights record was the State itself.

Individuals and groups can make use of the reporting system to bring instances of torture and other ill-treatment in a State to the attention of the relevant Committee. There are a number of reasons why one might wish to use the reporting process rather than the individual complaints process for this purpose:

- The relevant State may not allow individual complaints against it under a particular treaty (see Sections 1.3.2, 1.5.2 and *Table 1*).
- One cannot otherwise satisfy the admissibility criteria for an individual complaint (see Section 2.1.1).
- One may wish to use the reporting system to raise systemic issues of non-implementation of international decisions of treaty bodies and the lack of reparations and guarantees of non-repetition.

Perhaps most importantly, the individual complaints system is geared towards addressing abuses at an individual level and is less suitable for highlighting large scale human rights abuses. The reporting process offers a better outlet for the submission of information regarding large scale or systemic human rights abuses. For example, statistics that reveal a high suicide rate in prison for persons of a certain ethnic group will not of themselves prove that a particular individual member of that group has suffered human rights abuse. They do, however, provide evidence of a systemic problem regarding the treatment of members of that group in prisons.

Besides the already mentioned opportunities to address the Committees by submitting written information before the adoption of the LoIPRs and the LoIs, NGOs are encouraged to submit reports before the examination of the State party's report (after the adoption of the LoIs). Information should be received by the relevant Committee at least two weeks before the opening of the session.³⁸⁴

It is important not to inundate a Committee with information. The Committee members operate on a part time basis and may not have the time to absorb large amounts of information. Ideally, civil society organisations should cooperate with each other in submitting information to ensure against overlap and duplication. Indeed, NGOs are encouraged to submit a joint alternative or 'shadow' report, often in the same format as the State report or responding to all or to some of

³⁸⁴ See CAT Committee, Information for Civil Society Organisations and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), Section 2, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CAT/Pages/NGOsNHRIs.aspx>; the HRC usually requires NGOs to submit information a minimum of three weeks in advance.

the issues raised by the HRC or the CAT Committee in the LoIPR. Such a submission streamlines the information for the Committee, and also benefits from greater credibility due to the participation of more than one group in its preparation.³⁸⁵

Information submitted to the Committees is presumed to be public, so one must inform the Committee if one would rather the information be kept confidential. Submissions by NGOs and other interested non-State parties are not treated as formal UN documents, and so they will not be translated by the UN.³⁸⁶ Multiple hard copies, and an electronic copy,³⁸⁷ of the submission should be provided, as “the secretariat does not have the capacity to reproduce NGO materials”.³⁸⁸

Both Committees foresee as well the possibility to hold NGOs briefings with the NGOs that submitted written information prior to the interactive dialogue with the State party’s delegation during which the State party’s report will be examined. Such meetings are closed, that is, only Committee members and NGOs will be allowed to attend and participate. NGOs may deliver brief statements and make oral submissions to the Committee members highlighting the main concerns and recommendations;³⁸⁹ in the private briefings NGOs should not repeat written information already submitted, but point out and provide updated information about the most important issues. It is also possible to attend the meeting in which the relevant dialogue with the State is taking place, as these dialogues take place in public session. However, during the formal dialogue, NGOs are not entitled to intervene. It is important to note that NGO representatives will have to be accredited by the relevant secretariat and enrol for the briefings and/or meetings in advance.³⁹⁰

385 UN Fact Sheet No. 15, Rev. 1, p. 12. See also Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, “Working with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: A Handbook for Civil Society” (2008), HR/PUB/06/10/Rev.1, p. 49.

386 Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, “Working with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: A Handbook for Civil Society” (2008), HR/PUB/06/10/Rev.1, p. 50.

387 This can be done via the following link: <https://ngoreg.ohchr.org/Account/Login?ReturnUrl=%2FWrittenStatementRegistration%2FHome>.

388 Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, “Working with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: A Handbook for Civil Society” (2008), HR/PUB/06/10/Rev.1, p. 51.

389 Furthermore, there are opportunities, during breaks in Committee sessions, for informal briefings with Committee members.

390 See CAT Committee, Information for Civil Society Organisations and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs): <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CAT/Pages/NGOsNHRIs.aspx>; for more information about NGO briefings before the HRC, see CCPR Centre, NGO Guidelines on the Reporting Process, pp. 17–18, available at: http://ccprcentre.org/doc/CCPR/Handbook/CCPR_Guidelines%20for%20NGOs_en.pdf.

In submitting information pursuant to the reporting process, it is recommended that organisations do the following:³⁹¹

- Keep track of when reports are due.
- Submit information in a timely fashion to ensure that Committee members have time to digest it.
- Submit information with factual, reliable, precise and clear information.
- Give necessary contextual background information to supplement the State's core document if necessary.
- Structure information around the provisions of the treaty, and/or the LoIPR (see Section just above) and/or thematic issues.
- It is highly advisable to submit an executive summary (1 to 3 pages), including a list of the main recommendations, in English, at the beginning of the report, if the report is written in French or in Spanish, since this is the prevailing working language among the members of the Committees.
- Refer to the previous Concluding Observations of the Committee and, if relevant, to Concluding Observations, reports, statements issued by other UN treaty bodies and special procedures, as well as by regional human rights mechanisms.
- Refer to any previous individual complaints against the State party submitted to the Committee, or to other international human rights mechanisms, if relevant.
- However, information should not contain names of victims except if related to cases already in the public domain or if the consent of the victims or their families is obtained.
- Comment on the State report itself, and present additional important information including relevant concerns and recommendations. Do not respond to every point made by the State; focus only on important points.
- Use concrete examples and statistics.
- Suggest questions that the Committee might ask of the State party representatives.
- Make constructive suggestions and/or recommendations for improvement within a State party.

391 Giffard (2000), pp. 72–75. For further guidance for the HRC, see CCPR Centre, *NGO Guidelines on the Reporting Process*, available at: http://ccprcentre.org/doc/CCPR/Handbook/CCPR_Guidelines%20for%20NGOs_en.pdf. For NGO engagement with CAT, go to: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CAT/Pages/NGOsNHRIs.aspx>.

To obtain more information and eventual assistance on how to engage with the relevant Committee, it is advisable to visit the HRC or CAT Committee website and/or to contact the Committee's Secretariat. Organisations working regularly with the Committees, such as the World Organisation Against Torture, may provide practical information and further guidance on the submission of alternative reports and ways to ensure that the HRC and CAT Committee issue recommendations on the basis of credible NGO information.

2.3.2 CAT Inquiry Procedure

Article 20 of CAT acts as a monitoring mechanism which can be invoked when the CAT Committee ("the Committee", in this section) receives information suggesting that systematic acts of torture are occurring within a State. The CAT Committee has adopted the following definition of "systematic practice of torture":

The Committee considers that torture is practiced systematically when it is apparent that the torture cases reported have not occurred fortuitously in a particular place or at a particular time, but are seen to be habitual, widespread and deliberate in at least a considerable part of the territory of the country in question. Torture may in fact be of a systematic character without resulting from the direct intention of a Government. It may be the consequence of factors which the Government has difficulty in controlling, and its existence may indicate a discrepancy between policy as determined by the central Government and its implementation by the local administration. Inadequate legislation which in practice allows room for the use of torture may also add to the systematic nature of this practice.³⁹²

Persons wishing to utilize Article 20 should submit their evidence and information to the UN Secretary-General who will bring it before the Committee.³⁹³ Such information must meet certain criteria in order to be considered by the Committee. First, the State concerned must have recognized the competence of the Committee to respond to information submitted under Article 20. Under Article 28(1), States parties may deny such competence to the Committee at the time of ratification or accession of the treaty. A State which has so opted not to recognize competence may later recognize the competence of the Committee under Article 28(2). Second, the submitted information must be "reliable" and "well founded", and must reflect the existence of a systematic practice of torture within the relevant State.³⁹⁴

a) Gathering Information

Article 20 inquiries should operate with the full consent of, and in cooperation with, the State under scrutiny. Once the Committee has established that the information

392 "Summary account of the results of the proceedings concerning the inquiry on Turkey", (1993) UN Doc. A/48/44/ADD.1 (Inquiry under Article 20), para. 39.

393 CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 75(1).

394 *Ibid.*, Rule 82(1).

meets the requisite criteria, the Committee will forward the information to the State in question and invite it to respond. The Committee may also decide that it requires further information in order to make an informed assessment of evidence it has received. In such a case, it may request additional information from the State, governmental and non-governmental organisations or other concerned parties.³⁹⁵ Once it has gathered sufficient information, the Committee will make a decision over whether an independent inquiry is required.

b) An Independent Inquiry

Independent inquiries are conducted by one or more of the members of the CAT Committee. The State will be informed of this decision and will be invited to assist through the provision of further information. The Committee may also request permission for some of its members to visit the State for the purpose of making on-site investigations, such as meeting with prisoners, and visiting places of detention.³⁹⁶ To this end, the designated members “shall request the State party to ensure that no obstacles are placed in the way of witnesses and other individuals wishing to meet with the designated members of the Committee and that no retaliatory measure is taken against those individuals or their families”.³⁹⁷ A visit to the State’s territory can only occur with the consent of the State involved. At the conclusion of the inquiry the Committee will review the evidence and make suggestions and comments as to how the State may improve the situation. The State is then invited to respond to the findings and to inform the Committee of how it intends to address the issues raised.³⁹⁸

c) Confidentiality

The inquiry itself and any findings made as a result are confidential in accordance with Rule 78 of the Committee’s Rules of Procedure. This rule of confidentiality extends to any relevant documents, meetings or proceedings. However, the Committee may choose to include a summary account of the findings in its public annual report under Article 20(5).³⁹⁹

d) Criticism of the Procedure

The requirement of consent for visits to the territory and the confidential nature of the operation of Article 20 have been the subject of criticism from commentators, who argue that such rules may undermine the procedure’s effectiveness.

395 *Ibid.*, Rule 82(4).

396 *Ibid.*, Rule 86.

397 *Ibid.*, Rule 87(2).

398 *Ibid.*, Rule 89(2).

399 *Ibid.*, Rule 90(1).

While such provisions operate to protect the sovereignty of the State concerned, they arguably do so at the cost of human rights protection and the eradication of torture.⁴⁰⁰

e) Submitting Information for an Article 20 Inquiry

In submitting information designed to prompt an Article 20 inquiry, individuals or organisations must present credible information that signals the potential existence of systematic practices of torture in a State: the information should indicate that torture is “habitual, widespread and deliberate” and arises in “at least a considerable part of the territory in question”.⁴⁰¹ It is not sufficient to present information on isolated instances of torture, though it is important to include a large number of concrete examples of torture. For instance, during its inquiry on the systematic use of torture in Peru, the CAT Committee received complaints amounting to 517 cases alleged to have occurred in the period between August 1988 and December 1997. Summaries of the complaints were then transmitted to the Government, with a request for information on them.⁴⁰²

Furthermore, an individual or organization should submit important background information on a State, such as (if relevant) a history of ethnic conflict and discrimination and the inadequacies of existing legislation, institutional frameworks and practices.⁴⁰³

In advance of an inquiry, persons should submit suggestions to the Committee on places that the relevant members should visit, as well as people that they should contact, such as government officials, torture victims, detainees, lawyers, and NGOs.⁴⁰⁴ If one is meeting with an inquiry team, one should tell one’s story succinctly and apolitically, and present copies of relevant documentation, if possible. One should address important points first in case time runs out. A written submission should be prepared to ensure that all points have been conveyed, even if one does run out of time during a face to face meeting.⁴⁰⁵

400 For example, Ahcene Boulesbaa states: “It is highly unlikely that States which practice torture will allow the Committee to inspect their places of detention and examine conditions of the prisoners who are alleged to have been tortured since they have the power of veto ... the Committee is thereby denied access to the very evidence it needs to ascertain whether torture has or has not occurred”. Boulesbaa, A., *The UN Convention on Torture and the Prospects for Enforcement*, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers (1999), p. 265.

401 Giffard (2000), p. 98.

402 CAT Committee, *Inquiry under Article 20*, (2001) UN Doc. A/56/44 (SUPP), para. 153.

403 Giffard (2000), p. 98.

404 *Ibid.*, pp. 74–75.

405 *Ibid.*, p. 75.

f) Article 20 in Action

Since its establishment, the CAT Committee has carried out eight inquiries; the one undertaken to examine the alleged systematic practice of torture in Nepal being the most recent.⁴⁰⁶

Taking into account concerns voiced primarily by the CAT Committee, by the Special Rapporteur on Torture and by NGOs stemming from allegations related to the widespread use of torture and the prevailing climate of impunity in Nepal, the CAT Committee on 30 November 2009 transmitted to the State party the decision to conduct an inquiry, coupled with an invitation to cooperate with the CAT Committee and a proposal with specific dates for a visit of the designated members of the Committee to Nepal. The efforts to visit the State party were unsuccessful, as Nepal did not give its consent. The CAT Committee, nevertheless, decided to proceed with its inquiry and on 31 May 2011 adopted its report on Nepal under Article 20 of the CAT. Subsequently, it invited the State party to inform it of the action taken in relation to its findings and recommendations. Upon receipt of the comments, the State party agreed to the publication of the full report together with the full text of its comments and observations on the report. In its report, the CAT Committee held that “in light of the abundant and consistent information submitted to it and received from a variety of sources and as found above, the Committee concludes that torture is being systematically practiced in the territory of Nepal, according to its longstanding definition, mainly in police custody”.⁴⁰⁷

Another example of an inquiry under Article 20 is the one introduced in the CAT Committee’s 2004 Annual Report, where the Committee gave a summary account of findings in relation to Serbia and Montenegro arising from an Article 20 inquiry. The inquiry was sparked by the submission of information in December 1997 from the Humanitarian Law Centre (HLC), an NGO based in Belgrade. It alleged that systematic torture was being practiced in Serbia and Montenegro, and requested an Article 20 investigation by the Committee. After requesting further information from the HLC, the Committee launched an independent inquiry.

This inquiry began in November 2000 and included a visit, with government permission, to Serbia and Montenegro from 8 to 19 July 2002. During the visit, Committee members met with many government officials, members of the judiciary, state representatives, representatives of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), and NGOs. They also visited prisons and police

406 In date order, beginning with the most recent, the CAT Committee has undertaken inquiries under Article 20 on Nepal, Brazil, former Serbia and Montenegro, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Peru, Egypt and Turkey.

407 CAT Committee, Report on Nepal under article 20 of the Convention, (2012) UN Doc. A/67/44 paras. Annex XIII, para. 108.

stations to observe log books, medical records, and interrogation rooms, and to conduct interviews with detainees, pre-trial detainees and former detainees. The Committee members reported that “the ... authorities were supportive of the visit and very cooperative. The members visited prisons and places of detention without prior notice and talked in private with detainees.”⁴⁰⁸

In its summary account the Committee found that under the previous regime of President Slobodan Milosevic, torture had been widely practiced and documented. In the post-Milosevic era, “the incidence of torture appeared to have dropped considerably and torture was no longer systematic”.⁴⁰⁹ Nevertheless, the Committee noted that acts of torture continued to occur and reminded the State of its “obligation to spare no effort to investigate all cases of torture [including acts under the Milosevic government], provide compensation for the loss or injury caused and prosecute the persons responsible”.⁴¹⁰ In conclusion, it provided a list of 20 recommendations which the State should adopt in order to meet its CAT obligations. The Committee then invited the State to report back regarding the course of action it intended to undertake in response. The State subsequently responded, informing the Committee of various measures it had taken, and was in the process of undertaking, to ensure its obligations were met. In 2003 and 2004, the Committee received further information from NGOs in the region. This information indicated that acts of torture were still occurring and that the State continued to shun its responsibility to investigate and persecute those responsible for earlier war crimes. The Committee noted this information with concern in its annual report for 2004.⁴¹¹

2.3.3 Optional Protocol to the CAT

The Optional Protocol (hereinafter, the Protocol or the OPCAT) aims to prevent torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment through the establishment of domestic and international mechanisms which will consistently monitor the treatment of individuals deprived of their liberty, primarily through visits to places of detention. Detainees are particularly vulnerable to acts of torture and other ill-treatment. The Protocol was adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession on 18 December 2002. It came into force on 22 June 2006. As of 14 December 2013, 70 States had ratified it.

408 Report of the Committee Against Torture, (2004) UN Doc. A/59/44, para. 160.

409 *Ibid.*, para. 212.

410 *Ibid.*, para. 212.

411 *Ibid.*, para. 236–239.

a) Objective of Protocol

Article 1 of the Protocol states the objective of the Protocol:

The objective of the present Protocol is to establish a system of regular visits undertaken by independent international and national bodies to places where people are deprived of their liberty, in order to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the Subcommittee) works together with domestic monitoring bodies, known as National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs), to prevent torture and other mistreatment by States parties through regular visits to centres of detention. This emphasis on prevention through cooperation between an international mechanism and domestic bodies (also referred to as the ‘two-pillar system’⁴¹²) differentiates the Protocol from other existing anti-torture mechanisms.

b) The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The Subcommittee (or SPT) consists of twenty-five members nominated and subsequently elected to four-year terms by the States parties in a secret ballot.⁴¹³ As with the HRC and the CAT Committee, the Subcommittee members operate in an independent expert capacity.⁴¹⁴ A Subcommittee member should have experience in the area of justice administration, including criminal law, police or prison administration or in a field which relates to the treatment of individuals who are deprived of their liberty.⁴¹⁵ The fundamental principles that should guide all members of the Subcommittee in their actions and approach are “confidentiality, impartiality, non-selectivity, universality and objectivity”.⁴¹⁶ The Subcommittee held its first session in February 2007; it usually convenes three times a year for sessions lasting one week at the United Nations Office at Geneva.⁴¹⁷

Under Article 11 of the OP, the Subcommittee has two main tasks. The first is to visit places of detention and communicate what they observe to the State parties. The second is to liaise with and assist in the operation of the National Preventive Mechanism.

412 See Commission on Human Rights, Report of the working group on a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, (2002) UN Doc. E/CN.4/2002/78, para. 13; see also Nowak and McArthur (2008), pp. 920–924.

413 Article 5(1), OPCAT. See also SPT, Rules of Procedure, (2013) UN Doc. CAT/OP/3, Rule 6(1).

414 Article 5(6), OPCAT.

415 Article 5(2), OPCAT.

416 Article 2(3), OPCAT.

417 A list of the sessions is available at: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/opcat/sessions.htm>.

i. Visiting Places of Detention

Under Article 11, the Subcommittee shall:

(a) Visit the places referred to in article 4 and make recommendations to State Parties concerning the protection of persons deprived of their liberty against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

A “place of detention” is defined in Article 4(1) as:

Any place under its jurisdiction and control⁴¹⁸ where persons are or may be deprived of their liberty, either by virtue of an order given by a public authority or at its instigation or with its consent or acquiesce.

“Deprivation of liberty” is defined in Article 4(2):

Deprivation of liberty means any form of detention or imprisonment or the placement of a person in a public or private custodial setting which that person is not permitted to leave at will by order of any judicial, administrative or other authority.

Thus the definition is broad, to ensure that the Subcommittee may visit:

Police stations, prisons (military and civilian), detention centres (e.g. pre-trial detention centres, immigration detention centres, juvenile justice establishments, etc.), mental health and social care institutions and any other places where people are or may be deprived of their liberty.⁴¹⁹

Furthermore, “the list is not closed”⁴²⁰ so the definition can be applied flexibly to new contexts in which an individual is deprived of his or her liberty. It is important to note that, under the OPCAT, in order to allow for the fulfilment of its preventive purpose, both the Subcommittee and the National Preventive Mechanism, have the right to carry out unannounced or short-notice visits, which, according to the Subcommittee “give a much more realistic idea of conditions in a place of deprivation of liberty”.⁴²¹

Regarding the choice of the States parties to be visited, the Subcommittee has included the “date of ratification/development of national preventive mechanisms, geographic distribution, size and complexity of the State, regional preventive monitoring and urgent issues reported” among the factors that may be

418 States parties are not under the obligation to grant access to places of detention which are under the jurisdiction but not under their effective (or *de facto*) control, that is, if the whole or part of their territory is occupied by another State, administered by an external power or controlled by insurgent groups. See Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT), “Guidelines on national preventive mechanisms”, (2010) UN Doc. CAT/OP/12/5, para. 24; Nowak and McArthur (2008), pp. 932–933.

419 The SPT in brief (Visits), available at: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/opcat/spt_brief.htm.

420 Evans, M., “Signing the Optional Protocol to the Torture Convention”, *The New Zealand Law Journal* 383 (October 2004), p. 384.

421 See Report on the visit made by the SPT for the purpose of providing advisory assistance to the National Preventive Mechanism in Senegal, (2013) UN Doc. CAT/OP/SEN/2, para. 38.

taken into consideration.⁴²² Such visits should occur regularly pursuant to certain standards of periodicity. The procedure for arranging visits is found in Article 13(2):

After consultations, the Subcommittee on Prevention shall notify the State Parties of its programme in order that they may, without delay, make the necessary practical arrangements for the visits to be conducted.

As noted below in Section 2.3.3(c), States parties are obliged to cooperate with the Subcommittee in giving the Subcommittee access to relevant places of detention. The visits themselves are conducted by at least two members of the Subcommittee⁴²³ and, if necessary, the members will be accompanied by an expert selected from a roster compiled on the basis of suggestions made by State parties, the Office of the UN High Commission for Human Rights and the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention.⁴²⁴ Such an expert must have “demonstrated professional experience and knowledge in the fields covered by the present Protocol”.⁴²⁵ The State Party may object to the choice of expert for the visit, in which case the Subcommittee will propose another expert.⁴²⁶

The Subcommittee may decide under Article 13(4) that a short follow-up visit is required to ensure that the State Party has implemented or is working towards implementing its recommendations. The Subcommittee may also undertake short advisory visits on the establishment and functioning of National Preventive Mechanisms.⁴²⁷

The recommendations and observations which the Subcommittee makes during its visit must be confidentially communicated to the State Party and if relevant also to the NPM.⁴²⁸ If the State Party requests it to do so, the Subcommittee must publish its report. This publication should include any comments from the State party. If the State party itself makes part of the report public, the Subcommittee has the right to publish any part or even the whole of the report.⁴²⁹

An annual report submitted by the Subcommittee to the CAT Committee is publicly available.⁴³⁰ Annual reports generally contain information on organizational and membership issues, on the visits carried out during the year and the dialogue arising from them, on the developments concerning the establishment of NPM and on the engagement with other bodies in the field of torture prevention. Moreover,

422 First Annual Report of the SPT, (2008) UN Doc. CAT/C/40/2, para. 14.

423 Article 13(3), OPCAT.

424 *Ibid.*

425 *Ibid.*

426 *Ibid.*

427 See, for instance, SPT, Sixth Annual Report, (2013) UN Doc. CAT/C/50/2, para. 16.

428 Article 16 (1), OPCAT.

429 Article 16 (2), OPCAT.

430 Article 16 (3), OPCAT.

they include issues of note arising from the work of the Subcommittee, the current thinking of the Subcommittee on a number of substantive issues of significance to its mandate, and the plan of work for the upcoming year.⁴³¹

c) Obligations of the State Party

The successful operation of the Protocol is dependent upon cooperation between the State party and the Subcommittee. The central obligations and undertakings of the State party are outlined in Article 12 and Article 14. The State party must grant to the Subcommittee unrestricted access to all places of detention and their installations and facilities.⁴³² Further, the State party must give the Subcommittee full access to the places it chooses to visit and the people it wishes to interview.⁴³³ The State party must also ensure that interviews with persons deprived of their liberty, or with anyone whom the Subcommittee feels may have relevant information, can be conducted privately without witnesses.⁴³⁴

The State party must give unrestricted access to information concerning the number of persons deprived of their liberty and the treatment of persons in places of detention, including their conditions of detention and the location and number of such places.⁴³⁵ Any other relevant information which the Subcommittee may request “to evaluate the needs and measures that should be adopted to strengthen the protection of persons deprived of their liberty against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment” must also be provided to the Subcommittee by the State party.⁴³⁶

The State party may object to visits on very narrow grounds as specified in Article 14(2):

Objection to a particular place of detention may be made only on urgent and compelling grounds of national defence, public safety, natural disaster or serious disorder in the place to be visited that temporarily prevent the carrying out of such a visit. The existence of a declared state of emergency as such shall not be invoked by the State Party as a reason to object to a visit.

After the visit to the State, the Subcommittee must communicate its recommendations and observations to the State party.⁴³⁷ These communications are confidential, but the NPM may also be advised if the Subcommittee deems it relevant.⁴³⁸

431 Annual reports, available at: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/opcat/annual.htm>.

432 Article 14 (c), OPCAT.

433 Article 14(1)(e), OPCAT.

434 Article 14(1)(d), OPCAT.

435 Article 14(1)(a), (b), OPCAT.

436 Article 12(b), OPCAT.

437 Article 16(1), OPCAT.

438 Article 16(1), OPCAT.

The State party must then examine the recommendations of the Subcommittee and enter into a dialogue with it regarding possible implementation measures.⁴³⁹

The only sanction for non-compliance by a State party with its Protocol obligations arises under Article 16(4). The CAT Committee may decide by majority vote, at the request of the Subcommittee, to make a public statement on the non-compliance of the State party, or publish any relevant report of the Subcommittee. This threat of public exposure of torture or mistreatment of detainees will provide some incentive for cooperation and compliance with the Subcommittee's recommendations.

d) The National Preventive Mechanism

The National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) is a body or group of bodies which work in conjunction with the Subcommittee towards preventing torture in a particular State.⁴⁴⁰ An NPM is established, designated and maintained by the State party itself⁴⁴¹ and operates from within its territory. The form of this mechanism will vary between State parties:

[Some may have a single Human Rights Commission or Ombudsman Office which already enjoys most or all of the visiting capacities required. Others will have an extensive patchwork of bodies operating in different sectors that, in combination, produce an appropriate overall coverage.⁴⁴²

Therefore, the type of mechanism utilized by the State party will largely depend upon the nature of pre-existing bodies, and the approach of authorities towards this aspect of implementation.

The domestic location of an NPM enables it to closely monitor developments in the State; an NPM is "more likely [than the Subcommittee] to be able to identify problems and apply pressure over time".⁴⁴³ NPMs are also a valuable source of up-to-date and reliable information for the Subcommittee. Their presence gives new strength to the operation of international law domestically, as they facilitate ongoing reinforcement of the recommendations and standards of the Subcommittee. They operate to generate a national culture of human rights which is shaped by international standards.⁴⁴⁴

439 Article 12(d), OPCAT.

440 See also SPT, Guidelines on National Preventive Mechanisms, (2010) UN Doc. CAT/OP/12/5.

441 Article 17, OPCAT.

442 Evans, M., "Signing the Optional Protocol to the Torture Convention", (October, 2004) *The New Zealand Law Journal* 383, p. 385.

443 Evans, M., "International visitors in UK Cells", (November, 2004) *The New Zealand Law Journal* 433, p. 434.

444 As noted by Malcolm Evans, "Those national mechanisms designated by the state become part of the international framework of torture prevention and the boundaries between the national and international suddenly become malleable and permeable", *ibid.*, p. 434.

The State party has a crucial role in creating and maintaining NPMs. The State party must ensure that the experts of the NPMs have the “required capabilities and professional knowledge”.⁴⁴⁵ Regarding the composition of an NPM, the State should “strive for a gender balance and the adequate representation of ethnic and minority groups in the country”.⁴⁴⁶ To be effective it is also essential that the mechanisms operate independently of the State party. To this end, the State party must guarantee both NPMs’ “functional independence” and the “independence of their personnel”.⁴⁴⁷ The State party must also provide NPMs with the “necessary resources” for their functioning.⁴⁴⁸ Moreover, the Protocol requires States parties to “give due consideration to the Principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights” (“the Paris Principles”) when establishing NPMs.⁴⁴⁹

i. Functions of the NPM

An NPM works with the Subcommittee and the State party to establish practices which will prevent acts of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment from occurring within that State. They have three central roles. First, NPMs regularly monitor the treatment of detainees in that State; this role includes making visits to places of detention.⁴⁵⁰ Second, they will make recommendations and submit proposals and observations to the State party relating to current or drafted legislation.⁴⁵¹ Third, the NPM will communicate with and exchange information with the Subcommittee.⁴⁵²

The NPMs’ role in monitoring the treatment of detainees is very similar to that of the Subcommittee in visiting places of detention.⁴⁵³ States parties must cooperate with NPMs in permitting and facilitating such visits. Furthermore, States must examine recommendations by NPMs, in regards to treatment of detainees and also with regard to the State party’s laws and policies, and engage in a dialogue with the NPM on possible ways of implementing its recommendations.⁴⁵⁴

NPMs have to publish annual reports, which must be distributed by the relevant States parties.⁴⁵⁵ In this regard, States parties are advised to publish and widely

445 Article 18(2), OPCAT.

446 Article 18(2), OPCAT.

447 Article 18(1), OPCAT.

448 Article 18(3), OPCAT.

449 Article 18(4), OPCAT.

450 Article 19(a), OPCAT.

451 Article 19(b) and (c), OPCAT.

452 *Ibid.*, Part VII.

453 Article 20, OPCAT.

454 Article 22, OPCAT.

455 Article 23, OPCAT.

disseminate the Annual Reports of the NPM, and their content should be presented and discussed in national legislative assemblies.⁴⁵⁶

The powers granted to the NPM in relation to monitoring detainees and making recommendations and proposals reflect the minimum powers which must be granted to the NPM under the Protocol;⁴⁵⁷ a State party may choose to authorize further powers to its NPMs.

ii. The Relationship between the Subcommittee and the NPMs

A strong working relationship between the Subcommittee and the NPM is crucial for the optimal functioning of the Protocol. The State party should encourage and facilitate such contact and communication.⁴⁵⁸ This communication may, if necessary, be kept confidential.⁴⁵⁹ The Subcommittee assists and advises the State party in the establishment of NPMs and, once established, it can offer training and technical assistance to them, as well as advice and assistance in the evaluation of their needs and means.⁴⁶⁰ The Subcommittee should also make recommendations and observations to State parties in relation to strengthening the capacity and the mandate of an NPM.⁴⁶¹

e) Protecting Those who Communicate or Provide Information

In order for the Subcommittee and the NPMs to assess the true situation in relation to the practice of torture within a State, they must be able to have uncensored and open communication with relevant individuals and groups. Therefore, such individuals and groups must be able to speak freely with the Subcommittee and NPMs, without fear of reprisal or punishment. Article 15 therefore states:

No authority or official shall order, apply, permit or tolerate any sanction against any person or organization for having communicated to the Subcommittee on Prevention or to its delegates any information, whether true or false, and no such person or organization shall be otherwise prejudiced in any way.

Article 21(1) ensures that the same degree of protection is offered in relation to NPMs. With both the Subcommittee and NPMs, no personal data will be published without the explicit consent of the individual or persons concerned.

456 SPT, Guidelines on National Preventive Mechanisms, (2010) UN Doc. CAT/OP/12/5, para. 29.

457 Article 19, OPCAT.

458 Article 12(c), OPCAT.

459 Article 11(b)(ii), OPCAT.

460 Article 11(b)(iii), OPCAT.

461 Article 11(b)(iv), OPCAT.

2.3.4 The UN Special Rapporteur on Torture

The position of Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (“Special Rapporteur on Torture”) was created by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in 1985 in order to examine issues relating to torture and other ill-treatment. Each Rapporteur serves in his or her individual capacity, independent of government or other organisations. To date, there have been four Special Rapporteurs on Torture. The choice of Rapporteur is “crucial to the credibility of the mandate”,⁴⁶² so the position of Special Rapporteur requires “individuals of high standing and deep knowledge of human rights”.⁴⁶³ The current Special Rapporteur is Juan Méndez, who was appointed by the UN Human Rights Council on 1 November 2010.

The original mandate of the Special Rapporteur was described in Commission Resolution 1985/33, and has evolved in succeeding resolutions. The ultimate parameters of the work of the Special Rapporteur are outlined in the International Bill of Human Rights and other UN instruments which prohibit acts of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.⁴⁶⁴ The types of issues which the Special Rapporteur has addressed include anti-terrorism measures, the Convention against Torture, corporal punishment, disappearances, effective investigation of torture, gender-specific forms of torture, torture equipment, impunity, incommunicado detention, the role of medical personnel, *non-refoulement*, diplomatic assurances, anti-terrorism measures, the exclusionary rule, the impact of torture on victims, and reparation.⁴⁶⁵

The mandate of the Special Rapporteur allows him or her to uniquely respond in situations where other human rights bodies working against torture may not be able. For example, there is no requirement that the State in question be a party to CAT or any other treaty, so the Special Rapporteur may respond to allegations of torture against any State. In addition, unlike the individual complaints mechanisms, the Special Rapporteur does not require the exhaustion of domestic remedies to intervene.

462 UN Fact Sheet No. 27, “Seventeen Frequently Asked Questions about United Nations Special Rapporteurs”, p. 6, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/PublicationsResources/Pages/FactSheets.aspx>.

463 UN Fact Sheet No. 27, “Seventeen Frequently Asked Questions about United Nations Special Rapporteurs”, p. 6, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/PublicationsResources/Pages/FactSheets.aspx>.

464 Methods of Work of the Special Rapporteur on Torture, Annex to UN Doc. E/CN.4/1997/7 (hereinafter referred to as Methods of Work), para. 1. These Methods of Work were approved by the Commission on Human Rights in Resolution 2001/62, (2001) UN Doc. E/CN.4/RES/2001, para. 30.

465 A list of “Issues in Focus” and related reports, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Torture/SRTorture/Pages/Issues.aspx>.

(a) Central Functions of the Special Rapporteur

i. Urgent Appeals

This arm of the Special Rapporteur's mandate is intended to operate as a preventative mechanism in situations where the Special Rapporteur receives information indicating that an individual or group of individuals is at risk of torture or ill-treatment. Likewise, the Special Rapporteur may take action when persons are feared to be at risk of "corporal punishment, means of restraint contrary to international standards, prolonged incommunicado detention, solitary confinement, torturous conditions of detention, the denial of medical treatment and adequate nutrition, imminent deportation to a country where there is a risk of torture, and the threatened use or excessive use of force by law enforcement officials".⁴⁶⁶ In this situation, the Special Rapporteur will take action upon determining that such information is credible. In making an assessment as to whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that a risk of torture or ill-treatment is present, the Special Rapporteur may consider, among other factors, the consistency of the information with other information received by the Special Rapporteur relating to this particular country, the existence of authoritative reports of torture practices in the country concerned and the findings of other international bodies, such as those established in the framework of the UN human rights machinery.⁴⁶⁷

The action taken by the Special Rapporteur generally takes the form of an urgent appeal through a letter to the relevant State's Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting investigation of the allegations, and the taking of steps to ensure the physical and mental integrity of the individual/individuals concerned.⁴⁶⁸ This communication does not amount to an accusation, rather it seeks to enlist the cooperation and assistance of the government in ensuring that international human rights standards are upheld in the specific circumstance. An Urgent Appeal can be used to complement a request for interim measures by another human rights body, such as the CAT Committee or the HRC.⁴⁶⁹

ii. Allegation Letters

Upon receiving allegations of acts of torture and determining that they are credible, the Special Rapporteur will endeavour to open up a dialogue with the respective government by sending it an "allegation letter", which requires that the government respond to the allegations and provide details of any subsequent investigation.

466 "Urgent appeals", available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Torture/SRTorture/Pages/Appeals.aspx>.

467 *Methods of Work*, para. 3.

468 *Methods of Work*, para. 4.

469 See Section 2.2.

Upon receipt of such information, the Special Rapporteur will consider the details of the response and will communicate the information to the individuals or group who made the allegation (as appropriate). The Special Rapporteur will also consider whether to pursue further dialogue with the State party.⁴⁷⁰ Urgent appeals and allegation letters sent by the Special Rapporteur, both individually and jointly with other mandates, are periodically compiled in a joint communications report submitted by all the special procedures mandates to the Human Rights Council.⁴⁷¹ In addition, the Special Rapporteur's observations regarding such communications are compiled in an annual report (see Section 2.3.4(b)).⁴⁷²

iii. Fact-finding Visits

An integral part of the Special Rapporteur's mandate is to undertake fact-finding visits to States. These visits are always carried out with the consent of the State involved and may be arranged in two ways. A State's government may invite the Special Rapporteur to visit, or the Special Rapporteur may seek to solicit an invitation from a government due to the "number, credibility and gravity of the allegations received, and the potential impact that the mission may have on the overall human rights situation".⁴⁷³ NGOs may play an active role in lobbying the Special Rapporteur to visit a particular State.

Country visits provide the Special Rapporteur with the opportunity to gain a first-hand understanding and insight into the human rights situation in relation to practices of torture and ill-treatment, and in relation to the particular States visited. The types of investigation undertaken by the Special Rapporteur include visits to places of detention, and meetings with relevant individuals and groups, such as victims, their families, NGOs, journalists, lawyers, and government authorities.

In order to ensure that the visit of the Special Rapporteur will enable him or her to gain a true perspective of the situation and that the visit will not generate or aggravate situations of abuse, the Rapporteur asks for certain guarantees from the government of the State before the visit commences. These include:

- Freedom of movement throughout the country.
- Freedom of inquiry, especially regarding access to places of detention.

470 Methods of Work, para. 8.

471 Communications reports of special procedures are available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/CommunicationsreportsSP.aspx>.

472 See, e.g., Report of the Special Rapporteur, Observations on communications transmitted to Governments and replies received, (2013) UN Doc. A/HRC/22/53/Add.4.

473 See Office for the High Commissioner on Human Rights, "Special Rapporteur on Torture, Country Visits", available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/english/issues/torture/rapporteur/visits.htm>.

- Freedom of contact with government officials, members of NGOs, private institutions and the media.
- Full access to all relevant documentary material.
- Assurances that no persons who are in contact with the Special Rapporteur will suffer consequent retribution.⁴⁷⁴

For example, the Special Rapporteur cancelled a planned visit to the US detention facility in Guantanamo Bay in late 2005 as the US would not allow him free access to privately interview detainees in that facility.⁴⁷⁵

b) Reports

The Special Rapporteur's findings are not legally binding. However, the public nature of his findings puts pressure on States to conform to his or her recommendations.⁴⁷⁶ The Special Rapporteur compiles an annual report on his work throughout the year, including accounts of visits to States, communications received, and on salient issues related to torture and ill-treatment.⁴⁷⁷ These reports identify the factors and practices which cause and sustain acts of torture or other ill-treatment, and recommend measures regarding the eradication of such practices. These recommendations are subject to follow-up by the Special Rapporteur who will:

[P]eriodically remind Governments concerned of the observations and recommendations formulated in the respective reports, requesting information on the consideration given to them and the steps taken for their implementation, or the constraints which might have prevented their implementation.⁴⁷⁸

The Special Rapporteur reports on all his activities, observations, conclusions and recommendations to the UN Human Rights Council and annually reports on the general trends and developments to the UN General Assembly.⁴⁷⁹

c) Practical Information for Submitting a Communication to the Special Rapporteur

When submitting a communication to the Special Rapporteur on Torture certain basic information must be included in order for a submission to be considered:

474 See Office for the High Commissioner on Human Rights, "Special Rapporteur on Torture, Country Visits", available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/english/issues/torture/rapporteur/appeals.htm>.

475 See "Human Rights experts issue joint report on situation in Guantanamo Bay", UN Press Release, 16 February 2006.

476 Giffard (2000), p. 93.

477 To access these reports, go to the OHCHR website of the Special Rapporteur.

478 Methods of Work, para. 13.

479 See Human Rights Council, Resolution 16/23, adopted at its sixteenth session, para. 3(g).

- Full name of the victim.
- Date on which the incident(s) of torture occurred (at least as to the month and year).
- Place where the person was seized (city, province, etc.) and location at which the torture was carried out (if known).
- Indication of the forces carrying out the torture.
- Description of the form of torture used and any injury suffered as a result.
- Identity of the person or organization submitting the report (name and address, which will be kept confidential).⁴⁸⁰

A very useful tool to assist someone who is writing a submission to the Special Rapporteur is the model questionnaire available in English and French at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Torture/SRTorture/Pages/model.aspx>. Although it is not compulsory to submit the communication in this style, the questionnaire identifies the information which should be included if possible. As much detail as possible should be given in any communication to the Special Rapporteur. However, if precise details are not known or unclear, this should not preclude a communication from being made (subject to the basic informational requirements outlined above). Other information which should be included includes any copies of documents which support the allegations, such as police or medical reports.

The postal and email address for urgent appeals, letters of allegation and other communications to the Special Rapporteur is:

Special Rapporteur on Torture

c/o Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
United Nations Office at Geneva
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Email:

urgent-action@ohchr.org

For further information on the work of the Special Rapporteur and procedures for submitting a complaint please refer to the United Nations website at:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Torture/SRTorture/Pages/SRTortureIndex.aspx>

and

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Communications.aspx>.

⁴⁸⁰ See "Model questionnaire to be completed by persons alleging torture or their representatives", available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/english/issues/torture/rapporteur/model.htm>.

2.3.5 The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention was established in 1991, by the former Commission on Human Rights.⁴⁸¹ It is mandated to investigate instances, and the phenomenon, of arbitrary detention. Examples of such detention include where an individual has been imprisoned without an arrest warrant and without being charged or tried by an independent judicial authority, or without access to a lawyer, or where he or she has been detained without the fundamental guarantee of a fair trial. Arbitrary detention is prohibited under Article 9 of the ICCPR. It facilitates or makes a person more vulnerable to acts of torture or other ill-treatment.

The mandate of the Working Group was most recently extended for a further three-year period by Resolution 24/7 of 26 September 2013.⁴⁸² The Working Group is made up of five independent experts who meet three times per year for a period of five to eight working days.⁴⁸³

“Detention” is defined in Commission Resolution No. 1997/50 as any “deprivation of liberty”, and includes instances of arrest, apprehension, detention, incarceration, prison, reclusion, custody and remand. It extends to a “deprivation of freedom either before, during or after the trial ... as well as deprivation of freedom in the absence of any kind of trial (administrative detention)”, as well as house arrest.⁴⁸⁴

The Working Group has adopted the following criteria in determining whether a detention is arbitrary:

- a. When it is clearly impossible to invoke any legal basis justifying the deprivation of liberty (as when a person is kept in detention after the completion of his sentence or despite an amnesty law applicable to him).
- b. When the deprivation of liberty results from the exercise of the rights or freedoms guaranteed by Articles 7, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, insofar as States parties are concerned, by Articles 12, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26 and 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- c. When the total or partial non-observance of the international norms relating to the right to a fair trial, spelled out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the relevant international instruments accepted by the States concerned, is of such gravity as to give the deprivation of liberty an arbitrary character.⁴⁸⁵

481 UN Commission on Human Rights, Resolution 1991/42.

482 Human Rights Council, Resolution 24/7 (Arbitrary Detention), (2013) UN Doc. A/HRC/24/L.15.

483 UN Fact Sheet No. 26, “The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention”, Part III, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet26en.pdf>.

484 *Ibid.*, Part IV.

a) The Mandate of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

The mandate of the Working Group involves five central areas of operation:

- a. To investigate cases of detention imposed arbitrarily or otherwise inconsistently with relevant international standards set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or in the relevant international legal instruments accepted by the States concerned.
- b. To seek and receive information from Government and intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, and receive information from the individuals concerned, their families or their representatives.
- c. To conduct field missions upon the invitation of Government, in order to understand better the situations prevailing in countries, as well as the underlying reasons for instances of arbitrary deprivation of liberty.
- d. To formulate deliberations on issues of a general nature in order to assist States to prevent and guard against the practice of arbitrary deprivation of liberty and to facilitate consideration of future cases.
- e. To present a comprehensive report to the Human Rights Council at its annual session.⁴⁸⁶

The Working Group's Annual Reports include a summary of its activities, including decisions on Communications, reports on country visits, deliberations on issues relevant to arbitrary detention, and recommendations to States.⁴⁸⁷

b) Method of Operation

i. Individual Complaints

The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention is the only non-treaty-based mechanism whose mandate expressly provides for consideration of individual complaints. This means that any individual, from any State, regardless of which treaties it has ratified, is able to submit a communication and have it considered by the Working Group.⁴⁸⁸

485 UN Fact Sheet No. 26, "The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention", Part IV(b), available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet26en.pdf>.

486 <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Detention/Pages/WGADIndex.aspx>. See also, UN Fact Sheet No. 26, "The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention", Part III, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet26en.pdf>.

487 Annual reports accessible, on 10 December 2013, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Detention/Pages/Annual.aspx>.

488 UN Fact Sheet No. 26, "The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention", Part IV, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet26en.pdf>.

The Working Group is able to receive the complaint from a concerned party, including the victims themselves, their families, their representative or human rights NGOs.⁴⁸⁹ It is also able to take up communications at its own initiative.⁴⁹⁰ The Working Group forwards a copy of the communication to the State concerned, and requests a response within 60 days.⁴⁹¹ The government's response is then forwarded to the complainant. Where the Working Group receives no response after 60 days, it will consider the complaint based on the information received. It may decide that the detention is arbitrary (even if the person has since been released), and will then deliver an opinion to that effect and make recommendations to the government to remedy the situation. It may otherwise determine that the particular detention was not arbitrary, or that more information is required and the case should remain pending until the information is received. It will notify the government of its opinion and two weeks later will also notify the author.⁴⁹² Opinions of the Working Group are published in its annual reports, and therefore brought to the attention of the Human Rights Council. In addition, in November 2011, the Working Group launched a database which is a freely and publicly available compilation of its opinions.⁴⁹³ It is accessible at:

www.unwgadatabase.org

The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention requests that, where possible, communications are submitted in the format of its model questionnaire, available at:

http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/WGADQuestionnaire_en.pdf.

ii. Deliberations

The Working Group also produces deliberations, “on matters of a general nature involving a position of principle in order to develop a consistent set of precedents and assist States, for purposes of prevention, to guard against the practice of arbitrary deprivation of liberty”.⁴⁹⁴ Deliberations of the Working Group have included

489 OHCHR, Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, “Individual Complaints, Urgent Appeals, Deliberations”, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Detention/Pages/Complaints.aspx>.

490 Human Rights Commission, Resolution 1993/36, para. 4.

491 Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Revised Working Methods, (2011) UN Doc. A/HRC/16/47, Annex, Part IV. This time limit may be extended by one month at the request of the government involved.

492 Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Revised Working Methods, (2011) UN Doc. A/HRC/16/47, Annex, Part IV.

493 When it was launched, the database provided over 600 opinions in English, French and Spanish that had been adopted since the establishment of the Working Group in 1991; see Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Annual Report, (2013) UN Doc. A/HRC/22/44, p. 4.

494 UN Fact Sheet No. 26, “The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention”, Part V, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet26en.pdf>.

deprivation of liberty linked to or resulting from the use of the internet⁴⁹⁵ and issues related to psychiatric detention.⁴⁹⁶ The most recent deliberation was No. 9 on the definition and scope of arbitrary deprivation of liberty under customary international law, adopted with the Working Group's Annual Report in 2012.⁴⁹⁷

iii. Urgent Action

Where the Working Group receives information indicating that a situation urgently requires its attention it may issue an urgent appeal. The Working Group will engage in this process where it receives sufficiently reliable allegations that a person is being arbitrarily detained, and that the detention constitutes a serious threat to the person's life or health, or in other exceptional circumstances where the Working Group decides that such an appeal is warranted. In these situations, the Working Group will send the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the relevant State an urgent appeal requesting him or her to take all appropriate action to ensure that the physical and mental integrity of the individual/s concerned is protected. These appeals are purely humanitarian in nature and do not assume guilt on the part of the State.⁴⁹⁸ They have no effect on any subsequent decision by the Working Group regarding the relevant detention.⁴⁹⁹ Following an urgent appeal, the Working Group may submit the case to its Communications procedure in order to render an Opinion on the matter. However, this is entirely separate from the Urgent Action, and the State will be required to respond to each procedure separately.⁵⁰⁰

iv. Country Visits

The Working Group also conducts visits to the territory of States at government invitation. Visits are "an opportunity for the Working Group to engage in direct dialogue with the Government in question and with representatives of civil society, with the aim of better understanding the situation of deprivation of liberty in the country and the underlying reasons for arbitrary detention".⁵⁰¹ Country visits take place at the invitation of the Government concerned, and involve visits to prisons, police stations, detention centres for migrants, and psychiatric hospitals, among others.

495 Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Deliberation 8, (2006) UN Doc. E/CN.4/2006/7.

496 Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Deliberation 7, (2005) UN Doc. E/CN.4/2005/6.

497 Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Annual Report, (2012) UN Doc. A/HRC/22/44, Part III.

498 Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Revised Working Methods, (2011) UN Doc. A/HRC/16/47, Annex, Part V, para. 23.

499 UN Fact Sheet No. 26, "The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention", Part V, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet26en.pdf>.

500 Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Revised Working Methods, (2011) UN Doc. A/HRC/16/47, Annex, Part V, para. 23.

501 *Ibid.* See also UN Fact Sheet No. 26, "The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention", Part V, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet26en.pdf>.

c) Coordinating with other Human Rights Mechanisms

To ensure that two bodies are not simultaneously dealing with the same case or set of circumstances a procedure has been set in place:

As soon as a case is brought before the Group, the secretariat checks whether it does indeed fall under the Group's mandate. If the principal violation suffered by the detained person falls under the practice of torture, summary execution or enforced disappearance, the case is forwarded to the appropriate special rapporteur or working group.⁵⁰²

The Working Group may, therefore, when examining allegations, pass them on to another more appropriate Working Group or Special Rapporteur, or coordinate with another Working Group to address the issue jointly.⁵⁰³

d) Practical Information

For further information on the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention including reports, press releases, relevant international standards and guidelines for submission of a communication (model questionnaire) see their website at:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Detention/Pages/WGADIndex.aspx>.

Communications on an individual case or cases, or those requesting the Working Group to launch an urgent appeal on humanitarian grounds, should be sent to the following address:

Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
c/o Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
United Nations Office at Geneva
8-14, avenue de la Paix
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Or, as is particularly preferable for urgent appeals, by *fax* to: +41 22 9179006, or by *email* to: wgad@ohchr.org.

2.4 Follow-up to Procedure

2.4.1 Follow-up by the Human Rights Committee

The HRC has developed specific follow-up procedures, which it applies in the context of two of its primary functions. First, it has a follow-up procedure for the implementation of several of the key recommendations made in its Concluding Observations, in the year following the consideration of a State party's report.

⁵⁰² *Ibid.*, Part VII.

⁵⁰³ Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Revised Working Methods, (2011) UN Doc. A/HRC/16/47, Annex, Part VII.

Second, it has a follow-up procedure for the implementation of its views on complaints submitted under the Optional Protocol.

Each of these follow-up procedures is overseen by a Special Rapporteur, appointed by the Human Rights Council.

a) Follow-up on Concluding Observations

Concluding Observations are issued at the conclusion of the reporting process, following the consideration of a State party's periodic report. The HRC generally requests the relevant State party to give priority to particular "concerns and recommendations";⁵⁰⁴ specified at the end of its Concluding Observations, which provide the starting point for the "follow-up" procedure in relation to those Concluding Observations. In 2002, the HRC appointed a Special Rapporteur on Follow-Up to Concluding Observations (referred to under this heading as Special Rapporteur) to oversee this procedure.⁵⁰⁵ His or her role is to "establish, maintain or restore dialogue with the State party".⁵⁰⁶ The Committee has stressed the importance of this dialogue-facilitating role, describing the mechanism as a means "by which the dialogue initiated with the examination of a report can be continued".⁵⁰⁷ This follow-up procedure is therefore a central part of the State reporting process.

In a recent attempt to reform the follow-up mechanism and improve its effectiveness, the Special Rapporteur proposed that the "priority issues" identified by the HRC be kept to a maximum of three of the most urgent recommendations.⁵⁰⁸ Once these issues have been identified, the State party has a year in which to report back to the HRC with information indicating the measures taken to address and improve on its performance in the priority areas.⁵⁰⁹ The information provided by the State in its response is labelled as "follow-up information" and is made publicly available on the treaty bodies database (at: <http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/SitePages/Home.aspx>) and in the HRC's Annual Reports.

The role of the Special Rapporteur is then to assess the information provided by the State, taking all other information into account (including that from other special procedures, NGOs and NHRIs), and report back to the HRC in the form

504 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 71(5).

505 Report of the Human Rights Committee, (2002) UN Doc. A/57/40 (Vol. I), para. 54 and Annex III A, paras. 3-5.

506 HRC, General Comment No. 30, para. 5.

507 HRC, Report of the Human Rights Committee, (2013) UN Doc. A/68/40 (Vol. I), para. 265, p. 218.

508 See Press Release, "Committee discusses individual communications, case management of individual communications and follow-up to concluding observations", 22 July 2013, para. 4, news and media, available at: www.unog.ch.

509 See <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/Pages/FollowUpProcedure.aspx>.

of a so-called “follow-up report”, analysing the actions taken on priority issues. These follow-up reports are being submitted by the Special Rapporteur twice a year in order to “allow all the parties concerned to deal with the relevant material in greater depth at each stage of the follow-up process”.⁵¹⁰ However, the Special Rapporteur is able to submit partial reports outside of these two scheduled reporting sessions, where the situation is deemed to be particularly urgent.

The HRC will then consider these recommendations and decide what further action needs to be taken. Suggestions will vary depending on the particular situation and needs of the State in question. Examples of action which may be taken include face to face discussions between the Special Rapporteur and State representatives, and bringing the due date of the next periodic report forward.⁵¹¹

Where a State fails to respond to the priority issues within ten months of receiving the Concluding Observations, the Secretariat will contact the State party informally. If the State party still fails to respond, the Special Rapporteur will then send a formal reminder in writing. If the State still fails to respond, the Special Rapporteur will try to arrange a meeting with a representative of that State to discuss the situation. In some circumstances a State may not respond at all; this fact is reported in the Annual Report of the HRC.⁵¹²

It is important to note that NGOs are encouraged to submit reports/follow-up notes on the implementation of the HRC’s recommendations by the State party, providing reliable and credible information on remaining torture practices and challenges to the prevention of torture.⁵¹³ They also play a crucial role through the dissemination of the conclusions and recommendations of the HRC at the national/local level and by advocating for their full and timely implementation with a view to trying to engage authorities on the measures of implementation.

b) Follow-Up on “Views” under the Optional Protocol

The follow-up to views issued under Article 5(4) of the OP is overseen by the “Special Rapporteur on Follow-up on Views”⁵¹⁴ (referred to as the Special Rapporteur under this heading). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur is to:

510 HRC, Report of the Human Rights Committee, (2013) UN Doc. A/68/40 (Vol. I), para. 268, p. 219.

511 UN Fact Sheet No. 15, Rev. 1, “Civil and Political Rights: The Human Rights Committee”, p.14, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/english/about/publications/sheets.htm>.

512 O’Flaherty, M., “The Concluding Observations of United Nations Human Rights Treaty Bodies”, (2006) 6 *Human Rights Law Review* 27 (2006), p. 47.

513 For further information on relevant deadlines for the submission of follow-up reports or notes, visit the website of the HRC (see Section 2.3.1 for relevant addresses and contact details).

514 The Special Rapporteur on Follow-up on Views was appointed by the HRC in July 1990.

Make such contacts and take such action as appropriate for the due performance of the follow-up mandate. The Special Rapporteur shall make such recommendations for further action by the Committee as may be necessary.⁵¹⁵

The scope of the mandate allows for flexibility in the implementation of the Special Rapporteur's duties.

Where a violation is found to have occurred, the State is requested to provide the HRC with information regarding its course of action within 180 days of the finding being communicated to it.⁵¹⁶ The Special Rapporteur will then commence a dialogue, through written representations and also through meetings with diplomatic representatives of the State party concerned, regarding the ways in which it may provide a remedy to the author of the communication, and otherwise implement the HRC's findings.⁵¹⁷ The response of the State party in this situation is labelled a 'follow-up reply'. Information regarding the compliance of the State with the recommendations is often received from sources other than the State party, including the author of the relevant complaint, his or her representative, and NGOs.

When a State fails to reply, the Special Rapporteur might therefore attempt, besides the scheduling of a follow-up meeting with the State party's representatives, to arrange a visit by one or several HRC members, together if deemed convenient with members of other treaty bodies, to the territory of the State party concerned.⁵¹⁸ The lack of response and/or unwillingness of a State party to cooperate will be made public in the Annual Report of the HRC. Such bad publicity is a soft yet real sanction; all States wish to avoid such international embarrassment.

The Special Rapporteur also makes recommendations and presents regular follow-up progress reports to the HRC. These reports provide a "detailed overview of the state of implementation of the Committee's views".⁵¹⁹ The information on which these recommendations and reports are based includes information from the State party, NGOs, and any personal follow-up missions or consultations conducted by the Special Rapporteur.

515 HRC, Rules of Procedure, Rule 101(2).

516 The time frame of 180 days is not set out in the Rules of Procedure, but it is the current (established) practice of the HRC.

517 See, for examples of follow-up meetings of the Special Rapporteur, HRC, Report of the Human Rights Committee, 103rd and 104th session, (2012) UN Doc. A/67/40, p. 144.

518 See UNOG, News and Media, "Committee discusses individual communications, case management of individual communications and follow-up to concluding observations", 22 July 2013, available at: <http://www.unog.ch/>

519 Schmidt, M., "Follow-up Mechanisms Before UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies and the UN Mechanisms Beyond", in A. F. Bayefsky (ed.), *UN Human Rights Treaty System in the 21 Century*, Kluwer Law International (2000), p. 236.

Follow-up procedures on individual communications will generally be drawn to a close where the Committee deems its views to have been satisfactorily implemented. Follow-up dialogue may continue, be suspended, publicized in the HRC Annual Report, or even closed where partial or unsatisfactory implementation of the Committee's views has occurred. This reflects the implementation challenges faced by the Committee, as once follow-up dialogue is closed (by the State party or Committee) in such situations the Committee is only able to report the failure in implementation.⁵²⁰ Therefore, it is critical to advocate for the continuation of the follow-up process by the HRC in order to prevent the closure of the follow-up examination of the case after a finding of a partly, not fully, satisfactory implementation.⁵²¹

It has been suggested that conclusions and recommendations on individual communications should be included in the summary report produced by OHCHR on States parties at the Universal Periodic Review (UPR),⁵²² which may present a more effective platform from which to publicly 'shame' States into taking implementation of the Committee's views more seriously.

2.4.2 Follow-up by the CAT Committee

The CAT Committee also has processes to follow up its Concluding Observations pursuant to the reporting procedure, as well as individual complaints decided under Article 22.

a) Follow-up to Concluding Observations

As part of its conclusions and recommendations issued pursuant to the reporting process under Article 19 of CAT, the CAT Committee may request that a State party take action within a set period of time to improve a situation where it is failing to meet its obligations under CAT. At least one Rapporteur is appointed by the CAT Committee to follow-up on State compliance with such recommendations.⁵²³

Since the initiation of the procedure in 2003, the CAT Committee has appointed one of its members as Rapporteurs to oversee compliance with its Concluding Observations. The role of this Rapporteur was further defined in the CAT

520 See CCPR Centre, "Overview of the 108th session of the Human Rights Committee" (section on Follow-up to Concluding Observations and Individual Communications), available at: <http://www.ccpcentre.org/publication/overview-of-the-sessions/108-session-overview/>

521 As it is sometimes the case, see, e.g., HRC, *Haraldsson and Sveinsson v. Iceland*, Comm. No. 1306/2004, follow-up, HRC, Report of the Human Rights Committee 103rd and 104th session, (2012) UN Doc. A/67/40 (Vol.I 1), p. 114–115.

522 See Press Release, "Committee discusses individual communications, case management of individual communications and follow-up to concluding observations", 22 July 2013, para. 13, news and media, available at: www.unog.ch.

523 CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 72(1).

Committee's 2002 Annual Report:

These Rapporteurs would seek information as to a State party's implementation of and compliance with the Committee's conclusions and recommendations upon the former's initial, periodic or other reports and/or would urge the State party to take appropriate measures to that end. The Rapporteurs would report to the Committee on the activities they have undertaken pursuant to this mandate.⁵²⁴

In general, the follow-up process under CAT is very similar to that under the ICCPR. The Committee has sought to tackle the problems of implementing its recommendations through the follow-up procedure, by including follow-up in the list of issues prior to reporting, and taking a more pro-active approach in sending formal reminders to States who fail to reply to follow-up procedures, and scheduling meetings with their permanent representatives in Geneva to discuss the issue. Experts have also suggested formalizing the follow-up into a three-step procedure, including a second letter, a meeting with the State and a country visit in the event of non-compliance or a failure to reply.⁵²⁵ This may go some way to improving implementation of the Committee's recommendations in States which do not consider compliance to be a binding obligation.

b) Follow-up of Individual Communications Submitted under Article 22 of CAT

Under Article 114 of its Rules of Procedure, the CAT Committee may appoint one or more Rapporteurs to follow-up on the actions of a State in response to a finding of a violation under Article 22 of CAT. The Rapporteurs have a broad mandate, as outlined in Rule 114(2):

The Rapporteur(s) may make such contacts and take such action as appropriate for the due performance of the follow-up mandate and report accordingly to the Committee.

The specific types of action which may be undertaken by the Rapporteur were outlined in the CAT Committee's Annual Report in 2004.⁵²⁶ They include:

- Requesting information from the State parties regarding action taken in response to the findings of the Committee.
- Advising the Committee on possible courses of action where States have failed to respond to inquiries from the Rapporteur or the Rapporteur receives information that indicates the State has not upheld the Committee's recommendations.

524 Report of the Committee Against Torture, (2002) UN Doc. A/57/44, Annex X (Amended Rule of Procedure 68, para. 15).

525 See Press Release "Committee against Torture discusses follow-up to concluding observations and individual communications", 17 May 2013, para. 9, news and media, available at: www.unog.ch.

526 Report of the Committee Against Torture, (2004) UN Doc. A/59/44, para. 264.

- Engaging with State representatives to encourage implementation and to provide advice or assistance from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, if the Rapporteur considers that it is necessary.
- Visiting the territory of the State in question, with the approval of the CAT Committee.⁵²⁷
- The Rapporteur must regularly report to the Committee on his or her activities.⁵²⁸ Information from these reports is then included in the CAT Committee's Annual Report.
- In general, the functions of the Rapporteur on following up Article 22. Views is similar to that of the HRC's Rapporteur on Follow-up on (OP) Views.

It is worth emphasizing that, to strengthen its follow-up strategies and implement its decisions effectively, the CAT Committee asked the State party, in *Kalinichenko v. Morocco*, where the complainant had been wrongfully extradited, to facilitate a visit to him in prison by two Committee members in order to follow up on the findings of the case and to make sure that the complainant was not subjected to torture or ill-treatment.⁵²⁹

2.4.3 Gauging Compliance with HRC and CAT Recommendations

One of the purposes of the follow-up process is to gauge the level of compliance, both with views or decisions under the individual complaints procedure and with recommendations under the reporting procedure by the relevant Committee. An examination of the chapter on Follow-up to OP Views in the 2012 HRC Annual Report reveals that the HRC had received a totally satisfactory response in less than 5% of OP cases on which the HRC had received information during the period under review (103rd and 104th sessions).⁵³⁰ Further, dialogue was “ongoing” in a number of cases. To illustrate the situation, eight of the ten cases in which the HRC engaged the follow-up mechanism in its 100th and 101st sessions were recorded as having taken no action to implement the Committee's views, while only two were reported to have taken substantive or initial action.⁵³¹ However, these figures are

527 CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 120(4).

528 CAT Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 114(3).

529 CAT Committee, *Kalinichenko v. Morocco*, Comm. No. 428/2010, para. 17. See also *Habré* case, first visit of two members in 2009 (4–7 August 2009), see Section 4.9.

530 Of 44 cases detailed in the follow-up section, only two were closed with a fully satisfactory implementation of the Committee's views. The vast majority remained ongoing, with unsatisfactory implementation (HRC, Report of the Human Rights Committee, (2012) A/67/40/(, Vol.I), 1, p. 105 and ff.).

531 CCPR Centre, “Implementation of Human Rights Committee Views (Issue no.1) – 100 and 101 sessions – October 2010 and March 2011”, available at its website: www.ccprcentre.org.

somewhat skewed by the many unsatisfactory responses of certain States, such as Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Russia, which together account for a large percentage of adverse OP views. Tajikistan replied but failed to implement any views, and Russia simply ignored communications from the HRC.⁵³² In any case, the ways in which States have responded to the HRC's views under the OP and the subsequent follow-up procedure is difficult to quantify.

The HRC in its 2012 Annual Report noted the variety of problems that arose with State party implementation of OP views:

Some States parties, to which the Views of the Committee have been transmitted in relation to communications concerning them, have failed to accept the Committee's Views, in whole or in part, or have attempted to re-open the case. In a number of those cases the responses have been made where the State party took no part in the procedures, having not carried out its obligation to respond to communications under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Optional Protocol. In other cases, rejection of the Committee's Views, in whole or in part, has come after the State party has participated in the procedure and where its arguments have been fully considered by the Committee. In all such cases, the Committee regards dialogue between the Committee and the State party as ongoing with a view to implementation.⁵³³

A primary issue preventing implementation may relate to a lack of process and understanding, within a State, of how to implement the recommendations. Against this backdrop, the follow-up process is an invaluable means of not only rendering a State accountable, but also putting pressure on and helping a State to comply with the Committees' findings.

Not only the implementation of Committees' views has a poor success rate. The issue of non-reply to follow-up procedures continues to be a problem. Recent figures for the CAT Committee show that response rates have been falling.⁵³⁴ Of a total of 136 states reviewed under the follow-up procedure to 2013, 39 had never reported on the procedure, 32 had never replied and eight reports were overdue.⁵³⁵ Equally, as noted above, information on implementation is often received

532 In 15 cases against Tajikistan, the follow-up procedures were suspended without a satisfactory implementation of views. In the three cases against Russia, follow-up was ongoing, although there had been no satisfactory implementation and the State had not replied to the HRC at all.

533 HRC, Report of the Human Rights Committee, (2012) UN Doc. A/67/40(Vol.I), para 227, p. 105.

534 The Special Rapporteur on follow-up to Concluding Observations noted in 2013 that response rates fell that year from 75% to 70% (Press Release "Committee against Torture discusses follow-up to Concluding Observations and individual communications", 17 May 2013, para 6, news and media, available at: www.unog.ch).

535 *Ibid.*

by the HRC follow-up procedures through contact with the victims themselves, instead of replies by States.

2.4.4 Conclusion

Both the HRC and the CAT Committee present a summary of all follow-up replies in their annual reports. Such information is also available via the treaty bodies' website at: <http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/SitePages/Home.aspx>. Follow-up replies provide a valuable insight into a State's attitude to certain human rights issues. Furthermore, the recording and publication of such information places a subtle pressure on States to conform with the findings of relevant Committees, which can only help to improve the level of overall compliance.

PART III

JURISPRUDENCE OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

In this section, we analyse the jurisprudence from OP cases, General Comments, and Concluding Observations of the HRC, with regard to torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The most relevant provision of the ICCPR is Article 7, discussed directly below. We also analyse the jurisprudence under Article 10, a related provision, which imposes duties upon States to ensure that detainees are treated humanely.

3.1 Article 7

Article 7 of the ICCPR states:

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

This Article creates three types of prohibited behaviour against another person. Namely, a person may not be subjected to:

- Torture.
- Cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.
- Cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment.

3.1.1 Absolute Nature of Article 7

The provisions of Article 7 are absolute.⁵³⁶ No exceptions to the prohibition on torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment are permitted. Article 7 is a non-derogable right under Article 4(2).⁵³⁷ No crisis, such as a terrorist emergency or a time of war, justifies departure from the standards of Article 7.⁵³⁸

3.1.2 The Scope of Article 7

The General Comments and case law of the HRC have clarified the scope of Article 7. A detailed overview of the jurisprudence starts below from Section 3.2. A summary of general points begins here.

In General Comment No. 20, the HRC expanded upon the meaning of Article 7. It confirmed the following regarding the scope of the provision:

536 See also HRC, General Comment No. 20 (Prohibition of torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment), (Replaces General Comment No. 7), UN Doc. HRI/GEN/1/Rev.1 at 30 (1994), para. 3.

537 Under Article 4, States may “derogate” from, or suspend, their ICCPR duties in times of public emergency so long as such derogation is justified “by the exigencies of the situation”. Certain rights, however, may never be the subject of derogation, including Article 7.

538 For general discussion of the absolute nature of the prohibition under international law, see Section 1.1.

- Article 7 aims to protect the dignity of individuals as well as their physical and mental integrity. The prohibition therefore extends to acts causing mental suffering as well as physical pain.⁵³⁹
- The State must provide protection against all acts prohibited by Article 7, whether these acts are committed by individuals acting in their official capacity, outside their official capacity or in a private capacity.⁵⁴⁰ States must take reasonable steps to prevent and punish acts of torture by private actors.⁵⁴¹
- Article 7 extends to both acts and omissions. That is, a State can breach Article 7 by its failure to act as well as its perpetration of acts. For example, it may fail to act by failing to punish a person for torturing another person, or by withholding food from a prisoner.⁵⁴²
- Article 7 can be breached by an act that unintentionally inflicts severe pain and suffering on a person. “Intention” is, however, necessary in order for a violation to be classified as “torture” as opposed to one of the other prohibited forms of ill-treatment.⁵⁴³ The HRC itself has said that the various treatments are distinguishable on the basis of the “purpose” of such treatment.⁵⁴⁴ This approach was confirmed in *Giri v. Nepal*, where the HRC outlined that “its general approach is to consider that the critical distinction between torture on the one hand, and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, on the other, will be the presence or otherwise of a relevant purposive element”.⁵⁴⁵

In *Rojas García v. Colombia*, a search party mistakenly stormed the home of the author at 2 a.m., verbally abusing and terrifying the complainant and his family, including young children. A gunshot was fired during the search, and the complainant was forced to sign a statement without reading it. It turned out that the search party meant to search another house, and the search party had no particular intention to harm the complainant or his family. Nevertheless, a violation of Article 7 was found.⁵⁴⁶

539 HRC, General Comment No. 20, paras. 2, 5.

540 HRC, General Comment No. 20, para. 2; see also *Chen v. The Netherlands*, Comm. No. 1609/2007, para. 6.4.

541 See also Concluding Observations on the Russian Federation, (2003) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/79/RUS, para. 13.

542 Joseph and Castan(2013), para. 9.08.

543 See Section 4.1.2(b) for interpretation of this aspect of the CAT definition of torture.

544 HRC, General Comment No. 20, para. 4.

545 HRC, *Giri v. Nepal*, Comm. No. 1761/2008, para. 7.5.

546 HRC, *Rojas García v. Colombia*, Comm. No. 687/1996.

There are both subjective and objective components to the determination of whether a violation of Article 7 has taken place. In *Vuolanne v. Finland*, the HRC stated that whether an act falls under the scope of Article 7:

[D]epends on all the circumstances of the case ... the duration and manner of the treatment, its physical or mental effects as well as the sex, age and state of health of the victim.⁵⁴⁷

Therefore, the personal characteristics of the victim are taken into account in determining whether the treatment in question constitutes inhuman or degrading treatment under Article 7. For example, treatment inflicted on a child may constitute a breach of Article 7 in a situation where the same treatment may not classify as a breach if inflicted upon an adult.⁵⁴⁹

3.1.3 Definitions of Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment

The HRC has not issued specific definitions of the different types of prohibited behaviour under Article 7.⁵⁴⁹ In most cases where a breach of Article 7 has been found, the HRC has not specified which part of Article 7 has been breached, in contrast with other international human rights judicial and quasi-judicial bodies.⁵⁵⁰ In General Comment No. 20, the HRC remarked at paragraph 4:

The Covenant does not contain any definition of the concepts covered by article 7, nor does the Committee consider it necessary to draw up a list of prohibited acts or to establish sharp distinctions between the different types of punishment or treatment; the distinctions depend on the nature, purpose and severity of the treatment applied.

The categorization of the act is not without significance, particularly for the reprimanded State for whom a finding of torture will carry particular weight and stigma.⁵⁵¹ Against this background, the HRC, departing from the aforementioned established practice, has recently stated that “it is appropriate to identify treatment as torture if the facts so warrant”.⁵⁵² In such cases, when the HRC examines if the facts amount to torture, it relies upon the definition of torture provided for in Article 1 of the CAT, which, although not binding upon the HRC in its application of Article 7, is drawn upon as an “interpretational guide”.⁵⁵³

547 HRC, *Vuolanne v. Finland*, Comm. No. 265/1987, para. 9.2.

548 See, e.g., section 3.2.12.

549 The European Court of Human Rights takes a different approach in discussing violations of its equivalent provision, Article 3 of the ECHR, and indicates in its decisions which category of mistreatment has occurred.

550 See Joseph and Castan (2013), p. 228: “It [the HRC] has decided not to differentiate between the three levels of banned treatment/punishment in article 7”.

551 Nowak (2005), p. 160.

552 HRC, *Giri v. Nepal*, Comm. No. 1761/2008, para. 7.5.

553 Nowak (2005), p. 161.

a) Findings of Torture

The practice of the HRC up to the present, in most cases where a breach of Article 7 has been found, is to simply find that an act has violated Article 7 without specifying the actual part of Article 7 that has been violated.

Nevertheless, the relevant part of Article 7 has been outlined on several occasions; it is, however, worth pointing out that the jurisprudence has been developed on a case by case basis.

Combinations of the following acts have been explicitly found by the HRC to constitute “torture”:

- “Systematic beatings, electric shocks to the fingers, eyelids, nose and genitals when tied naked to a metal bed frame or in coiling wire around fingers and genitals, burning with cigarettes, extended burns, extended hanging from hand and/or leg chains, often combined with electric shocks, repeated immersion in a mixture of blood, urine, vomit and excrement (“submarino”), standing naked and handcuffed for great lengths, threats, simulated executions and amputations”.⁵⁵⁴
- “Beatings, electric shocks, mock executions, deprivation of food and water and thumb presses”.⁵⁵⁵
- Beatings to induce confession, as well as beatings of and ultimately the killing of the victim’s father on police premises.⁵⁵⁶
- The author, a suspected Maoist activist, was tortured about 100 times over several months, including rubbing his body against ice blocks, piercing with needles of his back, his chest near his nipples and underneath his toenails, while being held incommunicado in inhuman conditions of detention.⁵⁵⁷

In *Nenova et al. v. Libya*, the HRC found the following allegations of torture sufficiently substantiated and grave as to constitute torture:

Frequent electric shocks to legs, feet, hands, chests and private parts while the women were tied naked to an iron bed. They also included beatings on the soles of the feet; being suspended by the hands and arms; suffocation; strangulation; being threatened with death; being threatened that family members would be harmed;

554 Nowak (2005), p. 162, drawing from the HRC cases of *Grille Motta v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 11/1977, *Bleier v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 30/1978, *Lopez Burgos v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 52/1979, *Sendic v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 63/1979, *Angel Estrella v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 74/1980, *Arzuaga Gilboa v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 147/1983, *Caribon v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 159/1983, *Berterretche Acosta v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 162/1983, and *Rodriguez v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 322/1988.

555 Nowak (2005), p. 163, citing HRC cases *Muteba v. Zaire*, Comm. No. 124/1982, *Miango Muiyo v. Zaire*, Comm. No. 194/1985, and *Kanana v. Zaire*, Comm. No. 366/1989.

556 HRC, *Khalilova v. Tajikistan*, Comm. No. 973/2001, para. 7.2.

557 HRC, *Guiri v. Nepal*, Comm. No. 1761/2008, para. 7.6.

being threatened, while blindfolded, that they would be attacked by dogs; beatings; being dragged across the ground by the hair; being burned with cigarettes; having biting insects placed on their bodies; injection of drugs; sleep deprivation; sensory isolation; being exposed to flames and ice-cold showers; being held in overcrowded and dirty cells; and being exposed to blinding lights. Some of the authors were also raped. Such torture allegedly continued for approximately two months. Once all the authors had confessed, the torture became less frequent but still continued.⁵⁵⁸

However, in several other cases where the definition of torture could certainly have been met, the HRC has preferred to find a catch-all breach of Article 7, without clarifying whether or not the acts did or did not qualify as torture, thereby declining to address the gravity and severity of the factual situation under examination. For instance, in *McCallum v. South Africa*, the victim was subjected, together with around 60 or 70 inmates, to a collective assault and chastisement after (in retribution for) the murder of a prison guard. During the events, the victim was beaten with batons and shock shields while he was lying naked on the wet floor of the prison corridor, as a result of which he suffered several physical injuries. In the same events, Mr McCallum, together with the other fellow prisoners, was raped with a baton, was required to insert his nose into the anal cavity of another inmate and forced to lie in urine, faeces and blood coupled with the fear of contracting HIV. After that, he was held incommunicado for one month without access to medical care, a lawyer or his family. In its assessment of the relevant circumstances, the HRC succinctly established the facts before it showed a violation of Article 7 of the Covenant.⁵⁵⁹

The HRC will also give due weight to acts which cause permanent damage to the health of the victim. This element may be a crucial factor in the HRC's decision to elevate to "torture" a violation which would otherwise have been defined as cruel and inhuman treatment.⁵⁶⁰

b) Findings of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment

The nature, purpose and severity of the treatment applied will be taken into account when drawing the line between torture and other maltreatment.⁵⁶¹ However, as mentioned, the current jurisprudential line followed by the HRC does not usually distinguish between torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, or differentiate between "cruel", "inhuman" or "degrading" treatment.

In the past, "cruel" and "inhuman" treatment had been established concurrently in a few cases, as in the following views:

558 HRC *Nenova et al. v. Lybia*, Comm. No. 1880/2009, paras. 2.3 and 7.5–7.6.

559 HRC, *McCallum v. South Africa*, Comm. No. 1818/2008, paras. 6.4–6.6.

560 Nowak (2005), pp. 162–164, citing HRC, *Massera v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 5/1977.

561 HRC, General Comment No. 20, para. 4; see also HRC, *Giri v. Nepal*, Comm. No. 1761/2008, para. 7.4.

- The victim was beaten unconscious, subjected to a mock execution and denied appropriate medical care.⁵⁶²
- The victim was beaten repeatedly with clubs, iron pipes and batons and left without medical care for his injuries.⁵⁶³
- The victim was severely beaten by prison guards and also received death threats from them.⁵⁶⁴
- The victim was imprisoned in a cell for 23 hours per day, without mattress or bedding, integral sanitation, natural light, recreational facilities, decent food or adequate medical care.⁵⁶⁵

Degrading treatment had arisen separately where the victim had been subjected to particularly humiliating treatment. The humiliation itself, or the affront to the victim's dignity, was the primary consideration, "regardless of whether this is in the eyes of others or those of the victim himself or herself".⁵⁶⁶ Treatment which may be seen as degrading in one set of circumstances may not be seen to be so in another.

The HRC found the following acts constitute "degrading treatment":

- The victim was "assaulted by soldiers and warders who beat him, pushed him with a bayonet, emptied a urine bucket over his head, threw his food and water on the floor and his mattress out of the cell".⁵⁶⁷
- The victim was beaten with rifle butts and denied medical attention for injuries sustained.⁵⁶⁸
- The victim was imprisoned in a very small cell, allowed few visitors, assaulted by prison warders, had his effects stolen and his bed repeatedly soaked.⁵⁶⁹
- The victim was placed in a cage and then displayed to the media.⁵⁷⁰
- The State failed to provide medical care and treatment for a prisoner on death row, whose mental health had severely deteriorated.⁵⁷¹

Where a prisoner is subjected to treatment which is humiliating, but which may not be as harsh as the treatments described above, a violation of other ICCPR provisions may be found. In most of these cases, such treatment will violate

562 HRC, *Linton v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 255/1987.

563 HRC, *Bailey v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 334/1988.

564 HRC, *Hylton v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 407/1990.

565 HRC, *Deidrick v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 619/1995. See Model Complaint, *Textbox iii*, para. 51.

566 Nowak (2005), p. 165, drawing on the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in *Tyrer v. UK*, App. No. 5856/72.

567 HRC, *Francis v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 320/1988.

568 HRC, *Thomas v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 321/1988.

569 HRC, *Young v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 615/1995.

570 HRC, *Polay Campos v. Peru*, Comm. No. 577/1994.

571 HRC, *Williams v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 609/1995.

Article 10 (see Section 3.3), but other rights, such as one's right to privacy under Article 17, may also be at stake.

3.1.4 Application of Article 7 to “Punishment”

“Punishment” is a specific type of “treatment”. It is therefore arguable that punishment would be covered by Article 7 even if it was not explicitly mentioned. Nevertheless, it is important that Article 7 specifically applies to punishments that are impermissible penalties for criminal behaviour under a State's laws.

In General Comment No. 20, the HRC stated:

The prohibition must extend to corporal punishment, including excessive chastisement ordered as punishment for a crime or as an educative or disciplinary measure. It is appropriate to emphasize in this regard that article 7 protects, in particular, children, pupils and patients in teaching and medical institutions.⁵⁷²

In this setting, the imposition of a sentence of whipping with a tamarind switch has been found to fall short of the State party's obligations under Article 7 in several cases concerning Jamaica. Among those cases, in *Osbourne v. Jamaica* the HRC restated that:

Irrespective of the nature of the crime that is to be punished, however brutal it may be, it is the firm opinion of the Committee that corporal punishment constitutes cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment contrary to article 7 of the Covenant.⁵⁷³

Every punishment inflicted upon a person will in some way impact upon a person's liberty and dignity. It is therefore essential that punishments are monitored closely and carefully to ensure that they are appropriately applied. Furthermore, the emergence of a global human rights culture has influenced the way in which punishment is inflicted by States. This phenomenon is particularly evident in relation to the growing rejection and re-evaluation of corporal punishment and the death penalty. The “recognition of human dignity as the principal value underlying human rights” has meant that “most traditional punishments have been re-evaluated and gradually restrained”.⁵⁷⁴

In *Vuolanne v. Finland*, the HRC examined the nature of degrading punishment in the context of deprivation of personal liberty. The HRC stated:

[I]t must involve a certain degree of humiliation or debasement. Depriving an individual of their liberty could not be enough to constitute such punishment.⁵⁷⁵

572 HRC, General Comment No. 20, para. 5.

573 HRC, *Osbourne v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 759/1997, 9.1; see also HRC: *Pryce v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 793/1998, para. 6.2, and *Higginson v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 792/1998, para. 4.6.

574 Nowak (2005), p. 167.

575 HRC, *Vuolanne v. Finland*, Comm. No. 265/1987, para. 9.2.

In this case, the complainant was held in military detention for a period of ten days for disciplinary reasons. During his detention he was in almost complete isolation and his movement was very restricted. He wrote small notes which were confiscated and read aloud by the guards. The HRC found that this form of military discipline did not violate Article 7.⁵⁷⁶

3.2 Jurisprudence under Article 7

3.2.1 Police Brutality

In exercising their duties, police may be expected to occasionally use force, for example in arresting a person who is resisting arrest, or in dispersing a crowd at a riot. However, this does not mean that police are free to use any amount of force in such situations.

Cases on this issue have generally arisen under Article 6, regarding the right to life, rather than Article 7.⁵⁷⁷ For example, in *Suárez de Guerrero v. Colombia*, Colombian police shot and killed seven people suspected of kidnapping a former Ambassador. The evidence indicated that the victims, including one María Fanny Suárez de Guerrero, were shot in cold blood, rather than, as had initially been claimed by police, whilst resisting arrest. The case is a very clear example of a disproportionate use of force which blatantly breached Article 6. The HRC, in finding such a violation, stated:

There is no evidence that the action of the police was necessary in their own defence or that of others, or that it was necessary to effect the arrest or prevent the escape of the persons concerned.⁵⁷⁸

Therefore, the death of Ms Suárez de Guerrero was found to be “disproportionate to the requirements of law enforcement in the circumstances of the case”.⁵⁷⁹ The case confirms that the principle of proportionality applies in the context of the use of force for the purpose of arrest. Clearly, the police should not kill someone in disproportionate circumstances, nor should they utilize a disproportionate and therefore excessive amount of force in effecting an arrest. Such a latter use of force would breach Article 9 ICCPR, which includes the right to “security of the person”. If the relevant use of force was extreme enough, it would amount to a breach of Article 7.

576 The detention was found to breach Article 9(4) of the ICCPR, as the complainant was not able to challenge his detention in a court.

577 See also Section 3.2.16.

578 HRC, *Suárez de Guerrero v. Colombia*, Comm. No. 45/1979, para. 13.2.

579 *Ibid.*, para. 13.3; see also HRC, *Baboeram et al. v. Suriname*, Comm. No. 146, 148–154/1983.

The issue of police brutality has been raised in numerous Concluding Observations. For example, regarding the use of force in controlling crowds, the HRC stated with regard to Moldova:

The Committee expresses its concern at credible reports of grave human rights violations committed against protesters following post-election demonstrations in April 2009. In this regard, the Committee takes note of the delegation's statement that law enforcement officers "acted outside of their powers". It is particularly concerned at reports of arbitrary arrests, violent crowd control tactics, including beatings, and the torture and ill-treatment of persons detained in connection with the post-election demonstrations (arts. 2, 6, 7, 9 and 21).⁵⁸⁰

Regarding Belgium, the HRC expressed concern over allegations of the use of excessive force in effecting the deportation of aliens.⁵⁸¹ Other examples of inappropriate uses of force that might inflict harm contrary to Article 7, or even death contrary to Article 6, would include the inappropriate use of tasers,⁵⁸² chemical irritants,⁵⁸³ or plastic bullets.⁵⁸⁴ The HRC delivered one of its most detailed statements in this regard to the US in 2006:

The Committee reiterates its concern about reports of police brutality and excessive use of force by law enforcement officials. The Committee is concerned in particular by the use of so called less lethal restraint devices, such as electro-muscular disruption devices (EMDs), in situations where lethal or other serious force would not otherwise have been used. It is concerned about information according to which police have used tasers against unruly school children; mentally disabled or intoxicated individuals involved in disturbed but non-life-threatening; elderly people; pregnant women; unarmed suspects fleeing minor crime scenes and people who argue with officers or simply fail to comply with police commands, without in most cases the responsible officers being found to have violated their departments' policies.

The State party should increase significantly its efforts towards the elimination of police brutality and excessive use of force by law enforcement officials. The State party should ensure that EMDs and other restraint devices are only used in situations where greater or lethal force would otherwise have been justified, and in particular that they are never used against vulnerable persons. The State party should bring its policies into line with the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.⁵⁸⁵

580 Concluding Observations on Moldova, (2009) UN Doc. CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 8. See also Concluding Observations on Togo, (2003) UN Doc. CCPR A/58/40, para. 11; Concluding Observations on Belarus, (1997) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add.86, para. 9; Concluding Observations on Kosovo (Republic of Serbia), (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/UNK/CO/1, para. 15.

581 Concluding Observations on Belgium, (2004) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/81/BEL, para. 14.

582 See, e.g., Concluding Observations on Australia, (2009) UN Doc. CCPR/C/AUS/CO/5, para. 21; Concluding Observations on Portugal, (2012) UN Doc. CCPR/C/PR/CO/4, para. 10.

583 Such as pepper spray. See Concluding Observations on Hong Kong (China), (2013) UN Doc. CCPR/C/CHN-HKG/CO/3, para. 11.

584 Such tactics would also breach Article 21 of the ICCPR, which protects freedom of assembly.

585 Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/USA/CO/3, para. 30.

As with the above example regarding the US, the HRC commonly recommends to States that its law enforcement officers adhere to the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.⁵⁸⁶ While these Principles mainly focus on the restriction of lethal force, they have application to the use of all types of force. For example, Principle 5(a) requires law enforcement officials to exercise restraint in the use of force if it is unavoidable, “and act in proportion to the seriousness of the offence and the legitimate objective to be achieved”. Under Principle 5(b), damage and injury should be minimized, along with loss of life.

If a person is injured whilst being arrested or restrained, law enforcement officers should ensure that they receive appropriate medical attention (Principle 5(c)), and that relatives or close friends of the injured person are informed as soon as is practicable (Principle 5(d)).

3.2.2 Ill-treatment in Custody

Most violations of Article 7 have arisen in the context of ill-treatment in places of detention, such as police cells or prisons. Such treatment often occurs in the context of interrogation, where the authorities may be trying to force a person to confess to an act, or to reveal other information. Alternatively, it may arise in the context of enforcing discipline in custody. A number of findings in this regard are listed above at Section 3.1.3. In this section, we list more examples of abuses in detention that were found to breach Article 7:

- Salt water was rubbed into the victim’s nasal passages and he was then left for a night handcuffed to a chair without food or water.⁵⁸⁷
- Brutal beatings by at least six soldiers; being tied up and beaten all over the body until loss of consciousness; being hung upside down; lacerated; the nail of his right forefinger pulled out with pincers; cigarette burns; both legs broken by blows to the knees and ankles with metal tubing; two fingers broken by blows with rifle butts; jaw broken. Despite the victim’s condition, and in particular his loss of mobility, he was not allowed to see a doctor.⁵⁸⁸

586 The Basic Principles (Appendix 10 of this *Handbook*) are reprinted in “UN Human Rights – A Compilation of International Instruments”, (1990) UN Doc. A/CONF.144/28 (1990). See, e.g., Concluding Observations on Dominican Republic, (2012) UN Doc. CCPR/C/DOM/CO/5, para. 13; Concluding Observations on Ethiopia, (2011) UN Doc. CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 18; Concluding Observations on Paraguay, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/PRY/CO/2, para. 11; Concluding Observations on Georgia, (2007) UN Doc. CCPR/C/GEO/CO/3, para. 9; Concluding Observations on Honduras, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/HND/CO/1, para. 10; Concluding Observations on Cyprus, (1995) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add. 39, para. 6. The CAT Committee also commonly refers to these principles in its Concluding Observations.

587 HRC, *Cañon Garcia v. Ecuador*, Comm. No. 319/1988, para. 5.2.

588 HRC, *Mulezi v. Congo*, Comm. No. 962/2001.

- Victim was subjected to electric shocks and being hung with his arms tied behind him. He was also taken to the beach, where he was subjected to mock drownings.⁵⁸⁹
- Use of interrogation techniques such as prolonged stress positions and isolation, sensory deprivation, hooding, exposure to cold or heat, sleep and dietary adjustments, 20-hour interrogations, removal of clothing and of all comfort items including religious items, forced grooming, and exploitation of a detainee's personal phobias.⁵⁹⁰
- Severe beatings by prison guards, along with the burning of the complainant's personal belongings, including legal documents. The treatment was inflicted to punish all persons, including the complainant, who had all been involved in an escape attempt. His beatings were so bad that he "could hardly walk".⁵⁹¹

As noted above, the HRC has often recommended the adherence by State authorities to the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.⁵⁹² Principle 15 thereof states:

Law enforcement officials, in their relations with persons in custody or detention, shall not use force, except when strictly necessary for the maintenance of security and order within the institution, or when personal safety is threatened (emphasis added).

The UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials are reprinted in full in Appendix 10.

On several occasions, a violation of Article 7 has been found on the basis of, on the one hand, acts of torture and ill-treatment in custody and, on the other hand, degrading conditions of detention. In *Maharjan v. Nepal*, the victim was beaten, kicked, partially asphyxiated and soaked several times with cold water for four consecutive days while being questioned about Maoist activities and people associated with the Communist party. Additionally, for the majority of the ten months he was held at the military barracks, he was blindfolded/hooded (throughout the entire period),

589 HRC, *Vargas Más v. Peru*, Comm. No. 1058/2002.

590 Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) CCPR/C/USA/CO/3, para. 13.

591 HRC, *Howell v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 798/1998, para. 2.5.

592 The Basic Principles are reprinted in "UN Human Rights – A Compilation of International Instruments", (1990) UN Doc. A/CONF.144/28. See, e.g., Concluding Observations on Israel, (1998) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add.93, para. 15; Concluding Observations on the US, (1995) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add.50, para. 297; Concluding Observations on Cyprus, (1995) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add. 39, para. 6; Concluding Observations on Portugal, (2003) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/78/PRT, para. 9. The CAT Committee has also commonly referred to these principles in its Concluding Observations.

was kept in overcrowded rooms infested with lice, had to sleep on a blanket on the floor and was allowed to wash only three times.⁵⁹³

3.2.3 Conditions of Detention

The HRC has dealt with many cases in which people have complained about poor conditions in places of detention, particularly prisons. While very poor prison conditions may generally breach Article 10,⁵⁹⁴ there must be an aggravating factor in order for the violation to be elevated to a breach of Article 7. Such aggravating factors include the perpetration of violence within places of detention, such as those described directly above in Section 3.2.2, and situations where the relevant victim is singled out. In most of the cases in which the author claims both a violation of the rights under Articles 7 and 10, the HRC dismisses the examination of the allegations under Article 10 if a violation of Article 7 is declared.⁵⁹⁵ However, when a distinction can be drawn between the treatment suffered under police custody at the early stages of an arrest and the conditions born throughout the time elapsed in detention, or when grave issues are raised affecting the conditions of detention, even during the first days of confinement, the HRC has been keen to analyse the facts under both Articles.⁵⁹⁶ However, its approach is not always consistent.⁵⁹⁷ It can therefore be argued that there is no clear dividing line between Articles 7 and 10 on this issue. It is thus useful to claim in relevant submissions violations of both Articles 7 and 10 of the ICCPR.

The case *Umarova v. Uzbekistan* may serve to illustrate this point. The victim was held naked in an isolated cell, administered psychotropic drugs and not provided with elementary personal hygiene items or with a bed for several days. The HRC found that this treatment was in breach of Article 7. In addition, the HRC concluded that the State party treated the victim “inhumanely and without respect for his inherent dignity in violation of Article 10” due to the conditions described in the holding cell, coupled with the fact that he was not allowed to receive visits from his family for months and throughout the serving of the sentence and that he was not afforded medical assistance promptly as asked by the author’s lawyer.⁵⁹⁸

In *Rakhmatov et al. v. Tajikistan*, during the first days of the arrest, the victims were beaten and tortured to confess to the charges against them. They were also deprived of food for three days (during which the parcels sent by their families were

593 HRC, *Maharjan v. Nepal*, Comm. No. 1863/2009, paras 8.3–8.4. See also, *Traoré v. Côte d’Ivoire*, Comm. No. 1759/2008, para. 7.3, and *Guiri v. Nepal*, Comm. No. 1761/2008, para. 7.6.

594 See Section 3.3.2.

595 See, e.g., *Nenova et al. v. Libya*, Comm. No. 1880/2009, para. 7.7.

596 See, e.g., HRC, *McCallum v. South Africa*, Comm. No. 1818/2008, paras. 6.4–6.6. and 6.8.

597 See HRC, *Titiahonjo v. Cameroon*, Comm. No. 1186/2003, para. 6.3.

598 HRC, *Umarova v. Uzbekistan*, Comm. No. 1449/2006, 2.4–2.7, 8.3 and 8.7.

not handed to them and relatives were denied access to them) and, at the later stages of the detention, the food was inadequate and monotonous. In this context, the HRC found that the treatment suffered with a view to extracting self-incriminating confessions was in breach of Article 7 and, in addition, the conditions of detention were contrary to Article 10 of the Covenant.⁵⁹⁹

The following types of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment within detention facilities have been found by the HRC to violate Article 7:

- Over a two year period, the victim was variously subjected to incommunicado detention, threats of torture and death, intimidation, food deprivation, being locked in a cell for days without any possibility of recreation.⁶⁰⁰
- Deprivation of food and drink for several days.⁶⁰¹
- Victim subjected to electric shocks, hanging by his hands, immersion of his head in dirty water near to the point of asphyxia.⁶⁰²
- Detention in a cell for fifty hours:

[m]easuring 20 by 5 meters, where approximately 125 person accused of common crimes were being held, and where, owing to lack of space, some detainees had to sit on excrement. He received no food or water until the following day.⁶⁰³
- Being locked up in a cell for 23 hours a day, with no mattress or other bedding, no adequate sanitation, ventilation or electric lighting, exercise, medical treatment, adequate nutrition or clean drinking water. Furthermore, the victim's belongings (including medication) were destroyed by the warders, and he had been denied prompt assistance in the case of an asthma-attack.⁶⁰⁴
- Shackling of female detainees during childbirth.⁶⁰⁵
- The author was held incommunicado for a month without access to a physician, a lawyer or his family.⁶⁰⁶

The length of time for which the detainee is held in sub-standard conditions may be a factor in determining whether a violation of Article 7 has occurred. In *Edwards v. Jamaica*, the HRC noted the “deplorable conditions of detention”⁶⁰⁷ over a ten year period. The complainant was held in a cell “measuring 6 feet by 14 feet, let out only three and half hours a day, was provided with no recreational facilities

599 HRC, *Rakhmatov et al. v. Tajikistan*, Comms. No. 1209, 1231/2003 and 1241/2004, paras. 6.2–6.4.

600 HRC, *Mukong v. Cameroon*, Comm. No. 458/1991 para. 9.4.

601 HRC, *Tshiesekedi v. Zaire*, Comm. No. 242/1987 para. 13b, and *Miha v. Equatorial Guinea*, Comm. No. 414/1990, para. 6.4

602 HRC, *Weismann v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 8/1977, para. 9.

603 HRC, *Portorreal v. Dominican Republic*, Comm. No. 188/1984, para. 9.2.

604 HRC, *Brown v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 775/1997, para. 6.13. It is not clear from the record of the case how long these conditions had lasted for.

605 Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CCRP/C/USA/CO/3, para. 33.

606 HRC, *McCallum v. South Africa*, Comm. No. 1818/2008, para. 6.5.

607 HRC, *Edwards v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 529/1993, para. 8.3.

and received no books”.⁶⁰⁸

3.2.4 Solitary Confinement

In General Comment No. 20, the HRC stated that “prolonged solitary confinement may amount to acts prohibited by Article 7”.⁶⁰⁹ It can only be resorted to in exceptional circumstances and for limited periods.⁶¹⁰ The HRC has developed its doctrine on the use of solitary confinement through its Concluding Observations. On the occasion of Denmark’s examination, it set out the following reasoning:

[T]he Committee is particularly concerned about the wide use of solitary confinement for incarcerated persons following conviction, and especially for those detained prior to trial and conviction. The Committee is of the view that solitary confinement is a harsh penalty with serious psychological consequences and is justifiable only in case of urgent need.⁶¹¹

In Concluding Observations on Norway, the HRC has expressed concern about:

[T]he provisions of solitary confinement and in particular the possibility of unlimited prolongation of such pretrial confinement, which might be combined with far-reaching restrictions on the possibility to receive visits and other contacts with the outside world (arts. 7, 9, 10).⁶¹²

It is pertinent to add at this point that the use of solitary confinement very often appears hand in hand with the application of incommunicado detention regimes and/or also in cases of enforced disappearances or secret detention.

3.2.5 Incommunicado Detention

If one is detained incommunicado, that means that one is unable to communicate with the outside world, and therefore cannot communicate with one’s family, friends and others, including one’s lawyer.

The HRC made clear its position regarding this form of detention in General Comment No. 20, in which it stated that, among the measures to be taken in order to guarantee the effective protection of persons under detention, “provisions should be made against incommunicado detention”.⁶¹³

In *Achabal Puertas v. Spain*, the author claimed that the level of physical and psychological ill-treatment she was subjected to would not have been the same had she not been placed in incommunicado detention, where the margin for impunity was

608 *Ibid.*

609 HRC, General Comment No. 20, para. 6; see also para. 11.

610 HRC, *Polay Campos v. Peru*, Comm. No. 577/1994, para. 8.7. See also *Marais v. Madagascar*, Comm. No. 49/1979, and *El-Megreisi v. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*, Comm. No. 440/1990.

611 Concluding Observations on Denmark, (2000) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/70/DNK, para. 12.

612 Concluding Observations on Norway, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/NOR/CO/5, para. 13.

613 HRC, General Comment No. 20, para. 11.

significantly higher. Taking into account these arguments, while noting that the presumption of fact was stronger as regards torture and ill-treatment allegations when the person is held incommunicado, the HRC declared that the State had failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 7 and, in addition, urged the State party to put an end to the practice of incommunicado detention.⁶¹⁴

The HRC has found a violation of Article 7 involving incommunicado detention in many cases, in most of which the detainee claims to have been subjected to torture and ill-treatment while held incommunicado. However, in some cases, detention incommunicado has in itself fallen short of Article 7 standards. For instance, in *McCallum v. South Africa*, after the guards' assault on the prisoners (see Section 3.1.3), the author was held incommunicado for a month without access to a doctor, his family or a lawyer. The HRC concluded that the "total isolation" of the detained in the case under examination amounted to a violation of Article 7 (and Article 10 for denial of access to medical care after the author's "ill-treatment", Minimum Rules, para. 6.8).⁶¹⁵ In *Benali v. Libya*, three periods of incommunicado detention ranging from several weeks to more than two years constituted violations of Article 7 of the Covenant.⁶¹⁶

In *Polay Campos v. Peru*,⁶¹⁷ one year of detention incommunicado was held to constitute "inhuman treatment". In *Shaw v. Jamaica*, the author was held incommunicado for eight months, in damp and overcrowded conditions; the HRC accordingly found that "inhuman or degrading treatment" had taken place.⁶¹⁸

3.2.6 Indefinite Detention of Persons in Immigration Facilities

The HRC has recently addressed, in the cases *F.K.A.G. and M.M.M. v. Australia*, the compatibility with Article 7 of an indefinite or protracted detention scheme for refugees with adverse security assessments.⁶¹⁹ The authors, entering Australian territorial waters by boat, had been apprehended at sea and taken to immigration detention facilities, where they continued to be detained at the date of the adoption of the views by the HRC. Having been recognized as refugees for whom return to their countries of origin was unsafe, the authorities then refused to grant them protection visas due to the risk they allegedly posed to security. Subsequently, they remained held in immigration centres without having means at their disposal to effectively challenge the lawfulness and merits of their detention, which was based on a negative security appraisal, the grounds of which had not

614 HRC, *Achabal Puertas v. Spain*, Comm. No. 1945/2010, paras 8.6 and 8.8.

615 HRC, *McCallum v. South Africa*, Comm. No. 1818/2008, para. 6.5.

616 HRC, *Benali v. Libya*, Comm. No. 1805/2008, para. 6.5.

617 HRC, *Polay Campos v. Peru*, Comm. No. 577/1994, para. 8.6.

618 HRC, *Shaw v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 704/1996, para.7.1.

been disclosed to them. Furthermore, though the State party had not informed them of any intention to remove them to their countries of origin, they also did not know either when they would be released or if they would be deported to a third country willing to accept them. The psychological distress caused by the protracted deprivation of liberty of the authors, including children and families, coupled with the uncertainty surrounding their immigration status and time in detention, triggered the deterioration of the mental health of the detainees, among whom, several attempted suicide or self-harm. The HRC concluded that:

[T]he combination of the arbitrary character of the authors' detention, its protracted and/or indefinite detention, the refusal to provide information and procedural rights to the authors and the difficult conditions of detention are cumulatively inflicting serious psychological harm upon them, and constitute treatment contrary to article 7 of the Covenant.⁶²⁰

3.2.7 Disappearances

Disappearances are a particularly heinous form of incommunicado detention, as the victim's family and friends have no idea of his or her whereabouts, or even whether he or she is still alive. "Enforced disappearance" is defined in Article 2 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as:

The arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law.⁶²¹

In its views, the HRC has persistently acknowledged that forced disappearance entails multiple violations of human rights:

Any act of such disappearance constitutes a violation of many of the rights enshrined in the Covenant, including the right to liberty and security of person (article 9), the right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading

619 HRC cases *F.K.A.G. et al. v. Australia*, Comm. No. 2094/2011, and *M.M.M. v. Australia*, Comm. No. 2136/2012.

620 HRC: *M.M.M. v. Australia*, Comm No. 2136/2012, para. 10.7; *F.K.A.G. et al. v. Australia*, Comm. No. 2094/2011, para. 9.8. See also, for an earlier examination addressing the detention of migrants under Article 7, HRC, *C. v. Australia*, Comm. No. 900/1999, para. 8.4.

621 The HRC in its views draws upon this definition and the definition of enforced disappearance in Article 7, para. 2(i) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Pursuant to Article 31 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances is mandated to receive and consider communications (complaints) from or on behalf of individuals claiming to be victims of a violation of rights protected under the Convention. For the submission of complaints and admissibility criteria, Sections 2.1 and 2.2 in this Handbook provide some guidance. All relevant information, including a model form for the submission of an individual complaint may be found at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CED/Pages/CEDIndex.aspx>.

treatment or punishment (article 7), and the right of all persons deprived of their liberty to be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person (article 10). It also violates or constitutes a grave threat to the right to life (article 6).⁶²²

More recently, it has also recognized that placing the person outside the protection of the law for a prolonged period of time, with consequent lack of access to effective remedies for the person deprived of liberty and for the relatives, also implies a violation of Article 16 of the Covenant (the right to recognition as a person before the law).⁶²³

In *Laureano v. Peru* and *Tshishimbi v. Zaire*, the HRC held that “the forced disappearance of victims” constituted “cruel and inhuman treatment” contrary to Article 7.⁶²⁴ In *Bousroual v. Algeria*, the HRC stated:

The Committee recognizes the degree of suffering involved in being held indefinitely without contact with the outside world. ... In the circumstances, the Committee concludes that the [victim's] disappearance ... and the prevention of contact with his family and with the outside world constitute a violation of article 7.⁶²⁵

In *Mojica v. Dominican Republic*, the HRC stated that “the disappearance of persons is inseparably linked to treatment that amounts to a violation of Article 7”.⁶²⁶ That is, people who “disappear” are often tortured. It is very difficult to hold persons accountable for such acts of torture as it is difficult to discover or prove the facts surrounding acts perpetrated upon disappeared persons (see also Section 3.2.16(b)).

As regards violations of the right to life in connection with enforced disappearances, the HRC in *Berzig v. Algeria* asserted that “incommunicado detention creates an unacceptable risk of violation of the right to life, since victims are at the mercy of their jailers who, by the very nature of the circumstances, are subject to no oversight”.⁶²⁷ Indeed, disappearances often result in breaches of the right to life, as disappearance is often a precursor to the extra-judicial killing of the victim. In General Comment No. 6 on the right to life, the HRC stated at paragraph 4:

States parties should also take specific and effective measures to prevent the disappearance of individuals, something which unfortunately has become all too frequent and leads too often to arbitrary deprivation of life. Furthermore, States should establish effective facilities and procedures to investigate

622 The first case was HRC, *Sarma v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 950/2000, para. 9.3.

623 HRC, *Kimouche v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1328/2004, paras. 7.8–7.9. See also Inter-American Court of Human Rights, *Anzualdo Castro v. Peru*, Judgment of 22 September 2009, para. 101.

624 HRC cases *Laureano v. Peru*, Comm. No. 540/1993, and *Tshishimbi v. Zaire*, Comm. No. 542/1993, para. 8.6.

625 HRC, *Bousroual v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 992/2001, para. 9.8; see also, e.g., HRC, *Sarma v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 950/2000, para. 9.5.

626 HRC, *Mojica v. Dominican Republic*, Comm. No. 449/1991, para. 5.7.

627 HRC, *Berzig v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1781/2008, para. 8.4.

thoroughly cases of missing and disappeared persons in circumstances which may involve a violation of the right to life.

Disappearances that led to the murder of the disappeared person have arisen in a number of OP cases, including *Herrera Rubio v. Colombia*, *Sanjuán Arévalo v. Colombia*, *Miango Muiyo v. Zaire*, *Mojica v. Dominican Republic*, *Laureano v. Peru*, *Bousroual v. Algeria*, *Amirov v. Russian Federation* and *Al Khazmi v. Libya*.⁶²⁸

In a recent jurisprudential trend, in cases where the evidence in the file does not suggest or attest to the victim's presumed death and the release of the disappeared can still be sought and hoped for, the HRC has nevertheless concluded that the State party failed in its duty to protect the right to life of the person disappeared in contravention of Article 6, paragraph 1, as the disappearance "places his or her life at serious and constant risk, for which the State is accountable".⁶²⁹ Along these lines, in *Berzig v. Algeria*, the HRC asserted that:

Incommunicado detention creates an unacceptable risk of violation of the right to life, since victims are at the mercy of their jailers who, by the very nature of the circumstances, are subject to no oversight.⁶³⁰

However, the HRC does not have a uniform jurisprudence in this regard and in similar cases a breach of Article 6 has not been found.⁶³¹ This inconsistency may have been influenced by the failure or reluctance of the disappeared person's family to claim a violation under Article 6.

The stress, anguish, and uncertainty caused to the relatives of disappeared persons also breaches Article 7. This type of Article 7 breach is discussed in the next section.

3.2.8 Mental Distress

Mental distress is clearly recognized by the HRC as a form of suffering for the purposes of findings under Article 7, no less valid than physical pain. The issue of psychological suffering has by and large arisen in the context of the distress that enforced disappearance causes to the relatives of the missing loved one, a mental state that is, according to the Committee, "the inexorable consequence

628 HRC cases: *Herrera Rubio v. Colombia*, Comm. No. 161/1983; *Sanjuán Arévalo v. Colombia*, Comm. No. 181/1984; *Miango Muiyo v. Zaire*, Comm. No. 194/1985; *Mojica v. Dominican Republic*, Comm. No. 449/1991; *Laureano v. Peru*, Comm. No. 540/1993; *Bousroual v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 992/2001; *Amirov v. Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 1447/2006; and *Al Khazmi v. Libya*, Comm. No. 1832/2008.

629 See, for instance, HRC cases: *Sedhai v. Nepal*, Comm. No. 1865/2009, para. 8.3; *Sahbi v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1791/2008, para. 8.4; *Mezine v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1779/2008; *Berzig v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1781/2008, para. 8.4; *Benali v. Libya*, Comm. No. 1805/2008.

630 HRC, *Berzig v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1781/2008, para. 8.4.

of an enforced disappearance”.⁶³² For example, in *Quinteros v. Uruguay*, government security forces abducted the author’s daughter. The mental anguish suffered by the mother, in not knowing the whereabouts of her daughter, was acknowledged by the HRC as constituting a violation of Article 7.⁶³³

Similarly, in several cases concerning the execution of death sentences in Belarus, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, the HRC has found a violation because the relatives were not informed of the date, time or location of their son or brother’s execution and were denied access to his body and gravesite.⁶³⁴ This “complete secrecy” had the “effect of intimidating or punishing families by intentionally leaving them in a state of uncertainty and mental distress” and “amounts to inhuman treatment of the author in violation of Article 7”.⁶³⁵

Indeed, according to the HRC’s settled jurisprudence, the failure of a State party to discharge its obligations to effectively investigate the circumstances surrounding the disappearance and to clarify the fate and whereabouts of the abducted person, is a critical factor for the assessment under Article 7 of the mental suffering endured by the relatives.⁶³⁶ In *Sankara et al. v. Burkina Faso*, the mental anguish caused by the State party’s failure to properly investigate the assassination of the victim’s husband, to inform the family of the circumstances of the death, to reveal the precise location of the remains of the deceased, or to change the death certificate which listed “natural causes” (a blatant lie) as the cause of death, all amounted to breaches of Article 7.⁶³⁷

Regarding incarceration, the HRC has suggested that there must be some aggravating factor or incident, related to the incarceration, which causes the suffering in order for it to be admitted for consideration by the HRC. In *Jensen v. Australia*, the complainant claimed that his transfer to a prison far away from his family had

631 The lack of consistency could at least partially be attributed to differences of view between HRC members on the subject. See, *inter alia*, the dissenting opinion of Mr Fabián Salvioli in HRC, *Benaziza v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1588/2007, and the opinion of Mr Michael O’Flaherty, Mr Krister Thelin and Mr Rafael Rivas Posada in *Gezout v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1753/2008.

632 HRC, *Amirov v. Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 1447/2006, para. 7.

633 HRC, *Quinteros v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 107/1981. See also HRC cases, e.g., *Bousroual v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 992/2001, para. 9.8; *Sarma v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 950/2000, para. 9.5; *Giri v. Nepal*, Comm. No. 1761/2008, para. 7.7.

634 See HRC cases: *Schedko v. Belarus*, Comm. No. 886/1999, and *Kovaleva v. Belarus*, Comm. No. 2120/2011; *Khalilov v. Tajikistan*, Comm. No. 973/2001; and *Bazarov v. Uzbekistan*, Comm. No. 959/2000.

635 HRC, *Schedko v. Belarus*, Comm. No. 886/1999, para. 10.2; see also HRC, *Shukarova v. Tajikistan*, Comm. No. 1044/2002 para. 8.7, and *Bazarov v. Uzbekistan*, Comm. No. 959/2000, para. 8.5.

636 HRC, *Amirov v. Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 1447/2006, para. 7. See also, *inter alia*, Inter-American Court of Human Rights, *Radilla Pacheco v. Mexico*, Judgment of 23 November 2009, para. 167.

637 HRC, *Sankara et al. v. Burkina Faso*, Comm. No. 1159/2003, para. 12.2. See also death in custody, wife’s suffering, HRC, *Titiahonjo v. Cameroon*, Comm. No. 1186/2003 para. 6.4.

caused a high degree of mental suffering. The HRC found that the claim was inadmissible as the treatment accorded to the author did not depart “from the normal treatment accorded to a prisoner.”⁶³⁸

3.2.9 Unauthorized Medical Experimentation and Treatment

Subjecting an individual to medical or scientific experimentation, without his or her free consent, is expressly prohibited in Article 7. This provision presents an underlying difficulty “in finding a formulation that prohibits criminal experimentations while not ruling out at the same time legitimate scientific and medical practices”.⁶³⁹ It seems that “only experiments that are by their very nature to be deemed torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment”⁶⁴⁰ are caught within this limb of Article 7. Other experiments which fall below this threshold are probably not included.⁶⁴¹

In *Viana Acosta v. Uruguay*, the HRC found that psychiatric experiments and tranquillizer injections against the will of the imprisoned victim constituted inhuman treatment in violation of Article 7.⁶⁴² Nowak also suggests that:

Medical experiments which lead to mutilation or other severe physical or mental suffering are definitely impermissible ... [T]his applies ... to experiments with inseminated ova ... that lead to the birth of children with disabilities who thus must endure physical or mental suffering.⁶⁴³

Consent to medical experimentation must be free and informed, and not for example obtained under duress. However, the wording of Article 7 seems to allow for a person to genuinely consent to medical or scientific experimentation, even if it objectively could amount to torture, and for such experimentation to be carried out without violating the ICCPR. This interpretation is challenged by Professor Dinstein, who asserts that such an act would still violate the prohibition on torture.⁶⁴⁴ However, “both the wording of the provision and the *travaux préparatoires* tend to indicate the contrary”.⁶⁴⁵

638 HRC, *Jensen v. Australia*, Comm. No. 762/1997, paras. 3, 4, 6.2.

639 Nowak (2005), p. 188.

640 *Ibid.*, p. 191.

641 Such experiments, if unauthorised by the subject, would probably breach other rights, such as the right to privacy in Article 17 of the ICCPR, or the right to security of the person in Article 9(1) of the ICCPR.

642 HRC, *Viana Acosta v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 110/1981, para. 15.

643 Nowak (2005), p. 191.

644 Y. Dinstein, Y., “The Rights to Life, Physical Integrity and Liberty”, in L. Henkin (ed.), *The International Bill of Rights: the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, Columbia University Press (1981), p. 125.

645 Nowak (2005), p. 191. The *travaux préparatoires* refer to the preparatory work of the ICCPR. See Bossuyt, M. J., *Guide to the Travaux Préparatoires of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers (1987).

In General Comment No. 20, the HRC addressed the issue of “free consent”:

Special protection in regard to such experiments is necessary in the case of persons not capable of giving valid consent, and in particular those under any form of detention or imprisonment. Such persons should not be subjected to any medical or scientific experimentation that may be detrimental to their health.⁶⁴⁶

This comment acknowledges the particularly vulnerable status of those who are detained, and the difficulty in assessing whether consent given by such individuals is “free”.

In Concluding Observations on the US, the HRC stated:

The Committee notes that (a) waivers of consent in research regulated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the Food and Drug Administration may be given in case of individual and national emergencies; (b) some research may be conducted on persons vulnerable to coercion or undue influence such as children, prisoners, pregnant women, mentally disabled persons, or economically disadvantaged persons; (c) non-therapeutic research may be conducted on mentally ill persons or persons with impaired decision-making capacity, including minors; and (d) although no waivers have been given so far, domestic law authorizes the President to waive the prior informed-consent requirement for the administration of an investigational new drug to a member of the U.S. Armed Forces, if the President determines that obtaining consent is not feasible, is contrary to the best interests of the military members, or is not in the interests of U.S. national security...

The State party should ensure that it meets its obligation under article 7 of the Covenant not to subject anyone without his or her free consent to medical or scientific experimentation. The Committee recalls in this regard the non-derogable character of this obligation under article 4 of the Covenant. When there is doubt as to the ability of a person or category of persons to give such consent, e.g. prisoners, the only experimental treatment compatible with article 7 would be treatment chosen as the most appropriate to meet the medical needs of the individual.⁶⁴⁷

Regarding the Netherlands, the HRC was concerned that the practice of balancing the risk of relevant research against the probable value of the research potentially meant that the high scientific value of particular research could be used to justify severe risks to the subjects of the research. The HRC also stated that certain vulnerable people, namely minors and others who are unable to give genuine consent, must not be subjected to any medical experiments that do not directly benefit them.⁶⁴⁸

The difference between “medical experimentation” and the broader category of “medical treatment” must be noted. Unexceptional medical treatment is not

646 HRC, General Comment No. 20, para. 7.

647 Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/USA/CO/3, para. 31.

648 Concluding Observations on the Netherlands, (2001) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/72/NET, para. 7.

captured under the prohibition and a patient's consent is not required under this Article.⁶⁴⁹ Such "exempt" medical treatment probably includes compulsory vaccinations to fight the spread of contagious diseases, organ transplants for the purposes of therapeutic treatment, and mandatory diagnostic or therapeutic measures, such as pregnancy tests or compulsory treatment of the mentally ill, drug addicts or prisoners.⁶⁵⁰ In *Brough v. Australia*, the prescription of an anti-psychotic drug to the complainant without his consent was found not to breach Article 7; the drug was prescribed at the recommendation of professionals to stop the complainant's self-destructive behaviour.⁶⁵¹ For medical treatment to fall within the scope of Article 7 it must reach a certain level of severity. An example of the kind of "medical treatment" which would violate Article 7 would be the sterilization of women without consent.⁶⁵²

3.2.10 Corporal Punishment

The HRC has taken a very strict view of corporal punishment. In General Comment No. 20, the HRC stated that:

[T]he prohibition [in article 7] must extend to corporal punishment, including excessive chastisement ordered as punishment for a crime or as an educative or disciplinary measure. It is appropriate to emphasize in this regard that article 7 protects, in particular, children, pupils and patients in teaching and medical institutions.⁶⁵³

In *Higginson v. Jamaica*, the HRC added:

Irrespective of the nature of the crime that is to be punished or the permissibility of corporal punishment under domestic law, it is the consistent opinion of the Committee that corporal punishment constitutes cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment contrary to article 7.⁶⁵⁴

In *Higginson*, the HRC found that the imposition, not just the execution, of a sentence involving whipping with a tamarind switch violated Article 7.⁶⁵⁵

The strict approach of the HRC regarding corporal punishment has also been highlighted in a number of its Concluding Observations.⁶⁵⁶ In its Concluding

649 Unauthorised medical treatment may, however, give rise to other breaches of the ICCPR, such as the right to privacy in Article 17.

650 Nowak (2005), p. 190–192.

651 HRC, *Brough v. Australia*, Comm. No. 1184/2003, para. 9.5. No breach of the ICCPR at all was found in respect of this treatment.

652 Concluding Observations on Japan, (1998) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add.102, para. 31. See also CEDAW, *A.S. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 4/2004.

653 HRC, General Comment No. 20, para. 5.

654 HRC, *Higginson v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 792/1998, para. 4.6.

655 See also HRC, *Sooklal v. Trinidad and Tobago*, Comm. No. 928/2000.

656 See, e.g., Concluding Observations on Cyprus, (1998) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add.88, para. 16, and Concluding Observations on Lesotho, (1999) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add. 106, para. 20.

Observations on Iraq, the HRC confirmed that corporal punishments as (arguably) prescribed under Islamic *shariah* law were breaches of Article 7.⁶⁵⁷

In Concluding Observations on Ecuador, when examining the implementation of Article 7, the HRC raised concerns over the fact that “corporal punishment traditionally continues to be accepted and practiced as a form of discipline in the family and other contexts”. In this regard, it recommended the State party to:

[T]ake practical steps to put an end to corporal punishment. It should likewise encourage non-violent forms of discipline as alternatives to corporal punishment in the education system, and should conduct public information campaigns to explain its harmful effects.⁶⁵⁸

3.2.11 Death Penalty

While the HRC has taken a strict view regarding the imposition of corporal punishments, its hands are somewhat tied with regard to the death penalty. The death penalty is specifically permitted in narrow circumstances under Article 6 of the ICCPR, the right to life. It is prohibited under the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, but of course retentionist States have not ratified that treaty. Ironically, the death penalty may be imposed in compliance with the ICCPR whereas corporal punishment may not.

Nevertheless, some aspects of the death penalty have been challenged under the ICCPR, as detailed directly below.

a) Method of Execution

The HRC has stated that the imposition of the death penalty must be conducted “in such a way as to cause the least possible physical and mental suffering”.⁶⁵⁹ In *Ng v. Canada*, the victim faced the possibility of being extradited to the US, where he faced execution by gas asphyxiation in California. The HRC found, on the basis of evidence submitted regarding the agony caused by cyanide gas asphyxiation, that such a method of execution did not constitute the “least possible physical pain and suffering” and would constitute cruel and inhuman treatment in violation of Article 7.⁶⁶⁰ In *Cox v. Canada*, the HRC held that death by lethal injection would not breach Article 7.⁶⁶¹

657 Concluding Observations on Iraq, (1997) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79Add. 84, para. 12. Death by stoning and amputation were condemned in Concluding Observations on Yemen, (2005) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/84/YEM, para. 15–16.

658 Concluding Observations on Ecuador, (2008) UN Doc. CCPR/C/ECU/5, para. 14. See also Concluding Observations on Barbados, (2007) UN Doc. CCPR/C/BRB/CO/3, para. 12.

659 HRC, General Comment No. 20, para. 6.

660 HRC, *Ng v. Canada*, Comm. No. 469/1991, para. 16.4.

661 HRC, *Cox v. Canada*, Comm. No. 539/1993, para. 17.3. See, however, Section 4.5.

The act of performing an execution in public has been deplored by the HRC and constitutes inhuman or degrading treatment.⁶⁶²

b) Death Row Phenomenon

The “death row phenomenon” is experienced by inmates who are detained on death row for an extended amount of time; the term describes the “ever present and mounting anguish of awaiting execution of the death penalty”.⁶⁶³ The European Court of Human Rights, since the case of *Soering v. UK*,⁶⁶⁴ has long established the inhuman or degrading nature of the death row phenomenon. The HRC has maintained a different doctrine in its views, upholding that the period of time prior to the execution of a death sentence, even if encompassing long delays, does not in and of itself constitute suffering tantamount to a breach of Article 7.⁶⁶⁵ In this regard, the HRC has not been willing to determine a set term of years to measure if the death penalty constitutes a form of inhuman treatment itself.

The HRC will assess the compatibility of the death row phenomenon with the Covenant and, particularly, with Article 7 on a case-by-case basis; since *Francis v. Jamaica*, the HRC has reaffirmed on several occasions that “each case must be considered on its own merits, bearing in mind the imputability of delays in the administration of justice on the State party, the specific conditions of imprisonment in the particular penitentiary and their psychological impact on the person concerned”.⁶⁶⁶ On this basis, it has, for instance, concluded in *Kamoyo v. Zambia* that prolonged detention for 13 years on death row (imputable to the negligent conduct of the State party, which lost the author’s case record) is a form of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.⁶⁶⁷

In *Clive Johnson v. Jamaica*, the complainant was a minor who was placed on death row in breach of Article 6(5) of the ICCPR.⁶⁶⁸ The HRC also found a breach of Article 7 and stated that:

662 Concluding Observations on the Islamic Republic of Iran, (1993) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add. 25, para. 8.

663 ECtHR, *Soering v. UK*, App. No. 14038/88, Judgment of 7 July 1989, para. 111.

664 *Ibid.*

665 The HRC’s most extensive discussion of the death row phenomenon arose in *Johnson v. Jamaica* (Comm. No. 588/1994), where the complainant had been on death row for “well over 11 years” (para. 8.1). The HRC rejected the idea that the death row phenomenon of itself constituted a breach of Article 7.

666 HRC, *Francis v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 606/1994, para. 9.1.

667 HRC, *Kamoyo v. Zambia*, Comm. No. 1859/2009. See also HRC, *Francis v. Jamaica*, involving detention for more than 12 years, and poor conditions.

668 Article 6(5) prohibits the imposition or application of the death penalty to persons under the age of 18.

[T]his detention ... may certainly amount to cruel and inhuman punishment, especially when the detention lasts longer than is necessary for the domestic legal proceedings required to correct the error involved in imposing the death sentence.⁶⁶⁹

Furthermore, the issuing of a death warrant to a person who is mentally ill constitutes a breach of Article 7. The individual does not have to be mentally incompetent at the time of imposition of the death penalty for a violation to be found: he or she needs only to be ill at the time that the warrant for actual execution is issued.⁶⁷⁰

In *Chisanga v. Zambia*, the complainant was led to believe that his death sentence was commuted, and he was removed from death row for two years. After two years, he was returned to death row without explanation from the State. The HRC found that such treatment “had such a negative psychological impact and left him in such continuing uncertainty, anguish and mental distress as to amount to cruel and inhuman treatment” in breach of Article 7.⁶⁷¹

Mental distress and strain increases when the warrant for execution is actually issued and the inmate is transferred to a special death row cell whilst awaiting execution. In *Pennant v. Jamaica*, the HRC found that a two-week detention in a death row cell after the warrant of execution was read, pending application for a stay, violated Article 7 of the ICCPR.⁶⁷² Therefore, detention in a death cell should not be unduly extended, and is distinguishable from extended detention on death row.

Where a stay is issued in the case of a pending execution, the prisoner should be told as soon as possible. In *Pratt and Morgan v. Jamaica* a gap of 20 hours was held to constitute a violation of Article 7.⁶⁷³ In *Thompson v. St Vincent and the Grenadines*, the complainant was removed from the gallows only 15 minutes before the scheduled execution on the basis that a stay had been granted. As he was informed as soon as possible of the stay, no breach of Article 7 was found.⁶⁷⁴

In addition, it must be noted that the vast majority of members of the HRC has upheld, since the adoption of the views in *Larrañaga v. The Philippines*, that an unfair trial leading to a capital sentence brings about a breach of Article 7:

The Committee considers that to impose a death sentence on a person after an unfair trial is to subject that person wrongfully to the fear that he will be executed.

669 HRC, *Clive Johnson v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 592/1994, concurring opinion of Mr Kretzmer.

670 HRC, *R.S. v. Trinidad and Tobago*, Comm. No. 684/1996, para. 7.2; see also Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/USA/CO/3, para. 7.

671 HRC, *Chisanga v. Zambia*, Comm. No. 1132/2002, para. 7.3.

672 HRC, *Pennant v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 647/1995.

673 HRC, *Pratt and Morgan v. Jamaica*, Comms. No. 210/1986, 225/1987, para. 13.7.

674 HRC, *Thompson v. St Vincent and the Grenadines*, Comm. No. 806/1998, para. 8.4.

In circumstances where there is a real possibility that the sentence will be enforced, that fear must give rise to considerable anguish. Such anguish cannot be dissociated from the unfairness of the proceedings underlying the sentence The Committee therefore concludes that the imposition of the death sentence on the author after the conclusion of proceedings which did not meet the requirements of Article 13 of the Covenant amounts to inhuman treatment, in violation of Article 7.⁶⁷⁵

The position of the HRC has been fully consistent in cases involving a real risk of violation of Article 6 when a State party that has abolished the death penalty deports an individual to a country where he or she might face the death penalty. The HRC made clear its position in *Roger Judge v. Canada*:

[T]he Committee considers that Canada, as a State party which has abolished the death penalty, irrespective of whether it has not yet ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant Aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty, violated the author's right to life under article 6, paragraph 1, by deporting him to the United States, where he is under sentence of death, without ensuring that the death penalty would not be carried out. The Committee recognizes that Canada did not itself impose the death penalty on the author. But by deporting him to a country where he was under sentence of death, Canada established the crucial link in the causal chain that would make possible the execution of the author.⁶⁷⁶

Recently, the HRC has also found that State parties that have abolished the death penalty breach Article 7 if they remove individuals to countries where there is a reasonable prospect that they will face a trial with irregularities and, subsequently, be sentenced to death. For instance, in *Kwok v. Australia*, the HRC ascertained that the author's deportation by the Australian authorities to the People's Republic of China, where she was at risk of having an unfair trial that would expose her to a death sentence for a case of corruption, would constitute a violation of Article 7 of the Covenant.⁶⁷⁷

3.2.12 Cruel Sentences

Outside of the context of corporal or capital punishments, it is still possible for a sentence to be so cruel as to breach Article 7. In regard to the US, the HRC recommended that no child offender should ever be sentenced to a life sentence without parole, and that all such existing sentences be reviewed. Such sentences breach Article 7 in conjunction with Article 24, which recognizes the right of special protection for children in light of their special vulnerability.⁶⁷⁸

675 HRC, *Larrañaga v. The Philippines*, Comm. No. 1421/2005, para. 7.1. See also HRC, *Mwamba v. Zambia*, Comm. No. 1520/2006, para. 6.8, which restates that "the imposition of any death sentence that cannot be justified under article 6 would automatically entail a violation of article 7".

676 HRC, *Roger Judge v. Canada*, Comm. No. 829/1998, para. 10.6.

677 HRC, *Kwok v. Australia*, Comm. No. 1442/2005, para. 9.7.

678 Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/USA/CO/3, para. 34.

3.2.13 Extradition, Expulsion, and Refoulement

In General Comment No. 31, the HRC set out the principle of *non-refoulement*:

An obligation not to extradite, deport, expel or otherwise remove a person from their territory, where there are substantial grounds for believing *that there is a real risk of irreparable harm*, such as that contemplated by articles 6 and 7 of the Covenant, either in the country to which removal is to be effected or in any country to which the person may subsequently be removed.⁶⁷⁹ (Emphasis added)

In relation to breaches of Article 7, the position of the Committee was set out in General Comment No. 20, which states that “State parties must not expose individuals to the danger of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment” upon removal to another country. The system under the ICCPR therefore casts a wider net than CAT in relation to mistreatment from which an individual must be protected, as Article 3 of CAT only prohibits return where there is a danger of torture. Despite the broader apparent scope of the ICCPR, most cases on this issue have come before the CAT Committee.⁶⁸⁰

According to the HRC’s established jurisprudence, State parties are under the obligation to appraise if a “risk of irreparable harm” exists. In doing so, the HRC will give deference to the domestic authorities’ evaluation of the facts and evidence.⁶⁸¹ However, the HRC will scrutinize the State party’s findings when procedural unfairness is detected in the remedies accorded to the author or when the author’s allegations on the merits have not been given sufficient weight during the proceedings instituted.

In order to carry out an assessment of the risk of torture or cruel and inhuman treatment at the moment the removal is envisaged, past accounts of torture and mistreatment play a relevant role, coupled with the human rights situation in the receiving country, including the treatment of certain minorities. In *Thuraisamy v. Canada*, the HRC noted that the inconsistencies put forward by the State party were not directly related to the author’s claim of having been tortured and harassed in the past by both the Sri Lankan army and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). On the other hand, the allegations of recent torture were supported by scars on his chest. In this setting, and taking into account the “high prevalence of torture in Sri Lanka”, particularly against ethnic Tamils from the Northern area, the HRC concluded that further analysis, including the request for a forensic examination as to the causes and age of the scars, should have been carried out and, therefore,

679 HRC, General Comment No. 31, para. 12.

680 See Section 4.3.

681 See, for instance, HRC, *Thuraisamy v. Canada*, Comm. No. 1912/2009, para. 77.

declared that the State party would violate Article 7 if the removal order was to be enforced.⁶⁸²

In *Warsame v. Canada*, the HRC took into account the dire human rights situation in the receiving country and the absence of ties between the author and the country he was to be deported to (Somalia). He had lived in Canada since he was four years old, where he was granted permanent resident status as a dependent of his mother, a protection that was waived as a result of several convictions that led to an order of deportation from Canada for “serious criminality”. The author had never resided in nor visited Somalia, had no family nor clan support there, and did not speak the language. Giving weight to the allegations of the author pointing, *inter alia*, to the risk of forced recruitment by pirate or Islamist militia groups, the Committee concluded that, if the removal was given effect, the State party would be in breach of Article 7 and Article 6.⁶⁸³ In addition, the HRC considered that the author’s deportation to Somalia, which would irreparably harm the ties with his mother and sisters in Canada, would outweigh the aim of crime prevention and, hence, would be a disproportionate interference with his family life (Articles 17 and 23 of the ICCPR).⁶⁸⁴

In Concluding Observations on Canada, the HRC expressed concern over “allegations that the State party may have cooperated with agencies known to resort to torture with the aim of extracting information from individuals detained in foreign countries”.⁶⁸⁵ “Rendition” is therefore impermissible under Article 7 of the ICCPR.⁶⁸⁶

As highlighted, a State must ensure that its procedures for deciding whether to deport a person take Article 7 into account.⁶⁸⁷ If a deportation proceeding is procedurally inadequate, a breach of Article 7 may result even in the absence of a substantive finding by the HRC that there is a real risk of torture upon deportation.⁶⁸⁸ In this respect, it may be noted that the mere receipt of diplomatic assurances from a recipient State that it will not torture a deportee is not sufficient:

States should exercise the utmost care in the use of diplomatic assurances and adopt clear and transparent procedures with adequate judicial mechanisms for review before individuals are deported, as well as effective mechanisms to monitor

682 HRC, *Thuraisamy v. Canada*, Comm. No. 1912/2009, para. 77; see also HRC, *Pillai et al. v. Canada*, Comm. No. 1763/2008, para. 11.4.

683 HRC, *Warsame v. Canada*, Comm. No. 1959/2010, para. 8.3.

684 *Ibid.*, para. 8.10.

685 Concluding Observations on Canada, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/CAN/CO/5, para. 15.

686 See, e.g., Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/USA/CO/3, para. 15, and Section 4.3.8.

687 See also Section 2.1.1(c)(iv).

688 See, e.g., HRC, *Ahani v. Canada*, Comm. No. 1051/2002.

scrupulously and vigorously the fate of the affected individuals. [States] should further recognize that the more systematic the practice of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the less likely it will be that a real risk of such treatment can be avoided by such assurances, however stringent any agreed follow-up procedures may be.⁶⁸⁹

As noted in Section 3.2.9, the HRC has confirmed that corporal punishment breaches Article 7. Therefore, expulsion of a person to a State where he or she might face corporal punishment presumably breaches the ICCPR. In *G.T. v. Australia*⁶⁹⁰ and *A.R.J. v. Australia*, the HRC affirmed that where there was a foreseeable risk of corporal punishment, any such extradition would violate Article 7. However, the risk “must be real, i.e. be the necessary and foreseeable consequence of deportation”.⁶⁹¹ In both cases, the complainants failed to establish that the risk was sufficiently real and foreseeable, so the HRC found that the deportations, if carried out, would not breach Article 7.

A number of cases have come before the HRC from persons fighting extradition to States where they face a real risk of execution. These authors claimed that such extradition breached Article 6, the right to life, in exposing them to the death penalty, or Article 7, in exposing them to a cruel execution or the death row phenomenon. The HRC’s original position was that such extradition did not breach the ICCPR unless it was foreseeable that the death penalty would somehow be carried out in a way that breached the ICCPR.⁶⁹² However, the HRC’s position on this matter has changed. Such extradition will now often be found to breach Article 6, the right to life, even though Article 6(2) explicitly permits the imposition of the death penalty, and of Article 7, if the person concerned is likely to face an unfair trial wrongfully subjecting him or her to the fear of execution.⁶⁹³ In *Roger Judge v. Canada*, the HRC found that the death penalty exception explicitly does not apply to States such as Canada that have abolished the death penalty.⁶⁹⁴ Therefore, such States may not apply the death penalty, nor may they expose a person to the death penalty by extraditing them. In *Judge*, the proposed extradition was to have been from Canada to the US. Ironically, the deportation may have entailed a breach of the ICCPR by Canada, but any ultimate execution by the US may not have constituted a breach of the ICCPR by the US. This is because the US is not a State that has abolished the death penalty, and therefore may “benefit” from Article 6(2). Canada, on the other

689 Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/USA/CO/3, para. 16. See also Section 4.3.9.

690 HRC, *G.T. v. Australia*, Comm. No. 706/1996.

691 HRC, *A.R.J. v. Australia*, Comm. No. 692/1996, para. 6.14.

692 See HRC, *Kindler v. Canada*, Comm. No. 470/1991.

693 See Section 3.2.10 above. For example, HRC, *Kwok v. Australia*, Comm. No. 1442/2005, para 9.7.

694 HRC, *Roger Judge v. Canada*, Comm. No. 829/1998.

hand, has abolished the death penalty, and therefore does not benefit from the death penalty exception in Article 6(2).

The HRC has also recently addressed the responsibility of the State party in the context of an extradition to a country where the author was facing a real risk of life imprisonment without parole, which he claimed amounted to inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment under Article 7. The HRC ascertained that a life sentence without parole might raise issues under Article 7 “in the light of the objectives of punishment as enshrined in Article 10, paragraph 3, of the Covenant”.⁶⁹⁵ However, in the case under examination, the HRC found that the State party (Austria) had not violated the author’s rights under Article 7 when extraditing the author to the US, relying on the fact that the domestic authorities had received assurances from the US providing that he would be given the right to a full appeal of his sentence and conviction.⁶⁹⁶

a) Pain and Suffering Caused by Being Forced to Leave a State

In *Canepa v. Canada*, the complainant was deported from Canada to Italy due to his criminal record. He was an Italian citizen who had lived in Canada for most of his life but had never taken up Canadian citizenship. The deportee argued that the anguish he would experience in being separated from his family, and displaced from a State that he considered to be his home, constituted cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. The HRC found that the deportation would not breach Article 7.⁶⁹⁷ Therefore, it seems that the mental pain entailed in being forced to leave a State, and therefore one’s life in that State, behind, does not breach Article 7, at least so long as the reasons behind the deportation are reasonable.

3.2.14 Gender-Based Violations of article 7

In General Comment No. 28, the HRC stated at paragraph 11:

To assess compliance with article 7 of the Covenant ... the Committee needs to be provided information on national laws and practice with regard to domestic and other types of violence against women, including rape. It also needs to know whether the State party gives access to safe abortion to women who have become pregnant as a result of rape. The States parties should also provide the Committee with information on measures to prevent forced abortion or forced sterilization. In States parties where the practice of genital mutilation exists, information on its extent and on

695 HRC, *Weiss v. Austria*, Comm. No. 1821/2008, para. 9.4.

696 *Ibid.*

697 HRC, *Canepa v. Canada*, Comm. No. 558/1993, para. 11.2. See also Part IV, Section 5.2 and 5.4, for a detailed analysis of the obligations of States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

measures to eliminate it should be provided. The information provided by States parties on all these issues should include measures of protection, including legal remedies, for women whose rights under article 7 have been violated.⁶⁹⁸

General Comment No. 28 indicates that the following treatment breaches Article 7:

- Domestic violence.
- Rape.⁶⁹⁹
- Lack of access to abortion after a rape.
- Forced abortion.
- Forced sterilization.
- Female genital mutilation.⁷⁰⁰

The HRC has consistently recognized that gender-based violence can breach Article 7; however, unlike other international judicial or quasi-judicial human rights bodies, it has never expressly addressed the question of whether grievous forms of sexual violence such as rape constitute a form of “torture” under Article 7. In *L.N.P. v. Argentine Republic*, the author was reportedly raped by unknown men. She argued that her case was “by no means exceptional”, since Qoom girls and women were “frequently exposed to sexual assault in the area, while the pattern of impunity that exists in regard to such cases is promoted by the prevalence of racist attitudes”.⁷⁰¹ In spite of this assertion, specific claims pointing to the State party’s responsibility in the events were not raised; instead, she claimed that she had been a victim of discrimination on police premises after the incidents, and also during the medical examination and throughout the trial, allegations based on inquiries into her virginity and claims that she was a prostitute. Moreover, she had been subjected to anal and vaginal palpations during the medical check which caused her intense pain. In this context, the HRC, on account of the mental suffering endured by the victim from the moment she went to report the situation to the police, found that “the author was the victim of treatment of a nature that is in breach of Article 7 of the Covenant”.⁷⁰² However, there was no scrutiny of the State party’s obligations *vis-à-vis* the general situation presented by the author.

698 HRC, General Comment No. 28 (Article 3, The equality of rights between men and women) (Replaces General Comment No. 4), (2000) UN Doc. CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.10, para. 11.

699 Rape also includes marital or spousal rape.

700 The HRC has consistently condemned the practice of female genital mutilation in numerous Concluding Observations. See, for recent statements to this effect, e.g., Concluding Observations on Yemen, (2005) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/84/YEM, para. 11; Concluding Observations on Kenya, (2005) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/83/KEN, para. 12; Concluding Observations on Benin, (2004) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/82/BEN, para. 11; Concluding Observations on Gambia, (2004) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/75/GMB, para. 10.

701 HRC, *L.N.P. v. Argentina*, Comm. No. 1610/2007, para. 2.7.

702 HRC, *L.N.P. v. Argentina*, Comm. No. 1610/2007, para. 13.6. In addition, the HRC found breaches of Article 26 for the existence of discrimination based on the author’s gender and ethnicity, →

The HRC, both in the framework of individual communications and State reporting, has addressed several gender-based violations of Article 7. These are examined in the following paragraphs.

The HRC has consistently upheld that the forced continuation of a pregnancy in certain circumstances may breach Article 7. In *K.N.L.H. v. Peru*, the complainant was an adolescent who was not permitted by the competent authorities in Peru to terminate her pregnancy, despite the fact that the hospital doctor had diagnosed anencephaly in the foetus and foreseen a very short life expectancy for the newborn. The author gave birth to a baby girl with marked deformities who lived for four days, during which the mother had to breastfeed her. The mental suffering and distress endured by the minor during the pregnancy and after the birth, seeing her daughter's deformities and knowing that she would soon die, which caused her to sink into a deep depression, led the Committee to conclude that the State party had not acted in conformity with Article 7.⁷⁰³ For the assessment of the merits related to Article 7, the HRC recalled that "the protection is particularly important in the case of minors".⁷⁰⁴

The HRC has followed the same approach in its Concluding Observations. For instance, in its consideration of the third periodic reports submitted by Nicaragua, concerns were raised regarding the implementation of Article 6 and 7 of the Covenant over:

The general ban on abortion, even in cases of rape, incest and, apparently, pregnancies threatening the life of the mother. It is also concerned that the law authorizing therapeutic abortion in such circumstances was repealed by Parliament in 2006 and that, since the introduction of the ban, there have been various documented cases in which the death of a pregnant woman has been associated with a lack of timely medical intervention to save her life such as would have taken place under the legislation in force before the law was revised. The Committee also notes with concern that the State party has not clarified in writing that medical professionals can follow the Standard Operating Procedures for Dealing with Obstetric Complications without fear of criminal investigation or prosecution by the State party.⁷⁰⁵

The implications of the practice of female genital mutilation under Article 7 have also been addressed in the case *Kaba v. Canada*, concerning the risk that the author's daughter would be subject to excision if removed to Guinea. The HRC concluded

Article 24 for the failure to protect the author as a minor, and of Article 17 for illegitimate enquiries into the author's sexual life and morality.

703 HRC, *K.N.L.H. v. Peru*, Comm. No. 1153/2003, para. 6.3. See also Section 5.7.2(vii).

704 *Ibid.* See also the refusal to authorize a therapeutic abortion in the case of a young girl with a permanent mental disability, HRC, *V.D.A. (or L.M.R.) v. Argentina*, Comm. No. 1608/2007.

705 Concluding Observations on Nicaragua, (2008) UN Doc. CCPR/C/NIC/CO/3, para. 13. See also Concluding Observations on Morocco, (2004) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/82/MAR, para. 29.

that the deportation to Guinea, where she ran a real risk of being subjected to genital mutilation,⁷⁰⁶ would constitute a violation of Article 7 because:

There is no question that subjecting a woman to genital mutilation amounts to treatment prohibited under article 7 of the Covenant.⁷⁰⁷

In its Concluding Observations on the Netherlands, the HRC stated that women should not be deported to countries where they may be subjected to practices of genital mutilation and other traditional practices which “infringe upon the physical integrity or health of women”.⁷⁰⁸

States parties must take appropriate measures to combat domestic and sexual violence, including the investigation of allegations, and prosecution and punishment of perpetrators.⁷⁰⁹ In this regard, a legal framework criminalizing such acts needs to be adequately in place. In its Concluding Observations, the HRC has urged State parties to enact laws in order to make punishable gender-based violence and to increase awareness⁷¹⁰ regarding discriminatory practices affecting women, usually deeply-rooted in the local traditions, such as female genital mutilation.⁷¹¹

It has also insisted on the need to eradicate marital or spousal rape in countries where it remains legal or, in spite of being illegal, is widely tolerated.⁷¹² Equally, States parties are bound to ensure that all victims of sexual or gender-based violence have access to treatment centres or shelters.⁷¹³

Femicide⁷¹⁴ also raises issues under Article 7. In several Concluding Observations, the HRC has insisted upon the need to establish the specific crime of femicide in domestic legislation.⁷¹⁵ In the last examination of Mexico, it stated:

706 HRC, *Kaba v. Canada*, Comm. No. 1465/2006, para. 10.2.

707 *Ibid.*, para. 10.1.

708 Concluding Observations on the Netherlands, (2001) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/72/NE, para. 11.

709 See, e.g., Concluding Observations on Paraguay, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/PRY/CO/2, para. 9; Concluding Observations on Italy, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/ITA/CO/5, para. 9; Concluding Observations on Norway, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/NOR/CO/5, para. 10; Concluding Observations on Jamaica, (2011) UN Doc. CCPR/C/JAM/CO/3, para. 19; Concluding Observations on Dominican Republic, (2012) UN Doc. CCPR/C/DOM/CO/5, para. 11.

710 See, for instance, Concluding Observations on Guatemala (2012), UN Doc. CCPR/C/GTM/CO/3, para. 19.

711 Concluding Observations on Yemen, (2012) UN Doc. CCPR/C/YEM/CO/5, para. 9; Concluding Observations on Cameroon, (2011) UN Doc. CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 10.

712 Concluding Observations on Yemen, (2012) UN Doc. CCPR/C/YEM/CO/5, para. 9.

713 Concluding Observations on Guatemala, (2012) UN Doc. CCPR/C/GTM/CO/3, para. 19.

714 For the origin, evolution and concept of femicide see, *inter alia*, Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, “Summary report on the expert group meeting on gender-motivated killings of women”, (2012) UN Doc. A/HRC/20/16/Add.4.

715 Concluding Observations on Mexico, (2010) UN Doc. CCPR/C/MEX/CO/5, para. 8(b); Concluding Observations on Guatemala, (2012) UN Doc. CCPR/C/GTM/CO/3, paras. 4(b) and 19.

While welcoming the measures adopted by the State party to address the frequent acts of violence against women in Ciudad Juárez, such as the establishment of the Office of a Special Prosecutor to handle crimes of femicide in Ciudad Juárez, as well as a Commission for the prevention and eradication of violence against women in the municipality, the Committee remains concerned at the prevailing impunity in many cases of disappearance and homicide of women and at the continuing occurrence of such acts in Ciudad Juárez as well as other municipalities. It also regrets the paucity of information on the strategy to combat violence against women in Ciudad Juárez (arts. 3, 6, 7 and 14).⁷¹⁶

3.2.15 Non-Use of Statements Obtained in Breach of article 7

In General Comment No. 20, the HRC stated:

It is important for the discouragement of violations under article 7 that the law must prohibit the use of admissibility in judicial proceedings of statements or confessions obtained through torture or other prohibited treatment.⁷¹⁷

This aspect of Article 7 complements Article 14(3)(g) of the ICCPR, which provides for a right against self-incrimination.⁷¹⁸ The safeguard enshrined in Article 14(3)(g), according to the HRC, must be construed:

[I]n terms of the absence of any direct or indirect physical or undue psychological pressure from the investigating authorities on the accused, with a view to obtaining a confession of guilt. A fortiori, it is unacceptable to treat an accused person in a manner contrary to article 7 of the Covenant in order to extract a confession.⁷¹⁹

In *Singarasa v. Sri Lanka*, the HRC confirmed that in domestic criminal proceedings, “the prosecution must prove that the confession was made without duress”.⁷²⁰ A violation of Article 7 (as well as Article 14(3)(g)) was entailed in the fact that the burden of proof in this respect was placed in domestic proceedings on the complainant.⁷²¹ This approach was restated in General Comment No. 32 on Article 14:

Domestic law must ensure that statements or confessions obtained in violation of article 7 of the Covenant are excluded from the evidence, except if such material is used as evidence that torture or other treatment prohibited by this provision occurred, and that in such cases the burden is on the State to prove that statements made by the accused have been given of their own free will. (Emphasis added)⁷²²

716 Concluding Observations on Mexico, UN Doc. CCPR/C/MEX/CO/5, para. 9.

717 HRC, General Comment No. 20, para. 12.

718 See, e.g., Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/USA/CO/3, para. 14.

719 See HRC, General Comment No. 32, (2007) UN Doc. CCPR/C/GC/32, para. 41.

720 HRC, *Singarasa v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 1033/2001, para. 7.4.

721 See also Concluding Observations on the Philippines, (2003) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/79/PHL, para. 12.

722 See General Comment No. 32, para. 41. See also Section just below on the duty to investigate. For HRC's views where breaches of Articles 7 and 14 were found jointly, see, for instance, HRC cases: *Butovenko v. Ukraine*, Comm. No. 1412/2005, para. 7.4; *Shchetka v. Ukraine*, Comm. No. 1535/2006, para. 10.3; *Chikunova v. Uzbekistan*, Comm. No. 1043/2002, para. 7.2; *Berry v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 330/1998, para. 11.7.

In *Bazarov v. Uzbekistan*, the complainant's co-defendants testified against him after being tortured. Their evidence was used to convict the complainant. A violation of the complainant's rights under Article 14(1) ICCPR was found, which protects the right to a fair trial.⁷²³ No violation of Article 7 could be found in this respect, as this aspect of the complaint did not concern torture perpetrated upon the complainant, and the tortured co-defendants were not parties to the OP complaint, so no violations of their rights could specifically be found.

3.2.16 Positive Duties under article 7

A negative duty entails a duty upon a State to refrain from certain actions, such as the perpetration of acts of torture. A positive duty entails a duty for a State to perform rather than refrain from certain acts. States parties have numerous positive duties under Article 7, which are designed to prevent the occurrence of violations, and to ensure that alleged violations are appropriately investigated. If a violation is established to have occurred, perpetrators should be punished and victims should be compensated.

a) Duty to Enact and Enforce Legislation

In General Comment No. 20, the HRC stated:

States parties should indicate when presenting their reports the provisions of their criminal law which penalize torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, specifying the penalties applicable to such acts, whether committed by public officials or other persons acting on behalf of the State, or by private persons. Those who violate article 7, whether by encouraging, ordering, tolerating or perpetrating prohibited acts, must be held responsible. Consequently, those who have refused to obey orders must not be punished or subjected to any adverse treatment.⁷²⁴

The HRC closely monitors the legal progress of State parties in this field on occasion of their periodic examinations. As the penalization of torture and ill-treatment is one of the cornerstones for the effective implementation of Article 7, if the State party has failed to criminalize it, the HRC's plea for a legislative endeavour will constitute a recommendation of utmost importance.⁷²⁵

It must be underscored that the enactment of relevant legislation is not sufficient; relevant legislation must be enforced by appropriate institutions and persons,

⁷²³ HRC, *Bazarov v. Uzbekistan*, Comm. No. 959/2000, para. 8.3.

⁷²⁴ See Section 4.6. One relevant case before the HRC was *Zheikov v. Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 889/1999, para. 7.2.

⁷²⁵ See, e.g., Concluding Observations on the Democratic Republic of Congo (2006), UN Doc. CCPR/C/COD/CO/3, para. 16; Concluding Observations on Sudan (2007), UN Doc. CCPR/C/SDN/CO/3/CRP.1, para. 16; Concluding Observations on Bulgaria, (2011) UN Doc. CCPR/C/BGR/CO/3, para. 13; Concluding Observations on Israel, (2010) UN Doc. CCPR/C/ISR/CO/3, para. 11.

such as police, prosecutors and the courts. For example, in 1995 the HRC noted its concern that Yemen had failed to pass laws which deal with domestic violence.⁷²⁶ In 2002, the HRC returned to the subject, noting that, although Yemen had adopted laws that addressed the issue, there continued to be a lack of proper enforcement.⁷²⁷ A similar criticism was made in 2005.⁷²⁸

As will be addressed in subsection 3.2.15(c) below, on remedies, the HRC frequently includes the duty to pass and enforce appropriate legislation as part of the remedies to be provided by the state as a legal consequence of the violation found by the Committee.

b) Duty to Investigate Allegations of Torture

States have an obligation to ensure that all complaints of torture are responded to effectively.⁷²⁹ Such an obligation is grounded in a combination of Article 7 and Article 2(3), which requires States to provide remedies to victims of ICCPR rights abuses. “Complaints must be investigated promptly and impartially by competent authorities so as to make the remedy effective”.⁷³⁰

In consequence, the HRC will find a breach of Article 7, read in conjunction with Article 2(3) when an investigation into allegations of torture and ill-treatment fails to meet the standards of promptness, thoroughness and impartiality.⁷³¹

Rajapakse v. Sri Lanka concerned a deficient investigation into allegations of torture. Despite compelling evidence of ill-treatment of the victim, a criminal investigation into the allegations of ill-treatment did not begin for three months. It then stalled significantly, and little progress had been made by the time of the HRC’s decision, four years after the alleged incident.⁷³² For example, by the time of the HRC’s decision, only one of ten witnesses had actually given evidence. The HRC set out that:

726 Concluding Observations on Yemen, (1995) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add.51, para. 14.

727 Concluding Observations on Yemen, (2002) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/75/YEM, para. 6.

728 Concluding Observations on Yemen, (2005) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/84/YEM, para. 12.

729 See Section 4.6.2 for the jurisprudence of the Committee Against Torture on the duty to investigate.

730 HRC, General Comment No. 20, para. 14; see, e.g., Concluding Observations on Italy, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/ITA/CO/5, para. 10. See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, para. 53.

731 See Section 2.1(c) on admissibility for the similarities in the examination of complaints at the admissibility/merits stage regarding the duty to investigate. It contains more cases in which the HRC has dealt with unreasonably prolonged investigations.

732 As the proceedings were so prolonged, the complaint was found to comply with the domestic remedies requirement: HRC, *Rajapakse v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 1250/2004, para. 9.2. Other HRC cases in which the investigations were unreasonably prolonged include: *Guaratna v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 1432/2005, para. 8.3; *Katupollande v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 1426/2005, para. 7.4; *Kalamioti v. Greece*, Comm. No. 1486/2006 para. 7.3.

Expedition and effectiveness are particularly important in the adjudication of cases involving torture.⁷³³

In this context, the HRC noted that “the large workload” of the State’s courts “did not excuse it from complying with its obligations under the Covenant”,⁷³⁴ and it concluded that the State party had violated Article 7, in conjunction with Article 2(3).⁷³⁵

Depending on the specific circumstances surrounding the case and the gravity of the allegations under examination, the HRC may be inclined (or not) to examine Article 7 separately as well. For instance, in the case *Kalamiotis v. Greece*, the author claimed that the beatings and racist insults (on the basis of his ethnic Roma origin) to which he was subjected during an incident with the police, in the presence of his wife and children, amounted to ill-treatment contrary to Article 7. In addition, he claimed that the facts had not been properly investigated and, hence, the State party had failed to provide an effective remedy for the mistreatment suffered. Notwithstanding the criminal complaints filed by the author, the case was disposed of on the basis of an insufficient police investigation and no disciplinary proceedings were instituted. In this context, the HRC held:

The State party ha[d] violated article 2, paragraph 3 read together with article 7 of the Covenant. Having come to this conclusion the Committee does not consider it necessary to determine the issue of a possible violation of article 7 read on its own.⁷³⁶

It is noteworthy that in those cases where no investigation has ever been conducted to verify or refute the claims of the author, and provided that accounts of torture include sufficiently detailed information, the HRC can consider that “due weight” must be given to the latter and, subsequently, conclude that the facts as portrayed by the author reveal a violation of Article 7, without further examining the claims under Article 2, paragraph 3.⁷³⁷

The obligation to investigate allegations of torture and maltreatment places on the relevant authorities of the State party the duty to provide evidence refuting the author’s allegations. The burden of proof shifts, thus, to the State party when the individual claiming to have been ill-treated provides a detailed description of the treatment to which he or she was subjected. In this regard, the HRC has ascertained that “a State party is responsible for the security of any person in detention and,

733 HRC, *Rajapakse v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 1250/2004, para. 9.5. See also HRC, *Dingiri Banda v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 1426/2005, para. 7.4.

734 HRC, *Rajapakse v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 1250/2004, para. 9.4.

735 *Ibid.*, para. 9.5. See also HRC: *Katupollande v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 1426/2005, para. 7.4; *Kalamiotis v. Greece*, Comm No. 1486/2006, para. 7.3.

736 HRC, *Kalamiotis v. Greece*, Comm. No. 1486/2006, para. 7.3.

737 See, for instance, HRC cases: *Gunan v. Kyrgyzstan*, Comm. No. 1545/2007, para. 6.2; *Ashurov v. Tajikistan*, Comm. No. 1348/2005, para. 6.2; *Agabekov v. Uzbekistan*, Comm. No. 1071/2002, para. 7.2.

when an individual claims to have received injuries while in detention, it is incumbent on the State party to produce evidence refuting these allegations”.⁷³⁸ In this setting, the State party will have to furnish to the Committee all the available evidence and documents produced during the investigation given that “the author and the State party do not always have equal access to the evidence and frequently the State party alone has the relevant information”.⁷³⁹

In *Turdukan Zhumbaeva v. Kyrgyzstan*, the author’s son had died while in custody at the police station after been apprehended for alleged public disturbance. In spite of multiple evidence and contradictions in the statements of police officers, discrediting their assertion that the victim had hanged himself in the detention cell, the judicial authorities did not adequately explain on what grounds they upheld the conclusion that the detainee had committed suicide. The HRC found breaches of Articles 6 and 7 read on their own and in conjunction with Article 2(3). Regarding the latter, the HRC noted the author’s allegations regarding:

[T]he authorities’ failure to obtain a detailed description of the position of the victim’s body, [the fact] that a mock hanging was not conducted, that the exact timing and sequence of events was not established, that medical records to establish if the victim had any suicidal tendencies were not requested, that a forensic expertise of the sport trousers was not ordered, that the cash the victim allegedly carried in his pocket was never located and that it was never established if the victim’s death was a result of torture or ill-treatment. The Committee further notes that the police sergeant, Mr Abdulkaimov was never charged or prosecuted.⁷⁴⁰

The HRC, taking into account that “criminal investigation and consequential prosecution are necessary remedies for violations of human rights such as those protected by Articles 6, paragraph 1, and Article 7, of the Covenant”, concluded that the investigation was deficient and, thus, had deprived the author of a remedy in line with the obligations stemming from Article 2.3.⁷⁴¹

In Concluding Observations, the HRC has stressed that investigations must be impartial and should preferably be conducted by an external body. For example, regarding Russia, the HRC recommended the State party to:

Take all necessary measures for a fully functioning independent human rights monitoring body to review all places of detention and cases of alleged abuses of persons while in custody, ensuring regular, independent, unannounced and unrestricted visits to all places of detention, and to initiate criminal and disciplinary proceedings against those found responsible.⁷⁴²

738 HRC, *Butovenko v. Ukraine*, Comm. No. 1412/2005, para. 7.5; see also HRC: *Siragev v. Uzbekistan*, Comm. No. 907/2000, para. 6.2, and *Zheikov v. Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 889/1999, para. 7.2.

739 For instance, HRC, *Butovenko v. Ukraine*, Comm. No. 1412/2005, para. 7.3.

740 HRC, *Zhumbaeva v. Kyrgyzstan*, Comm. No. 1756/2008, para. 8.10.

741 *Ibid.* See also HRC, *Dingiri Banda v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 1426/2005, para. 7.4.

742 Concluding Observations on Russia, (2009) UN Doc. CCPR/C/RUS/CO/6, para. 15.

Against this backdrop, the HRC has also insisted upon the need to conduct investigations leading to the prosecution and punishment of the culprits. In the same Concluding Observations on Russia, for instance, it issued the following recommendation:

Ensure that all alleged cases of torture, ill-treatment and disproportionate use of force by law enforcement officials are fully and promptly investigated by an authority independent of ordinary prosecutorial and police organs, that those found guilty are punished under laws that ensure that sentences are commensurate with the gravity of the offence, and that compensation is provided to the victims or their families.⁷⁴³

Furthermore, “the right to lodge complaints against maltreatment prohibited by Article 7 must be recognized in the domestic law”.⁷⁴⁴ Therefore, such complainants must be protected from reprisals or victimization, regardless of the success of their complaints.⁷⁴⁵

c) Duty to Provide Redress, Including an Effective Remedy and Reparation

States have an obligation to pass and enforce legislation which prohibits violations of Article 7. Therefore, States must investigate, appropriately punish perpetrators, and provide effective remedies to victims. Furthermore, any victim of Article 7 treatment is entitled to a remedy in respect of that treatment under Article 2(3) of the ICCPR.⁷⁴⁶

Appropriate remedies will vary according to the circumstances of each case, as well as the nature and the gravity of the violation. When the State party under examination has failed to do so, it is well-established jurisprudence of the HRC to request the State party to ensure that an impartial, effective and thorough investigation into the facts is carried out. *Benaziza v. Algeria* marks the moment in which the HRC took the view that “the State party has a duty not only to carry out thorough investigations of alleged violations of human rights ... but also to prosecute, try and punish anyone held to be responsible for such violations”.⁷⁴⁷ That is particularly the case when breaches of the right to be free from torture and ill-treatment,⁷⁴⁸

⁷⁴³ *Ibid.* See also Concluding Observations on Paraguay (2006), UN Doc. CCPR/C/PRY/CO/2, para. 12.

⁷⁴⁴ HRC, General Comment No. 20, para. 14.

⁷⁴⁵ See Concluding Observations on Brazil, (1996) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add.66, para. 327.

⁷⁴⁶ See also Section 4.7.3 below, on the right to reparation under the CAT.

⁷⁴⁷ HRC, *Madoui v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1495/2006, para. 9. Also HRC, *Benaziza v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1588/2007, para. 8.2.

⁷⁴⁸ See, for example, HRC: *Benitez Gamarra v. Paraguay*, Comm. No. 1829/2008, para. 7.5, and *Maharjan v. Nepal*, Comm. No. 1863/2009, para. 9.

the right to life⁷⁴⁹ and the right to personal liberty, including enforced disappearances,⁷⁵⁰ are found. In this regard, when assessing the appropriateness of certain remedies providing a monetary compensation for the maltreatment suffered, the HRC has held that “to sue for damages for offenses as serious as those alleged ... cannot be considered a substitute for the charges that should be brought by the authorities against the alleged perpetrators”.⁷⁵¹

The HRC is increasingly inclined to use a comprehensive victim-centered approach to reparation in its views. That is to say, non-pecuniary measures of restitution, satisfaction and guarantees of non-repetition are prescribed together with pecuniary measures of reparation, such as adequate compensation. Aside from an effective judicial remedy and punishment of the perpetrators, the decisions of the HRC provide for the obligation to provide *full* reparation to the victims, including appropriate compensation.⁷⁵² In addition, if the rights of the victim and/or his or her relatives continue to be in jeopardy, measures will be requested to put an end to the situation by, for instance, freeing the victim arbitrarily held, finding the whereabouts and handing over their remains if he or she is dead,⁷⁵³ conducting a new trial with all guarantees under the Covenant⁷⁵⁴ or protecting the author and, if needed, the relatives from acts of harassment and threats⁷⁵⁵ or from the risk of being tortured in the receiving State.⁷⁵⁶

Moreover, the HRC enjoins guarantees of non-recurrence, which sometimes (there is not a solid pattern) can be quite specific. In addition to the general plea that “the State party should take steps to prevent similar violations from occurring in the future”, which may have a limited impact due to its general and far-reaching wording, the HRC may urge State parties to undertake more precise structural measures, such as: enacting, amending or repealing certain pieces of legislation,⁷⁵⁷ improving conditions of detention so as to bring them into compliance with international

749 HRC, *Zhumbaeva v. Kyrgyzstan*, Comm. No. 1756/2008, para. 10.

750 HRC, *Grioua v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1327/2004, para. 9.

751 HRC, *Maharjan v. Nepal*, Comm. No. 1863/2009, para. 7.6.

752 HRC, *Zhumbaeva v. Kyrgyzstan*, Comm. No. 1756/2008, para. 10.

753 For instance, see HRC cases: *El Hassy v. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*, Comm. No. 1422/2005, para. 8; *Benali v. Libya*, Comm. No. 1805/2008, para. 8; and *Sedhai v. Nepal*, Comm. No. 1865/2009, para. 10.

754 See HRC cases: *Khoroshenko v. Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 1304/2004, para. 11; *Kamoyo v. Zambia*, Comm. No. 1859/2009, para. 8; and *Butovenko v. Ukraine*, Comm. No. 1412/2005, para. 9.

755 HRC, *Njaru v. Cameroon*, Comm. No. 1353/2005, para. 8.

756 HRC, *Israil v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 2024/2011, para. 11.

757 For instance, in *F.K.A.G. et al. v. Australia*, Comm. No. 2094/2011, para. 11, the HRC called upon the State party to “review its Migration legislation to ensure its conformity with the requirements of articles 7 and 9, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of the Covenant”. See also, the request for amendment of the 35-day →

standards⁷⁵⁸ or revising remedies available to asylum-seekers and illegal migrants at risk of removal.⁷⁵⁹ It is more likely that the HRC addresses in more detail the reparation pleas if the applicant has set out in concrete and exhaustive terms the claims on reparation in its complaint or in further written information provided to the HRC.

The above-mentioned case of *Achabal Puertas v. Spain* illustrates the comprehensive approach to remedies applied in some cases by the HRC. Under Article 2(3) of the ICCPR, the State party was requested to undertake a wide array of measures:

(a) an impartial, effective and thorough investigation of the facts and the prosecution and punishment of those responsible; (b) full reparation, including appropriate compensation; (c) provision of free, specialized medical assistance. The State party is also under an obligation to prevent similar violations in the future. In that connection, it recalls the recommendation issued to the State party on the occasion of the Committee's consideration of the fifth periodic report that it should take the necessary measures, including legislative ones, to definitively put an end to the practice of incommunicado detention and to guarantee that all detainees have the right to freely choose a lawyer who can be consulted in complete confidentiality and who can be present at interrogations.

It needs to be highlighted that the HRC has systematically disapproved the enactment of laws that impede the pursuit of justice and reparation, such as amnesty laws. Such laws protect persons from prosecution for past offenses, including, occasionally, human rights abuses. Such laws are often passed by States in transition from dictatorship to democracy. In General Comment No. 20, the HRC stated:

Amnesties are generally incompatible with the duty of States to investigate such [breaches of article 7]; to guarantee freedom from such acts within their jurisdiction; and to ensure that they do not occur in the future. States may not deprive individuals of the right to an effective remedy, including compensation and such full rehabilitation as may be possible.⁷⁶⁰

Instructive in this context is the case-law concerning enforced disappearances in Algeria that has developed by the HRC in the past years.⁷⁶¹ The Committee has build

statutory limitation under the Compensation relating to Torture Act in *Maharjan v. Nepal*, Comm. No. 1863/2009, para. 9; and *Kovalev v. Belarus*, Comm. No. 2120/2011, para. 13, requesting amendment of the Criminal Execution Code to foresee disclosure of details related to the execution of a death sentence, location of the grave and release of the body for burial.

758 HRC, *Pavlyuchenkov v. Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 1628/2007, para. 11.

759 See, e.g., HRC, *Kivok v. Australia*, Comm. No. 1442/2005, para. 11.

760 HRC, General Comment No. 20, para. 15.

761 See also HRC, *Rodriguez v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 322/1988, para. 12.4, and the disapproval of such amnesty laws in numerous Concluding Observations. For example: Concluding Observations on El Salvador, (1994) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/ADD.34, para. 7; Concluding Observations on Bolivia, (1998) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add. 73, para. 15; Concluding Observations on Lebanon, (1998) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add. 78, para. 12; Concluding Observations on Chile, (2007) UN Doc. CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 5; Concluding Observations on Croatia (2011), UN Doc. CCPR/C/HRV/CO/2, para. 10; Concluding Observations on Yemen (2012), UN Doc. CCPR/C/YEM/CO/5, para. 6.

up a jurisprudential doctrine pointing to the failures of the system with regard to the right to be granted adequate redress. It needs to be noted that the Ordinance No. 06-01, implementing the Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation, prohibits the pursuit of legal proceedings against members of the defence or security forces, even for the most serious crimes, on pain of imprisonment and a fine. Referring to its Concluding Observations, where it states that the law should be amended as to make it clear that the provision “does not apply to crimes such as torture, murder and abduction”,⁷⁶² the HRC has held that “notwithstanding Ordinance No. 06-01, the State party should ensure that it does not impede enjoyment of the right to an effective remedy for the victims of such crimes”.⁷⁶³ In other cases, it has said that Algeria “should not invoke the Charte pour la Paix et la Réconciliation Nationale against individuals who invoke the provisions of the Covenant or have submitted or may submit communications to the Committee”.⁷⁶⁴

The punishment given to those who violate Article 7 must also reflect the gravity of the offence. For example, the HRC has expressed its concern regarding the tendency for police officers in Spain to be given lenient sentences or to simply avoid punishment altogether.⁷⁶⁵

Unlike CAT, the ICCPR does not contain any explicit provisions that create universal jurisdiction over alleged torturers,⁷⁶⁶ nor has the HRC referred to such jurisdiction. It is therefore possible that the ICCPR does not confer such jurisdiction over alleged torturers.

d) Duty to Train Appropriate Personnel

The HRC has specified certain categories and classes of people whose operational rules and ethical standards must be informed by the content of Article 7, and who should receive specific instruction and training in this regard. These people are:

Enforcement personnel, medical personnel, police officers and any other persons involved in the custody or treatment of any individual subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment.⁷⁶⁷

States parties are required to inform the HRC in their reports of the instruction and training given in this regard. Such training is particularly important for States in transitional phases of their political development, where enforcement authorities, such as the police, have developed a culture of routinely using torture or

762 Concluding Observations on Algeria, (2007) UN Doc. CCPR/C/DZA/CO/3, para. 7.

763 See, for instance, HRC cases *Berzig (or Djebrouni) v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1781/2008, para. 10; *Chihoub v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1811/2008, para. 10; *Boudjemai (or Sahbi) v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1791/2008, para. 10.

764 HRC, *Grioua v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1327/2004, para. 9.

765 Concluding Observations on Spain, (1996) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79Add. 61.

766 See Section 4.9.

767 HRC, General Comment No. 20, para. 10.

ill-treatment to perform their functions. Training is necessary to eradicate such a culture and to ensure that people understand that such methods are unacceptable.

e) Procedural Safeguards

States must ensure that there are adequate procedural safeguards in place to protect those who are particularly vulnerable to breaches of their rights under Article 7. Such persons include people in detention, such as prisoners (including suspects, remand prisoners, and convicted prisoners), or involuntary patients in psychiatric wards. The HRC recommends that “interrogation rules, instructions, methods and practices as well as arrangements for the custody and treatment of persons subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment” should all be systematically reviewed to minimize and prevent cases of torture or ill-treatment.⁷⁶⁸

The crucial importance of relevant and accurate record keeping has also been emphasized:

To guarantee the effective protection of detained persons, provisions should be made for detainees to be held in places officially recognized as places of detention and for their names and places of detention, as well as for the names of persons responsible for their detention, to be kept in registers readily available and accessible to those concerned, including relatives and friends. To the same effect, the time and place of all interrogations should be recorded, together with the names of all those present and this information should also be available for purposes of judicial or administrative proceedings.⁷⁶⁹

The HRC also specifies that places of detention must not contain equipment which can be used to torture or grossly mistreat an individual.⁷⁷⁰ Furthermore, detainees must be given regular and prompt access to doctors, lawyers and family members (with supervision where required).

As noted above, incommunicado detention can of itself breach Article 7.⁷⁷¹ Instances of incommunicado detention, and particularly disappearances, increase the opportunity for the perpetration of violations under Article 7 without punishment or even detection. Therefore, “[p]rovisions should ... be made against incommunicado detention”.⁷⁷²

The types of safeguards described above reflect the important relationship between effective procedures and protection against substantive violations of Article 7.

768 HRC, General Comment No. 20, para. 11.

769 *Ibid.*

770 *Ibid.* See Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, para. 41.

771 See Section 3.2.5; see also Section 3.3.3. See Model Complaint, *Textbox iii*, paras. 45–47, 63.

772 HRC, General Comment No. 20, para. 11.

3.2.17 Overlap between article 7 and other ICCPR Provisions

Article 7 breaches overlap considerably with breaches of Article 10 of the ICCPR (see Section 3.3). Breaches of Article 7 commonly arise with other ICCPR breaches too. For example, torture can result in death, leading to breaches of both the right to freedom from torture and the right to life (Article 6 ICCPR). As noted above in Section 3.2.6, disappearances often result in both torture and death.

Breaches of Article 7 often also arise in conjunction with breaches of Article 9 of the ICCPR, concerning arbitrary detention and/or threats to the security of the person.⁷⁷³ Incommunicado detention, for example, will breach Article 9 and, if lengthy enough, will also breach Article 7.⁷⁷⁴ Torture and ill-treatment can be used to procure evidence ultimately used in a trial, which will lead to breaches of the right to a fair trial in Article 14 of the ICCPR. Finally, Article 7 breaches often arise in the context of discrimination, contrary to Article 26 of the ICCPR.

3.3 Jurisprudence under article 10

Article 10 states:

1. All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.
2. a. Accused persons shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be segregated from convicted persons and shall be subject to separate treatment appropriate to their status as unconvicted persons;
- b. Accused juvenile persons shall be separated from adults and brought as speedily as possible for adjudication.
2. The penitentiary system shall comprise treatment of prisoners the essential aim of which shall be their reformation and social rehabilitation. Juvenile offenders shall be segregated from adults and be accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status.

Article 10 seeks to address the distinct vulnerability of those who are in detention and to ensure that the deprivation of liberty does not leave detainees exposed to human rights violations. Such protection is essential as “the situation of ‘special power relationships’ within closed facilities often occasions massive violations of the most diverse human rights”.⁷⁷⁵

⁷⁷³ See also Section 2.3.5.

⁷⁷⁴ Disappearances will commonly breach Articles 6, 7, 9, and 10; see HRC, *Bousroual v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 992/2001, para. 9.2.

⁷⁷⁵ Nowak (2005), p. 242.

Article 10 is both narrower and broader than Article 7. It is narrower as it only applies to people in detention. It is broader as it proscribes less severe forms of treatment, or lack of treatment, than Article 7.⁷⁷⁶ The less severe nature of Article 10 abuses is reflected in the fact that it is a derogable right under Article 4 of the ICCPR.⁷⁷⁷

3.3.1 Application of article 10

In General Comment No. 21, the HRC outlined the beneficiaries of Article 10 rights, that is, the meaning of “persons deprived of their liberty”. Article 10 “applies to anyone deprived of liberty under the laws and authority of the State who is held in prisons, hospitals – particularly psychiatric hospitals – detention camps or correctional institutions or elsewhere”.⁷⁷⁸ It is not relevant to the application of Article 10 whether the fact of the deprivation of liberty is unreasonable or unlawful.⁷⁷⁹

Article 10 applies to all institutions and establishments which are within the State’s jurisdiction.⁷⁸⁰ Therefore, the State continues to be responsible for the well-being of detainees and for any violations of Article 10 in private detention centres. In *Cabal and Pasini Bertran v. Australia*, the HRC noted that:

The contracting out to the private commercial sector of core State activities which involve the use of force and the detention of persons does not absolve the State party of its obligations under the Covenant.⁷⁸¹

It is clearly more difficult for a State to oversee conditions in a private detention facility than in one that it runs itself. Therefore, the HRC has a preference for the maintenance of State control and management over detention facilities.⁷⁸² At the least, States parties must regularly monitor such places of detention to ensure that the requirements of Article 10 are being upheld.

3.3.2 Conditions of Detention

Clearly, a case regarding appalling conditions of, or treatment in, detention potentially raises issues under both Articles 7 and 10. The HRC has tended to address such cases under Article 10 when the situation refers to general prison conditions in a certain facility and does not involve any element of personal persecution of

776 HRC, General Comment No. 21, (Replaces General Comment No. 9 concerning humane treatment of persons deprived of liberty (Art. 10)), (1993) UN Doc. A/47/40(SUPP), para. 3; see also HRC, *Griffin v. Spain*, Comm. No. 493/1992, para. 6.3.

777 However, the HRC has stated that Article 10 is implicitly non-derogable in General Comment No. 29, (Article 4, States of emergency), (2001) UN Doc. CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.11 para. 13(a).

778 HRC, General Comment No. 21, para. 2.

779 Article 9, ICCPR addresses the issue of whether the fact of detention itself breaches human rights.

780 HRC, General Comment No. 21, para. 2.

781 HRC, *Cabal and Pasini Bertran v. Australia*, Comm. No. 1020/2002, para. 7.2.

782 Concluding Observations on New Zealand, (2002) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/75/NZL, para. 13.

the victim, such as episodes of violent treatment or punishment. In other words, as Nowak suggests, Article 10(1) aims to address situations where there is a poor “general state or detention facility”.⁷⁸³ Be that as it may, the line between violations under Article 7 and violations under Article 10 is not always easy to discern. However, it can be argued that, due to its peremptory character, the HRC favours an examination of prison conditions under Article 7 when elements of unfairness and cruelty fall within this provision.⁷⁸⁴ For instance, in *M.M.M. v. Australia* (see Section 3.2.6), where no individual acts of physical violence or harassment were involved, the situation at stake was the nature and consequences of the indefinite detention of the authors, in relation to which the HRC held that:

The Committee takes note of the authors’ claims under articles 7 and 10 paragraph 1 and the information submitted by the State party in this regard, including on the health care and mental support services provided to persons in immigration detention. The Committee considers, however, that these services do not take away the force of the uncontested allegations regarding the negative impact that prolonged indefinite detention on grounds that the person cannot even be apprised of, can have on the mental health of detainees. These allegations are confirmed by medical reports concerning some of the authors. *The Committee considers that the combination of the arbitrary character of the authors’ detention, its protracted and/or indefinite duration, the refusal to provide information and procedural rights to the authors and the difficult conditions of detention are cumulatively inflicting serious psychological harm upon them, and constitute treatment contrary to article 7 of the Covenant. In the light of this finding the Committee will not examine the same claims under article 10, paragraph 1 of the Covenant.*⁷⁸⁵ (Emphasis added)

Likewise, in a case concerning the lack of appropriate medical treatment for people in custody, the HRC, for the same factual circumstances, found a breach of Article 10, but also of Article 7:

The Committee notes that States parties are under an obligation to observe certain minimum standards of detention, which include provision of medical care and treatment for sick prisoners, in accordance with rule 22 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. It is apparent from the author’s account as well as from the medical reports provided that he was in pain, and that he was not able to obtain the necessary medication and to receive proper medical treatment from the prison authorities. As the author stayed in prison for more than a year after his stroke and had serious health problems, in the absence of any other information, the Committee finds that he was the victim of violation of article 7 and article 10, paragraph 1, of the Covenant.⁷⁸⁶

783 Nowak suggests that Article 10(1) aims to address situations where there is a poor “general state or detention facility”, while Article 7 is aimed at addressing “specific, usually violent attacks on personal integrity (Nowak (2005), p. 250).

784 See, e.g., HRC, *Chiti v. Zambia*, Comm. No. 1303/2004, paras. 12.3–12.5. This tendency is evidenced by the scarce number of claims examined exclusively under Article 10 in comparison with the claims addressed under Article 7 (and, if deemed appropriate, also under Article 10). Less than 10 cases have been examined exclusively under Article 10 since 2006.

785 HRC, *M.M.M. v. Australia*, Comm. No. 2136/2012, para. 10.7.

786 HRC, *Marinich v. Belarus*, Comm. No. 1502/2006, para. 10.3.

It follows that, as developed in Section 3.2.3, violations of both Articles can be found by the HRC, generally when individualized attacks on personal integrity (Article 7) are framed in a context of prison conditions raising concerns under Article 10 (and eventually, if execrable, under Article 7).⁷⁸⁷

The application of Article 10 “cannot be dependent on the material resources available in the State party”.⁷⁸⁸ This is an important principle, as the provision of adequate detention facilities to address issues such as overcrowding in prisons can cost considerable amounts of money.

The following situations have been classified as breaches of Article 10(1). As can be seen, the provision covers a wide range of situations, some of which surely verge close to the line of violating Article 7, while others seem far from that line:

- The author was incarcerated in a filthy cell, measuring eight by six feet, where he was kept twenty three and a half hours a day with “scanty food”.⁷⁸⁹
- Denial of appropriate medical care, leading to the severe deterioration of the author’s eyesight.⁷⁹⁰
- Two-thirds of the cell (approximately six square meters) was taken up by a solid wooden plank bed without individual dividers. The cell was occupied by two to eight persons at a time. There was no separation between the living area and the toilet, wash-basin and a garbage bin. The only window (approximately 0.3 x 0.4 meters) was permanently shut and blocked by a metal plate; the artificial light was insufficient to read and write. The central ventilation was out of order for the duration of the author’s detention. The TCC area designated for detainees’ walks had been turned into an open-air cage for the DSolA dogs. As a result, all walks for the detainees were abolished. The author was allowed to take a shower only twice during his detention in the TCC. Because of the lack of hygiene and broken ventilation, the cell was infested with lice, bed-bugs, wood-lice, ticks and other insects. The author was sharing the cell and food plates with detainees who had been diagnosed with hepatitis and tuberculosis.⁷⁹¹

787 HRC cases: *McCallum v. South Africa*, Comm. No. 1818/2008; *Traoré v. Côte d’Ivoire*, Comm. No. 1759/2008, and *Komarovski v. Turkmenistan*, Comm. No. 1450/2006, paras. 7.5–7.6.

788 HRC, General Comment No. 21, para. 4.

789 HRC, *Weerawansa v. Sri Lanka*, Comm. No. 1406/2005, paras. 2.5 and 7.4.

790 HRC, *Engo v. Cameroon*, Comm. No. 1397/2005, para. 7.5.

791 HRC, *Pavlyuchenkov v. Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 1628/2007, paras. 2.6 and 9.2. See also HRC cases: *Bozbey v. Turkmenistan*, Comm. No. 1530/2010, paras. 7.3; *Mulezi v. Congo*, Comm. No. 962/2001, paras. 2.4, 2.5, 5.3; *Sextus v. Trinidad and Tobago*, Comm. No. 818/1998, para. 7.4.

- Detention for over ten years with access to the prison yard for only three hours a day. The remaining time was spent in a dark, wet cell, with no access to books or means of communication.⁷⁹²
- Lack of medical attention for a seriously ill prisoner, whose illness was obvious and who subsequently died.⁷⁹³
- A beating during a prison riot which required five stitches.⁷⁹⁴
- The use of cage-beds as a measure of restraint in social care homes and psychiatric units.⁷⁹⁵
- Placement in a holding cell in which the two accused could not sit down at the same time, even though such detention was only for one hour.⁷⁹⁶
- A few days' detention in a wet and dirty cell without a bed, table or any sanitary facilities.⁷⁹⁷
- The prisoner was told that he would not be considered under the prerogative of mercy nor for early release because he had submitted a human rights complaint to the HRC. In other words, he was victimized for exercising his right to submit an individual complaint.⁷⁹⁸
- Unexplained denial of access to one's medical records.⁷⁹⁹

While prisons may exercise a certain level of reasonable control and censorship over prisoners' correspondence, extreme levels of censorship will breach Article 10(1) in conjunction with Article 17 of the ICCPR, on the right to privacy.⁸⁰⁰

In General Comment No. 21, the HRC identified certain UN documents which outline relevant standards for detention facilities, and invited States parties to comment on their implementation of those standards. This comment indicates that non-adherence to such standards leads to a violation of Article 10. Those standards are:

[T]he Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (1957),⁸⁰¹ the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (1988), the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (1978) and the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the Role of Health Personnel, particularly

792 HRC, *Vargas Más v. Peru*, Comm. No. 1058/2002, paras. 3.3, 6.3.

793 HRC, *Lantsova v. Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 763/1997, para. 9.1, 9.2. A violation of Article 6, the right to life, was also found in this case.

794 HRC, *Walker and Richards v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 639/1995, para. 8.1.

795 Concluding Observations on Slovakia, (2003) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/78/SVK, para. 13.

796 HRC, *Cabal and Pasini Bertran v. Australia*, Comm. No. 1020/2002.

797 HRC, *Gorji-Dinka v. Cameroon*, Comm. No. 1134/2002, para. 5.2.

798 HRC, *Pinto v. Trinidad and Tobago*, Comm. No. 512/1992, para. 8.3.

799 HRC, *Zhedludkov v. Ukraine*, Comm. No. 726/1996, para. 8.4.

800 HRC, *Angel Estrella v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 74/1980, para. 9.2.

801 Reproduced in full in Appendix 9 of this *Handbook*.

Physicians, in the Protection of Prisoners and Detainees against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1982).⁸⁰²

In particular, it seems that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners have been incorporated into Article 10.⁸⁰³ The Standard Minimum Rules outline the minimum conditions which are acceptable for the detention of an individual. The rules address various aspects of detention and all rules must be applied without discrimination. Examples of rights and issues addressed by the rules are outlined below:

- Prisoners should generally have their own cells.
- Lighting, heating and ventilation, as well as work and sleep arrangements should “meet the requirements of health”.
- Adequate bedding, clothing, food, water and hygiene facilities must be supplied.
- Certain medical services must be available for prisoners.
- Prisoners must be permitted access to the outside world and be able to receive information concerning their rights.
- Prisoners should have access to a prison library.
- Prisoners should have a reasonable opportunity to practice their religion.
- Any confiscated property must be returned to the prisoner upon release.
- Prison wardens must inform a prisoner’s family or designated representative if that prisoner dies or is seriously injured.
- The prisoner must be allowed to inform his or her family or representative of his or her imprisonment and of any subsequent transfer to another institution.

The rules also address disciplinary measures in Rules 27–36. The Standard Minimum Rules are reprinted in full at Appendix 9.

3.3.3 Detention Incommunicado and Solitary Confinement

Incommunicado detention, in principle, violates Article 10(1). The shortest period of detention found by the HRC to constitute a breach of Article 10 was two weeks in *Arutyunyan v. Uzbekistan*.⁸⁰⁴ Where the period of detention incommunicado lasts

802 HRC, General Comment No. 21, para. 5.

803 See HRC cases: *Mukong v. Cameroon*, Comm. No. 458/1991, para. 9.3; *Potter v. New Zealand*, Comm. No. 632/1995, para. 6.3; *Pavlyuchenkov v. Russian Federation*, Comm. No. 1628/2007, paras. 9.2 and 11; and *Traoré v. Côte d’Ivoire*, Comm. No. 1759/2008, para. 7.4.

804 HRC, *Arutyunyan v. Uzbekistan*, Comm. No. 917/2000. See also HRC, *Arzuaga Gilboa v. Uruguay*, Comm. No. 147/1983, where incommunicado detention for 15 days breached Article 10(1).

longer than a few days, it is likely that the HRC considers the detention to be so serious as to violate Article 7.⁸⁰⁵

The HRC is also wary of solitary confinement (as seen in Section 3.2.4), to the extent that it has stated that such confinement is:

A harsh penalty with serious psychological consequences and is justifiable only in case of urgent need; the use of solitary confinement other than in exceptional circumstances and for limited periods is inconsistent with article 10, paragraph 1, of the Covenant.⁸⁰⁶

3.3.4 Death Row Phenomenon

The discussion of death row phenomenon under Article 7 can also be applied to Article 10.⁸⁰⁷ That is, current case law indicates that it is not a breach of Article 10(1).

3.3.5 Procedural Duties under article 10

The positive procedural obligations which arise under Article 10 mirror those required under Article 7.⁸⁰⁸ In General Comment No. 21, the HRC referred to the following positive obligations:⁸⁰⁹

- Reports should provide detailed information on national legislative and administrative provisions that have a bearing on rights under article 10(1).
- Reports should detail concrete measures to monitor effective application of rules regarding treatment of detainees, including systems of impartial supervision.
- Reports should refer to the provisions in the training and instruction of individuals who exercise authority over detainees, including the level of adherence to such provisions.
- Reports should detail the means by which detainees have access to information about their rights and effective legal means of ensuring that they are upheld, as well as an avenue for complaint and the right to obtain adequate compensation if their rights are violated.

The above duties all provide guidance to States parties on how to prepare reports on their Article 10 obligations. However, this guidance implicitly points to underlying substantive duties. For example, a duty to report on training measures implies that training measures must be in place. A duty to report on complaints procedures again implies that complaints procedures must be in place.

805 HRC, *Shaw v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 704/1996. See also, HRC, *McCallum v. South Africa*, Comm. No. 1818/2008.

806 Concluding Observations on Denmark, (2000) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/70/DNK, para. 12.

807 Section 3.2.10(b).

808 Joseph and Castan (2013), para. 9.226.

809 HRC, General Comment No. 21, paras. 6 and 7.

Fulfilment of such duties helps to ensure that breaches of Article 10 do not take place. Furthermore, non-fulfilment of relevant procedural duties may mean that a State finds it difficult to defend itself against Article 10 claims.⁸¹⁰ For example, in *Hill and Hill v. Spain*, the complainants claimed that they had been denied food and drink for five days while in police custody. The State was unable to produce records to demonstrate that food had been provided. On the basis of the detailed allegations made by the authors and in light of the State's inability to produce relevant evidence to the contrary, a violation of Article 10 was found.⁸¹¹

a) Detention of Pregnant Women

In General Comment No. 28, the HRC confirms that States have particular duties to care for pregnant and postnatal women who are in detention. States parties must report on facilities and medical and health care available for mothers and their babies. Pregnant women “should receive humane treatment and respect for their inherent dignity at all times surrounding the birth and while caring for their newly-born children”⁸¹²

In Concluding Observations on Norway, the HRC expressed concern about the removal of infants from their mothers while in custody. Indeed, it felt that the State party should consider “appropriate non-custodial measures” for breastfeeding mothers.⁸¹³

b) Segregation of Convicted Prisoners from Remand Prisoners

Under Article 10(2)(a), accused persons should be segregated from convicted persons, “save in exceptional circumstances”, and should be treated in a manner which is appropriate to “their status as unconvicted persons”. Article 10(2)(a) reinforces Article 14(2) of the ICCPR, which dictates that all people are entitled to be presumed innocent until proven otherwise.⁸¹⁴

In *Komarovski v. Turkmenistan*, the author was detained on two occasions together with convicted persons, without indication showing exceptional circumstances justifying such detention; the HRC therefore found a breach of Article 10(2)(a).⁸¹⁵

810 Joseph and Castan (2013), para. 9.228.

811 HRC, *Hill and Hill v. Spain*, Comm. No. 526/1993, paras. 10.4, 13.

812 HRC, General Comment No. 28, para. 15.

813 Concluding Observations on Norway, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/NOR/CO/5, para. 16.

814 HRC, General Comment No. 21, para. 9.

815 HRC, *Komarovski v. Turkmenistan*, Comm. No. 1450/2007, para. 7.5.

The degree of separation required by Article 10(2)(a) was addressed in *Pinkney v. Canada*. In *Pinkney*, the complainant's cell was in a separate part of the prison to the cells of convicted prisoners. The HRC affirmed that accused persons need only be accommodated in separate quarters, not necessarily in separate buildings. Though convicted prisoners worked in the remand area of the prison (as cleaners and food servers), the HRC found that this level of interaction was acceptable provided that "contacts between the two classes of prisoners are kept strictly to a minimum necessary for the performance of those tasks".⁸¹⁶

The HRC has also specified that male and female prisoners must be kept in separate facilities.⁸¹⁷

c) Protection for Juvenile Detainees

Article 10(2)(b) requires the separation of accused juveniles from adult detainees, and that they be brought to trial as speedily as possible. Article 10(3) further requires that juvenile offenders be separated from adults, and that they "be accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status". In this respect, Article 10 supplements Article 24 of the ICCPR, which requires special protection for children's rights.

In General Comment No. 21, the HRC concedes that the definition of a "juvenile" may vary according to "relevant, social, cultural and other conditions". Nevertheless, it stresses a strong preference for juveniles to be classified as persons under 18 for criminal justice purposes, including for Article 10 purposes.⁸¹⁸ In *Koreba v. Belarus*, a 17-year old boy was kept in a temporary detention ward with adults, some of them whom had committed serious crimes, for 11 days. The HRC found a breach under Article 10(2)(b). The HRC stressed that:

Juveniles need special protection in criminal proceedings. They should, in particular, be informed directly of the charges against them and, if appropriate, through their parents or legal guardians, be provided with appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of their defence. In the present case, the author's son was not separated from adults and did not benefit from the special guarantees prescribed for criminal investigation of juveniles.⁸¹⁹

In *Thomas v. Jamaica*, the HRC found a violation of Articles 10(2)(b) and 10(3), following the complainant's detention with adult prisoners from the ages of 15 to 17.⁸²⁰

816 HRC, *Pinkney v. Canada*, Comm. No. 27/1978, para. 30.

817 HRC, General Comment No. 28, para. 15.

818 HRC, General Comment No. 21, para. 13.

819 HRC, *Koreba v. Belarus*, Comm. No. 1390/2005, para. 7.4.

820 HRC, *Thomas v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 800/1998. See also Concluding Observations on Cyprus, (1994) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add. 39, para. 13.

The requirement that the individual be brought “as speedily as possible for adjudication” seeks to ensure that juveniles spend the minimum amount of time possible in pre-trial detention. This obligation should be read in light of Articles 9(3) and 14(3)(c) in the ICCPR, which also seek to ensure that accused individuals are brought to trial “within a reasonable time” and “without undue delay”. The inclusion of this additional requirement suggests a heightened level of obligation for States in relation to juvenile detention, which goes beyond the requirements of Articles 9(3) and 14(3)(c).

Article 10(3) requires that juveniles be treated in a way which is “appropriate to their age and legal status”. The HRC has suggested that such treatment should entail initiatives such as shorter working hours and more contact with relatives.⁸²¹ The treatment of juveniles should reflect the aim of “furthering their reformation and rehabilitation”.⁸²²

In *Brough v. Australia*, the complainant was a young Australian Aboriginal boy of 16 years who suffered from a mild intellectual disability and who had participated in a riot at a Juvenile Detention Centre. He was subsequently transferred to an adult prison. The HRC found that his:

Extended confinement to an isolated cell without any possibility of communication - combined with his exposure to artificial light for prolonged periods and the removal of his clothes and blanket - was not commensurate with his status as a juvenile person in a particularly vulnerable position because of his disability and his status as an Aboriginal⁸²³... the hardship of the imprisonment was manifestly incompatible with this condition, as demonstrated by his inclination to inflict self-harm and his suicide attempt.⁸²⁴

In *Brough*, violations of both Articles 10(1) and 10(3) were found. It seems likely that the treatment would have breached Article 10(1) even if the complainant had not been a youth, but the fact of his youth exacerbated the violation.

3.3.6 Rehabilitation Duty

Article 10(3) dictates that the essential aim of the penitentiary system should be the reformation and social rehabilitation of prisoners. In General Comment No. 21, the HRC affirms that “[n]o penitentiary system should be only retributory”.⁸²⁵ The HRC requests that States provide information on the assistance given to

821 HRC, General Comment No. 21, para. 13.

822 *Ibid.*

823 Australian Aborigines are known to be vulnerable detainees, as evidenced by a disproportionate percentage of deaths in custody compared to non-Aboriginal detainees.

824 HRC, *Brough v. Australia*, Comm. No. 1184/2003, para. 9.4.

825 HRC, General Comment No. 21, para. 10.

prisoners after their release, and on the success of such programmes as well as:

[T]he measures taken to provide teaching, education and re-education, vocational guidance and training and also concerning work programmes for prisoners inside the penitentiary establishment as well as outside.⁸²⁶

It also requests information on specific aspects of detention which may compromise this goal if they are not addressed and managed appropriately. These aspects include:

How convicted persons are dealt with individually and how they are categorized, the disciplinary system, solitary confinement and high security detention and the conditions under which contacts are ensured with the outside world (family, lawyer, social and medical services, and non-governmental organisations).⁸²⁷

The HRC has addressed this rehabilitation duty in a number of Concluding Observations. For example, regarding Belgium, the HRC suggested that “[a]lternative sentencing, including community service, should be encouraged in view of its rehabilitative function”.⁸²⁸ It further emphasized the importance of ongoing support for a released individual, urging the adoption of “rehabilitation programmes both for the time during imprisonment and for the period after release, when ex-offenders must be re-integrated ... if they are not to become recidivists”.⁸²⁹ States should also “adhere to standards postulated in generally accepted theories of criminal sociology”.⁸³⁰ The HRC has also expressed concern in this regard over the removal of the right to vote from prisoners.⁸³¹ However, it is generally perceived that states have broad discretion in how they approach the Article 10(3) obligation.⁸³²

Article 10(3) has arisen in very few individual complaints,⁸³³ which may be due to the difficulty in establishing that a particular person is a victim of a State’s failure to adopt policies aimed at rehabilitating prisoners.⁸³⁴ *Kang v. Republic of Korea* is a rare case where a violation of Article 10(3) was found. The victim was held in solitary confinement for 13 years and the HRC found that this treatment violated Article 10(1) and Article 10(3).⁸³⁵

826 *Ibid.*, para. 11.

827 HRC, General Comment No. 21, para. 12.

828 Concluding Observations on Belgium, (1998) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add.99, para. 16.

829 Concluding Observations on Belgium, (1998) UN Doc. CCPR/C/79/Add.99, para. 19.

830 Nowak (2005), p. 253.

831 Concluding Observations on the UK, (2001) UN Doc. CCPR/CO/73/UK, para. 10. See also Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/USA/CO/3, para. 35, where the concern seemed to be that the right to vote continued to be denied after parole or release, rather than denied per se.

832 Nowak (2005), p. 254.

833 Violations of Article 10(3) have been declared in only four cases, none of them since 2006.

834 See, e.g., HRC, *Lewis v. Jamaica*, Comm. No. 708/1996.

835 HRC, *Kang v. Republic of Korea*, Comm. No. 878/1999, para. 73.

PART IV

JURISPRUDENCE OF THE COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE

In this part, we analyse the jurisprudence developed by the CAT Committee under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT).

4.1 Definition of Torture

Article 1 of CAT states:

For the purposes of this Convention the term 'torture' means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent or incidental to lawful sanctions.

In cases brought up to the attention of the CAT Committee pursuant to Article 22, the following acts have been found to constitute torture:

- The victim was handcuffed to a radiator then kicked and punched by several police officers, who also racially insulted him. He was also struck with a big metal bar. He was later unfastened from the radiator and handcuffed to a bicycle, after which the punching and beatings continued with nightsticks and the metal bar. The beatings were so bad they caused the victim to bleed from his ears. The detention and beatings lasted for five and a half hours.⁸³⁶
- The victim was stripped to his underwear, and handcuffed to a metal bar, whilst being beaten with a police club for approximately one hour, and spent the next three days in the same room, being denied food, water, medical treatment, and access to the lavatory.⁸³⁷
- The victim was punched and kicked; her scarf and dress were ripped off meaning she was half-naked; she was dragged by the hair to an unlit cell, where the punching and kicking continued, while the guard swore at her and threatened her family; she thought she would be raped and beaten to death.⁸³⁸
- The victim had several heavy blows inflicted to his kidneys, was threatened with sexual violence, immobilized and had the technique known as “dry submarino” applied multiple times, suffocating him until he would bleed from his nose, ears and from the abrasions on his face before

836 CAT Committee, *Dragan Dimitrijevic v. Serbia and Montenegro*, Comm. No. 207/2002, para. 2.1, 5.3.

837 CAT Committee, *Danilo Dimitrijevic v. Serbia and Montenegro*, Comm. No. 172/2000, para. 2.1, 2.2, and 7.1

838 CAT Committee, *S. Ali v. Tunisia*, Comm. No. 291/2006, paras. 2.4 and 15.4.

losing consciousness. Following this, he was diagnosed, among other things, with a major closed craniocerebral trauma, brain contusion, contusions to the right kidney and the soft tissue of the head, for which he remained in hospital for 13 days.⁸³⁹

- The victim was severely beaten and kept in a cell where the temperature was 4° C. He was not allowed to sleep or eat and received threats that harm would be inflicted upon his wife and mother if he did not confess to the murder of his father.⁸⁴⁰

In *Sahli v. Algeria*, the victim died a few hours after having been released from detention. Before passing away, the victim told his family that he had been beaten up very harshly while in custody, that medical assistance was never provided and that public officials had ill-treated him on purpose for his political activities. In addition, fellow detainees confirmed that his state of health was very precarious right after he had been subjected to torture; to draw the attention of the guards, they banged on the door the whole night.⁸⁴¹ The CAT Committee concluded that the treatment received and the resultant death amounted to torture within the meaning of Article 1.⁸⁴²

The CAT Committee has also specified in its Concluding Observations treatment that constitutes torture:⁸⁴³

- A combination of the following: restraining in painful positions, hooding, subjection to loud music for prolonged periods, prolonged sleep deprivation, threats including death threats, using cold air to chill, and violent shaking.⁸⁴⁴
- Beating by fists and wooden or metallic clubs, mainly on the head, the kidney area and on the soles of the feet, resulting in mutilation and even death in some cases.⁸⁴⁵

In its Concluding Observations, the CAT Committee has also indicated a number of breaches of the CAT without specifying whether the treatment is torture or other ill-treatment. The following treatments might be so severe as to contravene Article 1:

- Involuntary sterilization of Roma women without their knowledge.⁸⁴⁶

839 CAT Committee, *Gerasimov v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 433/2010, paras. 2.3, 2.5 and 12.2.

840 CAT Committee, *Slyusar v. Ukraine*, Comm. No. 353/2008, paras. 2.4 and 9.2.

841 CAT Committee, *Sahli v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 341/2008, para. 9.2.

842 *Ibid.*, para. 9.3.

843 See, *inter alia*, Concluding Observations on Israel, (1997) UN Doc. A/52/44, para. 257; and Concluding Observations on Yugoslavia, (1999) UN Doc. A/54/44, para. 47.

844 Concluding Observations on Israel, (1997) UN Doc. A/52/44/, para. 257.

845 Concluding Observations on Yugoslavia, (1999) UN Doc. A/54/44, para. 47.

- Rape and other forms of sexual violence, either committed by state officials or when the State fails to prevent rape or sexual violence or to protect victims.⁸⁴⁷
- Interrogation techniques that use a combination of sexual humiliation, “water boarding”,⁸⁴⁸ “short shackling”,⁸⁴⁹ and use of dogs to induce fear.⁸⁵⁰

4.1.1 Absolute Prohibition of Torture⁸⁵¹

Article 2(2) of CAT affirms the absolute nature of this provision:

No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.⁸⁵²

Torture is therefore not allowed in any situation. In the context of counter-terrorism strategies conducted since 11 September 2001, the CAT Committee has confirmed that the CAT “applies at all times, whether in peace, war or armed conflict ... without prejudice to any other international instrument”.⁸⁵³

Under Article 2(3), no one may invoke an order from a superior officer or a public authority as a justification for resort to torture.

The absolute nature of the prohibition on torture was confirmed in Concluding Observations on Israel in 1997. Israel had attempted to defend its use of certain interrogation techniques as a necessary means to combat terrorism, claiming that such methods had “thwarted ninety planned terrorist attacks saving countless lives”.⁸⁵⁴

846 Concluding Observations on the Czech Republic, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/32/2, para. 5; Concluding Observations on Uzbekistan, (2013) UN Doc. CAT/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 24; CEDAW Committee, A.S. v. Hungary, Comm. No. 4/2004. See also Section 4.6.

847 See Section 4.6. See also, e.g., CAT, Concluding Observations on Greece, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/GRC/CO/5-6, para. 23.

848 Waterboarding “involves strapping detainees to boards and immersing them in water to make them think they are drowning”: Van Dyke, J. M., “Promoting Accountability for Human Rights Abuses”, *Chapman Law Review* 153 (2005), p. 175.

849 ‘Short shackling’ is “an uncomfortable position where the detainee’s hands and feet are tied together for long periods of time”: Gasper, B., “Examining the Use of Evidence obtained under Torture: the case of British detainees may test the resolve of the European Convention in an era of Terrorism”, *21 American University International Law Review* 277 (2005), p. 297.

850 Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/USA/CO/2, para. 24.

851 See Section 1.1 for a general overview of the absolute nature of the prohibition.

852 See also, CAT General Comment No. 2 (Implementation of Article 2 by States parties), (2008) UN Doc. CAT/C/GC/2, para. 5.

853 Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/USA/CO/2, para. 14. The US had tried to argue that the CAT did not apply in times of armed conflict, as that situation was exclusively covered by international humanitarian law. See also Concluding Observations on Yemen, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/31/4, para. 5.

854 See Israel’s Second Periodic Report under the Convention against Torture, (1996) UN Doc. CAT/C/33/Add.2/Rev. 1, especially at paras. 2-3, and 24.

The CAT Committee nevertheless found that the interrogation methods were inhuman or degrading, and in combination amounted to torture. Though the CAT Committee:

[A]cknowledge[d] the terrible dilemma that Israel confronts in dealing with terrorist threats to its security, [Israel] is precluded from raising before this Committee exceptional circumstances as justification for acts prohibited by article 1.⁸⁵⁵

4.1.2 Aspects of the Definition of Torture in Article 1

As with Article 7 of the ICCPR, the CAT prohibits torture, as well as cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in Article 16. While both forms of treatment are absolutely prohibited even in times of war or emergency,⁸⁵⁶ under the CAT, the distinction between torture and other forms of ill-treatment can become significant, as some key provisions of the Convention, such as those related to the criminal responsibility of the offenders, apply explicitly to acts of torture only.⁸⁵⁷ Therefore, it is important to go through the constituent elements of the Article 1 definition.

a) Pain and Suffering

The pain or suffering must be severe and may be physical or mental in nature.⁸⁵⁸

b) Intention

The perpetrator must intend to cause the high level of pain and suffering in order for it to be classified as torture. However, it may not suffice for one to be negligent over whether one is causing extreme pain and suffering. An act will not ordinarily constitute torture if that same act is unlikely to cause great suffering to an ordinary person, as the perpetrator is unlikely to have the requisite intention to cause extreme pain. If, however, the perpetrator is aware of the particular sensitivities of the victim, then the relevant act may constitute torture.⁸⁵⁹

c) Purpose

Article 1 requires that there be a “purpose” for the act of torture, and provides a non-exhaustive list of relevant purposes. The “purpose” requirement is distinguishable from the “intention” requirement discussed above. The “intention” requirement relates to an intention to inflict pain and suffering, whereas the requirement

855 Concluding Observations on Israel, (1997) UN Doc. CAT/C/18/CRP1/Add. 4, para. 134. See also Concluding Observations on Israel, (2002) UN Doc. A/57/44, para. 53.

856 See, *inter alia*, CAT Committee, General Comment No. 2, para. 6.

857 See, for instance, Nowak and McArthur (2008), p. 8.

858 See, e.g., Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/USA/CO/2, para. 29.

859 Joseph and Castan (2013), para. 9.06.

of a “purpose” relates to the motivation or the reason for inflicting that pain and suffering.⁸⁶⁰ According to the definition provided in Article 1, such purposes are to obtain information or a confession, to punish the victim, to intimidate or coerce him, her or a third person, or any motivation based on discrimination of any kind.⁸⁶¹ Nowak suggests that “if one person intentionally mistreats another person severely without thereby pursuing some purpose (e.g. purely sadistically), such acts are not torture but are rather cruel treatment”⁸⁶²

d) Acts and Omissions

The definition extends to both acts and omissions.⁸⁶³ For example, the long term deliberate withholding of food, water or medical care could satisfy the definition.

e) Public Officials or Persons Acting in an Official Capacity

Article 1 requires that torture be “inflicted by, or at the instigation of, or with the consent or acquiescence of, a public official or other person acting in an official capacity”. This requirement is intended to protect States from being held accountable for acts over which they have no control. However, this provision does not absolve States of their responsibility in cases where they have failed to take reasonable steps to respond to or prevent acts of torture. In this regard, the CAT Committee in General Comment No. 2 has stated that:

Where State authorities or others acting in official capacity or under colour of law, know or have reasonable grounds to believe that acts of torture or ill-treatment are being committed by non-State officials or private actors and they fail to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish such non-State officials or private actors consistently with the Convention, the State bears responsibility and its officials should be considered as authors, complicit or otherwise responsible under the Convention for consenting to or acquiescing in such impermissible acts.⁸⁶⁴

In this context, the definition contains four levels of involvement which may render an official implicit in the act of torture. Those levels, in order of level of involvement (from highest to lowest), are:

860 Rodley, N. and Pollard, M., “Criminalisation Of Torture: State Obligations Under The United Nations Convention Against Torture And Other Cruel, Inhuman Or Degrading Treatment”, (2006) 2 *European Human Rights Law Review* 115, pp. 124–5.

861 However, in order to maximise the protection offered by Article 1, it can be argued that any malicious purpose should fulfill this requirement, Joseph and Castan (2013), para. 9.09–9.10; on this discussion, see also Nowak and McArthur (2008), pp. 74–77.

862 Nowak and McArthur (2008), p. 161.

863 Rodley, N. and Pollard, M., “Criminalisation Of Torture: State Obligations Under The United Nations Convention Against Torture And Other Cruel, Inhuman Or Degrading Treatment”, (2006) 2 *European Human Rights Law Review* 115, p. 120; Boulesbaa, A., *The UN Convention against Torture and the Prospects for Enforcement*, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers (1999), p. 15; Joseph and Castan (2013), para. 9.08; Nowak and McArthur (2008), p. 66.

864 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 2, para. 18.

- Infliction.
- Instigation.
- Consent.
- Acquiescence.

Interpretation of these levels of involvement, particularly the lowest level of “acquiescence”, is crucial when the torture itself is perpetrated by a non-State actor (see also Section 4.6). The meaning of “acquiescence” arose in *Dzemajl et al. v. Yugoslavia*⁸⁶⁵ and has since been addressed by the CAT Committee in similar cases where concerns have emanated from “inaction by police and law enforcement officials who fail to provide adequate protection against racially motivated attacks when such groups have been threatened”.⁸⁶⁶ *Dzemajl et al. v. Yugoslavia* concerned inhuman or degrading treatment under Article 16 rather than torture under Article 1; the “public official involvement” requirements for Article 16 are identical to those in Article 1 (see Section 4.2). The victims were Romani residents of a Roma settlement. Two Roma minors had confessed (allegedly under duress) to raping a local Montenegrin girl. This incident sparked extreme racial violence against the victims. The residents of the settlement were warned by police to leave their homes, as their safety could not be ensured. Several hours later, at least three hundred non-Roma residents assembled in the settlement shouting that they were going to raze the settlement. The crowd soon began destroying everything in the settlement by arson (including the use of Molotov cocktails) and throwing stones. The local police were clearly aware of the risk to the Roma residents and were present as the settlement was destroyed. The police failed to protect the Roma residents, or to stop the violence and destruction of their settlement. Ultimately, the settlement and all the possessions of the Roma residents were completely destroyed. The CAT Committee found that the complainants had suffered cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.⁸⁶⁷ The police, as public officials, knew of the immediate risk and watched the events unfold. Their failure to take any appropriate steps to protect the complainants and their property was found to constitute “acquiescence” in the perpetration of the ill-treatment.

In *Agiza v. Sweden*, the complainant suffered a breach of his Article 16 rights during an enforced deportation from Sweden to Egypt by US agents.⁸⁶⁸ The complaint, however, was against Sweden rather than the US.⁸⁶⁹ The CAT Committee found that the Swedish authorities had willingly handed the complainant, a terrorist suspect,

865 CAT Committee, *Dzemajl et al. v. Yugoslavia*, Comm. No. 161/2000, para. 9.2.

866 CAT Committee, *Osmani v. Serbia*, Comm. No. 261/2005, para. 10.5.

867 CAT Committee, *Dzemajl et al. v. Yugoslavia*, Comm. No. 161/2000, paras. 3.6–3.8, 8.8–8.13, 9.2.

868 See Section 4.3.8.

869 The US has not made a declaration under Article 22 of the CAT, so it was not possible for the complainant to make an individual complaint against the US under the CAT.

over to US authorities, and had acquiesced in the ill-treatment of the complainant at a Swedish airport, and on the subsequent flight to Egypt.⁸⁷⁰

There has been much debate in recent decades over the classification of domestic violence as torture and ill-treatment. It is now generally accepted that domestic violence often entails extreme physical and psychological suffering.⁸⁷¹ In this setting, the issue of “State involvement” is regarded as the biggest challenge in re-conceptualizing domestic violence as torture; domestic violence has tended “to be viewed as a private matter between spouses rather than a state problem”.⁸⁷² However, the CAT Committee made clear its approach in its General Comment No. 2, asserting that the failure of a State party to exercise due diligence in the prevention of and protection of victims from gender-based violence, including domestic violence, may amount to a breach of the CAT through consenting or acquiescing in such “impermissible acts”.⁸⁷³ Thus, there is a duty upon law enforcement officials to prevent harm being inflicted upon women, including harm which occurs in a domestic context.⁸⁷⁴ This approach to domestic violence has also been endorsed by the CAT Committee within the framework of the reporting procedure.⁸⁷⁵

Moreover, the Special Rapporteur on torture has noted that State acquiescence in domestic violence can take many forms and that States “should be held accountable for complicity in violence against women, whenever they create and implement discriminatory laws that may trap women in abusive circumstances”,⁸⁷⁶ such as laws restricting women’s right to divorce or inherit as well as laws preventing them from obtaining child custody or owning property. Similarly, State responsibility may be engaged “if domestic laws fail to provide adequate protection against any form of torture and ill-treatment in the home”.⁸⁷⁷

The CAT Committee has also consistently expressed concern that a number of States parties have not passed legislation banning female genital mutilation (FGM). These comments indicate that the absence of legislation or failure to enforce it

870 CAT Committee, *Agiza v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 233/2003, para. 3.4.

871 See also Section 4.6; see also CEDAW General Recommendation No. 19, (Violence Against Women), (1992), particularly para. 23.

872 Miller, D., “Holding States to their Convention Obligations”, (2003) 17 *Georgetown Immigration Law Journal* 299, p. 318.

873 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 2, para. 18.

874 Montavon-McKillip, A., “CAT Among Pigeons: The Convention Against Torture, A Precarious Intersection Between International Human Rights Law and U.S. Immigration Law”, (2002) 44 *Arizona Law Review* 247, p. 254.

875 See Section 4.6.

876 Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, (2008) UN Doc. A/HRC/7/3, para. 46.

877 *Ibid.*

amounts to “acquiescence” in FGM by State agents.⁸⁷⁸ Furthermore, permitting perverse defences with respect to acts of torture or ill-treatment, such as exemption from punishment for a rapist if he marries the victim,⁸⁷⁹ may also constitute “acquiescence”. Finally, official involvement in or toleration of the trafficking and exploitation (including sexual exploitation) of trafficked women breaches CAT.⁸⁸⁰

f) Pain or Suffering Inherent in or Incidental to Lawful Sanctions

Pain or suffering that occurs as a result of a “lawful sanction” is expressly excluded from the definition of torture in Article 1. This raises the question of whether a sanction which is lawful under the domestic law of a State, which gives rise to pain or suffering which would otherwise amount to torture, is excluded from Article 1. For example, it is assumed that burning at the stake, or crucifixion, amount to torture. Would such punishments be excused from being classified as torture simply because they were prescribed as legitimate punishments in a State’s law? A preferable interpretation of this exclusion is that the meaning of “lawful” in this context denotes compliance with international law standards. Sanctions which fail to conform to international standards fall outside of this exclusion and therefore could be classified as torture under Article 1.⁸⁸¹ Such an interpretation prevents States from avoiding liability for acts of torture by prescribing them as lawful under their domestic legislation. The importance of the interpretation of this exception is highlighted in the case of certain Islamic countries which have sought to prescribe certain punishments under Islamic *shariah* law, including corporal punishments, in their domestic legislation.⁸⁸² The above interpretation seems to be the approach taken by the CAT Committee in the examination of the States parties’ reports. For instance, regarding Saudi Arabia, the Committee concluded that sanctions involving corporal punishment set out in the Koran, such as amputation and flogging, were “not in conformity with the Convention”.⁸⁸³ The role of the “lawful sanctions” exclusion is, thus, very restricted. Authoritative scholars, such as Nowak, have suggested that “the lawful sanctions clause has

878 See, e.g., Concluding Observations on Cameroon: (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/31/6, para. 7, and (2010) UN Doc. CAT/C/CMR/4, para. 29.

879 Concluding Observations on Cameroon, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/31/6, para. 9.

880 Concluding Observations on Nepal, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 32; see also Concluding Observations on Austria, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/AUT/CO/3, para. 4, and Concluding Observations on Greece, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/33/2, para. 4. See also Section 4.6.

881 Joseph and Castan (2013), para. 9.22.

882 Ingelse, C., *The UN Committee against Torture: An Assessment*, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers (2001), pp. 213–14.

883 Concluding Observations on Saudi Arabia, (2002) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/28/5, paras. 4 and 8.

no scope of application and must simply be ignored”;⁸⁸⁴ thus, its role seems to be solely to clarify that “torture” does not include mental anguish resulting from the fact of incarceration”.⁸⁸⁵

g) Vulnerable Groups

General Comment No. 2 of the CAT Committee clarifies the scope of the prohibition and the particular responsibilities of States when it comes to specific groups, who may face a higher risk of torture and ill-treatment due to discrimination or marginalization. The Article 1 definition of torture states that an act of torture “is any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person ... *for any reason based on discrimination of any kind*” (emphasis added). This means that States parties have a particular responsibility to protect certain individuals or groups, made vulnerable by discrimination or marginalization, from torture and ill-treatment, whether this be due to “race, colour, ethnicity, age, religious belief or affiliation, political or other opinion, national or social origin, gender, sexual orientation, trans-gender identity, mental or other disability, health status, economic or indigenous status, reason for which the person is detained, including persons accused of political offenses or terrorist acts, asylum-seekers, refugees or others under international protection, or any other status or adverse distinction”.⁸⁸⁶

It is important to note that the vulnerability factor will be taken into account by the CAT Committee, among the personal characteristics of the victim, when assessing if the treatment endured constitutes torture or ill-treatment.

The Committee also highlights the particular vulnerability of women to torture and ill-treatment, due to the gendered nature of some violations.⁸⁸⁷ General Comment No. 2 implores States to provide disaggregated data on torture and ill-treatment in their reports, by gender, age and other relevant factors, to allow the Committee to better assess the protection of vulnerable groups as required by the Convention.⁸⁸⁸ However, this is something that is frequently lacking in State reports.

884 Nowak and McArthur (2008), p. 84.

885 Rodley, N., and Pollard, M., “Criminalisation Of Torture: State Obligations Under The United Nations Convention Against Torture And Other Cruel, Inhuman Or Degrading Treatment”, (2006) 2 *European Human Rights Law Review* 115 (2006), p. 119.

886 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 2, para. 21.

887 *Ibid.*, para. 22.

888 *Ibid.*, paras. 23 and 24.

4.1.3 Breach of the Duty to Prevent Acts of Torture

When accounts of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment are confirmed by the CAT Committee pursuant to Article 1, then non-compliance with Article 2(1), which enshrines the comprehensive obligation to prevent acts of torture, is usually examined jointly or in addition.⁸⁸⁹ In this regard, the CAT Committee has stated that this provision is applicable only when the acts to which the complainant has been subjected are considered torture under Article 1.⁸⁹⁰ It is, however, recognized in general human rights law, as reflected also in the Concluding Observations of the CAT Committee, that compliance with Article 16 of itself imposes a general obligation to prevent cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, which is equivalent to that in Article 2(1).⁸⁹¹ As held by the CAT Committee in its General Comment No. 2:

The obligation to prevent torture in Article 2 is wide-ranging. The obligations to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment under Article 16, paragraph 1, are indivisible, interdependent and interrelated. The obligation to prevent ill-treatment in practice overlaps with and is largely congruent with the obligation to prevent torture ... Experience demonstrates that the conditions that give rise to ill-treatment frequently facilitate torture and therefore the measures required to prevent torture must be applied to prevent ill-treatment.⁸⁹²

In *Gerasimov v. Kazakhstan*, the CAT Committee explicitly declared both a violation of Article 1 and Article 2(1). The complainant was under police custody when the injuries were sustained and the CAT Committee asserted that the State did not provide a convincing and plausible alternative account for the harm inflicted upon the detainee; on these grounds, it concluded that the police officers were responsible for the harm suffered. In order to ascertain if there had been a breach of the obligations contained in Article 2(1) of the CAT, the Committee considered it worth taking into account that the detention was not registered and that the author did not have access to a lawyer or to independent medical examination while in custody.⁸⁹³ In the light of the deficient safeguards against ill-treatment and the “detailed account which the complainant has given of his torture and medical documentation corroborating his allegations”, the Committee found that the State party had failed in its duty to prevent and punish acts of torture, in violation of

889 Article 2(1) provides that “[e]ach State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction”.

890 CAT Committee, *S. Ali v. Tunisia*, Comm. No. 291/2006, para. 15.4.

891 Nowak and McArthur (2008), p. 572, para. 71.

892 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 2, para. 3.

893 CAT Committee, *Gerasimov v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 433/2010, para. 12.2.

Article 2(1) of the Convention, besides concluding that the facts as reported constituted torture within the meaning of Article 1.⁸⁹⁴

Similarly, in *Sahli v. Algeria*, the victim was not examined by a doctor while in detention and no inquiries into the allegations of torture were promptly carried out even though other detainees had warned the guards of his critical state of health as a result of the torture that was inflicted upon him. The CAT Committee concluded that the treatment suffered by the victim and his ensuing death constituted a violation of both Article 1, and Article 2(1) read in conjunction with Article 1.⁸⁹⁵

However, in *S. Ali v. Tunisia*, where the victim had been severely beaten and sexually harassed during her detention, the CAT Committee came to the opposite conclusion, considering that the evidence did not disclose a failure of the duties provided for in Article 2.⁸⁹⁶ It could be worth noting that, in this case, she was detained for only a few hours and promptly brought before a judge. The case shows that the jurisprudence is still evolving and more guidance is likely to be provided in the future on the criteria applicable to finding a violation of Article 2(1) in conjunction with Article 1.

The above shows the central importance of Article 2(1) of the CAT as a comprehensive obligation to prevent. While the Convention does not enumerate explicit additional procedural rights, for example in relation to the deprivation of liberty, such as those contained in Article 9 of the ICCPR, it contains an overarching concept and obligation to prevent. The inclusion of preventive safeguards stems not only from Article 2(1) but also from Articles 3 to 15 of the CAT.⁸⁹⁷ There is a clear presumption that the CAT Committee considers those safeguards contained in the ICCPR within the overall duty to prevent. Moreover, it frequently refers in Concluding Observations to other non-binding standards, such as the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners or the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,⁸⁹⁸ thereby allowing those standards to act as important references in the interpretation of the duty to prevent. For lawyers submitting cases it can thus be very important to refer to other UN adopted or endorsed soft-law standards.

894 *Ibid.* See also CAT Committee, *Slyusar v. Ukraine*, Comm. No. 353/2008, para. 9.2.

895 CAT Committee, *Sahli v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 341/2008, para. 9.3.

896 CAT Committee, *S. Ali v. Tunisia*, Comm. No. 291/2006, paras. 15.4–15.6.

897 See CAT Committee, General Comment No. 2, paras. 1 and 12–14.

898 See, e.g., Concluding Observations on Bolivia, (2013) UN Doc. CAT/C/BOL/CO/2, paras. 9 and 18.

4.2 Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment under CAT

Article 16 of CAT states:

Each State party shall undertake to prevent in any territory under its jurisdiction other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which do not amount to torture as defined in article 1, when such acts are committed by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. In particular the obligations contained in articles 10, 11, 12, and 13 shall apply with the substitution for references to torture of references to other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

The types of treatment that constitute cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment are not defined under Article 16. The requirement that the acts be committed with a degree of involvement by a public official or person acting in an official capacity is expressed in a similar manner to the analogous requirement under Article 1. The other Article 1 requirements regarding severity, intention and purpose are presumably applied more leniently, if at all, in determining whether a breach has occurred.⁸⁹⁹ For example, negligent acts may constitute breaches of Article 16 but not acts of torture under Article 1. However, it needs to be highlighted that, as noted by the same CAT Committee, “in practice, the definitional threshold between ill-treatment and torture is often not clear”⁹⁰⁰

A breach of Article 16 does not attract the same consequences under CAT as a breach of Article 1. For example, many of the subsidiary obligations, such as the obligation to impose criminal sanctions for torture under Article 4, do not explicitly apply to Article 16. Only the ancillary obligations in Articles 10, 11, 12, and 13 expressly apply to ill-treatment which falls short of torture.⁹⁰¹ However, it is important to note that general human rights law has evolved in recent years, applying increasingly the same concept of prevention and safeguards to both torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. The fact that the CAT only mentions torture in certain places may not always indicate that there is no protection in case of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. As stated by the CAT Committee in its General Comment No. 2, “Articles 3 to 15 are likewise obligatory as applied to both *torture and ill-treatment*” (emphasis added).⁹⁰² While Article 3 of CAT only mentions torture, it flows from Article 16 itself that a person must be protected when there is a real risk that he or she may face cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment upon transfer or deportation. Thus, even where the specific guarantees may be formulated in a restricted manner it may be possible to resort to the overall duty to prevent, protect and fulfil under Article 16 of CAT. For example,

899 Joseph and Castan (2013), para. 9.35.

900 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 2, para. 3.

901 These obligations are all addressed below.

902 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 2, para. 6.

the CAT Committee has stated on multiple occasions that Article 16 does in itself entail the right of ill-treated persons to receive remedies and reparations, and to be granted redress and compensation.⁹⁰³

In *Sonko v. Spain*, the victim, together with three others, had intended to enter the seaside Autonomous City of Ceuta (Spain) from Morocco by swimming along the coast with a float. The Spanish Civil Guard intercepted them, pulled them up onto the vessel and, once in Moroccan territorial waters, forced them to jump into the water in a place where they were out of their depth. The Civil Guard officers threw the victim into the sea, without providing him with a float (according to the complainant's account, the floats they were wearing were punctured by the officers), in spite of the resistance posed by him, and his insistent claim that he did not know how to swim. Once the victim was in the water, one of the officers then jumped in in response to his calls for help and brought him to the shore, where he tried to resuscitate the victim unsuccessfully. The CAT Committee considered that the physical and mental suffering prior to his death, exacerbated by his particular vulnerability as a migrant, amounted to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment under the terms of Article 16 of the Convention.⁹⁰⁴ It is arguable that the degree of suffering born by the victim while drowning could have led the CAT Committee to consider the facts to constitute torture within the meaning of Article 1, using a broader interpretation of the requisite intention and purpose.

The CAT Committee has also addressed the excessive use of force as a form of ill-treatment contrary to Article 16. In *Keremedchiev v. Bulgaria*, during his apprehension, the complainant had been beaten with a truncheon, threatened with being shot and assaulted again once in the police car, to the point of fainting. Several medical examinations undergone by the complainant thereafter showed bruises on the kidney and blood in the urine, among other injuries. The domestic court considered that those facts caused the detainee a "slight physical injury", whereas the State party in its observations to the CAT Committee pointed out that the level of force used was necessary to carry out the arrest. The CAT Committee disagreed with the State party, making the following assessment before concluding that the State party had breached Article 16:

While recognizing that pain and suffering may arise from a lawful arrest of an uncooperative and/or violent individual, the Committee considers that the use of force in such circumstances should be limited to what is necessary and proportionate. The State party argues that the force used was "necessary", and states that the complainant had to be handcuffed, however, it does not describe the type of force used nor say whether and/or how it was proportionate, i.e. how the

903 See Section 4.7.3 below.

904 CAT Committee, *Sonko v. Spain*, Comm. No. 368/2008, para. 10.4.

intensity of the force used was necessary in the particular circumstances of the case. The Committee considers the complainant's injuries too great to correspond to the use of proportionate force by two police officers, particularly as it would appear that the complainant was unarmed. It cannot agree with the domestic courts' interpretation that the complainant suffered from a "slight physical injury", as a result of the force inflicted upon him.⁹⁰⁵

In *Dzemajl et al. v. Yugoslavia*, the CAT Committee found that the burning and destruction of the complainants' houses and possessions constituted acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.⁹⁰⁶ Aggravating factors in the circumstances included the fact that some of the complainants were still hidden in the settlement when the destruction began, and the high degree of racial motivation driving the attacks. In another case concerning the eviction of a Roma settlement in Belgrade, the Committee found that the demolition of the complainant's home and belongings, coupled with physical aggression and racist insults from plainclothes policemen during the operation, amounted to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment,

[G]iven the infliction of physical and mental suffering aggravated by the complainant's particular vulnerability, due to his Roma ethnic origin and unavoidable association with a minority historically subjected to discrimination and prejudice.⁹⁰⁷

In *Agiza v. Sweden*, the CAT Committee found that the complainant had suffered breaches of his Article 16 rights on his enforced flight from Sweden to Egypt accompanied by US agents. For the flight, he had been hooded, strip-searched, his hands and feet bound, and strapped to a mattress.⁹⁰⁸

In its Concluding Observations, the CAT Committee has indicated a number of breaches of the CAT, in some cases without specifying whether the treatment was torture or other ill-treatment. Among them, the following acts would certainly reach the threshold of severity required by Article 16:

- The detention of child offenders as young as the age of seven in specialized hospitals and protection units.⁹⁰⁹
- The long term detention of asylum seekers while their asylum claims are considered.⁹¹⁰

905 CAT Committee, *Keremdzchiev v. Bulgaria*, Comm. No. 257/2004, para. 9.3.

906 CAT Committee, *Dzemajl et al. v. Yugoslavia*, Comm. No. 161/2000. See also Concluding Observations on Israel, (2002) UN Doc. A/57/44, para. 50.

907 CAT Committee, *Osmani v. Serbia*, Comm. No. 261/2005, para. 10.4.

908 CAT Committee, *Agiza v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 233/2003.

909 Concluding Observations on Yemen, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/31/4, para. 6.

910 Concluding Observations on Latvia, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/31/3, para. 6; Concluding Observations on Croatia, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/32/3, para. 9.

- Accommodating asylum seekers in underground shelters/bunkers deprived of daylight due to the limited reception capacity of the existing centre for refugees.⁹¹¹
- Detention in a cell for 22 hours a day without meaningful activities to occupy the prisoner's time.⁹¹²
- Non-segregation of juvenile and adult prisoners, and non-segregation of male and female prisoners.⁹¹³
- Continued use of invasive body cavity searches, especially internal, in detention facilities.⁹¹⁴
- Inappropriate use of chemical, irritant, incapacitating and mechanical weapons by law enforcement authorities in the context of crowd control.⁹¹⁵
- The unwarranted use of electrical discharge weapons (Tasers).⁹¹⁶
- The practice of utilizing physical restrains (Fixierung) in non-medical settings.⁹¹⁷
- Tying demonstrators who have been arrested to the seats of a bus and to each other, and not allowing them to use the toilet while on the bus.⁹¹⁸
- Reprisals, intimidation and threats against persons reporting acts of torture or ill-treatment.⁹¹⁹
- The use of corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure in the home.⁹²⁰
- The abandonment of migrants in the desert without food or water.⁹²¹
- The forced labour of indigenous peoples.⁹²²
- The wearing of hoods or masks by officers effecting a forced deportation.⁹²³
- Prolonged solitary confinement as a measure of retribution in prisons.⁹²⁴

911 Concluding Observations on Liechtenstein, (2010) UN Doc. CAT/C/LIE/CO/3, para. 18.

912 Concluding Observations on Croatia, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/32/3, para. 8; see also Concluding Observations on Spain, (2002) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/29/329, para. 56.

913 Concluding Observations on Bosnia and Herzegovina, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/BIH/CO/1, para. 14. See also Concluding Observations on Turkey, (2010) UN Doc. CAT/C/TUR/CO/3, para. 21, and Concluding Observations on the Philippines, (2009) UN Doc. CAT/C/PHL/CO/2, para. 19.

914 Concluding Observations on Greece, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/GRC/CO/5-6, para. 16.

915 Concluding Observations on Canada, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/34/CAN, para. 4; see also Concluding Observations on Indonesia, (2002) UN Doc. CAT/C/GC/2002/1, para. 42.

916 Concluding Observations on the UK, (2013) UN Doc. CAT/C/GBR/CO/5, para. 26.

917 Concluding Observations on Germany, (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/DEU/CO/5, para. 16.

918 Concluding Observations on Finland, (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/FIN/CO/5-6, para. 22.

919 Concluding Observations on Argentina, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/33/1, para. 6; Concluding Observations on Tunisia, (1999), UN Doc. A/54/44, paras. 97, 102 (c).

920 Concluding Observations on Djibouti, (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/DJI/CO/1, para. 23.

921 Concluding Observations on Morocco, (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/MAR/CO/4, para. 26.

922 Concluding Observations on Paraguay, (2011), UN Doc. CAT/C/PRY/CO/4-6, para. 27.

923 Concluding Observations on Switzerland, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/34/CHE, para. 4.

924 Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/USA/CO/2, para. 36.

4.3 Non-Refoulement

Article 3 of CAT states:

1. No State Party shall expel, return (refouler) or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture.
2. For the purpose of determining whether there are such grounds, the competent authorities shall take into account all relevant considerations including, where applicable, the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights.

The large majority of individual complaints under CAT have concerned alleged violations of Article 3.

Article 3 refers only to deportations which might expose a person to a real risk of torture under Article 1 and thus it seems to exclude breaches of a person's rights under Article 16 from its scope.⁹²⁵ In this respect, the protection for prospective deportees is broader under Article 7 of the ICCPR.⁹²⁶ However, as indicated above, in its General Comment No. 2, the CAT Committee appraised that Articles 3 to 15 are "likewise obligatory as applied to both torture and ill-treatment".⁹²⁷ In this regard, the CAT Committee's case law on this subject rather indicates that a risk of being subjected to ill-treatment under Article 16 of the CAT could of itself give rise to the application of the *non-refoulement* principle.⁹²⁸ In line with the doctrine endorsed by other international bodies such as the HRC, the CAT Committee is expected in future decisions to find that the prohibition of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment extends to cases of removal to third countries.

In this regard, the CAT has been confronted with the question of whether the removal of the complainant/s to a certain country could encompass a violation of Article 3 (or of Article 16) on the basis of health problems, but has yet to conclude that the State party was in breach of its obligations in this situation. For instance, in *N.B.-M. v. Switzerland*, the CAT dismissed the arguments of the complainant, who adduced mental health problems if deported to DRC, by noting that the deportation would not amount, *of itself*, to a breach of Article 16 attributable to the State

925 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 1 (1998), para. 1.

926 See Section 3.2.13. For comparative analysis of the *non-refoulement* rule under international and regional instruments, see Joint Third Party intervention in *Ramzy v. The Netherlands*, reprinted in Appendix 11 of this *Handbook*.

927 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 2, para. 6. See also *ibid.*, para. 25, "[a]rticles 3 to 15 of the Convention constitute specific preventive measures that the States parties deemed essential to prevent torture and *ill-treatment*, particularly in custody or in detention" (emphasis added).

928 See CAT Committee, *E.L. v. Canada*, Comm. No. 370/2009, para. 8.6. See also, *inter alia*, Concluding Observations on the Netherlands, (2013) UN Doc. CAT/C/NLD/CO/5–6, para. 11(a).

party even if the complainant's state of health were to deteriorate in the DRC.⁹²⁹ The CAT took into account that, according to the reports consulted, treatment for depression was available in DRC. The same conclusion was drawn regarding a complainant who alleged that he would not be able to receive treatment for his heart dysfunction in Haiti; the CAT dismissed the argument on the grounds that the State party had verified that the treatment was available in Haiti.⁹³⁰ In two other cases, in which the victim put forward medical evidence demonstrating post-traumatic stress disorder, the CAT found that the author's poor state of health and the possible aggravation *resulting from the deportation* did not amount to torture or to a breach of Article 16 that could be attributed to the State party.⁹³¹ It remains to be seen what approach would be taken by the CAT in situations where the victim may be confronted with acute physical and mental suffering due to life-threatening health problems, exacerbated by the poor or total lack of treatment in the receiving country.⁹³²

It is not necessary for a State to offer asylum or permanent residency to a person who cannot be deported under Article 3. It is simply prohibited from returning a person to a State where he or she might be tortured. It would be possible, for example, for the person to be deported to a third State, so long as he or she did not face torture, or subsequent deportation to a State where he or she faces torture (indirect or chain *refoulement*), when in that third State.⁹³³

If the expulsion of a person (who claims a breach of Article 3) follows proceedings which are procedurally irregular, then a breach of Article 3 may be found regardless of the substantive risk of torture in the receiving State. For example, in *Brada v. France*, the complainant, who had challenged his deportation to Algeria for fear of torture, was deported prior to his exhaustion of domestic remedies in France. Indeed, a French appeal court ultimately found that the deportation breached French law. Therefore, the CAT Committee found a breach of Article 3.⁹³⁴

The lack of an effective remedy against removal to another country may also constitute a violation of Article 22 of CAT, pursuant to recent case law of the CAT Committee. This was the case in *Singh v. Canada*, where the Committee called into question the Canadian Immigration scheme, by detecting shortcomings that led

929 CAT Committee, *N.B.-M. v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 347/2008, para. 9.8. See also CAT Committee, *K.K. v. Switzerland* Comm. No. 186/2001, para. 6.8.

930 CAT Committee, *E.L. v. Canada*, Comm. No. 370/2009, para. 8.6.

931 CAT Committee, *K.K. v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 186/2001, para. 6.8; see also, CAT Committee, *G.R.B. v. Sweden*, para. 6.7.

932 See ECtHR, *D. v. United Kingdom*, App. No. 30240/96, para. 53.

933 See, e.g., CAT Committee, *Aemei v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 34/1995, para. 11.

934 CAT Committee, *Brada v. France*, Comm. No. 195/2002. See also CAT Committee: *Arkausz Arana v. France*, Comm. No. 63/1997, and *Agiza v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 233/2003. See also Concluding Observations on Finland, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/34/FIN, para. 4.

to the finding of a breach of Article 22. The complainant filed an appeal to the Federal Court after the negative outcome of the Immigration Board appraisal of his claims to be granted refugee status. The judicial review, as legally set up, was designed only to review errors of law, but no decision taken by the Immigration Board could be quashed other than for procedural reasons.⁹³⁵ In addition, the subsequent assessment made by the Pre-Removal Risk Assessment (PRRA) officer, when the complainant applied for a stay on humanitarian grounds, also fell short of the standards required by the CAT for several reasons, including the fact that the possibility to appeal to the PRRA decisions was decided on a discretionary basis. In this context, the CAT Committee concluded that the State party was in breach of Article 22 of the CAT for not providing for a judicial review of the deportation which permitted an assessment focusing on the merits of the case.⁹³⁶

4.3.1 Substantiating a Claim under Article 3

The type of information which may assist the CAT Committee in determining whether a violation of Article 3 exists is described in CAT General Comment No. 1, which is reproduced above in Section 2.1.2(e).

4.3.2 Burden of Proof

The burden of proof for establishing a breach of Article 3 is initially on the complainant.⁹³⁷ The risk of torture in a receiving State must “go beyond mere theory or suspicion”, but one need not establish that torture would be “highly probable”.⁹³⁸ It must also be established that the “danger of being tortured” is “personal and present”.⁹³⁹ For example, in *A.D. v. The Netherlands*, the prospective deportee submitted information regarding prior harassment and torture by a previous Sri Lankan government. His claim did not concern the behaviour of the current government so his Article 3 claim failed.⁹⁴⁰ Long time lapses may also mean that a threat of torture is not “current”.⁹⁴¹

In *S.S.S. v. Canada*, the complainant failed to establish that he faced torture upon return to India. Even if he faced a real danger of torture in the Punjab area

935 CAT Committee, *Singh v. Canada*, Comm. No. 319/2007, para. 8.8.

936 *Ibid.*, para. 8.9.

937 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 1 (Implementation of article 3 of the Convention in the context of article 22), (1998) UN Doc. A/53/44, paras. 4–5.

938 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 1, para. 6.

939 *Ibid.*, para. 7.

940 CAT Committee, *A.D. v. The Netherlands*, Comm. No. 96/1997. See also CAT Committee, *S.S. v. The Netherlands*, Comm. No. 191/2001, *S.A. v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 243/2004, *M.A.M. v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 196/2002.

941 See CAT Committee: *H.A.D. v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 216/1999; and *A.I. v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 182/2001.

(which the CAT Committee doubted), “the Committee [did] not consider that he would be unable to lead a life free of torture in other parts of India”.⁹⁴² That is, the CAT Committee will carefully appraise if the risk of persecution, torture and ill-treatment faced by the person to be deported is objectively restricted to a particular geographical area of the receiving country, such as a conflict area.

However, in several cases, the CAT Committee has found that the risk of torture could not be ruled out given the non-geographically limited nature of the danger within the respective country. For instance, in *Mondal v. Sweden*, the complainant claimed that he would face a high risk of being subject to torture (again) if returned to Bangladesh, due to his sexual orientation, in addition to his past political activities and his religious orientation. As regards the first allegation, he added that a death *fatwa* was issued against him on account of his active homosexuality. The State party alleged, among other arguments, that the Mr Mondal did not know to what extent the *fatwa* had been spread within Bangladesh and, thus, it might likely have been of a “local character”, thereby dismissing that the risk of torture would go beyond the boundaries of the region he originated from. The Committee challenged the argument by putting forward that “the notion of ‘local danger’ does not provide for measurable criteria and is not sufficient to dissipate totally the personal danger of being tortured”.⁹⁴³ In the light of the circumstances of the case, taking into account, among other factors, the unstable political situation in the country, the fact that torture was still a reality and the evidence provided to show past torture, the CAT Committee concluded that the expulsion of the complainant to Bangladesh would constitute a violation of the State party’s obligations under Article 3.⁹⁴⁴

Where a complainant provides a certain level of detail and information, the burden of proof then shifts to the State party, which needs to furnish evidence or convincing arguments to counter the factual accounts provided by the complainant. In *A.S. v. Sweden*, the prospective deportee feared being stoned to death for adultery upon her forced return to Iran. She had:

[S]ubmitted sufficient details regarding her sighne or muttah marriage [into which she had allegedly been forced] and alleged arrest, such as names of persons, their positions, date, addresses, name of police station etc. that could have, and to a certain extent have been, certified by the Swedish immigration authorities, to shift the burden of proof.⁹⁴⁵

942 CAT Committee, *S.S.S. v. Canada*, Comm. No. 245/2004, para. 8.5.

943 CAT Committee, *Mondal v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 338/2008, para. 7.4. See also CAT Committee, *Kalonzo v. Canada*, Comm. No. 343/2008, para. 9.7.

944 See also, *inter alia*, CAT Committee: *Njamba and Balikosa v. Sweden* (further explained in Section 4.6), Comm. No. 322/2007, para. 9.5; *Bataku-Bia v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 379/2009, para. 10.7; *Khalsa v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 336/2008, para. 11.6.

945 CAT Committee, *A.S. v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 149/1999, para. 8.6.

She had also submitted evidence of the bad human rights situation for women in her position in Iran. The CAT Committee found that it was the failure of the State party to make sufficient inquiries and to follow up on the evidence provided by the complainant that led the State party to find the claim to be unsubstantiated, rather than a lack of evidence provided by the complainant. Therefore, the CAT Committee found that the complainant had indeed established that her prospective deportation to Iran would breach Article 3.

State parties often ask their diplomatic authorities in the receiving country to check the authenticity of the documents provided as evidence by complainants. If the tests undertaken point to the existence of forgery, the burden of proof lies on the complainant to challenge the alleged lack of authenticity. For instance, in *M.D.T. v. Switzerland*, the complainant submitted an arrest warrant and a medical certificate to substantiate his allegations of past torture. Given that the complainant did not put forward sufficient evidence of the authenticity of the arrest warrant and did not explain why the cause of his broken teeth did not appear in the dental certificate, the Committee was of the view that the conclusions of the State party had not been effectively discredited.⁹⁴⁶

4.3.3 Circumstances of the Receiving Country

As explicitly noted in Article 3(2), the CAT Committee, in considering Article 3 cases, will take account of “the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights”. In determining the human rights situation of the country, the Committee will examine the reports of international and domestic human rights bodies and NGOs. When the country has an especially worrying human rights record, particularly, as regards harassment and torture of dissidents and minorities (where the complainant claims to belong to one of these groups), the CAT Committee tends to diminish the importance usually attached to past accounts of ill-treatment suffered by the individual concerned when assessing the actual risk of torture, as the general situation by itself makes the likelihood of torture much higher.⁹⁴⁷ It also takes into account whether the country of destination is a party to the CAT (and implicitly, if the country has accepted the jurisdiction of the CAT Committee to examine individual complaints, pursuant to Article 22), since deportation to a country which has not ratified

946 CAT Committee, *M.D.T. v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 382/2009, para. 7.6; see also Section 2.1.2(e).

947 According to Nowak, if the CAT Committee arrives at the conclusion that torture is practiced systematically in the receiving State, “the burden of proof shifts to the host State which must provide strong arguments to show why the applicant would not face the risk of being subjected to torture if deported”, Nowak and McArthur (2008), p. 207.

the CAT would deprive the complainant of the option to seek the protection of the Committee.⁹⁴⁸

The CAT Committee, taking into account the personal situation of the complainant, has attached particular relevance to the prevailing political and social circumstances in countries such as Iran,⁹⁴⁹ Turkey⁴⁵⁰ and India.⁴⁵¹

4.3.4 Personal Risk

However, it is not enough to establish that a receiving State has a very bad human rights record. One must also establish that one is at personal risk of torture upon return to such a State. Where the complainant does not produce any evidence of personal persecution or torture and relies solely upon information relating to the general situation in a State, the CAT Committee will most likely not find a breach of Article 3. This is so, for example, even if the relevant individual is a member of an ethnic group which routinely faces persecution in that country. The individual cannot resort to allegations of a “general nature” about possible ethnic tensions, but must show that he or she personally, as a member of that group, is at risk.⁹⁵² For instance, in *S.M., H.M. and A.M. v. Sweden* the complainants satisfactorily claimed that their return to Azerbaijan, where ethnic Armenians are usually harassed and discriminated against, would expose them to a foreseeable, real and personal risk of torture. However, the complaint was not only based on the general situation in the country but also on ethnically motivated beatings and sexual abuse against several family members perpetrated by neighbours and security officers in the past, which had been duly documented with authoritative medical reports.⁹⁵³

This requirement of “personal risk” also works in reverse. That is, Article 3 should protect someone from being returned to a State where, although there is no pervasive abuse of human rights in that State, he or she will be personally at risk.⁹⁵⁴

To establish a situation of “personal risk”, the complainant’s account of his or her previous personal history of torture/mistreatment by the receiving State will be examined. The CAT Committee has acknowledged that sometimes these accounts

948 See cases of removal to Iran and India, for instance, CAT Committee: *Eftekhary v. Norway*, Comm. No. 312/2007, para. 7.9, and *Singh v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 336/2008, para. 11.7.

949 Regarding Iran, see, e.g., CAT Committee, *Eftekhary v. Norway*, Comm. No. 312/2007, paras. 7.4–7.6.

950 Regarding Turkey, see cases of deportation of wanted PKK members, situation in the country and counter-terrorism practices were taken into account by the Committee. See, for instance CAT Committee: *Aytulun and Güclü v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 373/2009, para. 7.6, *Güclü v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 349/2008, para. 6.6.

951 See CAT Committee, *Singh v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 336/2008, para. 11.6.

952 CAT Committee, *Z.Z. v. Canada*, Comm. No. 123/1998, para. 8.4; see also CAT Committee, *J.L.L. v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 364/2008, para. 8.8.

953 CAT Committee, *S.M., H.M. and A.M. v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 374/2009, para. 9.7.

954 CAT Committee, *A.S. v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 149/1999, para. 8.3.

will contain inconsistencies or be inaccurate in some way: “complete accuracy is seldom to be expected by victims of torture”.⁹⁵⁵ The CAT Committee will also consider and may “attach importance to the explanations for inconsistencies given by the complainant”.⁹⁵⁶ However, while the CAT Committee recognizes the impact that torture may have on the accuracy of victim testimony, it does require that past allegations of torture be substantiated in some way. Complaints will not be upheld if the alleged victim’s story is simply not credible. For example, in *H.K.H. v. Sweden*, the alleged victim provided inconsistent information to the State party and later alleged that this was caused by the effects of torture. He did not connect the inconsistencies in his testimony to torture until he faced the Aliens Appeal Board; he also failed to provide any details of the alleged torture in domestic proceedings or in his submission to the CAT Committee. Furthermore, the CAT Committee noted that the claims contained many other inconsistencies which remained unexplained and which cast doubt over the alleged victim’s credibility. The CAT Committee duly found that the Article 3 claim was not substantiated.⁹⁵⁷

Allegations of political involvement, within or outside the receiving State, may also be examined by the Committee as a factor that can lead to risks of torture upon return. A *conditio sine qua non* for such assertions is that they need to heighten the level of vulnerability of the person concerned and the risk that he or she would be subject to torture were he or she to be deported or extradited to the State in question.

The Committee has established that “the decisive factor in assessing the risk of torture on return is whether the person occupies a position of particular responsibility in a movement opposing the regime and thus poses a threat to it”.⁹⁵⁸ However, in several cases where the person did not occupy a leading position, the Committee has nonetheless found that his or her political involvement or engagement in activities seeking the promotion and protection of human rights significantly attracted the attention of the authorities and hence was relevant for the assessment of the vulnerability of the person concerned.⁹⁵⁹

The CAT Committee will also take into account if politically sensitive activities have been carried out in the host country. For instance, in *Eftekhary v. Norway*, the

955 CAT Committee, *Tala v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 43/1996, para. 10.3.

956 CAT Committee, *Ahmed Karoui v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 185/2001.

957 CAT Committee, *H.K.H. v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 204/2002. See also, e.g., CAT Committee: *S.U.A. v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 223/2002; *A.K. v. Australia*, Comm. No. 148/1999; *Zare v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 256/2004.

958 CAT Committee, *T.D. v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 375/2009, para. 7.8; see also CAT Committee: *M.Z.A. v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 424/2010, para. 8.5; *Jahani v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 357/2008, para. 9.5.

959 See CAT Committee: *Faragollah et al. v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 381/2009, para. 9.6; *Singh v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 336/2008, para. 11.5; *Amini v. Denmark*, Comm. No. 339/2008, paras. 9.6–9.8; *Jahani v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 357/2008, para. 9.10.

complainant had not been tortured in the past and was not engaged in activities undertaken by the Iranian opposition. However, he had been arrested and summoned to appear before the Revolutionary Court in Iran for his journalistic activities (upon receipt of the summons, he decided to flee). Once in Norway, he continued as a journalist, but he alleged that his weblogs were shut down by the Iranian authorities. The Committee, drawing on recent Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee pointing to the harassment of journalists by Iranian authorities (which included the monitoring and blocking of Internet use and content via foreign satellite broadcasts), held that the complainant “could well have maintained the continued attention of the Iran authorities”.⁹⁶⁰

Each claimant is entitled to individual consideration of his or her circumstances. States cannot automatically deny the claims of certain “categories” of people. For example, States cannot create lists of supposedly “safe” countries of origin. Both the CAT Committee⁹⁶¹ and the HRC⁹⁶² have found that this process does not accommodate, respectively, Article 3 of the CAT or Article 7 of the ICCPR. Therefore, a generalized process (i.e. a non-individualized determination), which affects an individual’s right to be considered and granted protection from torture, is not acceptable.

4.3.5 The Decisions of Domestic Courts

Nearly all Article 3 cases have been appealed at the domestic level. In many cases, domestic courts will have found on the facts that the prospective deportee does not face a relevant danger of torture in the receiving State.⁹⁶³ Indeed, “[c]onsiderable weight will be given, in exercising the Committee’s jurisdiction pursuant to Article 3 of the Convention, to findings of fact that are made by organs of the State party concerned”.⁹⁶⁴ However, “[t]he Committee is not bound by such findings and instead has the power, provided by Article 22, paragraph 4, of the Convention, of free assessment of the facts based upon the full set of circumstances in every case”.⁹⁶⁵

960 CAT Committee, *Eftekhary v. Norway*, Comm. No. 312/2007, para. 77.

961 Concluding Observations on Finland, (1997) UN Doc. A/51/44, para. 62.

962 Concluding Observations on Estonia, (2003) UN Doc. CCPR/C/77/EST, para. 13.

963 Sometimes Article 3 obligations have not been addressed by courts, which may, for example, have focused purely on whether the person is a refugee under the Refugee Convention (see also Section 4.3.7).

964 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 1, para. 9(a).

965 *Ibid.*, para. 9(b). For an example of CAT overruling a domestic court’s assessment, see CAT Committee, *Dadar v. Canada*, Comm. No. 258/2004. See also Section 2.1.2(e).

4.3.6 Risk of Further Deportation if Returned to the “Receiving State”

In assessing whether it is safe for an individual to be deported to the receiving State, the CAT Committee will consider whether there is a risk of subsequent deportation to a country where the complainant may be subjected to torture.⁹⁶⁶ In *Korban v. Sweden*, the complainant faced deportation to Jordan. He feared that once deported to Jordan he would be subsequently deported to Iraq, where he risked being tortured. In assessing the risk of subsequent deportation, the CAT Committee examined reports from a variety of sources. These reports gave evidence that “some Iraqis have been sent by the Jordanian authorities to Iraq against their will”.⁹⁶⁷ On this basis, the CAT Committee found that the risk of subsequent deportation could not be excluded, so the proposed deportation to Jordan would be in breach of Article 3. The CAT Committee further noted that Jordan did not allow individual complaints under Article 22, so, if threatened with deportation to Iraq from Jordan, the complainant would not have the possibility of submitting another communication under CAT.

4.3.7 Article 3 and the Refugee Convention

Claims under Article 3 are often lodged by individuals who are seeking asylum or claiming refugee status. Clearly, issues under both Article 3 and the Refugee Convention may overlap. However, Article 3 decisions are conceptually separate from those made under the Refugee Convention. Complainants under Article 3 should construct their arguments around the risk of torture, rather than attempt to establish a right of asylum under the terms of the UN Refugee Convention of 1951.⁹⁶⁸

The Refugee Convention is both broader and narrower than Article 3 of CAT. It is broader as a ‘refugee’, a person with a right to *non-refoulement* under Article 33 of that Convention, is a person who faces a “well founded fear of persecution” on particular grounds (e.g. race, religion) in a receiving State. Persecution may fall short of torture, so the Refugee Convention applies in circumstances where one fears a lesser form of ill-treatment in a receiving State. On the other hand, the reasons why one might face torture are irrelevant to an Article 3 assessment, whereas the reasons why one might face persecution are relevant under

966 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 1, para. 2.

967 CAT Committee, *Korban v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 88/1997, para. 6.5.

968 See, e.g., CAT Committee cases: *X v. Spain*, Comm. No. 23/1995, and *Mohamed v. Greece*, Comm. No. 40/1996. See, for a comparison of Article 3 obligations and those under the Refugee Convention, Taylor, S., “Australia’s implementation of its Non-Refoulement Obligations under the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights”, (1994) 17(2) *University of New South Wales Law Journal* 432(1994).

the Refugee Convention.⁹⁶⁹ Furthermore, Article 3 rights are absolute. Refugee rights under the Refugee Convention are denied under Article 1(f) for certain categories of people, such as people who have committed war crimes, crimes against humanity, and crimes against peace. In contrast, such people have absolute rights not to be deported in situations where they face a risk of torture under Article 3.⁹⁷⁰

4.3.8 Rendition and the War on Terror

Since 11 September 2001, it has been proven that large numbers of people feared to be terrorists have been victims of so-called “extraordinary renditions”. That is, terrorist suspects have been extra-judicially apprehended and forcibly transferred or handed over to other States and in some instances held in secret detention sites at which illegal interrogation methods encompassing the use of torture and other forms of ill-treatment have been employed. Such renditions are clear breaches of Article 3.⁹⁷¹

The issue of rendition arose implicitly in *Agiza v. Sweden*.⁹⁷² The complainant was suspected of terrorist activities. His claim for asylum in Sweden failed, and he was immediately deported to Egypt, so he was not afforded an opportunity to appeal. His swift deportation was due to his classification as a national security risk by Swedish authorities. The State party tried to defend its actions by reference to the fact that it had gained a diplomatic assurance from Egypt that the complainant would not be subjected to ill-treatment upon his return. Staff at the Swedish embassy in Egypt were allowed to meet with and monitor the complainant upon his return.

The CAT Committee found a number of breaches of Article 3 in this case. A procedural breach of Article 3 arose with regard to the swiftness of the deportation, which did not allow for an appeal against the deportation decision. It also found that the complainant faced a substantial risk of torture upon his return to Egypt,

969 One must be persecuted for a “Convention reason” under Article 1 of the Refugee Convention relating to the status of refugees; one must have a “well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion”.

970 See, e.g., CAT Committee: *Paez v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 39/1996, and *Abdussamatov et al. v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 444/2010, para. 13.7; see also Concluding Observations on Canada, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/34/CAN, para. 3. The same absolute protection applies under Article 7 ICCPR; see Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CCPR/C/USA/CO/3, para. 17.

971 So-called “rendition” also encompasses breaches of the right to liberty and security, the right to a fair trial and the right to respect for private and family life, among others. See, e.g., ECtHR, *El Masri v. “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”*, App. No. 39630/09; Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Opinion No. 10/2013 (United States of America) concerning Mr Obaidullah; Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, “Alleged secret detentions in Council of Europe member States” (“Marty Report”), AS/Jur (2006) 03 Rev, and the follow-up report “Secret detentions and illegal transfers of detainees involving Council of Europe member States: second report”, Doc. 11302, Rev.

which was foreseeable at the time of his deportation. The risk was heightened due to his high national security rating. The assurance obtained from Egypt did not absolve Sweden of this breach; the monitoring mechanism was found to be inadequate. For example, the Swedish authorities in Egypt were not able to interview the complainant alone without the presence of Egyptian authorities.

The removal of the complainant from Sweden to Egypt had been undertaken by US agents, facilitated in Sweden by Swedish authorities. The CAT Committee did not explicitly acknowledge that this was an apparent case of so-called ‘rendition’ of a terrorist suspect to a State that would be likely to torture him.⁹⁷³ The CAT Committee decision nevertheless made clear that rendition is not tolerated under CAT. Article 1 and 3 remain absolute rights, regardless of any arguments regarding the supposed exigencies linked to counter-terrorism.⁹⁷⁴

In its Concluding Observations, the CAT Committee has consistently condemned the involvement of States parties in rendition programmes and called upon the respective authorities to carry out effective investigations, including on the use of the State party’s airports and airspace by flights involved in “extraordinary rendition”.⁹⁷⁵

4.3.9 Diplomatic Assurances

Diplomatic assurances, also known as memoranda of understanding or diplomatic contacts or guarantees, refer to arrangements between the governments of two States that the rights of a particular individual will be upheld when they are returned from one State to the other. They typically arise in the context of the *refoulement* and expulsion of an individual from one country to another.

These assurances will often contain provisions such as “assurances for the respect for the deported person’s due process safeguards upon arrival to the returned country, refraining from torture and ill-treatment, adequate conditions of detention, and regular monitoring visits”.⁹⁷⁶ They aim to ensure that the human rights of the individual are respected and that the receiving State upholds its obligations under international law.

972 CAT Committee, *Agiza v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 233/2003.

973 The case attracted considerable media and NGO attention and is commonly cited as an example of rendition.

974 Joseph, S., “Rendering Terrorists and the Convention against Torture”, (2005) 5, *Human Rights Law Review*, pp. 339, 346; see also Concluding Observations on Albania, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/34/ALB, para. 7.

975 See Concluding Observations on Ireland, (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/IRL/CO/1, para. 9; see also Concluding Observations on Portugal, (2013) UN Doc. CAT/C/PRT/CO/5-6, para.13, and Concluding Observations on Germany, (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/DEU/CO/5, para. 26.

976 Statement By The Special Rapporteur Of The Commission On Human Rights On Torture (Wednesday, 26 October 2005).

However, diplomatic assurances are not an effective mechanism for protecting individuals from torture and ill-treatment. A government will seek a diplomatic assurance when it believes, in light of what it knows about the practices of the receiving State, that there is in fact a risk of torture or ill-treatment if the individual is returned to that State. Thus, the returning State is aware that torture and ill-treatment is systemically practiced in the receiving State, but seeks to return the individual regardless. Regarding this situation, Alvaro Gil-Robles, the former Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, noted in 1994:

The weakness inherent in the practice of diplomatic assurances lies in the fact that where there is a need for such assurances, there is clearly an acknowledged risk of torture or ill-treatment. Due to the absolute nature of the prohibition of torture or inhuman or degrading treatment, formal assurances cannot suffice where a risk nonetheless remains.⁹⁷⁷

The former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights noted that many of the States who give such assurances are States that routinely breach their international human rights obligations.⁹⁷⁸ Therefore, she noted:

If a government does not comply with binding law, it is difficult to see why it would respect legally non-binding agreements.⁹⁷⁹

There is no international legal structure which regulates the use and enforcement of diplomatic assurances, so minimal legal weight may attach to an arrangement on which the well-being and life of an individual may depend. For example, there is no international definition of a diplomatic assurance, outlining its parameters and operation.⁹⁸⁰ Once a diplomatic assurance is established there is nothing which gives it legal weight or authority. In concluding his 2005 report to the General Assembly, the Special Rapporteur on Torture clearly rejected the use of diplomatic assurances, emphasizing the lack of legal process and effect attached to diplomatic assurances as a central reason for his position:

Diplomatic assurances are not legally binding, therefore they carry no legal effect and no accountability if breached and the person who the assurances aim to protect has no recourse if the assurances are violated.⁹⁸¹

977 Report of Mr Alvaro Gil-Robles, Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, on his visit to Sweden, 21–23 April 2004, Strasbourg, 8 July 2004, Comm. DH, (2004) 13, para. 19.

978 See also UN Press Release “Diplomatic Assurances Not An Adequate Safeguard For Deportees, UN Special Rapporteur Against Torture Warns” (23 August 2005).

979 Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, “Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism”, (2006) UN Doc. E/CN.4/2006/94 A, para. 26.

980 *Ibid.*, para. 23.

981 Interim Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, (2005) UN Doc. A/60/316, para. 51.

Acts of torture or ill-treatment are illegal acts which are often shrouded in secrecy, so it is almost impossible to effectively monitor the outcome of a diplomatic assurance upon the return of the individual to the State. The Special Rapporteur has stated that:

Post-return monitoring mechanisms do little to mitigate the risk of torture and have proven ineffective in both safeguarding against torture and as a mechanism of accountability.⁹⁸²

Due to the mentioned shortcomings, the current Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment outlines that diplomatic assurances “cannot be considered an effective safeguard against torture and ill-treatment, particularly in States where there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person would face the danger of being subjected to torture or ill-treatment”.⁹⁸³ In this context, like his predecessor, he has repeatedly referred to the practice of diplomatic assurances as:

[A]n attempt to circumvent the absolute prohibition of torture and non-refoulement.⁹⁸⁴

The ineffective operation of diplomatic assurances was evidenced in a report by Human Rights Watch, which contains numerous examples of cases where diplomatic assurances failed to protect a returnee from torture and/or ill-treatment upon return.⁹⁸⁵ Such reports only refer to the cases which have actually come to light. Many instances of torture are not reported, so we can assume that diplomatic assurances have failed in even more cases.

Diplomatic assurances aim to protect a particular individual in a context where torture and ill-treatment is known or strongly suspected to occur. It appears to promote “convenience” and “quick fixes” in difficult individual cases, without any attempt to initiate or sustain systemic change within the receiving State.⁹⁸⁶

982 *Ibid.*, para. 46.

983 Report submitted by the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Juan E. Méndez, (2011) UN Doc. A/HRC/16/52, para. 62.

984 *Ibid.*, para. 63; see also, Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture, Manfred Nowak, (2005) UN Doc. E/CN.4/2006/6, para. 32; and the joint statement of the UN Special Rapporteur on torture, Juan E. Méndez and the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights and counter-terrorism, Ben Emmerson, 10 December 2013.

985 Human Rights Watch, “Still at risk: diplomatic assurances no safeguard against torture”, (2005), available at: <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2005/04/14/still-risk>.

986 Statement By The Special Rapporteur Of The Commission On Human Rights On Torture (Wednesday, 26 October 2005); see also Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, “Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism”, (2006) UN Doc. E/CN.4/2006/94 A, para. 24.

The use of diplomatic assurances is likely to conflict with the absolute prohibition on torture, creating operational risks that undermine the efforts of the global community to ensure that the prohibition is upheld.

a) Case Law on Diplomatic Assurances

The procurement of diplomatic assurances has featured prominently in several cases brought to the Committee's attention.⁹⁸⁷ In *Abdussamatov et al. v. Kazakhstan*, the CAT Committee asserted that, in any case, "diplomatic assurances cannot be used as an instrument to avoid the application of the principle of non-refoulement".⁹⁸⁸ The absolute nature of the prohibition of torture and the ensuing prohibition of extraditing or returning someone to a country where a personal and real risk of torture exists cannot be bypassed by alleging that guarantees were provided in the form of engagements.

The CAT Committee, however, in the cases where this matter was the object of examination, has not ruled out *ex ante* and in a general manner recourse to diplomatic assurances; it has rather undertaken an assessment on a case-by-case basis. In *Boily v. Canada*, after noting that the standards requested of extraditing or deporting States with a view to prevent acts of torture in the country of destination were more stringent when diplomatic assurances were requested, the Committee assessed the appropriateness of such measures using the following approach:

The Committee must determine whether the diplomatic assurances in the specific case were of a nature to eliminate all reasonable doubt that the complainant would be subjected to torture upon his return. In this context the Committee must take into account whether the obtained diplomatic assurances include follow-up procedures that would guarantee their effectiveness.⁹⁸⁹

Subsequently, the assessment of its adequacy needs to be carried out taking into account the specific circumstances faced by the complainant in the country of destination, namely, if the complainant had been already subjected to torture in the past, the nature of the charges he is facing and the torture record and human rights situation in the receiving State. In this context, the CAT has so far dismissed the use of diplomatic assurances when they were found to be too general and, hence, lacked concision or failed to consider the specificities of the case.⁹⁹⁰

987 The CAT Committee's approach to such assurances was first exhibited in *Agiza v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 233/2003. Diplomatic assurances have also been examined in *Kalinichenko v. Morocco*, Comm. No. 428/2010; *Abdussamatov et al. v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 444/2010; *Abichou v. Germany*, Comm. No. 430/2010; and *Alzery v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 1416/2005.

988 CAT Committee, *Abdussamatov et al. v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 444/2010, para. 13.10.

989 CAT Committee, *Boily v. Canada*, Comm. No. 327/2007, para. 14.4.

990 CAT Committee, *Kalinichenko v. Morocco*, Comm. No. 428/2010, para. 15.6. "[t]he procurement of diplomatic assurances, in the circumstances of the instant case, was insufficient to protect the complainant →

The CAT clearly upheld this approach in the most recent case, *Abichou v. Germany*.⁹⁹¹ The authorities of the receiving State attached diplomatic assurances to the extradition request, committing to respect the procedural rights of the detainee, including a trial *ex novo* and conditions of detention in line with international standards. The German authorities extradited the complainant giving credence to the guarantees obtained. However, the State party failed to take into account the human rights situation in Tunisia at the time of the extradition, the widespread use of torture against detainees, even against those charged with ordinary offenses, and the fact that two other defendants in the case alleged they had been tortured in order to extract confessions from them while the trial was being held. In this setting, the CAT Committee concluded that “[t]he fact that diplomatic assurances were obtained was not sufficient grounds for the State party’s decision to ignore this obvious risk, especially since none of the guarantees that were provided related specifically to protection against torture or ill-treatment”.⁹⁹² Therefore, it highlighted that “[t]he fact that Onsi Abichou was ultimately not subjected to such treatment following his extradition cannot be justifiably used to call into question or minimize, retrospectively, the existence of such a risk at the time of his extradition”.⁹⁹³

In addition, the CAT Committee will take into account the nature and extent of monitoring measures undertaken by the State party that decides to extradite an individual under its jurisdiction to another State. In all the cases examined until the present moment, the CAT has found diplomatic assurances in place insufficient, arguing that follow-up mechanisms were weak or identifying deficiencies as regards the objectiveness, impartiality and truthfulness of the monitoring mechanisms.⁹⁹⁴

In *Abdussamatov et al. v. Kazakhstan*, 29 individuals were facing extradition requests for alleged involvement in religious extremism and terrorist organisations in Uzbekistan. The Kazakhstan authorities received diplomatic assurances from Uzbekistan that the complainants would not be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. One of the arguments put forward by Kazakhstan was that international organisations would be able to monitor the detention facilities. However, the CAT rejected this argument due to the lack of an effective monitoring system in practice, alleging that the confidentiality rules of the ICRC

against this manifest risk, also in the light of their general and non-specific nature and the fact they did not establish a follow-up mechanism” (scope of the assurance: not to subject him to torture or to assaults on his dignity). See also *Abdussamatov et al. v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 444/2010.

991 CAT Committee, *Abichou v. Germany*, Comm. No. 430/2010.

992 *Ibid.*, para. 11.7.

993 *Ibid.*

994 CAT Committee, *Kalinichenko v. Morocco*, Comm. No. 428/2010, para. 15.6; *Abdussamatov et al. v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 444/2010, para. 13.10.

did not allow reporting to external instances and that other international organisations were not allowed to access places of detention.⁹⁹⁵

The same reasoning was applied in *Boily*, where a Canadian national was extradited to Mexico after escaping from jail, where he was serving a prison sentence of 14 years for marijuana trafficking. He claimed to have been previously subject to torture and forced to sign a self-incriminatory statement that was used as evidence to convict him. Mexico sought his extradition to enable the completion of the sentence, and to prosecute him for the homicide of a prison guard that died during the escape and for fleeing. The complainant was extradited to Mexico one month after the CAT withdrew the interim request upon procurement of diplomatic assurances from Mexico. The diplomatic assurances agreed upon included taking reasonable precautions to guarantee the safety of the complainant and ensuring that the complainant's lawyer and officials of the Canadian diplomatic services could visit and communicate with him at any reasonable time. However, the Canadian authorities failed to adequately follow up the implementation of the safeguards, as a result of which the consular authorities only visited the complainant five days after he had been imprisoned. The complainant stated that he had again been subjected to torture (during the initial three days of detention).⁹⁹⁶ Subsequently, the CAT Committee found the State party to have acted in contravention of Article 3 for not having undertaken effective measures to prevent acts of torture upon execution of the extradition order: "the agreed system of diplomatic assurances was not carefully enough designed to effectively prevent torture".⁹⁹⁷

In its Concluding Observations, the CAT Committee has repeatedly shown concern over reliance on diplomatic assurances, consistently adopting the position that a State party should not regard diplomatic assurances as a safeguard against torture or ill-treatment "when there are substantial grounds for believing that a person would be in danger of being subjected to torture upon his or her return".⁹⁹⁸ Consequently, it exhorts State parties concerned to refrain from seeking or relying on diplomatic assurances.⁹⁹⁹

995 CAT Committee, *Abdussamatov et al. v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 444/2010, para. 13.5.

996 CAT Committee, *Boily v. Canada*, Comm. No. 327/2007, para. 14.5.

997 *Ibid.*

998 Concluding Observations on Morocco, (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/MAR/CO/4, para. 9. See also Concluding Observations on United Kingdom (2013), UN Doc. CAT/C/GBR/CO/5, para. 18.

999 See, among others, Concluding Observations on United Kingdom (2013), UN Doc. CAT/C/GBR/CO/5, para. 18; Concluding Observations on the Russian Federation, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/RUS/CO/5, para. 17; Concluding Observations on Germany, (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/DEU/CO/5, para. 25.

In sum, the CAT Committee appears to be increasingly averse to the use of diplomatic assurances, as may be proven by looking into the latest Concluding Observations issued, particularly those on the United Kingdom, in which the CAT Committee stated:

The more widespread the practice of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, the less likely the possibility of the real risk of such treatment being avoided by diplomatic assurances, however stringent any agreed follow-up procedure may be. Therefore, the Committee considers that diplomatic assurances are unreliable and ineffective and should not be used as an instrument to modify the determination of the Convention.¹⁰⁰⁰

4.4 Claims of National Security Regarding State Party Information on Torture

While national security considerations cannot justify departure from freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, they might be relevant to a State party's duty to cooperate with the CAT Committee (or the HRC) during the consideration of an individual complaint. For example, does a State party have to share sensitive information with these Committees if that information is relevant to a complaint?

This issue arose in *Agiza v. Sweden*, the facts of which are discussed in Section 4.3.8. The State party withheld information from the CAT Committee regarding its knowledge in early 2002 of a complaint of ill-treatment by the complainant upon his return to Egypt. This information was withheld for two years, and eventually was submitted by counsel for the complainant. Sweden was thus caught "red-handed" in misleading the CAT Committee.¹⁰⁰¹ The State party attempted to justify its actions by stating that revelation of the information in early 2002 could have jeopardized the safety of the complainant. The CAT Committee did not accept these arguments, and found that "the deliberate and misleading withholding of information in *Agiza* constituted a ... breach of Article 22".¹⁰⁰²

The CAT Committee recognized that cases might arise where a State party has a legitimate wish to keep information from it, due to national security considerations. However, the correct approach in such a case was not to simply withhold

1000 Concluding Observations on United Kingdom (2013), UN Doc. CAT/C/GBR/CO/5, para. 18. See also, Concluding Observations on Czech Republic, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/CZE/CO/4-5, para. 8.

1001 It is perhaps naïve to believe that no other attempts to mislead have taken place; in this case Sweden was caught out. See Joseph, S., "Rendering Terrorists and the Convention Against Torture", (2005) 5 *Human Rights Law Review* 339, p. 346.

1002 *Ibid.*, p. 345.

the information and effectively mislead the CAT Committee. Rather, it was to seek some sort of permission from the CAT Committee to withhold the information. The CAT Committee claimed that its procedures were “sufficiently flexible”¹⁰⁰³ to take account of such circumstances.

The CAT Committee has also rejected attempts to deprive the CAT Committee of opportunities to discuss certain counter-terrorism policies, such as the US policy of extraordinary renditions, because they involve intelligence. It has reasserted that invocations of national security cannot extinguish or deprive victims of torture from their right to an effective remedy and reparation.

4.5 Death Penalty

It may be noted that the CAT does not explicitly address the issue of the death penalty and its linkages with torture and other forms of ill-treatment. Probably for this reason, coupled with the fact that Article 4 of the ICCPR affirms the right to life, most individual cases challenging the imposition of a death sentence have been brought to the attention of the Human Rights Committee (see Section 3.2.11). The CAT Committee does not hold that the death penalty constitutes of itself a breach of the CAT.¹⁰⁰⁴ However, in its Concluding Observations, it has shown concern over the continued imposition and execution of death sentences¹⁰⁰⁵ and more recently it has included, among the recommendations, the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on the abolition of the death penalty.¹⁰⁰⁶

In addition, the CAT Committee has declared in several Concluding Observations that the conditions of detention of prisoners on death row may amount to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment contrary to Article 16, “in particular owing to the excessive length of time on death row”.¹⁰⁰⁷ It has consequently required States to “ensure that all persons on death row are afforded the protection provided by the

1003 CAT Committee, *Agiza v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 233/2003, para. 13.10.

1004 For instance, in Concluding Observations on the US, the Committee implicitly indicated that capital punishment is not of itself a CAT breach by stating that the US “should carefully review its execution methods”, Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/USA/CO/2, para. 31.

1005 See, e.g., Concluding Observations on Belarus, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/BLR/CO/4, para. 24.

1006 Concluding Observations on Yemen (2010), UN Doc. CAT/C/YEM/2, para. 21; Concluding Observations on Cuba, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/CUB/CO/2, para. 14.

1007 Concluding Observations on Belarus, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/BLR/CO/4, para. 24. See also Concluding Observations on Zambia, (2008) UN Doc. CAT/C/ZMB/CO/2, para. 19; Concluding Observations on Armenia, (2001) UN Doc. A/56/44, para. 39; Concluding Observations on Jordan, (1995), UN Doc. A/50/44, para. 169; Concluding Observations on Namibia, (1997) UN Doc. A/52/44 para. 250; Concluding Observations on Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, (1999) UN Doc. A/54/44, para. 189.

Convention and are treated humanely”.¹⁰⁰⁸ As regards the imposition on minors of capital punishment, the CAT Committee has stressed that the death penalty cannot be imposed on children. On the other hand, in (earlier) Concluding Observations on China, the CAT Committee indicated that “some methods of capital punishment” breached Article 16.¹⁰⁰⁹ In its Concluding Observations on the US, the CAT Committee set out that the method of lethal injection should be reviewed due to its potential to cause severe pain and suffering.¹⁰¹⁰ In its Concluding Observations on Cuba the CAT Committee has expressed concern over “the high number of offenses that carry the death penalty, including common crimes and vaguely defined categories of State security-related offenses”.¹⁰¹¹

4.6 Violence against Women under the CAT

Within the framework of the individual complaints procedure, the CAT Committee has so far only dealt with gender-based abuses in cases where a breach of Article 3 was claimed. In all those cases, the complainant alleged that she would face a personal, serious and real risk of being subjected to ill-treatment, most likely encompassing rape or sexual harassment, in the country to which she would be returned if the deportation or removal order was executed.¹⁰¹²

In *VL v. Switzerland*, the complainant alleged that she fled Belarus after having been raped on two occasions by police officers who wanted information about the whereabouts of her husband, sought due to his political activities. She claimed that the return to this country would expose her to further persecution and risk of sexual mistreatment. In assessing the risk of torture, the CAT Committee, in addition to taking into account the poor human rights situation in Belarus, where according to the sources used, over 20 per cent of women reported experiencing sexual abuse at least once, and where attacks on members of the political opposition were frequently reported,¹⁰¹³ looked into the nature and veracity of the past rape accounts of the complainant and in this regard considered that:

The acts concerned, constituting among others multiple rapes, surely constitute infliction of severe pain and suffering perpetrated for a number of impermissible purposes, including interrogation, intimidation, punishment, retaliation, humiliation and discrimination based on gender. *Therefore, the Committee believes that the sexual abuse by the police in this case constitutes torture.*¹⁰¹⁴ (Emphasis added.)

1008 Concluding Observations on Kenya, (2013) UN Doc. CAT/C/KEN/CO/2 Rev. 1, para. 33.

1009 Concluding Observations on China, (1996) UN Doc. A/51/44, para. 144.

1010 Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/USA/CO/2, para. 31.

1011 Concluding Observations on Cuba, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/CUB/CO/2, para. 14.

1012 See also Part V of this *Handbook*, Sections 5.2 and 5.4, on the obligations of States parties to the CEDAW Convention.

1013 CAT Committee, *VL v. Switzerland*, Comm. No. 262/2005, para. 8.4.

1014 *Ibid.*, para. 8.10.

On the basis of these findings, coupled with the fact that the authorities had manifestly failed to investigate and institute criminal proceedings against the alleged rapists (and, thus, there were substantial doubts as to whether the authorities would take the necessary measures to protect her from further harm upon return), the CAT Committee concluded that removal of the complainant to Belarus by the State party would amount to a breach of Article 3 of the Convention.¹⁰¹⁵

In the leading case *Njamba and Balikosa v. Sweden*, the complainants, mother and daughter, alleged that their forced return to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where the mother was considered by many to be her husband's accomplice in pro-rebel activities,¹⁰¹⁶ would expose her to torture or death at the hands of the security services or other families.¹⁰¹⁷ The CAT Committee highlighted that, despite some factual imprecisions in the authors' account, "the most relevant issues raised in this communication relate to the legal effect that should be given to undisputed facts, such as the risk of danger to the complainants' security upon return".¹⁰¹⁸ Consequently, the CAT Committee made reference to several reports from UN experts on the situation in the DRC which pointed to "the alarming number of cases of sexual violence throughout the country, confirming that these cases are not limited to areas of armed conflict but are happening throughout the country".¹⁰¹⁹ In the light of the precarious situation, including the alarming number of cases of violence against women, and rape and gang rape by armed forces, rebel groups and civilians throughout the country, the CAT Committee held that "the conflict situation in the DRC, as attested to in all recent United Nations reports, makes it impossible for the Committee to identify particular areas of the country which could be considered safe for the complainants in their current and evolving situation".¹⁰²⁰ It therefore concluded that substantial grounds existed for believing that the complainants faced a real risk of being subjected to torture (in the form of rape) if returned to the DRC.¹⁰²¹

Moreover, it is worth highlighting that, in the same case, the CAT Committee reaffirmed, for the first time in the context of an individual complaint,

1015 *Ibid.*, para. 9. See also *C.T. and K.M. v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 279/2005, paras. 7.5–8 (concerning the removal to Rwanda of a woman who had been repeatedly raped and persecuted due to her own and her brother's involvement with a political party that was declared illegal (the PDR-Ubuyanja party)).

1016 Moreover, just before fleeing they had discovered that the husband (or father) and three of their children/ siblings had been murdered.

1017 *Njamba and Balikosa v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 322/2007, paras. 2.1, 2.2 and 3.1.

1018 *Ibid.*, para. 9.5.

1019 *Ibid.*

1020 *Ibid.* See also CAT Committee, *Bakatu-Bia v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 379/2009, paras. 10.6, 10.7, 10.8 and 11.

1021 *Ibid.*, para. 9.6.

the ‘due diligence’ responsibility of the State to prevent rape and sexual violence perpetrated by private actors under the CAT (see, in connection, Section 4.1.2.e). Confronted with the fact that rape and gang rape in the DRC were often committed by militia groups and civilians, the CAT Committee drew on its General Comment No. 2 to indicate, in relation to the DRC, that the failure to exercise due diligence to stop, sanction and provide remedies to victims of torture committed by private actors rendered the State party responsible under the Convention for consenting to or acquiescing in such acts.¹⁰²² It should be noted that had the CAT Committee construed that rape perpetrated by non-state actors fell outside the scope of the CAT, the danger of being subjected to “torture” faced by the complainant if returned would most likely not have been held to exist, in the absence of the subjective requirement of the definition of torture under Article 1.¹⁰²³

On the other hand, in its Concluding Observations, the CAT Committee systematically raises concerns regarding the compliance of States parties with Articles 2 and 16 of the CAT, given the persistence of acts of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, rape (and marital rape) and other forms of gender-based violence (such as female genital mutilation,¹⁰²⁴ “honour” killings,¹⁰²⁵ the forced sterilization of women¹⁰²⁶ and trafficking in women¹⁰²⁷).

In its Concluding Observations on Greece, concerned at the persistence of violence against women and children, including domestic and sexual violence, and at the limited number of prosecutions and convictions of the perpetrators, the CAT Committee urged the State party to “explicitly include rape and other forms of sexual violence as a form of torture rather than ‘a serious breach of sexual dignity’”.¹⁰²⁸

The CAT Committee has also issued numerous recommendations concerning domestic violence. States parties must recognize such violence as a specific crime as well as ensure that all acts of violence are investigated, prosecuted and punished. States should also provide a means of redress and protection for victims, including access to safe shelters, restraining orders, medical examination and rehabilitation.¹⁰²⁹

1022 CAT Committee, *Njamba and Balikosa v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 322/2007, para. 9.5.

1023 See Nowak and McArthur (2008), p. 201.

1024 See, for instance, Concluding Observations on Gabon, (2013) UN Doc. CAT/C/GAB/CO/1, para. 21.

1025 See, e.g., Concluding Observations on Turkey, (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/TUR/CO/3, para. 20. The CAT Committee was also concerned that under the Penal Code judges and prosecutors could order a virginity test in rape cases against the will of the woman (*ibid.*).

1026 Concluding Observations on Czech Republic, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/CZE/CO/4–5, para. 25.

1027 Concluding Observations on Togo, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/TGO/CO/2, para. 15.

1028 Concluding Observations on Greece, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/GRC/CO/5–6, para. 23.

1029 See, e.g., Concluding Observations on Estonia, (2013) UN Doc. CAT/C/EST/CO/5, para. 12; Concluding Observations on Peru, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/PER/CO/5–6, para. 14 Concluding Observations on Bulgaria (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/BGR/CO/4–5, para. 25; Concluding Observations on Mongolia →

Concerning recommendations issued to address sexual violence perpetrated by private actors, an illustrative example can be found in the Concluding Observations on Canada. The CAT Committee, disturbed by on-going reports of violence against Aboriginal women, asked the State party to strengthen its efforts to exercise due diligence to prevent and sanction acts of torture and ill-treatment committed by non-State officials or private actors.¹⁰³⁰

4.7 Positive Duties under CAT

As under Articles 7 and 10 of the ICCPR, States parties to the CAT have extensive positive and procedural duties to take measures that prevent or minimize breaches of the CAT. For example, under Article 10(1), States parties must:

Ensure that education and information regarding the prohibition against torture are fully included in the training of law enforcement personnel, civil or military, medical personnel, public officials and other persons who may be involved in the custody, interrogation or treatment of any individual subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment.

Furthermore, under Article 10(2), “[e]ach State Party shall include this prohibition in the rules or instructions issued in regard to the duties and functions of any such persons”.

Under Article 11:

Each State Party shall keep under systematic review interrogation rules, instructions, methods and practices as well as arrangements for the custody and treatment of persons subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment in any territory under its jurisdiction, with a view to preventing any cases of torture.

In Concluding Observations, the CAT Committee has given the following indications regarding appropriate positive measures by States:

- All detainees, wherever held, must be registered. Registration should contain the detainee’s identity, as well as the date, time and place of detention, the identity of the detaining authority, the grounds for detention, state of health of the detainee at the time of being taken into custody and any changes thereto, time and place of interrogations, and dates and times

(2010) UN Doc. CAT/C/MNG/CO/1, para. 20; Concluding Observations on Azerbaijan (2009) UN Doc. CAT/C/AZE/CO/3, para. 19; Concluding Observations on Ecuador, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/ECU/CO/3, para. 17; Concluding Observations on Bahrain, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/34/BHR, para. 6–7; Concluding Observations on Greece, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/33/2, para. 5 (see also para. 4); Concluding Observations on Argentina, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/33/1, para. 6.

¹⁰³⁰ Concluding Observations on Canada, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/CAN/CO/6, para. 20.

- of any transfer or release.¹⁰³¹ In this regard, central registers should be established for all persons in official custody, *inter alia*, persons in prisons, pre-trial detention facilities and police stations.¹⁰³²
- Medical staff in prisons should be independent doctors, rather than members of the prison service.¹⁰³³
 - Medical examinations should routinely take place before all forced removals by air.¹⁰³⁴ Independent human rights observers should be present during such removals.¹⁰³⁵
 - Education and training on the prohibition of torture should be provided, especially to Intelligence and Security Department officials.¹⁰³⁶
 - Adequate training should be provided to enable all relevant personnel, including medical personnel, to detect signs of torture and ill-treatment. The Istanbul Protocol of 1999 (Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment) should be integrated and applied in such training.¹⁰³⁷
 - An independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles should be established to monitor national and international obligations undertaken by the State party for the protection of human rights, including strict enforcement of the provisions of the Convention.¹⁰³⁸
 - Social care institutions should employ trained personnel, such as social workers, psychologists, and pedagogues.¹⁰³⁹
 - Introduction of audio and video taping facilities for interrogations,¹⁰⁴⁰ as well as instalment of video surveillance cameras throughout police

1031 Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/USA/CO/2, para. 16; Concluding Observations on Sri Lanka, (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/LKA/CO/3-4, para. 12.

1032 See, *inter alia*, Concluding Observations on Sri Lanka, (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/LKA/CO/3-4, para. 12.

1033 Concluding Observations on Argentina, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/33/1, para. 6.

1034 Concluding Observations on Germany, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/32/7, para. 5.

1035 Concluding Observations on Switzerland, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/34/CHE, para. 5.

1036 Concluding Observations on Algeria, (2008) UN Doc. CAT/C/DZA/CO/3, para. 10.

1037 Concluding Observations on China, (2008) UN Doc. CAT/C/CHN/CO/4, para. 36; Concluding Observations on Morocco, (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/MAR/CO/4, para. 28; Concluding Observations on Sri Lanka, (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/LKA/CO/3-4, para. 28; Concluding Observations on Uzbekistan, (2002) UN Doc. A/57/44, para. 115.

1038 Concluding Observations on Japan, (2013) UN Doc. CAT/C/JPN/CO/2, para. 16. Moreover, States parties should guarantee that National Human Rights Institutions are independent and have the financial and human resources needed to discharge their mandate; see, e.g., Concluding Observations on Gabon, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/GAB/CO/1, para. 12; Concluding Observations on Kenya, (2013) UN Doc. CAT/C/KEN/CO/2, para. 14, Concluding Observations on Algeria, (2008) UN Doc. CAT/C/DZA/CO/3, para. 8. See also Section 2.3.3.(d).

1039 Concluding Observations on Croatia, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/32/3, para. 9.

1040 Concluding Observations on Greece, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/33/2, para. 6; see also Concluding Observations on the United Kingdom, (1996) UN Doc. A/51/44, para. 63.

- stations and other police premises in order to extend the protection afforded to detainees in police custody¹⁰⁴¹
- Allow visits by independent human rights monitors to places of detention without notice¹⁰⁴²
 - Body cavity searches in prisons should be conducted by medical staff in non-emergency situations¹⁰⁴³
 - Police officers should wear a form of personal identification so that they are identifiable to any person who alleges ill-treatment¹⁰⁴⁴
 - The introduction in law of “observance of the principle of proportionality in exercising measures of coercion”, as well as “the involvement of relevant non-governmental organisations during the deportation process”.¹⁰⁴⁵

4.7.1 Duty to Enact and Enforce Legislation

Under Article 2(1), a States party must “take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction”.

Under Article 4, States parties to the CAT are required to make torture a criminal offence, as well as “complicity or participation” in torture. Such offenses must “be punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature”.

The State is not required to incorporate the exact text of the Article 1 definition of CAT into its domestic legislation. However, the CAT has stated that States must create a separate offence of “torture” within their domestic legislation which is at least as broad in scope as that defined under Article 1 of CAT.¹⁰⁴⁶ *De facto*, the CAT Committee regularly requests states to incorporate the Article 1 definition of torture in its criminal code.

In *Urra Guridi v. Spain*, the CAT Committee found that the light penalties and pardons conferred on civil guards who had tortured the complainant, along with an

1041 Concluding Observations on France, (2010) UN Doc. CAT/C/FRA/CO/4–6, para. 23.

1042 Concluding Observations on Uganda, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/34/UGA, para. 10; see also Concluding Observations on Nepal, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 23.

1043 Concluding Observations on Canada, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/34/CAN, para. 4.

1044 Concluding Observations on Germany, (1998) UN Doc. A/53/44, para. 196.

1045 Concluding Observations on Austria, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/AUT/CO/3, para. 4.

1046 Ingelse, C., *The UN Committee against Torture: An Assessment*, Martinus Nijhoff (2001), pp. 218–220, 338–341. See, e.g., Concluding Observations on Mexico, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/MEX/CO/5–6, para. 8; Concluding Observations on Togo, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/TG/CO/1, para. 10; Concluding Observations on Cambodia, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/31/7, para. 6; Concluding Observations on Azerbaijan, (2003) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/30/1 and Corr.1, para. 88; Concluding Observations on Israel, (1994) UN Doc. A/49/44, para. 170; Concluding Observations on the Russian Federation, (1997) UN Doc. A/52/44, para. 43.

absence of disciplinary proceedings against those guards, constituted breaches of Articles 2(1) and 4(2) of the Convention.¹⁰⁴⁷ It has been suggested that a sentence of at least six years is needed to account for the gravity of the crime of torture.¹⁰⁴⁸

In Concluding Observations on Colombia, the CAT Committee expressed concern over the possibility of light “suspended sentences” for persons who had committed torture and war crimes, if they were members of armed rebel groups “who voluntarily laid down their arms”.¹⁰⁴⁹ Therefore, peace deals do not justify amnesties for grave crimes such as torture.¹⁰⁵⁰

In General Comment No. 2, the CAT Committee rejected amnesties or other measures that obstruct the prosecution and punishment of perpetrators in the following terms:

The Committee considers that amnesties or other impediments which preclude or indicate unwillingness to provide prompt and fair prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of torture or ill-treatment violate the principle of non-derogability [of the prohibition against torture].¹⁰⁵¹

Drawing on this doctrine, in *Sahli v. Algeria* (see Section 4.1 above), the CAT Committee found that the State party did not act in conformity with the Convention when enacting and applying a legal provision (Article 45, Chapter 2, of Order No. 06-01 establishing the Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation) which prohibited the institution of proceedings against members of the Algerian security forces. The CAT Committee stated that “waivers of prosecution do not apply under any circumstances to crimes such as torture”.¹⁰⁵² In relation to the same norm, in its Concluding Observations on Algeria, the CAT Committee stated that “[t]hese provisions are not consistent with the obligation of every State party to conduct an impartial investigation wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that an act of torture has been committed in any territory under its jurisdiction, to prosecute the perpetrators of such acts and to compensate the victims (arts. 12, 13 and 14)”.¹⁰⁵³

1047 CAT Committee, *Urra Guridi v. Spain*, Comm. No. 212/2002.

1048 C. Ingelse, *The UN Committee against Torture: An Assessment*, Martinus Nijhoff (2001), p. 342.

1049 Concluding Observations on Colombia, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/31/1, para. 7.

1050 See also Concluding Observations on Guatemala, (2013) UN Doc. CAT/C/GTM/CO/5-6, para. 10; Concluding Observations on Chile, (2009) UN Doc. CAT/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 12; Concluding Observations on Peru, (2000) UN Doc. A/55/44, para. 61.

1051 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 2 (2007), UN Doc. CAT/GC/2, para. 5.

1052 CAT Committee, *Sahli v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 341/2008, para. 9.9.

1053 Concluding Observations on Algeria, (2008) UN Doc. CAT/C/DZA/CO/3, para. 11.

4.7.2 Duty to Investigate Allegations

Article 12 of CAT requires every State party to ensure that:

Its competent authorities proceed to a prompt and impartial investigation, wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that an act of torture has been committed in any territory under its jurisdiction.

Article 13 of CAT requires every State party to:

Ensure that any individual who alleges he has been subjected to torture in any territory under its jurisdiction has the right to complain to, and to have his case promptly and impartially examined by, its competent authorities. Steps shall be taken to ensure that the complainant and witnesses are protected against ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of his complaint or any evidence given.

Both Articles apply in the context of allegations of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment under Article 16.¹⁰⁵⁴

Article 12 imposes an independent duty on the State to undertake a prompt and impartial investigation if there is any reason to believe torture has taken place, even in the absence of a complaint, and when the facts so warrant, to prosecute and punish perpetrators.¹⁰⁵⁵ Article 13 protects the right to complain about torture without fear of retribution, and to have one's claims dealt with fairly. The obligation to investigate is independent of the obligation to refrain from torture. In several cases, a violation of Article 12 or Article 13 has been found in spite of the fact that the CAT Committee held that the allegation of torture was not itself sustained.¹⁰⁵⁶ The importance of the duty to investigate for the purpose of providing effective remedies to victims and preventing torture and ill-treatment was recently restated by the CAT Committee in the context of the examination of an individual complainant; the CAT Committee upheld that "the obligation to investigate indications of ill-treatment is an *absolute* duty under the Convention and falls to the State".¹⁰⁵⁷

The CAT Committee has enumerated in several views the aims that a full and impartial investigation (referring in most of the cases to investigations opened in the context of criminal proceedings) needs to pursue:

[An investigation] should be aimed at determining the *nature* of the reported events, the *circumstances* surrounding them and the *identity* of whoever may have participated in them.¹⁰⁵⁸

1054 See Article 16(1) CAT; see also, CAT Committee, *Dzemajl et al. v. Yugoslavia*, Comm. No. 161/2000.

1055 See Concluding Observations on Nepal, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 24; Concluding Observations on Togo, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/TGO/CO/2, para. 11. See also Nowak and McArthur (2008), pp. 418–420.

1056 See, for instance, CAT Committee, *Halimi-Nedzibi v. Austria*, Comm. No. 8/1991, para. 13.5.

1057 CAT Committee, *Sonko v. Spain*, Comm. No. 368/2008, para. 10.6.

1058 Italics added. *Ibid.*, para. 10.7; see also CAT Committee cases: *Blanco Abad v. Spain*, Comm. No. 59/1996, para. 8.8; and *Osmani v. Serbia*, Comm. No. 261/2005, para. 10.7.

In any case, the State authorities are under the duty to swiftly initiate an investigation if there is a reasonable suspicion that acts of torture might have been committed. In this context, Article 12 of the CAT sets out the obligation to carry out prompt and effective investigations, which cannot be excused by any lack of involvement of victims, relatives or their legal representatives in the legal proceedings. In *Sonko v. Spain*, the CAT Committee stated that:

Under the Convention, a victim is not required to lodge a formal complaint in the national courts when torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment has occurred and it is sufficient for the facts to have been brought to the attention of Government authorities.¹⁰⁵⁹

When discussing compliance with Article 12, the State party claimed that no family member of Mr Sonko had become a party to the ongoing criminal proceedings, though the family had been notified of the legal proceedings opened on the occasion of his death. The CAT dismissed the State's argument by recalling the absolute character of the duty to investigate under Article 12, *regardless of* the position of the complainant in the proceedings. The Committee asserted that "it was not indispensable for the complainant (and/or another family member) to be joined as a party to the proceedings for the State party to fulfil its obligation under Article 12 of the Convention".¹⁰⁶⁰

In *Blanco Abad v. Spain*, the CAT Committee explained why a prompt investigation of any complaint of torture is essential. First, there is a need to ensure that such acts cease immediately. Secondly, the physical effects of torture or ill-treatment can quickly disappear, leaving the victim without the physical evidence he or she might need to support the claim.¹⁰⁶¹

In that case, the victim was allegedly held incommunicado and tortured from 29 January to 3 February 1992. Upon her release, the CAT Committee felt there was ample evidence, including medical reports, to prompt an official investigation. The delay of 14 days before a judge took up the matter, and 18 days before the investigation commenced, constituted a breach of Article 12.

In *Halimi-Nedzibi v. Austria*, the State's failure to investigate an allegation of torture for 15 months was a breach of Article 12, as the delay was unreasonable and contrary to the requirement of "prompt" investigations.¹⁰⁶²

1059 CAT Committee, *Sonko v. Spain*, Comm. para. 10.6; see also CAT Committee, *Parot v. Spain*, Comm. No. 6/1990, para. 10.4.

1060 CAT Committee, *Sonko v. Spain*, Comm. para. 10.6.

1061 CAT Committee, *Blanco Abad v. Spain*, Comm. No. 59/1996, para. 8.2.

1062 CAT Committee, *Halimi-Nedzibi v. Austria*, Comm. No. 8/1991, para. 13.5.

In *Gerasimov v. Kazakhstan*, the complainant was subjected to harsh acts of torture including the technique known as ‘dry submarino’ in order to force a confession of the murder of an elderly woman living in his neighbourhood. As a result of this treatment, he needed 13 days in hospital to recover from craniocerebral trauma, contusions to one kidney, and other serious injuries. He was also diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder. Among the reasons adduced by the Committee to support the conclusion that the State party had failed to carry out a prompt, impartial and effective investigation, was failure to act promptly. The Committee noted that a preliminary inquiry was only initiated a month after the complainant had reported the acts of torture.¹⁰⁶³ In addition, all the attempts of the complainant to institute criminal proceedings were unfruitful as they successively resulted in the closure of the investigations with no criminal responsibility being attributed to the perpetrators, allegedly for lack of evidence.

On several occasions, the CAT Committee has found a State party in breach of Article 12 of the Convention due to the lack of independence and impartiality of the investigative body. The impartiality of investigators may be called into question when officers that belong to the same unit as the alleged perpetrators conduct it or when there are signs that different authorities and experts involved in an investigation have colluded to produce false information.¹⁰⁶⁴ In this regard, concerns over the objectivity of an investigation will increase if the unit concerned has a bad torture record.¹⁰⁶⁵

In *Gerasimov v. Kazakhstan*, the Committee pointed out that inquiries into the acts of torture were first entrusted to the same police department – and station – (Southern department of Internal Affairs) where the alleged acts were committed and, subsequently, to the superior body under the same chain of command (Department of Internal Security of the Regional Department of Internal Affairs). Having said that, and taking up findings extracted from the Concluding Observations on Kazakhstan,¹⁰⁶⁶ the Committee ascertained that preliminary examinations undertaken by the Department of Internal Security, being under the same chain of command as the regular police force, did not meet the standards of impartiality required by Article 12.¹⁰⁶⁷

1063 CAT Committee, *Gerasimov v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 433/2010. In addition, the Committee took into account that the medical examination of the complainant by the authorities in charge of the investigation was first conducted three weeks after his discharge from the hospital.

1064 See, for instance, CAT Committee, *Keremedchiev v. Bulgaria*, Comm. No. 257/2004, para. 9.4.

1065 See also Istanbul Protocol, paras. 85–87.

1066 Concluding Observations on Kazakhstan, (2008) UN Doc. CAT/C/KAZ/CO/2, para. 24.

1067 CAT Committee, *Gerasimov v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 433/2010, para. 12.4; see also CAT Committee, *M'Barek v. Tunisia*, Comm. No. 60/1996, para. 11.10.

State parties are also under the obligation to make available all relevant information gathered in the context of investigations of allegations of torture to the judicial authorities and to the alleged victims. In *Osmani v. Serbia*, the names of the plainclothes policemen who had physically abused and insulted him and his family during the eviction were never disclosed in spite of several requests for information sent to the investigating judge. The competent authorities, after having reopened the investigation several times at the request of the victims, decided to definitively close it, informing the complainant about the possibility to lodge an indictment at his own initiative. However, he could not take over the prosecution due to the impossibility to identify the alleged perpetrators, an indispensable requirement for instigating criminal proceedings. Moreover, no information was made available regarding the outcome of investigations (if any) that had been undertaken internally by the police and by the Internal Affairs Department. The CAT Committee concluded that “the State party’s failure to inform the complainant of the results of the investigation for almost six years ... effectively prevented him from assuming “private prosecution” and, therefore, the standards of Article 12 were not met”.¹⁰⁶⁸

In *Blanco Abad*, the CAT Committee addressed the issue of when the State’s duty to investigate an Article 13 complaint arises. The CAT Committee stated:

Article 13 does not require either the formal lodging of a complaint of torture under the procedure laid down in national law or an express statement of intent to institute and sustain a criminal action arising from the offence ... [I]t is enough for the victim simply to bring the facts to the attention of an authority of the State for the latter to be obliged to consider it as a tacit but unequivocal expression of the victim’s wish that the facts should be promptly and impartially investigated.

When the investigation in *Blanco Abad* did actually proceed, progress was slow and incompetent. The investigating court did not request access to essential evidence, such as medical reports, for months. Crucial witnesses, such as police officers at the station where the victim had been detained, were never called to give evidence. On numerous occasions during the proceedings, the complainant requested that further evidence, other than the medical reports, be admitted to support her claim; the court did not act on these requests. The CAT Committee found no justification for this approach by the court as “such evidence was entirely pertinent since ... forensic reports ... are often insufficient and have to be compared with and supplemented by other information”.¹⁰⁶⁹ The catalogue of delay, incompetence, and omissions (i.e. failures to act) constituted a failure to conduct an impartial investigation in violation of Article 13.¹⁰⁷⁰

1068 CAT Committee, *Osmani v. Serbia*, Comm. No. 261/2005, para. 10.7.

1069 CAT Committee, *Blanco Abad v. Spain*, Comm. No. 59/1996, para. 8.8; see also *Sodupe v. Spain*, Comm. No. 453/2011, para. 7.3.

1070 See also CAT Committee cases: *Baraket v. Tunisia*, Comm. No. 60/1996; *Nikolić and Nikolić v. Serbia and Montenegro*, Comm. No.174/00. See also Model Complaint, *Textbox ii*, para. 55.

In many instances, a violation of both Article 12 and Article 13 has been found simultaneously.¹⁰⁷¹ In *S. Ali v. Tunisia*, the complainant's lawyer filed a complaint to the Prosecutor's Office for the abuses suffered by the complainant while being detained, requesting the initiation of a criminal investigation into the facts. The complaint was rejected without any explanation being given. This rejection, in addition, following the domestic procedural rules, blocked access to the civil remedies available. A preliminary judicial investigation was only initiated two years after the events (immediately after the authorities were informed that communication had been lodged with the CAT Committee), and when the case was examined, more than 4 years later, the CAT concluded that the delay of 23 months was excessive and did not satisfy the standards laid down in Articles 12 and 13 of the CAT.¹⁰⁷² In *Slyusar v. Ukraine*, the complainant's appeal against the inaction of the Prosecutor's Office was pending for more than five years, on the basis of which the CAT Committee found a breach of Articles 12, 13 and 14.¹⁰⁷³

In its Concluding Observations, the CAT Committee has recommended that personnel accused of torture or ill-treatment be suspended from their duties while the investigation is ongoing.¹⁰⁷⁴

Also, in its Concluding Observations, the CAT Committee has found the current system of discretionary prosecution in France, which allows the State prosecutor to decide whether or not to prosecute perpetrators of acts of torture and ill-treatment, including law enforcement officers, to be in breach of Article 12 of the CAT.¹⁰⁷⁵ As a result, the CAT Committee has urged the State party to derogate from the current system "so as to oblige the competent authorities to launch impartial inquiries systematically and on their own initiative wherever there are reasonable grounds for believing that an act of torture has been committed under its jurisdiction, in order to effectively ensure that the perpetrators of such crimes do not remain unpunished".

1071 See, e.g., CAT Committee cases: *S. Ali v. Tunisia*, Comm. No. 291/2006, para. 15.7; *Hanafti v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 341/2008, para. 9.6.

1072 CAT Committee, *S. Ali v. Tunisia*, Comm. No. 291/2006, para. 15.7.

1073 CAT Committee, *Slyusar v. Ukraine*, Comm. No. 353/2008, para. 9.3.

1074 Concluding Observations on Bolivia, (2001) UN Doc. A/56/44, para. 97(d); see also Concluding Observations on Nepal, (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 24, and Concluding Observations on Sri Lanka, (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/LKA/CO/3-4, para. 18.

1075 Concluding Observations on France, (2010) UN Doc. CAT/C/FRA/CO/4-6, para. 31; see also, Concluding Observations on France, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/FRA/CO/3, para. 20.

As set out above in the introduction of Section 4.7, the CAT Committee has called upon States parties to adopt and systematically use the Istanbul Protocol (Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment)¹⁰⁷⁶ as a tool for investigating, detecting and documenting thoroughly and impartially cases of torture and ill-treatment. To this end, structurally and functionally independent forensic services should be set up to conduct the investigations, and medical experts involved in the investigation should have adequate expertise according to the Istanbul Protocol and the Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.¹⁰⁷⁷

4.7.3 Duty to Compensate Victims

Article 14 of CAT requires States to ensure that victims of torture are able to obtain redress and fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. If the victim should die, his or her heirs have a right to compensation.

It is worth highlighting that the CAT Committee, building upon its own jurisprudence, recently adopted General Comment No. 3 in November 2012 on Article 14 (see Section 1.5.3). It set out the five forms of reparation: restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction (and the right to truth), and guarantees of non-repetition.¹⁰⁷⁸ In addition, General Comment No. 3 develops the content and extent of procedural obligations aimed at the full implementation of the right to redress, such as the enactment of legislation, measures to provide an effective remedy, and the removal of obstacles to the right to redress. General Comment No. 3 will provide invaluable guidance and support for lawyers seeking to submit claims under Article 14 of the CAT.

In *Urra Guridi v. Spain*, the CAT Committee found that the light penalties and pardons conferred on civil guards, who had tortured the complainant, along with an absence of disciplinary proceedings against those guards, constituted breaches of Article 14. The victim had in fact received monetary compensation for the relevant acts of torture, but the CAT Committee found that the lack of punishment for the perpetrators was incompatible with the State's duty to guarantee "the non-repetition of the violations".¹⁰⁷⁹ Thus, Article 14 rights provide not only for civil remedies

1076 UN General Assembly, Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, annexed to Resolution 55/89, 4 December 2000.

1077 Available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/training8Rev1en.pdf>

1078 For observations on the draft General Comment No. 3, see, e.g., OMCT, available at: http://www.omct.org/files/2011/09/21428/omct_contribution_to_cat_gc_n3_on_art_14.pdf.

1079 CAT Committee, *Urra Guridi v. Spain*, Comm. No. 212/2002, para. 6.8.

for torture victims, but, according to this case, a right to “restitution, compensation, and rehabilitation of the victim”, as well as a guarantee of non-repetition of the relevant violations, and punishment of perpetrators found guilty.¹⁰⁸⁰

In *Ben Salem v. Tunisia*, the core concern was the passivity of the authorities who failed to carry out a prompt and effective investigation of the incidents. The Committee, examining the bearing of Article 14 on the facts, stated that this provision not only recognizes the right of the victims to fair and adequate compensation, but also the right to obtain redress. It added:

The Committee considers that redress should cover all the harm suffered by the victim, including restitution, compensation, rehabilitation of the victim and measures to guarantee that there is no recurrence of the violations, while always bearing in mind the circumstances of each case.¹⁰⁸¹

In the light of the circumstances of the case, particularly taking into account that all attempts to seek justice and redress had been unfruitful, the CAT Committee declared that the State party did not comply with the obligations laid down in Article 14.¹⁰⁸²

In Concluding Observations on Turkey, the CAT Committee stated that relevant types of compensation for the purposes of Article 14 should include financial indemnification, rehabilitation and medical and psychological treatment.¹⁰⁸³ States should also consider establishing a compensation fund.¹⁰⁸⁴

In the findings on *Boily v. Canada*, the Committee went further in pinpointing more precisely the content and scope of Article 14 of the Convention:¹⁰⁸⁵

The Committee requests that the State party, in accordance with its obligations under article 14 of the Convention, provide effective redress, including the following: (a) compensate the complainant for violation of his rights under article 3; (b) provide as full rehabilitation as possible by providing, inter alia, medical and psychological care, social services, and legal assistance, including reimbursement for past expenditures, future services, and legal expenses; and (c) review its system of diplomatic assurances with a view to avoiding similar violations in the future.¹⁰⁸⁶

In a number of cases against Serbia and Montenegro, Article 14 violations have occurred by virtue of the State party's refusal to conduct a proper criminal

1080 See also Grossman, C., “The Role of the Committee against Torture in providing adequate reparations to victims” (Panel II) in *Human Rights Brief*, Vol. 20, Issue 4, American University Washington College of Law, pp. 19–20, available at: <http://www.wcl.american.edu/hrbrief/20/204.cfm>.

1081 CAT Committee, *Ben Salem v. Tunisia*, Comm. No. 269/2005, para. 16.8; see also, CAT Committee, *Gerasimov v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 433/2010, para. 12. 8.

1082 *Ibid.*

1083 Concluding Observations on Turkey, (2003) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/30/5, para. 123.

1084 Concluding Observations on Cuba, (1998) UN Doc. A/53/44, para. 118; see also Concluding Observations on Ecuador, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/ECU/CO/3, para. 26.

1085 See Rules of Procedure of the CAT Committee, Rule 118(5).

1086 CAT Committee, *Boily v. Canada*, Comm. No. 327/2007, para. 15. See also Section 4.3.9(a).

investigation into allegations of torture, thus effectively depriving the victim of a realistic chance of launching successful civil proceedings to seek redress.¹⁰⁸⁷ More recently, in *Gerasimov v. Kazakhstan*, the CAT Committee has consolidated its doctrine by emphasizing the need for State parties to set up autonomous proceedings to claim reparations, which should not depend on the outcome of a criminal proceeding.

A civil proceeding and the victim's claim for reparation should not be dependent on the conclusion of a criminal proceeding. [The Committee] considers that compensation should not be delayed until criminal liability has been established.¹⁰⁸⁸

Article 14 rights do not extend to victims of violations of Article 16. However, since *Dzemajl et al. v. Yugoslavia*, the CAT Committee has established that the wording of Article 14 does not mean that the State party is not obliged to provide adequate redress to victims of a breach of Article 16, highlighting that:

The positive obligations that flow from the first sentence of article 16 of the convention include an obligation to grant redress and compensate the victims of an act in breach of that provision.¹⁰⁸⁹

Thus, a failure by the State to provide “fair and adequate” compensation, where a person has suffered cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, is in violation of its obligations under Article 16.

In its Concluding Observations on the US, the CAT Committee was concerned that civil actions against federal prison authorities were only available if there is “a prior showing of physical injury”. It recommended that legislation be amended to remove any limitation on the right to bring such civil actions.¹⁰⁹⁰

In its Concluding Observations on Nepal, the CAT Committee confirmed that there should be no statute of limitations for the registering of complaints regarding torture, and that it should be possible to bring civil actions for compensation within two years of the publication of the conclusions of relevant inquiries.¹⁰⁹¹

1087 See, e.g., CAT Committee, *Dimitrijevic v. Serbia and Montenegro*, Comm. No. 172/2000.

1088 CAT Committee, *Gerasimov v. Kazakhstan*, Comm. No. 433/2010, para. 12.8.

1089 CAT Committee, *Dzemajl et al. v. Yugoslavia*, Comm. No. 161/2000, para. 9.6. See also CAT Committee, *Besim Osmani v. Serbia*, Comm. No. 261/2005, para. 10.7.

1090 Concluding Observations on the US, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/USA/CO/2, para. 29.

1091 Concluding Observations on Nepal, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 28; see also Concluding Observations on Chile, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/32/5, para. 4, and Concluding Observations on Turkey, (2003) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/30/5, para. 123.

4.8 Non-Use of Statements Obtained from a Breach of CAT

The non-use of statements obtained through torture or other prohibited treatment in judicial proceedings is guaranteed by Article 15 of CAT. This duty is absolute, and there are no exceptions. This issue became topical in the framework of the struggle against terrorist acts as a good number of counter-terrorism laws lower the rules on the admissibility of evidence and confessions. This has raised questions about the extent to which, if at all, such evidence can be used in legal or administrative proceedings.

Regardless of the dangers posed by terrorism, at the very least such statements can never be used in judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings.¹⁰⁹² It is in this regard important to recall that Article 15 of the CAT applies not only to criminal proceedings but to “any proceedings”, including the use of torture information in preventive sanctions, such as preventive detention, control orders, expulsion or, for example, the procedures for attaching persons or organisations to counter-terrorism lists.

Article 15 applies to statements made by a tortured person about him or herself, as well as statements made about third parties. In *Ktiti v. Morocco*, the complainant alleged that the extradition request against his brother was based on statements extracted from a third party under torture and that this information appeared in the indictment issued by the Court. The CAT stated that the *general nature* of Article 15, which stems from the absolute character of the prohibition of torture, “implies an obligation for each State party to ascertain whether or not statements included in an extradition procedure under its jurisdiction were made under torture”.¹⁰⁹³ In the case under examination, taking into consideration that allegations calling into question the compliance with Article 15 of CAT had not been verified by the State party, which in addition used such statements as evidence in the extradition process, the CAT Committee concluded that Article 15 had been violated.¹⁰⁹⁴

In its Concluding Observations, the CAT Committee has reminded States parties to comply with Article 15 of the CAT, both *de jure* and in practice. For instance, in relation to Togo, the CAT Committee recommended the State party to include in

¹⁰⁹² Zagaris, B., “UN Special Rapporteur Raises Torture Violations in Counter-Terrorism War”, (2005) 21 *International Enforcement Law Reporter*, p. 17.

¹⁰⁹³ CAT Committee, *Ktiti v. Morocco*, Comm. No. 419/2010, para. 8.8. In CAT Committee, *P.E. v. France*, Comm. No. 193/2001, the same reasoning was paraphrased by the Committee (para. 6.3), which ultimately found the claim unsubstantiated; on that occasion no violation was found, in opposition to *Ktiti v. Morocco*. See also, *Halimi-Nedzibi v. Austria*, Comm. No. 8/1991, para. 13.4.

¹⁰⁹⁴ CAT Committee, *Ktiti v. Morocco*, Comm. No. 419/2010, para. 8.8.

its Criminal legislation provisions that prohibit statements obtained under torture from being used as evidence in criminal proceedings “irrespective of whether the acts of which the defendant is accused took place”,¹⁰⁹⁵ in the subsequent reporting period, the CAT Committee urged the State party to enforce the legal reform passed and to “ensure that confessions obtained under torture and the subsequent proceedings are declared null and void”.¹⁰⁹⁶

In Concluding Observations on Morocco, the CAT Committee has expressed concern at the pattern of using confessions as the principal evidence on which convictions are based, including in terrorism-related cases, “thus creating conditions that may provide more scope for the torture and ill-treatment of suspects”. Therefore, it has commended the State party to take the steps necessary to ensure that criminal convictions rely on evidence other than the confession of the person charged, especially persons who retract their confessions during the trial.¹⁰⁹⁷

In Concluding Observations on Mexico, despite constitutional guarantees relating to the inadmissibility of evidence obtained under duress, the CAT Committee has regretted that “some courts continue to accept confessions that have apparently been obtained under duress or through torture by invoking the principle of ‘procedural immediacy’”.¹⁰⁹⁸

In Concluding Observations on the UK, the CAT Committee expressed concern over a lower test for accepting confessions and derivative evidence in terrorism cases in Northern Ireland.¹⁰⁹⁹ In more recent Concluding Observations on the UK, the CAT Committee has called on the State party to “ensure that, where an allegation that a statement was made under torture is raised, the burden of proof is on the State”. In addition, it warned that intelligence material obtained from third countries through the use of torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment should never be relied on.¹¹⁰⁰

1095 Concluding Observations on Togo, (2006) UN Doc. CAT/C/TGO/CO/1, para. 24.

1096 Concluding Observations on Togo, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/TGO/CO/2, para. 9.

1097 Concluding Observations on Morocco, (2011) UN Doc. CAT/C/MAR/CO/4, para. 17.

1098 Concluding Observations on Mexico, (2012) UN Doc. CAT/C/MEX/CO/5–6, para. 15.

1099 Concluding Observations on the United Kingdom, (1999) UN Doc. A/54/44, para. 76; See also, regarding Article 15 rights, Concluding Observations on Cameroon, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/31/6, para. 8, and Concluding Observations on the United Kingdom, (2004) UN Doc. CAT/C/CR/33/3, para. 5. Direct use of compelled evidence arises when that evidence is used to incriminate a person in legal proceedings. ‘Derivative’ use occurs when compelled evidence is used to uncover further evidence, which is then used to incriminate a person.

1100 Concluding Observations on the United Kingdom, (2013) UN Doc. CAT/C/GBR/CO/5, para. 25.

4.9 Universal Jurisdiction under CAT

Universal jurisdiction arises when a State has criminal jurisdiction¹¹⁰¹ over an act regardless of the territory in which the act was perpetrated, and regardless of the nationality of the perpetrator or victim. Universal jurisdiction is recognized as existing for the most heinous of crimes. Torture is such a crime.¹¹⁰²

Articles 4 to 9 of CAT, and especially Articles 5 and 7, establish a matrix of duties which have the following result: States parties may, and indeed on occasion must, exercise universal criminal jurisdiction over the crime of torture (as defined in Article 1). That is, a State may punish a torturer even if the relevant torture did not take place within its territory, and if neither the torturer nor the victim are nationals of the State. Indeed, a State must either prosecute (and punish if it convicts) an alleged torturer or extradite that person to a State that will so prosecute. The obligation ceases if there is insufficient evidence of the guilt of the alleged torturer.¹¹⁰³

In *Guengueng et al. v. Senegal*, the complainants alleged breaches of Article 5(2) and 7 by the State party. The complainants credibly claimed that they had been tortured in Chad between 1982 and 1990 by agents of Chad's then president, Hissène Habré. In 1990, Habré took refuge in Senegal, where he remained at the time of the CAT Committee's decision in May 2006. In 2000, the complainants brought proceedings against Habré in Senegal. These proceedings were dismissed on the basis that Senegalese courts had no jurisdiction under Senegalese law with regard to alleged torture in Chad. This ruling was confirmed on appeal.

The CAT Committee found that the State party had breached its duty under Article 5(2) to:

[T]ake such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over [the offence of torture] in cases where the alleged offender is present in any territory under its jurisdiction and it does not extradite him.¹¹⁰⁴

As Senegal had ratified the CAT in August 1986, "the reasonable time frame within which the State party should have complied with this obligation has been considerably exceeded".¹¹⁰⁵ Therefore, the CAT Committee seemed to concede that a State

1101 A State exercises criminal jurisdiction when it prosecutes a person for a crime, or, in those States where private prosecutions are permissible, it allows a person to prosecute another.

1102 Other such crimes include the crimes of genocide, piracy, and perpetration of slavery.

1103 Rodley, N. and Pollard, M., "Criminalisation Of Torture: State Obligations Under The United Nations Convention Against Torture And Other Cruel, Inhuman Or Degrading Treatment", (2006) 2 *European Human Rights Law Review* 115, pp. 132–133.

1104 CAT Committee, *Guengueng et al. v. Senegal*, Comm. No. 181/2001, para. 9.5.

1105 *Ibid.*

does not have to pass legislation to facilitate the exercise of universal jurisdiction immediately upon the entry into force of CAT for that State; however, it must do so within “a reasonable time”. Senegal had manifestly failed to do so.

The CAT Committee also found a breach of Article 7, paragraph 1 of which states:

The State Party in territory under whose jurisdiction a person alleged to have committed [an act of torture], shall in the cases contemplated in article 5, if it does not extradite him, submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution.

The State party had tried to argue that the Article 7(1) obligation did not come into play until a State had received an extradition request. The CAT Committee disagreed:

The obligation to prosecute the alleged perpetrator of acts of torture does not depend on the prior existence of a request for his extradition.¹¹⁰⁶

Therefore, a State party must prosecute an alleged torturer in the absence of an extradition request unless there is insufficient evidence to sustain a prosecution.

In any case, by the time the case was decided in 2006, Belgium had requested the extradition of Hissène Habré (on 19 September 2005). As Senegal had neither prosecuted nor complied with the request to extradite Habré, the CAT Committee found two separate breaches of Article 7.¹¹⁰⁷

In the years following the decision, the CAT Committee sought the implementation of the decision, namely the fulfilment of the obligation to prosecute and try Mr Habré, by using all the follow-up mechanisms at its disposal, including the transmission of several *notes verbales* and, for the first time in the context of individual complaints, conducting a follow-up visit to Senegal. However, the State continued to fail to implement the decision and Mr Habré remained in Senegal without being prosecuted. Ultimately, in 2013, Mr Habré was arrested and charged with crimes against humanity, torture and war crimes by the Extraordinary African Chambers.¹¹⁰⁸

1106 CAT Committee, *Guengueng et al. v. Senegal*, Comm. No. 181/2001, para. 9.7.

1107 CAT Committee, *Rosenmann v. Spain*, Comm. No. 176/2000 concerned the proposed extradition of General Pinochet from the UK to Spain (from 1998–2000) to face allegations of torture perpetrated upon Spanish citizens in Chile. The complainant was a Spanish citizen who alleged he had been tortured in Chile under Pinochet’s orders. He complained that Spanish executive authorities had obstructed the extradition process, initiated by the Spanish judiciary, and had not acted in an impartial manner. The key question in *Rosenmann* was whether there is any obligation on a State party to demand the extradition of an alleged torturer. The CAT Committee concluded that there was no such obligation in the CAT. See also Nowak and McArthur (2008), pp. 281–285.

1108 For a chronology of the Habré case, see Human Rights Watch, “Chronology of the Habré case”, available at: <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/03/09/chronology-habr-case>.

In its Concluding Observations, the CAT Committee has also monitored the establishment and exercise of universal jurisdiction for the offenses foreseen in Article 4(2) according to Article 5(2) of the CAT.¹¹⁰⁹

4.9.1 Immunity of Certain State Officials

In *Congo v. Belgium*,¹¹¹⁰ the International Court of Justice considered the international legality of the attempted prosecution by Belgian authorities of sitting government officials in the Congo for torture in the Congo. The ICJ decided that the sitting senior government officials of one State, such as the “head of state, head of government, or minister of foreign affairs, and perhaps certain other diplomatic agents”, cannot be arrested or prosecuted in another State for any crime, including torture under CAT, while they remain in office.¹¹¹¹ This immunity does not extend to State officials outside of these categories,¹¹¹² and ceases once the person no longer holds “the position that qualified them for the immunity”.¹¹¹³

In the case mentioned, *Guengueng et al. v. Senegal*,¹¹¹⁴ holding that Senegal had breached its obligation under Articles 5(2) and 7 to extradite or prosecute perpetrators of torture, the CAT Committee clearly took the position that the acts of torture committed by Habré (and any senior State official) during his time as head of State were prosecutable due to the *jus cogens* nature of the prohibition of torture, and in light of the obligation enshrined in Article 7(1) of the CAT. This approach was previously used by the UK House of Lords in the *Pinochet III* case:

A former head of State no longer represents the grandeur of his nation. He does not enjoy immunity for personal acts performed while he was head of state. Any requirement to accord immunity applies only in respect of acts of an official character performed in the exercise of the functions of head of state, immunity *ratione materiae*, and does not extend to conduct criminal under international law.

If personal criminal responsibility were to be tempered by State immunity the United Kingdom's obligations under the Torture Convention would be seriously compromised. To recognize a *ratione materiae* immunity in respect of complicity in torture would be to contradict the very scheme of the Torture Convention. In November 1998 the Committee Against Torture, the authoritative body established under article 17 of the Convention, recommended that the applicant's case should

1109 See, e.g. Concluding Observations on France, (2010) UN Doc. CAT/C/FRA/CO/4–6, para. 19; Concluding Observations on Spain, (2009) UN Doc. CAT/C/ESP/CO/5, para. 17; Concluding Observations on Nepal, (2005) UN Doc. CAT/C/NPL/CO/2, para. 18.

1110 *Case Concerning the Arrest Warrant of 11 April 2000 (Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Belgium)*, Merits, 14 February 2002, General List No.121 (*Congo v. Belgium*).

1111 N. Rodley, N. and M. Pollard, M. “Criminalisation Of Torture: State Obligations Under The United Nations Convention Against Torture And Other Cruel, Inhuman Or Degrading Treatment”, (2006) 2 *European Human Rights Law Review* 115, p. 136.

1112 *Ibid.*, p. 136.

1113 *Ibid.*, p. 135. See ICJ, *Congo v. Belgium*, para. 61.

1114 CAT Committee, *Suleymane Guengueng et al. v. Senegal*, Comm. No. 181/2001.

be considered by the public prosecutor with a view to initiating criminal proceedings in this country in the event that the decision is made not to extradite him. That recommendation is irreconcilable with the existence of a legitimate immunity for the applicant in this matter.¹¹¹⁵

The strict application of the ICJ in the *Congo* case could be read to imply that a limited category of State officials (head of State, head of government, or minister of foreign affairs, and certain other diplomatic agents) may be exempted from criminal prosecution during their time in office. Nonetheless, in line with the *jus cogens* nature of torture and its definition as a crime under international law, the International Criminal Court has recently taken the step of issuing an arrest warrant for serious human rights violations and international crimes, including torture, for a sitting head of State, President Omar Al Bashir of Sudan.¹¹¹⁶ According to the Pre-Trial Chamber I, “al-Bashir’s official capacity as a sitting Head of State does not exclude his criminal responsibility, nor does it grant him immunity against prosecution before the ICC”. This approach is likely to be followed by other international judicial and quasi-judicial bodies such as the CAT Committee, given the peremptory character of the provisions of the CAT Convention.

1115 UK House of Lords, *R. v. Bow Street Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate Ex parte Pinochet Ugarte* (No. 3), (1999) 2 WLR 827.

1116 ICC, *The Prosecutor v. Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir*, ICC-02/05-01/09. A first arrest warrant was issued on 4 March 2009, and a second on 12 July 2010. See also Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, adopted on 17 July 1998, entered into force on 1 July 2002, Article 27.

PART V

INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS UNDER THE OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

5.1 Introduction: The Optional Protocol to the Convention On the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and Its Relevance to Torture Victims

The adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women¹¹¹⁷ (CEDAW Convention) on 18 December 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly signified an important step in advancing women's rights as such. The adoption of the CEDAW Convention was based on the acknowledgment that existing international human rights instruments, despite the fact that their provisions apply equally to men and to women, did not effectively and comprehensively address the specific disadvantages and harms faced by women.¹¹¹⁸ As a consequence, violations of women's human rights often went unrecognized, and when recognized, often unpunished and un-remedied.¹¹¹⁹

The CEDAW Convention is primarily concerned with achieving equality between women and men through the elimination of discriminatory policies and practices. To this end, the CEDAW Convention sets out a series of obligations on States parties with the objective of ensuring both *de facto* and *de jure* equality for women

1117 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly Resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, entered into force on 3 September 1981, reprinted in full in Appendix 6 of this *Handbook*.

1118 The Preamble to the 1945 Charter of the United Nations, the founding document of the UN, affirms the "equal rights of men and women", the "dignity and worth of the human person" and the "faith in fundamental human rights" as core United Nations principles and objectives. Article 1(3) of the Charter proclaims that one of the purposes of the United Nations is "to achieve international cooperation ... in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion". (Emphasis added.) Article 55(c) commits the United Nations to promote "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedom for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion". (Emphasis added.) The International Bill of Human Rights reinforces and develops the principle of equal rights of men and women. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the founding document of human rights law, proclaims the entitlement of everyone to equality before the law and to the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction of any kind and proceeds to include sex among the grounds of such impermissible distinction. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both adopted in 1966, clearly prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex. Article 2 of both Covenants contains a general clause specifying that rights should be guaranteed for all without discrimination, and Article 3 elaborates on this general principle, emphasizing that equality of rights between men and women should be made reality in law and practice.

1119 See, e.g., Cook, R., "State Accountability under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women", in R. Cook (ed.), *Human Rights of Women: National and International Perspectives*, University of Pennsylvania Press (1994), p. 228.

in the enjoyment of their fundamental rights and freedoms.¹¹²⁰ States parties are legally obliged to respect, protect, promote and fulfil this right to non-discrimination for women.¹¹²¹

The scope of the CEDAW Convention was larger and its language far more “radical” than the other international human rights treaties in existence when it was adopted. It identifies areas where the human rights of women were either not well-protected or not well-developed in existing human rights instruments, or not implemented with a gender perspective.¹¹²² The CEDAW Convention addresses civil rights and legal status of women in the “public” as well as in the “private” sphere, e.g. by explicitly affirming women’s rights to equality in all matters relating to marriage and family relations.¹¹²³ It is furthermore concerned with reproductive rights and the influence of culture on gender relations.

However, the CEDAW Convention does not set out substantive obligations in respect of the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment as such, like the Convention against Torture (CAT) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), nor does it include a provision explicitly dealing with violence against women. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee), the treaty body established by the CEDAW Convention to secure implementation at the national level,¹¹²⁴ compensated for this omission by issuing at its eleventh session in 1992 General Recommendation No. 19 on violence against women.¹¹²⁵ The Recommendation describes gender-based¹¹²⁶ violence as a form of discrimination against women.

1120 CEDAW Committee, General Recommendation 25, (Article 4(1) – Temporary special measures), (2004) UN Doc. A/59/38 at 78, para. 4.

1121 *Ibid.*

1122 See, e.g., Byrnes, A., Connors, J., “Enforcing the Human Rights of Women: A Complaints Procedure for the Women’s Convention?”, 21 *Brooklyn Journal of International Law* 697 (1995–1996), pp. 679–797; Copelon, R., “Recognizing the Egregious in the Everyday: Domestic Violence as Torture”, 25 *Columbia Human Rights Law Review* 291 (1994).

1123 See Article 16 of the CEDAW Convention. Some international human rights instruments consider the family as a unit entitled to protection by society and State. See, e.g., Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 23 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

1124 Article 17 of the CEDAW Convention. The Committee is mainly composed of women who are specialists in the field of women’s human rights.

1125 CEDAW Committee, General Recommendation No. 19, (Violence against Women), (1992) UN Doc. A/47/38 at 1. See Section 5.4 in this *Handbook* for more information on General Recommendations adopted by the CEDAW Convention.

1126 The distinction between the terms gender and sex is widely accepted. The term gender refers to the way in which the roles, attitudes, values and relationships regarding men and women are constructed without foundation in biological necessity. The term is contingent on a particular socio-economic, political and cultural context and is affected by factors such as age, race, class, sexuality and ethnicity. Sex typically refers to biological differences between men and women.

General Recommendation No. 19 further emphasizes the importance of protection of women against violence in the “private” sphere where women are often subjected to suppression and much of the violence against women takes place. The CEDAW Committee specifically emphasized “that discrimination under the Convention is not restricted to action by or on behalf of Governments” and recalls that under international law:

States may also be responsible for private acts if they fail to act with due diligence to prevent violations of rights or to investigate and punish acts of violence, and for providing compensation.¹¹²⁷

On 22 December 2000, the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW Convention entered into force.¹¹²⁸ The communications and inquiry procedures contained in the Optional Protocol allow the Committee to issue its views and recommendations to address women’s human rights violations in specific situations to further promote the implementation of CEDAW at the national level. The CEDAW Committee has found in several individual complaint cases that States parties had failed to fulfil their obligations to protect women from violence by private individuals. It is precisely these violations where there may be greater scope for a complaint under the Optional Protocol to CEDAW than under CAT, for instance, and why the inclusion of a discussion on the Optional Protocol to CEDAW is relevant in this *Handbook*.

Of course, women are also protected under Article 7 of the ICCPR and by the CAT Committee to the same extent as men, and the Human Rights Committee (HRC) and the Committee Against Torture (CAT Committee) constitute important fora for women in the context of violations relating to the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment. However, a complaint alleging substantive violations of the prohibition of torture or ill-treatment without any element of discrimination would not be admissible before the CEDAW Committee.

Since the issuing of the first edition of this *Handbook* in 2006, the CAT Committee has made some important achievements in terms of integrating a gender

1127 CEDAW Committee, General Recommendation No. 19, para. 9.

1128 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by General Assembly Resolution, UN Doc. A/54/4, on 6 October 1999, opened for signature and ratification on 10 December 1999, entered into force on 22 December 2000, reprinted in full in Appendix 7 of this *Handbook* (hereinafter, Optional Protocol).

1129 In 1999, OMCT published a study revealing that the treaty bodies were progressing at different rates in integrating a gender perspective in their work, the HRC showing then already more progress than the CAT in this respect, C. Benninger-Budel and A.-L. Lacroix, *Violence against Women: A Report*, OMCT (1999), pp. 55–59. Since then, the Human Rights Committee has recognized that gender-based violence can breach Article 7. See also HRC, General Comment No. 28 (The Equality of Rights between Men and Women) (Replaces General Comment No. 4), (2000) UN Doc, CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.10.

perspective in its work.¹¹³⁰ For example, the CAT adopted General Comment No. 2, which explicitly discusses gender-based violence, including at the hands of private actors, in the context of the CAT and explains that:

Where State authorities or others acting in official capacity or under colour of law, know or have reasonable grounds to believe that acts of torture or ill-treatment are being committed by *non-State officials* or *private actors* and they fail to exercise *due diligence* to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish such non-State officials or private actors consistently with this Convention, the State bears responsibility and its officials should be considered as authors, complicit or otherwise responsible under the Convention for consenting to or acquiescing in such impermissible acts.¹¹³⁰ (Emphasis added.)

Moreover, the CAT Committee is today consistently addressing violence against women, including violence at the hands of private actors such as domestic violence, trafficking, rape, forced marriage and female genital mutilation in its Concluding Observations following examinations of individual country reports. In terms of individual complaints, the CAT has examined several cases dealing with rape and other forms of sexual abuse where a breach of Article 3 of the CAT (principle of *non-refoulement*) was claimed.

In two of the cases where rape featured prominently, the CAT Committee found a risk of a violation of Article 3 of the CAT upon return to a country where rape conducted by non-state actors as well as state actors was prevalent.¹¹³¹ The CAT Committee underlined that the failure to exercise due diligence to stop, sanction and provide remedies to victims of torture committed by private actors renders the State party responsible under the CAT for consenting to or acquiescing into such acts.¹¹³²

With regard to gender-based violations under the ICCPR, the HRC adopted in 2000 its General Comment No. 28 on Equality of rights between men and women, which explains in relation to Article 7:

To assess compliance with article 7 of the Covenant, as well as with article 24, which mandates special protection for children, the Committee needs to be provided information on national laws and practice with regard to domestic and other types of violence against women, including rape. It also needs to know whether the State party gives access to safe abortion to women who have become pregnant as a result of rape. The States parties should also provide the Committee information on measures to prevent forced abortion or forced sterilization. In States parties where the practice of genital mutilation exists information on its extent and on measures to eliminate it should be provided. The information provided by States parties on

1130 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 2, (Implementation of Article 2 by State Parties), (2008) UN Doc. CAT/C/GC/2, para. 18.

1131 CAT Committee cases: *Sylvie Bakatu-Bia v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 379/2009; *Njamba and Balikosa v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 322/2007. See Section 4.5 on Violence against Women under the CAT.

1132 CAT Committee, *Njamba and Balikosa v. Sweden*, Comm. No. 322/2007, para. 9.5.

all these issues should include measures of protection, including legal remedies,
for women whose rights under article 7 have been violated.¹¹³³

The Human Rights Committee has dealt with several communications regarding violence against women at the hands of private individuals, including rape by unknown men,¹¹³⁴ forced continuation of pregnancy,¹¹³⁵ and female genital mutilation.¹¹³⁶ In these cases, violations of Article 7 of the ICCPR, prohibiting torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, were found.¹¹³⁷

Nevertheless, the CEDAW Convention offers an important alternative avenue for redress in specific contexts where discrimination constitutes an important aspect of the underlying violation. Existing patterns of discrimination against women affect their ability to enjoy their rights, not least their right to be free from torture and other forms of ill-treatment, and discriminatory laws and policies may affect women's abilities to seek redress before national courts for such violations. Complaints arising in both of these contexts are admissible before the CEDAW Committee.

The purpose of this part is to describe the individual complaints procedure established by the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW Convention, and in particular to analyse how such complaints procedures can be used by women in the context of violations of the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment. This part will first highlight some of the essential elements of the CEDAW Convention. It presents the background to and content of the CEDAW Convention and the Optional Protocol and describes the role of the CEDAW Committee. Finally, this part focuses on how to use the Optional Protocol, which procedures to follow and legal issues to address in order for the individual complaint to be successful and effective in its aims.

5.2 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Convention)

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Convention) on 18 December 1979. The CEDAW Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981 after the twentieth country had ratified it. The CEDAW Convention is the principal international treaty dealing with women's human rights. As of 1 November 2013,

1133 HRC, General Comment No. 28, para. 11.

1134 HRC, *L.N.P. v. Argentine Republic*, Comm. No. 1610/2007.

1135 HRC, *K.N.L.H. v. Peru*, Comm. No. 1153/2003.

1136 HRC, *Kaba v. Canada*, Comm. No. 1465/2006.

1137 See Section 3.2.14 of this *Handbook*.

it had 186 States parties.¹¹³⁸ States parties that have ratified the CEDAW Convention are legally bound by its terms.¹¹³⁹

Articles 1 to 5 of the CEDAW Convention provide the general framework for the implementation of the substance and context recognized in Articles 6 to 16 of the Convention. Articles 2 to 5 refer to actions that must be undertaken in order to comply with the substantive Articles.

5.2.1 Article 1: Definition of Discrimination against Women

The CEDAW Convention defines discrimination against women in Article 1 as:

[A]ny distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.

General Recommendation No. 28 adopted by the CEDAW Committee in 2010 recalls that the definition of discrimination in the CEDAW Convention addresses both purpose and effect of discriminatory treatment.¹¹⁴⁰ In fact, General Recommendation states that the CEDAW Convention's prohibition of discrimination "would mean that identical or neutral treatment of women and men might constitute discrimination against women if such treatment resulted in or had the effect of women being denied the exercise of a right because there was no recognition of the pre-existing gender-based disadvantage and inequality that women face".¹¹⁴¹

5.2.2 Article 2: The General Undertaking Article

Article 2 of the CEDAW Convention states:

States parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:

- a. To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle.

1138 To see the current list of member States, go to: https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-8&chapter=4&lang=en. Only eight States have not ratified or acceded to the CEDAW Convention: Somalia, Sudan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nauru, Palau, Tonga, Holy See, United States of America.

1139 The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties sets forth the rule of *pacta sunt servanda*, which makes treaties binding and requires parties to a treaty to perform in good faith.

1140 CEDAW Committee, General Recommendation No. 28, (The Core Obligations of States Parties under Article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women), (2010) UN Doc. CEDAW/C/GC/28.

1141 *Ibid.*, para. 5.

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the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

- b. To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women.
- c. To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination.
- d. To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation.
- e. To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise.
- f. To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women.
- g. To repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women.

General Recommendation No. 28 recalls that:

States parties have an obligation not to cause discrimination against women through acts or omissions; they are further obliged to react actively against discrimination against women, regardless of whether such acts or omissions are perpetrated by the State or by private actors. Discrimination can occur through the failure of States to take necessary legislative measures to ensure the full realization of women's rights, the failure to adopt national policies aimed at achieving equality between women and men and the failure to enforce relevant laws.¹¹⁴²

It further states in relation to Article 2 and the due diligence obligation of States:

Article 2 is not limited to the prohibition of discrimination against women caused directly or indirectly by States parties. Article 2 also imposes a due diligence obligation on States parties to prevent discrimination by private actors. In some cases, a private actor's acts or omission of acts may be attributed to the State under international law. States parties are thus obliged to ensure that private actors do not engage in discrimination against women as defined in the Convention. The appropriate measures that States parties are obliged to take include the regulation of the activities of private actors with regard to education, employment and health policies and practices, working conditions and work standards and other areas in which private actors provide services or facilities, such as banking and housing.¹¹⁴³

5.2.3 Article 3: *de Facto* Equality

Article 3 requires States parties to take:

All appropriate measures, including legislation to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

1142 *Ibid.*, para. 10.

1143 *Ibid.*, para. 13.

Article 3 of the CEDAW Convention is analogous to Article 3 of the ICCPR and the ICESCR, which provide for the equal enjoyment of rights in *the* respective treaties. The HRC and the ICESCR Committee have developed their own positions regarding this obligation which are useful to examine for the purpose of identifying appropriate measures that the State failed to undertake when preparing an individual complaint.

5.2.4 Article 4: Temporary Measures

The corrective approach of *de facto* equality recognizes that women and men must sometimes be treated differently in order to achieve an equal outcome. This approach is reinforced by Article 4:

1. Temporary special measures aimed at accelerating *de facto* equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; these measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved.
2. Adoption by States parties of special measures, including those measures contained in the present Convention, aimed at protecting maternity shall not be considered discriminatory.

Article 4(1) provides that States parties may adopt temporary special measures to accelerate *de facto* equality and that such measures shall not be considered discriminatory. Article 4(2) addresses special measures in place with regards to maternity protection. While the equality clause and the right to non-discrimination generally prohibit unequal treatment, Article 4 explicitly permits it.

Although the language of Article 4 is not mandatory, in order to fulfil women's human rights, equality and non-discrimination at a *de facto* level should be promoted through all appropriate means, including proactive measures and conditions to ensure the full development and advancement of women¹¹⁴⁴ and temporary special measures. Thus, temporary measures should be regarded as a primary means to accomplish the Convention's objectives.¹¹⁴⁵

5.2.5 Article 5: Elimination of Discriminatory Customs and Practices

Article 5(a) requires States parties to take all appropriate measures to:

¹¹⁴⁴ See Article 3 of the CEDAW Convention.

¹¹⁴⁵ CEDAW Committee, General Recommendation No. 25, provides guidance to States on the use of this important tool to implement the substantive obligations of the Convention.

Modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women.

The Convention recognizes that many discriminatory practices, including violence against women, are rooted in custom and stereotypes. Under Article 5(a), States have the obligation to ban negative gender stereotypes from law and public policy as well as from public life. Moreover, States parties often attempt to legitimise practices violating the human rights of women by raising arguments of 'culture'. However, Article 5(a) contains a fundamental obligation that clearly disqualifies any such defence.

5.2.6 Rights Protected under Articles 6–16

Articles 6 to 16 of the CEDAW Convention guarantee women's rights in specific areas: freedom from trafficking in women and exploitation of prostitution of women (Article 6); political and public life (Article 7); participation at the international level (Article 8); education (Article 10); employment (Article 11); health care and family planning (Article 12); economic and social benefit and cultural life (Article 13); the rural sector (Article 14); the law (Articles 9 and 15); and the family (Article 16).

5.3 The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee)

In order to monitor compliance with the obligations set forth in the Convention at the national level, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee), composed of 23 independent experts on women's human rights from around the world, was established in 1982, under Article 17 of the CEDAW Convention. States parties nominate the experts, and every two years an election takes place during a meeting of the States parties. Re-election of an expert is possible. The experts of the Committee sit as individuals and not as government representatives. Currently, 22 women and only one man serve as a member at the CEDAW Committee. The Committee usually meets three times per year for a period of three weeks. In addition, the Committee holds closed pre-sessional working groups prior to its upcoming regular sessions. Moreover, "a five-member working group on communications examines communications, and submits its recommendations on these to the Committee as a whole, which considers the issues arising in closed meetings".¹¹⁴⁶

¹¹⁴⁶ Overview of the working methods of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in relation to the reporting process, (2009) UN. Doc CEDAW/C/2009/II/4, Annex III.

The CEDAW Committee performs its function of supervising and monitoring implementation in five different ways:

- Reporting Process.
- Consideration of Interstate Complaints.
- Issuance of General Comments.
- Communication Procedure.
- Inquiry Procedures.

The performance of the first three functions is established under the CEDAW Convention. The communication procedure and the inquiry procedure are contained in the Optional Protocol to CEDAW.

5.4 The Supervising and Monitoring Functions of the CEDAW Committee under the CEDAW Convention

a) Reporting Process

As outlined in Article 18 of the CEDAW Convention, States parties are required to submit to the CEDAW Committee an initial report within the first year of ratifying the CEDAW Convention, and periodic reports every four years thereafter. The purpose of this reporting mechanism is to examine progress made by governments, in law and practice, in giving effect to the Convention, and to identify problem areas where compliance needs to be improved.

The reports are reviewed during the regular sessions of the CEDAW Committee. The working group, which meets six months prior to the review, formulates a list of issues and questions arising from the State reports, which is then submitted to the State party. The State Party is required to respond to the list of issues before coming to the CEDAW Committee's regular session. During the review of the State party's report, the State and the Committee discuss obstacles in achieving improvements in the human rights situation of women, the potential for progress and further action that needs to be taken. The Committee issues Concluding Comments but does not have the authority to issue sanctions or to act as arbitrator regarding interpretational disputes. In this connection, it is important to note that NGOs play a critical role in ensuring that the Committee receives information that supplements, and often challenges, the information provided for by the governments. Due to the proximity of NGOs to the "front lines", they are well positioned to gather information that would not otherwise be available to Committee members and that is normally absent from the reports of the States parties. They are thus well

placed to assist the Committee in achieving a more balanced assessment of the State Party's record of compliance.¹¹⁴⁷

b) Inter-State Complaints

The second enforcement mechanism is the interstate complaints procedure outlined in Article 29. This provision provides that all conflicts dealing with the interpretation of the CEDAW Convention must be arbitrated. If the conflict cannot be resolved during arbitration it is sent to the International Court of Justice (ICJ). All ICJ decisions are binding on States parties. However, there is little incentive for a State party to bring a claim against another State party, as respect for sovereignty of nations and fear of retaliation act as strong deterrents.¹¹⁴⁸ Another drawback to this mechanism is that States parties may use a reservation to avoid having to respond to interstate claims. The impact of this mechanism remains to be seen as it has yet to be invoked.

c) General Recommendations

Pursuant to Article 21 of the CEDAW Convention, the Committee delivers General Recommendations interpreting and stressing the importance of certain rights under the Convention. Although these interpretations are not legally binding in and of themselves, they are authoritative interpretations that illustrate and provide detail on the content and scope of the provisions of the Convention. As such, States parties have an obligation to comply with them in good faith. As of 1 November 2013, the CEDAW Committee has issued 30 General Recommendations.

5.5 The Procedures of the CEDAW Committee under the Optional Protocol to CEDAW

The Optional Protocol to the CEDAW Convention, adopted by the General Assembly on 6 October 1999,¹¹⁴⁹ was a response to calls for stronger enforcement mechanisms that could provide a means through which women might directly access justice at the international level. States parties to the CEDAW Convention are not automatically States parties to the Optional Protocol. Instead, by ratifying the Optional Protocol, States recognize the competence of the CEDAW Committee to receive and consider complaints from individuals or groups within its jurisdiction.

1147 For more details regarding the engagement of NGOs with the CEDAW Committee, including deadlines for written submissions and the possibility to orally participate in the sessions, visit its website: <http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/Pages/CEDAWIndex.aspx>. Also read CEDAW Committee, "Information note prepared by OHCHR for NGO participation", available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CEDAW/CEDAW_NGO_Participation_en.pdf.

1148 Hoq, L., "The Women's Convention and its Optional Protocol: Empowering Women to Claim their Internationally Protected Rights", 32 *Columbia Human Rights Law Review* 699 (2001), p. 684.

1149 Optional Protocol to the CEDAW Convention, (1999) UN Doc. GA Res. 54/4.

The Optional Protocol entered into force on 22 December 2000, following the ratification of the tenth State party to the Convention. As of 15 January 2014, the Optional Protocol had been ratified or acceded to by 104 States parties.¹¹⁵⁰ See *Table 2* below for the status of ratification of the Optional Protocol, presented by region.

Table 2
*Status of Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW*¹¹⁵¹

Country (by region)	Optional Protocol to CEDAW ¹¹⁵²
AFRICA	
Angola	1 November 2007
Botswana	21 February 2007
Burkina Faso	10 October 2005
Cabo Verde	10 October 2011
Cameroon	7 January 2005
Côte d'Ivoire	20 January 2012
Equatorial Guinea	16 October 2009
Gabon	5 November 2004
Ghana	15 January 2011
Guinea-Bissau	5 August 2009
Lesotho	24 September 2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	18 June 2004
Mali	5 December 2000
Mauritius	31 October 2008
Mozambique	4 November 2008
Namibia	26 May 2000
Niger	30 September 2004
Nigeria	22 November 2004
Rwanda	15 December 2008

1150 United Nations Treaty Collection, available at: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-8-b&chapter=4&lang=en.

1151 Table compiled using information available on the UN treaty bodies database, available at: <http://tb.ohchr.org/default.aspx>.

1152 For States which ratified the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW before its entry into force on 22 December 2000, the present Protocol entered into force three months from this date. For each State ratifying the present Protocol or acceding to it after its entry into force, the present Protocol entered into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession (Article 16, Optional Protocol to CEDAW).

PART 5: Individual Complaints Under the Optional Protocol to
the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Senegal	26 May 2000
Seychelles	1 March 2011
South Africa	18 October 2005
Tunisia	23 September 2008

AMERICA	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
Antigua & Barbuda	5 June 2006
Argentina	20 March 2007
Belize	9 December 2002
Bolivia	27 September 2000
Brazil	28 June 2002
Canada	18 October 2002
Colombia	23 January 2007
Costa Rica	20 September 2001
Dominican Republic	10 August 2001
Ecuador	5 February 2002
Guatemala	9 May 2002
Mexico	15 March 2002
Panama	9 May 2001
Paraguay	14 May 2001
Peru	9 April 2001
St Kitts and Nevis	20 January 2006
Uruguay	26 July 2001
Venezuela	13 May 2002

ASIA	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
Australia	4 December 2008
Bangladesh	6 September 2000
Cambodia	13 October 2010
Cook Islands	27 November 2007
Maldives	13 March 2006
Mongolia	28 March 2002
Nepal	15 June 2007
New Zealand	7 September 2000
Philippines	12 November 2003
Republic of Korea	18 October 2006
Solomon Islands	6 May 2002
Sri Lanka	15 October 2002
Thailand	14 June 2000
Timor-Leste	16 April 2003

Turkmenistan	20 May 2009
Vanuatu	17 May 2007
EUROPE/CENTRAL ASIA	
Optional Protocol to CEDAW	
Albania	23 June 2003
Andorra	14 October 2002
Armenia	14 September 2006
Austria	6 September 2000
Azerbaijan	1 June 2001
Belarus	3 February 2004
Belgium	17 June 2004
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4 September 2002
Bulgaria	20 September 2006
Croatia	7 March 2001
Cyprus	26 April 2002
Czech Republic	26 February 2001
Denmark	31 May 2000
Finland	29 December 2000
France	9 June 2000
Georgia	30 July 2002
Germany	15 January 2002
Greece	24 January 2002
Hungary	22 December 2000
Iceland	6 March 2001
Ireland	7 September 2000
Italy	22 September 2000
Kazakhstan	24 August 2001
Kyrgyzstan	22 July 2002
Liechtenstein	24 October 2001
Lithuania	5 August 2004
Luxembourg	1 July 2003
Montenegro	23 October 2006
Netherlands	22 May 2002
Norway	5 March 2002
Poland	22 December 2003
Portugal	26 April 2002
Republic of Moldova	28 February 2006
Romania	25 August 2003
Russian Federation	28 July 2004
San Marino	10 September 2005
Serbia	31 July 2003

Slovakia	17 November 2000
Slovenia	23 September 2004
Spain	6 July 2001
Sweden	24 April 2003
Switzerland	29 September 2008
Republic of Macedonia	17 October 2003
Turkey	29 October 2002
Ukraine	26 September 2003
United Kingdom	17 December 2004

The Protocol contains two procedures: a communication and an inquiry procedure. In either procedure, States must be parties to the Convention and the Optional Protocol. The two procedures are not mutually exclusive: it is not prohibited to submit an individual communication based on a human rights situation which is already the subject of an inquiry procedure. Article 17 of the Protocol explicitly provides that no reservations may be entered to its terms. However, the Protocol contains an opt-out clause, allowing States upon ratification or accession to declare that they do not accept the inquiry procedure.

a) Communication Procedure

The communication procedure offers individuals, a group of individuals, or persons acting on their behalf, the possibility to submit a communication (i.e. an individual complaint) to the CEDAW Committee claiming that a State Party has violated the complainant's rights under the Convention. It provides a means of holding a State party accountable for failure to respect, protect and fulfil women's human rights and to seeking redress for *specific* violation(s) which result from an act or omission by a State party after having exhausted all available means to obtaining redress at the domestic level. Moreover, it offers a way to establish legal accountability of a State party, to seek law and policy reform, to draw international attention to human rights violations in a State party or to build jurisprudence.

b) Inquiry Procedure

The inquiry procedure enables the CEDAW Committee to initiate inquiries into situations of grave or systematic violations by a State Party of the CEDAW Convention. This procedure permits the CEDAW Committee to make recommendations to State parties on how to address severe and widespread women's human rights violations.

Textbox iii:

Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its Causes and Consequences¹¹⁵³

Following the recognition that women's rights are human rights at the Vienna World Conference on Human Rights in 1993, and the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women, the need to address violence against women within the human rights framework was further recognized with the appointment of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences by Resolution 1994/45, adopted by the UN Commission on Human Rights on 4 March 1994. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women was extended by the Commission on Human Rights in 2003 in Resolution 2003/45. In the same Resolution, the Commission on Human Rights:

- *Strongly condemning* all acts of violence against women and girls and in this regard *called*, in accordance with the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, for the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence in the family, within the general community and where perpetrated or condoned by the State, and *emphasized* the duty of Governments to refrain from engaging in violence against women and to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and, in accordance with national legislation, punish acts of violence against women and to take appropriate and effective action concerning acts of violence against women, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State, by private persons or by armed groups or warring factions, and to provide access to just and effective remedies and specialized, including medical, assistance to victims.
- *Affirmed*, in this light, that violence against women constitutes a violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and that violence against women impairs or nullifies their enjoyment of those rights and freedoms.

Since March 2006, the Special Rapporteur has reported to the Human Rights Council, as per the Human Rights Council's Decision 1/102. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur was last renewed in 2013 by Resolution 23/25.¹¹⁵⁴ According to her mandate, the Special Rapporteur is requested to:

- Seek and receive information on violence against women, its causes and consequences from Governments, treaty bodies, specialized agencies, other special rapporteurs responsible for various human rights questions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, including women's organisations, and to respond effectively to such information.
- Recommend measures, ways and means at the local, national, regional and international levels to eliminate all forms of violence against women and its causes, and to remedy its consequences.
- Work closely with all special procedures and other human rights mechanisms of the Human Rights Council and with the treaty bodies, taking into account the request of the Council that they regularly and systematically integrate the human rights of women and a gender perspective into their work, and cooperate closely with the Commission on the Status of Women in the discharge of its functions.
- Continue to adopt a comprehensive and universal approach to the elimination of violence against women, its causes and consequences, including causes of violence against women relating to the civil, cultural, economic, political and social spheres.

1153 This textbox was compiled using information available on the website of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), www.ohchr.org.

1154 Available at: http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/RES/23/25.

In the discharge of the mandate, the main activities of the Special Rapporteur are:

- To transmit urgent appeals and communications to States regarding alleged cases of violence against women.
- To undertake country visits.
- To submit annual thematic reports.

Ms Rashida Manjoo (South Africa) was appointed as UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences in June 2009 and continues in the role.

SUBMITTING AN INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINT TO THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN¹⁵⁵

The Special Rapporteur is mandated to transmit urgent appeals and allegation letters (communications) to States concerning alleged cases of violence against women received from governments, treaty bodies, specialized agencies, other special rapporteurs responsible for various human rights questions, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, including women's organisations. Allegations may relate to one or more individuals or may document a general situation of condoning and/or perpetrating violence against women. It should be emphasized that, in accordance with her mandate, the Special Rapporteur is in a position only to process cases of alleged violence or threats of violence directed against women because of their sex. The definition of gender-based violence used by the Special Rapporteur is taken from the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, adopted by the General Assembly in its Resolution 48/104 on December 1993. The objective of the transmission of allegations to States is to request clarifications with a view to trying to ensure, along with the government concerned, the effective prevention, investigation, and punishment of acts of violence against women and compensation for victims of such violations.

How to submit cases to the Special Rapporteur

It is important to provide as much information as possible. The website of the OHCHR which is devoted to individual complaints to the Special Rapporteur on violence against women contains a link to an individual complaint form¹⁵⁶ that can be used to document cases of violence against women.

It is helpful to attach, in addition, a summary of the main points of the case, to identify the rights that have been or may be violated, and to refer to the specific provisions of human rights treaties, ratified by the State concerned, that have been violated. If the submission is in regard to a law, practice or policy which affects women in general or women in a specific group, the complaint should explain how other women are affected or describe the group. If the complaint is about violations committed by private individuals or groups (rather than government officials), one should include any information which might indicate that the government failed to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, punish, and ensure compensation for the violations. For example, this could be information on:

- Whether or not there is a law which addresses the violation.
- Any defects in existing laws such as inadequate remedies or definitions of rights.
- The refusal or failure by authorities to register or investigate your case and other similar cases.
- The failure by the authorities to prosecute your case and other similar cases.
- Patterns of gender discrimination in the prosecution or sentencing of cases.

1155 <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Women/SRWomen/Pages/Complaints.aspx>.

- Statistics and other data concerning the prevalence of the type of violation described in the submission.

Complaints may be sent to:

The Special Rapporteur on violence against women
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OHCHR-UNOG
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Fax: + 41 22 917 9006
E-mail: urgent-action@ohchr.org

Confidentiality

The identity of an alleged victim will always be included in any contact between the Special Rapporteur and State authorities. The Special Rapporteur cannot intervene without revealing the victim's identity. If the victim is a minor (below 18 years of age), the Special Rapporteur will include his or her identity in contact with the State, but will not include it in any subsequent public report. Similarly, if there are grounds to believe that revealing the identity of the victim in a public report might put the victim at further risk, they will not be included in any public report. The source of the information provided or the victim may also themselves request that the victim's name not be included in public reports. The name of the victim will otherwise be made public in the joint communications report of special procedures mandate holders, issued three times per year (March, June and September).¹¹⁵⁷ The identity of the source of information on the alleged violation is always kept confidential, unless the source agrees that it may be revealed. When submitting information you may indicate whether there are any other details which you would like to remain confidential.

Follow-up

Communications from the Special Rapporteur to the government are confidential at the initial stage, until the summary of the letters and the answer of the government are included in the joint Communications Report of Special Procedures submitted periodically to the Human Rights Council. It is important for the Special Rapporteur to receive updated and relevant information on the situations referred to in the complaints submitted to enable him or her to continue to follow-up on the issue through his or her dialogue with the involved Parties. Person(s) or organisations(s) that have submitted information and complaints are urged to consider the response made by government and to submit their comments, if necessary, to the Special Rapporteur.

5.6 Stages of the Communication Procedure

In this Section, we address the different stages of the communication procedure under the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW Convention. The CEDAW Committee works with a set of Rules of Procedure. To consider individual complaints received under the Optional Protocol, it follows Rules of Procedure 56 to 75, which regulate

1156 *Ibid.*

1157 See also Section 2.3.4(a).

the Committee members' approach to and assessment of the communications received. The rules of procedures can be found in Appendix 8 of this *Handbook*.¹¹⁵⁸

In accordance with Rule 62, the CEDAW Committee has established a Working Group on Communications, comprised of five CEDAW Committee members. The Working Group examines the communications and submits its recommendations on these to the Committee as a whole, which considers issues arising in closed sessions.¹¹⁵⁹

The Communication procedure entails six stages:

1. Submission of the communication.
2. Registration of the communication.
3. Interim measures request.
4. Admissibility decision.
5. Merits decision, views and recommendations.
6. Follow-up.

5.6.1 Submission of the Communication

All communications submitted to the CEDAW Committee are first received and reviewed by the Secretariat of the Committee, i.e. the OHCHR. The Secretariat's role and responsibilities in the administration of the communication procedure are defined in detail in the above-mentioned Rules of Procedure (Rules 56–59).

The Secretariat determines the initial admissibility of the communication. In doing so, the Secretariat will consider whether the communication provides sufficient information. Article 3 of the Optional Protocol and Rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure establish that in order to be considered by the Committee, the communication:

- Must be in writing.
- Must not be anonymous.
- Must refer to a State which is a party to both the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol.

Although the communication does not need to follow a set format, there exists a model form containing guidelines for submission of communications to the

1158 They are available on the website of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, available at: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/1_Global/Part%20of%20HRI_GEN_3_Rev-3_7080_E.pdf.

1159 CEDAW Committee, Overview of the working methods of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in relation to the reporting process, UN Doc. CEDAW/C/2009/II/4.

CEDAW Committee.¹¹⁶⁰ It is highly recommended that complainants follow these guidelines carefully when filing a petition. The complaint has to be written in any of the six official UN languages (English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Arabic and Russian). The model form identifies eight types of information that are necessary for a proper consideration of the case:

1. Information concerning the author(s) of the communication (the person(s) who submits the communication).
2. Information concerning the alleged victim(s) (if other than the author) (the person(s) whose rights under the CEDAW Convention have allegedly been violated). In case the alleged victim submits a communication herself, she is both the author and the victim. Where an individual or organization submits a communication on behalf of the alleged victim, the alleged victim and the author will be different.
3. Information on the State party (name of the State party concerned).
4. Facts of the complaint and nature of the alleged violation(s).
5. Steps taken to exhaust domestic remedies.
6. Other international procedures.
7. The alleged victim must agree to disclose her identity to the State party so that it can investigate the allegations. The alleged victim may request that the CEDAW Committee does not publish her name and identity details.¹¹⁶¹
8. Date and signature of author(s) and/or victim(s).
9. List of documents that are attached to the communication form.

The Communication should be sent to:

Petitions and Inquiries Section

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
United Nations Office at Geneva
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
E-mail: petitions@ohchr.org

If the communication lacks information, the Secretariat will seek further details from the author(s) of the petition in accordance with Rule 58 of the Rules of Procedure. If the communication fulfils the criteria, under Rule 59, the Secretariat will prepare a summary of the communication with a view to registration.

1160 This model complaint form can be found at: <http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx>.

1161 CEDAW Convention, Optional Protocol, Article 6 and CEDAW Committee Rules of Procedure, Rule 74(4), concerning Confidentiality of Communications, to be found at: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/1_Global/Part%20of%20HRI_GEN_3_Rev-3_7080_E.pdf.

In terms of confidentiality, decisions concerning inadmissibility, discontinuation and merits are public documents. However, under Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure, the CEDAW Committee may decide that “the name or names and identifying details of the author or authors of a communication or the individuals who are alleged to be the victim or victims of a violation of rights set forth in the Convention shall not be made public by the Committee, the author or the State party concerned”. However, the identity of the victim and the author of the complaint must be provided to the State party. In terms of submissions, the author of the complaint and the State party may make any submissions or provide any information related to the complaint available to the public unless the Committee decides “to keep confidential the whole or part of any submission or information relating to the proceedings”.

5.6.2 Registration of the Communication

The CEDAW Committee, through its Working Group on Communications, decides whether or not to register the case. It will transmit the author’s communication to the State party which has six months to respond on both its admissibility and merits, and two months if the State party is challenging the admissibility only.¹¹⁶²

The Committee usually asks the State to respond to the admissibility and merits of the case. This request shall include a statement that no decision has been reached on the question of admissibility of the communication. Depending on the case, the Committee has the discretion to request that the State party only respond on the issue of admissibility, but in such cases the State party may nonetheless submit a written explanation or statement that relates also to the merits of the complaint, provided that such a written explanation or statement is submitted within the original six-month deadline. The State may also request that the communication be deemed inadmissible within two months upon receipt of a complaint. This request does not affect the State party’s obligation to respond to the merits of the complaint within the original six-month period unless the Committee decides that an extension of time is appropriate.

Upon receipt of the State’s response, the Committee will send the response to the complainant, who will then have an opportunity to respond within a time frame determined by the Committee. Article 7(1) stipulates that any information submitted to the CEDAW Committee for consideration in relation to the complaint must also be made available to all concerned parties. This allows both parties to respond to the information presented. If the Committee requests further information from either party, the other party will have an opportunity to respond to the

1162 See CEDAW Committee, Optional Protocol, Article 6(2), and CEDAW Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 69, which detail the procedure with regards to the communications received.

information submitted, and the same holds if the Committee requests information from third parties.

5.6.3 Request for Interim Measures

According to Article 5(1) of the Optional Protocol and Rule 63(1)–(3) of the Rules of Procedure, the Committee can request that a State party take interim measures to avoid irreparable damage to an author at any time after the receipt of a communication and before the merits determination.¹¹⁶³ Article 5(2) of the Optional Protocol and Rule 63(4) state that such a request does not have any bearing on the determination of the admissibility or merits of the communication.¹¹⁶⁴ In *M.N.N. v. Denmark*, the CEDAW Committee explicitly recalled that a request for interim measures does not imply that any determination on the admissibility or merits of the communication has been made. The complainant can make a request at any time after the CEDAW Committee receives a communication and before it reaches a final decision on its merits. The CEDAW Committee may also decide to request interim measures on its own accord.¹¹⁶⁵

The CEDAW Committee has issued requests for interim measures of protection in communications concerning domestic violence or the threat of domestic violence on several occasions.¹¹⁶⁶ It has also issued requests to States parties not to deport the author (and in one case the author together with her two children) while their case was pending before the Committee. For instance, in *M.N.N. v. Denmark*, the CEDAW Committee requested the State party to refrain from expelling the author to Uganda while her communication was under consideration. One week later, the State party notified the CEDAW Committee that the author's time limit for departure had been suspended until further notice.¹¹⁶⁷

In *A.T. v. Hungary*, the author submitted a request for interim measures at the same time as she submitted her communication to the CEDAW Committee “to avoid possible irreparable damage to her person, that is to save her life, which she feels is threatened by her violent former partner”.¹¹⁶⁸ Ten days later, the CEDAW Committee transmitted the request to Hungary to take the necessary measures to avoid possible irreparable harm to the author.¹¹⁶⁹ In response, Hungary stated that it had established contact with her, retained a lawyer for her in the civil proceedings,

1163 See also Section 2.2 in this *Handbook*.

1164 CEDAW Committee, *M.N.N. v. Denmark*, Comm. No. 33/2011, para. 8.4.

1165 Optional Protocol to CEDAW, Article 5(2).

1166 CEDAW Committee cases: *A.T. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 2/2003; *N.S.F. v. United Kingdom*, Comm. No. 10/2005; *V.K. v. Bulgaria*, Comm. No. 20/2008.

1167 CEDAW Committee, *M.N.N. v. Denmark*, Comm. No. 33/2011.

1168 CEDAW Committee, *A.T. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 2/2003, para. 4.1.

1169 *Ibid.*, para. 4.2.

and initiated contact with child welfare services.¹¹⁷⁰ Subsequently, the CEDAW Committee made a follow-up request in which it urged Hungary to immediately offer the author and her children a safe place to live. Hungary answered by repeating its former reply.¹¹⁷¹ The CEDAW Committee noted in its views on the merits that “the lack of effective legal and other measures prevented the State party from dealing in a satisfactory manner with the request for interim measures”.¹¹⁷²

5.6.4 Admissibility Criteria

The Committee examines a communication in two different stages. The first stage concerns the admissibility of the communication. A number of conditions must be fulfilled before the merits of the alleged violation can be considered. In accordance with Rule 64(1) of its Rules of Procedure, the Committee shall decide, by a simple majority, whether the communication meets the admissibility criteria in Articles 2 and 4 of the Optional Protocol.

Article 2

Communications may be submitted by or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals, under the jurisdiction of a State party, claiming to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the Convention by that State party. Where a communication is submitted on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals, this shall be with their consent unless the author can justify acting on their behalf without such consent.

Article 4

1. The Committee shall not consider a communication unless it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been exhausted unless the application of such remedies is unreasonably prolonged or unlikely to bring effective relief.
2. The Committee shall declare a communication inadmissible where:
 - a. The same matter has already been examined by the Committee or has been or is being examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.
 - b. It is incompatible with the provisions of the Convention.
 - c. It is manifestly ill-founded or not sufficiently substantiated.
 - d. It is an abuse of the right to submit a communication.
 - e. The facts that are the subject of the communication occurred prior to the entry into force of the present Protocol for the State party concerned unless those facts continued after that date.

¹¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 4.4 and 4.5.

¹¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, para. 4.8.

¹¹⁷² *Ibid.*, para. 9.5.

The CEDAW Committee takes into account all relevant information provided by the author and the State party regarding the admissibility of a communication. Thus, relevant national laws and details of any administrative or judicial decisions with respect to the matter at the national level, including copies of such decisions, should be sent together with the communication. Usually there are several exchanges between the CEDAW Committee, the author and the State party before the Committee determines whether or not a communication satisfies all the admissibility criteria to be declared admissible.¹¹⁷³

When all the admissibility criteria are fulfilled, the Communication will be declared admissible and the CEDAW Committee will examine the merits. When not all the criteria are met, the Communication will be declared inadmissible and the CEDAW Committee will not consider whether the alleged facts constitute a violation of the CEDAW Convention.

It is thus critically important to fulfil all admissibility requirements in order to avoid having the case declared inadmissible at the outset. The admissibility requirements are therefore set out in detail below.

The CEDAW Committee will provide both the author of the communication and the State party concerned with a copy of its admissibility decision and its reasons.¹¹⁷⁴ An inadmissibility decision can be reviewed by the CEDAW Committee only if it receives a written request by or on behalf of the author, that contains information showing that the circumstances which had meant the communication was deemed inadmissible no longer exist.¹¹⁷⁵

a) Standing Rules

Article 2 of the Optional Protocol and Rule 68 of the Rules of Procedure establish that a communication may be submitted:

- By individuals or groups of individuals, under the jurisdiction of a State party, claiming to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the Convention by that State party; or
- On behalf of individuals or groups of individuals, with their consent, unless it can be shown why that consent was not received.

While the majority of the communications have up till now been submitted by women individually, the CEDAW Committee has also received a few communications

1173 CEDAW Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 69.

1174 *Ibid.*, Rule 70(1).

1175 *Ibid.*, Rule 70(2).

from groups of women alleging a violation of their individual rights based on the same facts. For example, in the case *G.D. and S.F. v. France*, the complainants were two women alleging that a French law violated their right to choose a family name on an equal basis with men.¹¹⁷⁶ In this case, the Committee held, however, that the authors lacked the quality of victim status under Article 2 of the Optional Protocol “since the authors are not married, do not live in husband-and-wife relations and have no children, they cannot be victims of a right whose beneficiaries are only married women, women living in de facto union or mothers ... [T]he authors as children cannot claim the rights pertaining to the use of or the transmission of family names and do not have any personal rights under Article 16 paragraph 1(g)”.¹¹⁷⁷

Thus, a communication that challenges a law or policy which is not directly applicable to the complainant will be deemed inadmissible. The complainant/s must show that a law, policy or practice victimizes her or them as an individual or group of individuals. This is also referred to as the rule against an *actio popularis*.

In the case *M.K.D.A.-A. v. Denmark*, the author, a woman from the Philippines, was entangled in a battle over her son with her Danish husband. While the court had concluded that it was in the best interest of the child to live with his mother in the Philippines, the father refused to hand over the child to the mother. Instead of enforcing the court’s decision, it was decided that another court was going to re-examine the case. Before the CEDAW Committee could deal with the case, the decision of the first court was upheld and the author returned together with her son to the Philippines. However, the author expressed her wish to pursue the communication, one of the reasons being that she was motivated by the desire that “what happened to her should not happen to any foreign women married to Danish nationals”. The CEDAW Committee recalled, however, that the Optional Protocol excludes any *actio popularis* and accordingly cannot continue considering the communication.¹¹⁷⁸ The Committee further observed that “Article 2 of the Optional Protocol excludes communication on behalf of groups of individuals without their prior consent, unless the absence of consent can be justified. The author had not addressed the question of consent to other foreign women married to Danish nationals”.¹¹⁷⁹

1176 CEDAW Committee, *G.D. and S.F. v. France*, Comm. No. 12/2007.

1177 *Ibid.*, para. 11.10. Several Committee members disagreed with this decision. They considered in paras. 12.4 and 12.5 that the authors could be viewed as victims of an alleged violation of Article 16(1) and several other CEDAW articles and suggested that the test of victim status is “whether the authors have been directly and personally affected by the violations alleged”.

1178 CEDAW Committee, *M.K.D.A.-A. v. Denmark*, Comm. No. 44/ 2012, para. 6.5.

1179 *Ibid.*

In certain situations, a complaint may be submitted where the consent of the individual or group of individuals has not been obtained, if the author can reasonably justify the lack of consent.¹¹⁸⁰ For example, in the communications *Fatma Yildirim v. Austria*, and *Sahide Goekce v. Austria*, the alleged victims had both died as a result of domestic violence.¹¹⁸¹ The Vienna Intervention Centre against Domestic Violence and the Association for Women's Access to Justice submitted the communications on behalf of the victims' children, alleging that Austria had failed to protect the two women effectively against domestic violence, resulting in their death. The authors argued that although the alleged victims were not alive to provide consent, it was justified and appropriate for them to submit the communications on behalf of the children of the deceased. They based their arguments on the fact that the alleged victims had been former clients of theirs and had personal relationships to them. They also claimed to have standing as specialist services for domestic violence victims and as advocates seeking to improve legal protection against domestic violence. Furthermore, they also obtained written consent from the authors' surviving children or their guardians. The two organisations were granted standing in both cases.

The requirement of consent is a safeguard against an *actio popularis* since it ensures that the communication is brought by those who have a sufficiently close connection to the original alleged violation and that the authors are committed to representing the best interests of the alleged victims of the violation. Evidence of consent can be in the form of an agreement to legal representation, power of attorney or other documentation indicating that the victim has authorized the representative to act on her behalf.

Although the Optional Protocol allows for individuals or groups of individuals to submit a communication on their own, the assistance of a lawyer or other trained advocate (NGO, etc.) may be advisable given the legal and procedural complexity of complaints. Moreover, some complainants might face other obstacles including illiteracy, fear of retaliation by family or community members, or lack of financial resources. It should be noted, however, that the United Nations does not provide legal aid or financial assistance for complainants, and the CEDAW Committee does not mandate that States parties provide legal aid. Complainants should verify whether legal aid in their countries is available for bringing complaints under international mechanisms and whether NGOs or women's organisations offer assistance free of charge.

1180 CEDAW Committee, Rules of Procedures, Rule 68(3).

1181 CEDAW Committee cases, *Fatma Yildirim v. Austria*, Comm. No. 6/2005 and *Sahide Goekce v. Austria*, Comm. No. 5/2005. See also *Alyane da Silva Pimentel Teixeira v. Brazil*, Comm. No. 17/2008, where the mother of the deceased filed the communication, which was approved.

In addition, a communication can be strengthened by providing the CEDAW Committee with expert information, including amicus briefs, from third parties. The information should be provided through the author of the communication within a reasonable time after the author's original submission to the CEDAW Committee or before the expiration of the deadline set by the CEDAW Committee.¹¹⁸² For example, in *A.S. v. Hungary*, the author included an amicus brief prepared by the Centre for Reproductive Rights, based in the USA, on access to health care information and the full and informed consent of patients.¹¹⁸³

b) Jurisdictional Requirements

i. Ratione Materiae – Violence against Women

Article 2 of the Optional Protocol states: "Communications may be submitted by or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals, under the jurisdiction of a State party, claiming to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the Convention by that state party". (Emphasis added.)

This means that the alleged violation in the communication must infringe a right (or rights) that is protected by the CEDAW Convention and that the specifics of the communication must reveal discrimination based on sex or gender (so it must explain how the alleged violation is linked to Article 1 of the CEDAW Convention). Thus, a communication concerning arbitrary detention, torture, summary and extra-judicial executions, forced disappearances and other serious human rights violations will not be admissible under the Optional Protocol unless the complainant can show that there are elements of discrimination on the basis of sex or gender; the CEDAW Convention does not otherwise protect against these human rights violations. In other words, the Convention does not consist of obligations to ensure the enjoyment of separate or new human rights by women, but rather it obliges States parties to afford women equality with men in the enjoyment of all human rights and to eliminate discrimination against women.¹¹⁸⁴

The analysis of whether a violation has been committed should include consideration of more than just the wording of the Articles of the CEDAW Convention. The Convention is not a static document. It is a living instrument, and therefore the jurisprudence of the CEDAW Committee, including General Recommendations,

1182 Report of the CEDAW Committee, UN GAOR 66th session, (2010) Suppl. No. 38 (A/65/38), p. 147, para. 13(e).

1183 CEDAW Committee, *A.S. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 4/2004 (see as support material the individual communication submitted to the CEDAW Committee in this case, reproduced in full in Appendix 12 of this *Handbook*).

1184 Byrnes A., Connors, J., "Enforcing the Human Rights of Women: A Complaints Procedure for the Women's Convention?", 21 *Brooklyn Journal of International Law* 697 (1995–1996), p. 716.

Concluding Comments adopted by the Committee in the State reporting process, as well as views adopted by the CEDAW Committee in the individual communications and inquiry processes are important to take into account while arguing a case. General Recommendations adopted by the CEDAW Committee have expanded the meaning of the provisions of the CEDAW Convention, of particular importance in the area of violence against women.¹¹⁸⁵

Although the CEDAW Convention does not contain a provision regarding the protection of women from gender-violence, General Recommendation No. 19 explicitly affirms that:

The definition of discrimination [as laid down in article 1 of the Convention] includes gender-based violence, that is, violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty. Gender-based violence may breach specific provisions of the Convention, regardless of whether those provisions expressly mention violence.¹¹⁸⁶

General Recommendation No. 19 further determines that such gender-based violence impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of a number of rights and fundamental freedoms which includes the right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Section 5.7 discusses the jurisprudence of the CEDAW Committee in relation to violence against women, and shows that the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW Convention offers great potential to seek justice for those who suffer violence at the hands of non-state actors, for which the State can be held responsible. The individual complaint must, however, clearly demonstrate the link between the alleged violations of the CEDAW Convention and the responsibility of the State concerned.

ii. *Rationi Loci*

According to Article 2 of the Optional Protocol, communications may be submitted by or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals, *under the jurisdiction of a State party*, claiming to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the Convention by that State party.

The individual or group of individuals submitting the communication must demonstrate that she or they are under the jurisdiction of the State party concerned. States are legally responsible for respecting and implementing international

1185 See CEDAW Committee, *A.T. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 2/2003, in which the Committee explicitly considers the merits of the case against the backdrop of General Recommendation No. 19. This case is discussed hereunder.

1186 CEDAW Committee, General Recommendation No. 19, para. 6.

human rights law within their territories and in territories where they exercise effective control in respect of *all* persons, regardless of a particular individual's citizenship or migration status.¹¹⁸⁷ That is, the individual or group of individuals who claim to be a victim or victims of a State violation do not have to be nationals or even residents of the State concerned. This is of particular importance in cases of alleged violations of the rights of female immigrants, non-nationals and individuals residing in States other than their own.¹¹⁸⁸ The violations must have occurred during the time when the individual(s) were subject to the jurisdiction of the State against which the communication is brought.

In *M.N.N. v. Denmark*, the complainant, an asylum seeker in Denmark, challenged her deportation to Uganda for fear of being subjected to female genital mutilation upon return to Uganda.¹¹⁸⁹ While States parties are not liable for violations of human rights under the CEDAW Convention by other States, the CEDAW Committee held that a State can be liable under the CEDAW Convention if it takes action which exposes a person to "a real, personal and foreseeable risk of serious forms of gender-based violence, irrespective of whether such consequences would take place outside the territorial boundaries of the sending State party".¹¹⁹⁰ The CEDAW Committee considered that a State would "itself be in violation of the Convention if it sent back a person to another State in circumstances in which it was foreseeable that serious gender-based violence would occur".¹¹⁹¹ Moreover, the CEDAW Committee explained that "[t]he foreseeability of the consequence would mean that there was a present violation by the State party, even though the consequence would not occur until later".¹¹⁹² What amounts to serious forms of gender-based violence, will, according to the CEDAW Committee "depend on the circumstances of each case and would need to be determined by the Committee on a case-by-case basis at the merits stage, provided that the author had made a *prima facie* case before the Committee by sufficiently substantiating such allegations".¹¹⁹³

Denmark had argued that the communication should be declared inadmissible *ratione loci* and *ratione materiae* under Article 2 of the Optional Protocol, given that Denmark has obligations under the Convention only *vis-à-vis* individuals under its jurisdiction and cannot be held responsible for violations of the Convention, such

1187 See, for example, Article 12, International Law Commission's Articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, General Comment No. 31 on Article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the UN Human Rights Committee on 29 March 2004, UN Doc. CCPR/C/74/CRP.4/Rev.6. See also Section 2.1.1(b)(iii).

1188 See CEDAW Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 70(2).

1189 CEDAW Committee, *M.N.N. v. Denmark*, Comm. No. 33/2011, para. 8.11.

1190 *Ibid.*

1191 *Ibid.*

1192 *Ibid.*

1193 *Ibid.*

as gender-based violence, expected to be committed by another State party outside Danish territory and jurisdiction. Denmark stated that the CEDAW Convention lacks extraterritorial effect and that, unlike other human rights treaties, does not deal, directly or indirectly, with removal to torture or other serious threats to life and the security of a person. Indeed, the CEDAW Convention does not, unlike the CAT in Article 3 for instance, contain an explicit *non-refoulement* provision which prohibits the removal of a person to a country where there are substantial grounds for believing that he or she would be in danger of being subjected to torture.

However, the CEDAW Committee argued:

8.6 ... The Committee recalls that it indicated in its General Recommendation No. 28 that the obligations of States parties applied without discrimination both to citizens and non-citizens, including refugees, asylum seekers, migrant workers and stateless persons, within their territory or effective control, even if not situated within the territory. States parties are “responsible for all *their* actions affecting human rights, regardless of whether the affected persons are in their territories”.¹¹⁹⁴ (Emphasis added.)

8.7 ... With regard to the State party’s argument that, unlike other human rights treaties, the Convention does not deal, directly or indirectly, with removal to torture or other serious threats to the life and the security of a person, the Committee recalls that, in the same recommendation (Recommendation No. 19), it also determined that such *gender-based violence impaired or nullified the enjoyment by women of a number of human rights and fundamental freedoms, which included the right to life, the right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the right to liberty and security of the person and the right to equal protection under the law.* (Emphasis added.)

8.8 The Committee further notes that, under international human rights law, the principle of non-refoulement imposes a duty on States to refrain from returning a person to a jurisdiction in which he or she may face serious violations of human rights, notably arbitrary deprivation of life or torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment ...

8.9 The absolute prohibition of torture, which is part of customary international law, includes, as an essential corollary component, the prohibition of refoulement to a risk of torture, which entails the prohibition of any return of an individual where he or she would be exposed to a risk of torture. The same holds true for the prohibition of arbitrary deprivation of life. Gender-based violence is outlawed under human rights law primarily through the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The Committee against Torture, in its General Comment No. 2, has explicitly situated gender violence and abuse within the scope of the Convention against Torture.¹¹⁹⁵

1194 CEDAW Committee, General Recommendation No. 28, para. 12.

1195 CAT Committee, General Comment No. 2, (Implementation of Article 2 by States parties), (2008) UN Doc. CAT/C/GC/2, para. 18. See also HRC, *Kaba v. Canada*, Comm. No. 1465/2006. It is also worth noting that the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights have found instances of rape of detainees to be tantamount to acts of torture. In addition, →

The CEDAW Committee's arguments are of great importance for future cases where women are seeking to escape violence in their home country either by state actors or private individuals.¹¹⁹⁶

c) Exhaustion of Domestic Remedies

Article 4(1) of the Optional Protocol specifies that “[t]he Committee shall not consider a communication unless it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been exhausted”.¹¹⁹⁷ This basic rule of international law requires that a complainant first attempt to remedy the alleged violation through the domestic legal system of the State party. Only when all domestic remedies have been exhausted may the complainant resort to the CEDAW Committee for a remedy.

It may be that at the time of the submission of the complaint the domestic remedies were not exhausted, but they have been by the time the admissibility of the complaint is actually considered by the CEDAW Committee. This was the situation in the case *Fatma Yildirim v. Austria*.¹¹⁹⁸ The CEDAW Committee decided that the exhaustion of domestic violence rule was satisfied by noting “that the Human Rights Committee generally makes an assessment of whether an author has exhausted domestic remedies at the time of its consideration of a communication in line with other international decision-making bodies, save in exceptional circumstances, the reason being that “rejecting a communication as inadmissible when domestic remedies have been exhausted at the time of consideration would be pointless, as the author could merely submit a new communication relating to the same alleged violation””.¹¹⁹⁹ In this connection, the CEDAW Committee drew attention to Rule 70 of its Rules of Procedure, which allows it to review inadmissibility decisions when the reasons for inadmissibility no longer apply.¹²⁰⁰

It is noteworthy to mention that the requirement to exhaust all available domestic remedies has relevant exceptions when remedies are ineffective, unavailable or unreasonably prolonged, as it is further developed in Sections *iv.* to *vi.* below.

“rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity” constitutes a crime against humanity under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and “rape” constitutes a crime against humanity under the statutes of the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

1196 The Committee decided, however, that the communication was inadmissible on other grounds.

1197 See also Section 2.1.1(c).

1198 CEDAW Committee, *Fatma Yildirim v. Austria* Comm. No. 6/2005.

1199 *Ibid.*, para. 11.3. The CEDAW Committee refers to the HRC Communications: *Abdelhamid Taright, Mohamed Remli and Amar Youssi v. Algeria*, Comm. No. 1085/2002, para 7.3; and *Kuok Koi v. Portugal*, Comm. No. 95/2000, para 6.4. In the last case, an exception arose due to the unusual circumstances of the relevant territory, Macao, changing hands from Portugal to China during the currency of the complaint.

1200 *Ibid.*

i. Types of Remedies

Complainants are generally expected to exhaust all ordinary judicial remedies, which may also include administrative remedies, except where their use would bring no real effect or cannot be reasonably required to the victim. In *L.C. v. Peru*, concerning the refusal to perform a therapeutic abortion, the CEDAW Committee did not find it reasonable to require that, in addition to the lengthy procedure before the medical authorities, the author should have applied for *amparo*, a procedure of an unpredictable duration. The unpredictability and slowness of the procedure is due to the vagueness of the law and a virtual lack of judicial precedent. The Committee also concluded that a civil action for damages and harm would not have been a recourse offering effective remedy, since in no case would it have been able to redress the irreparable harm to the health of the victim.¹²⁰¹

ii. Raising the Substance of a Claim at the Domestic Level

To fulfil the domestic remedies rule, the victim must raise the substance of her claim at the domestic level. The CEDAW Committee explained in *Rahime Kayhan v. Turkey* that “the domestic remedies rule should guarantee that State parties have an opportunity to remedy a violation of any of the rights set forth under the Convention through their legal systems before the Committee considers the violation”.¹²⁰² The communication concerned a schoolteacher’s right to wear a headscarf to work. The CEDAW Committee declared the communication inadmissible on the grounds that the complainant had never raised sex-based discrimination as an issue in any of the domestic proceedings. Instead, the complainant had focused on violations of rights to freedom of work, religion, conscience, thought, and choice, among others.¹²⁰³ The CEDAW Committee clarified:

In sharp contrast to the complaints before the local authorities, the crux of the author’s complaint made to the Committee is that she is a victim of a violation by the State party of article 11 of the Convention by the act of dismissing her and terminating her status as a civil servant for wearing a headscarf, a piece of clothing that is unique to women. By doing this, the State party allegedly violated the author’s right to work, her right to the same employment opportunities as others, as well as her right to promotion, job security pensions rights and equal treatment. The Committee cannot but conclude that the author should have put forward arguments that raised the matter of discrimination based on sex in substance before the administrative bodies she addressed before submitting a communication to the Committee. For this reason the Committee concludes that the domestic remedies have not been

1201 CEDAW Committee, *L.C. v. Peru*, Comm. No. 22/2009, para. 8.4.

1202 CEDAW Committee, *Rahime Kayhan v. Turkey*, Comm. No. 8/2005, para 7.5. Other cases of the CEDAW Committee dealing with this requirement: *N.S.F. v. United Kingdom*, Comm. No. 10/2005; and *Zhen Zhen v. The Netherlands*, Comm. No. 15/2007.

1203 CEDAW Committee, *Rahime Kayhan v. Turkey*, Comm. No. 8/2005, para. 7.6.

exhausted for purposes of admissibility with regard to the author's allegation relating to article 11 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.¹²⁰⁴

iii. Compliance with Procedural Limitations for Domestic Remedies

In order to satisfy the requirement of exhaustion of domestic remedies, the victims should comply with the domestic procedural law and requirements. In *B.J. v. Germany*, the CEDAW Committee found that the improperly filed constitutional complaint, due to failure to comply with time limits, cannot be considered an exhaustion of remedies by the author.¹²⁰⁵

iv. Ineffective Remedies

The requirement that all domestic remedies must be exhausted is not absolute. Article 4(1) of the Optional Protocol allows exceptions to the obligation of exhaustion of domestic remedies when “the application of such remedies is unreasonably prolonged or unlikely to bring effective relief”. The meaning of “unreasonably prolonged” and “unlikely to bring effective relief” allows for some amount of discretion by the CEDAW Committee and is to be determined in each case taking into account all the facts of the communication. If it is alleged that domestic remedies have proven to be *ineffective, unavailable, or unreasonably prolonged*, the communication must include evidence and a full, detailed description of all steps taken at the domestic level. Rule 69(9), of the Rules of Procedure provides that where a claimant under the Optional Protocol claims to have exhausted domestic remedies or invokes one of the exceptions to this requirement, and the State party disputes that claim, the State party is required to provide details of the remedies available in the particular circumstances of that case.

In two communications concerning domestic violence, *Fatma Yildirim v. Austria* and *Sahide Goekce v. Austria*, the CEDAW Committee explained that in communications denouncing domestic violence the remedies that came to mind for purposes of admissibility relate to the obligation of a State party concerned to exercise due diligence to protect against domestic violence. The CEDAW Committee found that a constitutional remedy could not be regarded as a remedy likely to bring effective relief to a woman whose life was under threat. Nor could it be regarded, according to the CEDAW Committee, as being likely to bring effective relief to the victim's descendants in the light of the abstract nature of such a constitutional remedy.

¹²⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 77.

¹²⁰⁵ CEDAW Committee, *B.J. v. Germany*, Comm. No. 1/2003, para. 8.6.

Accordingly, the CEDAW Committee concluded that no remedies existed which were likely to bring effective relief and that the communication in this respect was therefore admissible.¹²⁰⁶ Moreover, the CEDAW Committee considered a remedy that is designed to determine the lawfulness of the actions of the responsible Public Prosecutor cannot be regarded as a remedy which is likely to bring effective relief in circumstances where women's lives are in danger.¹²⁰⁷

v. Unreasonable Prolongation of Remedies

In *A.T. v. Hungary*, domestic proceedings were still pending at the date of the submission of the communication. The CEDAW Committee explained that in this communication concerning life-threatening domestic violence:

[S]uch a delay of over three years from the dates of incidents in question would amount to an unreasonable prolonged delay within the meaning of article 4, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol, particularly considering that the author has been at risk of irreparable harm and threats to her life during that period. Additionally, the Committee takes account of the fact that she had no possibility of obtaining temporary protection while criminal proceedings were in progress and that the defendant had at no time been detained.¹²⁰⁸

In another case related to violence against women, *Karen Tayag Vertido v. The Philippines*, the CEDAW Committee concluded, in its consideration of the merits of the case, that Karen Tayag Vertido had been denied an effective remedy for her alleged rape, as her case remained at the trial court level from 1997 to 2005 before a decision was reached. The CEDAW Committee clarified that for a remedy to be effective in cases of rape and other sexual offenses, the matter needs to be “dealt with in a fair, impartial, timely and expeditious manner”.¹²⁰⁹

vi. Availability of Remedies to the Victim

A victim is obliged to exhaust only those domestic remedies which are available to her. In *Karen Tayag Vertido v. The Philippines*, the CEDAW Committee rejected an argument by the government that the communication ought to be declared inadmissible on the grounds of non-exhaustion of domestic remedies, as the author had not availed herself of the remedy of *certiorari* (i.e., a writ or order by which a higher court reviews a decision of a lower court). The CEDAW Committee agreed with the author, who stated that the remedy was not available to her. Criminal cases are prosecuted in the Filipino criminal legal system in the name of the “People of the Philippines” and the remedy of *certiorari* is thus only available to the

1206 CEDAW Committee cases: *Fatma Yildirim v. Austria*, Comm. No. 6/2005, paras. 7.4–7.5; and *Sahide Goekce v. Austria*, Comm. No. 5/2005, para. 7.3–7.5.

1207 CEDAW Committee, *Sahide Goekce v. Austria*, Comm. No. 5/2005, para. 11.4.

1208 CEDAW Committee, *A.T. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 2/2003, para 8.4.

1209 CEDAW Committee, *Karen Tayag Vertido v. The Philippines*, Comm. No. 18/2008, para. 8.3.

“People of the Philippines” represented by the Office of the Solicitor General. Thus, this remedy was unavailable to the victim and therefore did not count as a domestic remedy that needed to be exhausted.¹²¹⁰

vii. Expensive Remedies

Like the other Committees, the CEDAW Committee may take into account the financial means of the complainant and the availability of legal aid, though only one case so far has addressed this issue. In *Maimouna Sankhé v. Spain*, the CEDAW Committee took note of the author’s attempts to obtain free legal assistance to appear before the Constitutional Court, and of the fact that the application was denied because the author did not meet the legal requirements for qualifying for such assistance. However, the CEDAW Committee considered “that the author has not provided specific information on the subject and that the Committee therefore cannot conclude that it has been convincingly demonstrated that the author could not afford to engage a lawyer or that it was impossible for her to obtain a lawyer’s services by other means”.¹²¹¹ Consequently, the CEDAW Committee held that the author had to pursue the proceedings before the Constitutional Court as it was available to her.

d) Inadmissibility for Concurrent Examination of the Same Matter

Article 4(2) establishes another five criteria by which a complaint shall be declared inadmissible by the CEDAW Committee, the first of which is where “the same matter has already been examined by the CEDAW Committee or has been or is being examined under a procedure of another international investigation or settlement”. This admissibility criterion aims to avoid duplication at the international level. At the same time, it underlines the importance of steering communications to the most appropriate treaty body, which can provide the most appropriate remedy for the victim. In many cases, victims of human rights violations also have the possibility of issuing the claim under other procedures such as the First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, the CAT, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination or regional procedures (the Council of Europe, the Organisation of American States and the African Union).

In deciding whether a communication concerns the *same matter* as another complaint, it is important to assess if: (1) it is the *same individual* (or someone who has

¹²¹⁰ *Ibid.*, para 6.2.

¹²¹¹ CEDAW Committee, *Maimouna Sankhé v. Spain*, Comm. No. 29/2011, para. 9.4.

standing to act on her behalf) who has submitted both communications; (2) the communications deal with the *same or substantially similar underlying facts*; and (3) the complaints allege *violations of the same or substantially similar rights*

Regarding the meaning of “the same matter”, the HRC has noted in its jurisprudence that this phrase implies that the same claim has been advanced by the same person.¹²¹² In Communication *Fanali v. Italy*, the HRC Committee held:

[T]he concept of the ‘same matter’ within the meaning of article 5(2)(a) of the Optional Protocol has to be understood as including the same claim concerning the same individual, submitted by him or someone else who has the standing act on his behalf before the other international body.¹²¹³

The CEDAW Committee has followed the position of the HRC by concluding in *Rahime Kayhan v. Turkey* that the communication was admissible under Article 4(2) (a) of the Optional Protocol, as the author was a different individual than the women who had taken a similar case to the European Court of Human Rights, a case that the State party had argued made the communication inadmissible.¹²¹⁴

The meaning of the phrase “under a procedure of another international investigation or settlement”, allows for some discretion by the CEDAW Committee. The HRC has taken the position that inasmuch as the ICCPR provides greater protection than is available under other international instruments, facts that have already been submitted to another international mechanism can be brought before the HRC if broader protections are invoked. Thus, mechanisms such as the 1503 procedure of the Commission on Human Rights, the communication procedure of the Committee on the Status of Women or those developed under special procedures mandate holders will clearly not fall within this definition.¹²¹⁵

A communication has been examined if it has been decided or is being decided on the merits, regardless of whether a violation was or is found. Thus, there is a distinction between communications declared inadmissible on procedural grounds, which usually do not encompass an examination of a matter, and communications declared inadmissible following an examination of its substance, which will typically constitute an examination for the purposes of this provision.¹²¹⁶

1212 HRC cases, *Farangis Osivand v. The Netherlands*, Comm. No. 1289/2004; *Fanali v. Italy*, Comm. No. 75/1980; *Sánchez López v. Spain*, Comm. No. 777/1997.

1213 HRC, *Fanali v. Italy*, Comm. No. 75/1980. See also Section 2.1.1(d).

1214 CEDAW Committee, *Rahime Kayhan v. Turkey*, Comm. No. 8/2005, para. 73.

1215 Connors, J., ‘Introduction to the Optional Protocol and its Mechanisms’, in *The Optional Protocol to CEDAW: mitigating violations of women human rights. International training seminar for NGOs and women’s rights activists*, 13–15 March 2003, Berlin, Seminar Documentation, German Institute of Human Rights (2003), p. 18. See also Section 2.1.1(d).

1216 Australian Human Rights Commission, *Mechanisms for advancing women’s human rights: A guide to using the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and other complaint mechanisms*, (2011), pp. 28–29.

That is, the examination of communications on procedural grounds, which do not involve an assessment of the merits, will usually not fall within the scope of this clause and, subsequently, the complaint is likely to be declared admissible.¹²¹⁷

In *N.S.F. v. United Kingdom*, a Pakistani woman sought asylum in the UK in vain for fear of persecution by her former husband. She submitted a communication to the CEDAW Committee alleging that in denying her asylum, the UK had violated her rights protected by CEDAW. The United Kingdom contended that the communication was inadmissible as the same author had brought an identical complaint to the European Court of Human Rights. The UK stated that the complaint was dismissed as inadmissible by the European Court of Human Rights on the basis that it “did not disclose any appearance of a violation of the rights and freedoms set out in the Convention or its Protocols”.¹²¹⁸ Unfortunately, the CEDAW Committee found the communication inadmissible on another ground, without examining the argument of the UK.

e) Compatibility with the Provisions of the CEDAW Convention

According to Article 4(2)(b), a communication will be inadmissible where it is incompatible with the provisions of the CEDAW Convention. The CEDAW Convention guarantees a number of substantive rights as discussed in Section 5.2. Allegations of a right not guaranteed in the CEDAW Convention are not compatible and the communication will be declared inadmissible on this ground.

The case *Cristina Munoz-Vargas y Sainz de Vicuña v. Spain*, dealt with a Spanish citizen and first-born child of the ‘Count of Bulnes’, Cristina Munoz-Vargas y Sainz de Vicuña, who submitted a communication concerning succession to her father’s title of nobility. Under the law then in effect, a first-born child was entitled to inherit a nobility title, except in cases where the child was female and has a younger brother. In this case, the younger brother was thus given primacy in the ordinary line of succession. While a majority of the CEDAW Committee found the communication inadmissible as the facts pre-dated the Protocol’s entry into force for Spain, several CEDAW Committee members issued a Concurring Opinion in which they took the view that the communication was inadmissible on the ground of incompatibility with CEDAW. They argued that “the title of nobility ... is of a purely symbolic and honorific nature, devoid of any legal or material effect” and, therefore, it could not form the basis of a communication. One Committee member challenged this view in a Dissenting Opinion. She reasoned that, in deciding on the compatibility of the

1217 See also Section 2.1.1(d).

1218 CEDAW Committee, *N.S.F. v. United Kingdom*, Comm. No. 10/2005, para. 4.3.

communication with the CEDAW Convention, it is important to take into account “the intent and the spirit of the Convention”, namely the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and the achievement of substantive equality.¹²¹⁹

Although the Optional Protocol prohibits reservations to its terms, the CEDAW Convention is subject to a large number of reservations. A reservation is a unilateral statement made by a State when signing or ratifying an international treaty. The reservation excludes the State from any obligations regarding the provisions to which the reservation was made. This means that communications that allege a violation of a provision of CEDAW in respect of which the State in question has entered a reservation will probably be declared inadmissible as incompatible with CEDAW. This is with the exception of cases where the CEDAW Committee determines that the reservation is incompatible with the CEDAW Convention, and, therefore, it is invalid.¹²²⁰

It is important to note that many of the current reservations to the provisions of the CEDAW Convention are incompatible with its object and purpose, and are thus prohibited by Article 28(2). The case *Constance Ragan Salgado v. United Kingdom* addressed a provision of the CEDAW Convention to which the United Kingdom had submitted a reservation. Unfortunately the CEDAW Committee did not address the effect of the reservation and declared the communication inadmissible on other grounds.¹²²¹

f) Manifestly Ill-founded or Not Sufficiently Substantiated

According to Article 4(2)(c) of the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW Convention, a communication will be found inadmissible where it is manifestly ill-founded or not sufficiently substantiated.

The case *M.P.M. v. Canada* was dismissed on both grounds. The author of the communication maintained in her communication that her deportation to Mexico, where she was allegedly at risk of being detained in inhuman conditions or even being killed or assaulted by her former spouse, a member of the judicial police, constituted a violation of her fundamental rights by the State. However, just after the submission of the communication to the CEDAW Committee, the author and her son returned to Mexico using their own tickets and of their own accord. The author did not provide any explanation regarding her voluntary departure to Mexico. In this light the CEDAW Committee concluded that the communication

1219 CEDAW Committee, *Cristina Munoz-Vargas y Sainz de Vicuna v. Spain*, Comm. No. 7/2005.

1220 Australian Human Rights Commission, *Mechanisms for advancing women's human rights: A guide to using the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and other complaint mechanisms* (2011), p. 30.

1221 CEDAW Committee, *Constance Ragan Salgado v. United Kingdom*, Comm. No. 11/2006.

was both unfounded and not sufficiently substantiated and therefore inadmissible pursuant Article 4(2)(c) of the Optional Protocol.¹²²²

If a communication lacks evidence or legal argument, it will be considered not sufficiently substantiated. While an author does not have to prove her allegations at this stage, she has to provide sufficient argument and comprehensive evidence to persuade the CEDAW Committee to consider the case on its merits.¹²²³ The author has to detail which rights in the CEDAW Convention have, according to her, been violated by the State party as well as how they have been violated. The facts and evidence should be specific and to the author's own situation.¹²²⁴

In *M.S. v. Denmark*, a Pakistani woman unsuccessfully sought asylum in Denmark based on fear of sexual harassment by a member of a high ranking family, something which she had previously been subjected to, and the lack of protection by the Pakistani authorities. The Communication was dismissed on the ground that the author had not sufficiently substantiated her allegations. The Committee explained:

While the author refers to several incidents of stalking, oral threats, verbal abuse and harassment by the named individual between 1998 and 2009 and claims that her relatives were arrested on several occasions at his request, ... the facts as presented by the author do not show a causal link between the respective arrests and the harassment suffered by the author. Neither was she able to demonstrate that her relatives had been summoned by the police, arrested or charged with a crime. Furthermore, the author provides no clear or specific information about her family's decision to move to another location in Pakistan in an attempt to avoid harassment by A.G. She also fails to explain how A.G. was able to obtain her sister's telephone number in Denmark and thereby to continue harassing and threatening her by telephone while she was in Denmark between January 2007 and May 2008. The Committee also notes that the alleged harassment-related incidents were of a sporadic nature and as such cannot be considered to constitute systematic harassment amounting to gender-based violence. Lastly, the Committee considers that the author has not adduced sufficient information in support of her contention regarding the alleged persecution based on religion. In the circumstances, the Committee considers that the author has failed to sufficiently substantiate, for the purposes of admissibility, her claim that her removal to Pakistan would expose her to a real, personal and foreseeable risk of serious forms of gender-based violence and therefore declares the communication inadmissible under article 4(2)(c) of the Optional Protocol.¹²²⁵

1222 CEDAW Committee, *M.P.M. v. Canada*, Comm. No. 25/2010.

1223 Australian Human Rights Commission, *Mechanisms for advancing women's human rights: A guide to using the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and other complaint mechanisms* (2011), p. 32.

1224 *Ibid.*

1225 CEDAW Committee, *M.S. v. Denmark*, Comm. No. 40/2012. See also CEDAW Committee, *M.N.N. v. Denmark*, Comm. No. 33/2011.

g) Abuse of the Right to Submit a Communication

According to Article 4(2)(d) of the Optional Protocol, a communication will be declared inadmissible when the author abuses the right to submit a communication.¹²²⁶ To date, no case has been found inadmissible on this ground by the CEDAW Committee.

h) Ratione Temporis

Article 4(2) of the Optional Protocol states that the Committee shall also declare a communication inadmissible where: “(e) The facts that are the subject of the communication occurred prior to the entry into force of the present Protocol for the State Party concerned unless those facts continued after that date”. This means that the violation must have taken place after both the Convention and the Optional Protocol came into force (which is three months after ratification or accession). However, this provision is not applicable in the case of continuing violations that started before the date on which the Optional Protocol came into force for the State party concerned but continued after this date.¹²²⁷ Details of such continuing violations should be clearly presented to CEDAW Committee.

In *A.T. v. Hungary*, most of the alleged incidents took place prior to the date when the Optional Protocol entered into force for the State party. The complainant alleged that the incidents constituted “a clear continuum of regular domestic violence”, which continued to place her life in danger. The CEDAW Committee was persuaded that it was:

Competent *ratione temporis* to consider the communication in its entirety, because of the facts that are subject of the communication cover the alleged lack of protection and alleged culpable inaction on the part of the State party for the series of severe incidents of battering and threats of further violence that has uninterruptedly characterized the period beginning in 1998 to the present.¹²²⁸

Another example is where an alleged violation occurred before the entry into force of the Optional Protocol, but the effects continue. With regard to *Rahime Kayhan v. Turkey*, the State party argued that the crucial date was 9 June 2000, when the author was dismissed from her position as a teacher. This date preceded the entry into force of the Optional Protocol for Turkey on 29 January 2003. The CEDAW Committee noted, however, that:

[A]s a consequence of her dismissal, the author has lost her status as a civil servant in accordance with article 125 E7a of the Public Servants Law No. 657. The effects of the loss of her status are also at issue, namely her means of subsistence to a great extent, the deductions that would go toward her pension entitlement, interest on her

1226 See also Section 2.1.1.(e).

1227 See also Section 2.1.1(b)(ii).

1228 CEDAW Committee, *A.T. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 2/2003, para. 8.5.

salary and income, her education grant and her health insurance. The Committee therefore considers that the facts continue after the entry into force of the Optional Protocol for the State party and justify admissibility of the communication *ratione temporis*.¹²²⁹

In *A.S. v. Hungary*, the author alleged that she had been sterilized without her full and informed consent, in violation of the CEDAW Convention. While the act of the sterilization occurred prior to the entry into force of the Optional Protocol for Hungary, the CEDAW Committee found that the effects of the sterilization are ongoing. Important in this respect is the “irreversible” nature of the sterilization. The CEDAW Committee stated that “[t]he success rate of surgery to reverse sterilization is low and depends on many factors, such as how the sterilization was carried out, how much damage was done to the fallopian tubes or other reproductive organs and the skills of the surgeon; there are risks associated with reversal surgery; and an increased likelihood of ectopic pregnancy following such sterilization”.¹²³⁰

5.6.5 Consideration of the Merits; Views and Recommendations

When a communication is declared admissible, the second stage of consideration concerns the merits of the claim, i.e. whether the alleged facts constitute a violation of the CEDAW Convention. The Committee may, after reviewing the State party’s merits arguments, revoke its initial decision deeming the communication admissible. The Committee informs both parties of its decision.

In accordance with Article 7(2) of the Optional Protocol, the Committee holds closed meetings when examining communications. The final views and recommendations are adopted by the full CEDAW Committee and will be transmitted to the parties concerned as mandated by Article 7(3) of the Optional Protocol and Rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure.

When the CEDAW Committee has reached a decision on the merits, it will, in accordance to Article 7(3) of the Optional Protocol, transmit its views to the authors and the State party. If the CEDAW Committee has come to the conclusion that the State party has violated a right set forth in the Convention as alleged in the communication, the Committee will recommend to the State party actions to address the violation. At the time of writing, the CEDAW Committee had found violations of the Convention in 13 of the 14 communications decided on the merits.¹²³¹

1229 CEDAW Committee, *Rahime Kayhan v. Turkey*, Comm. No. 8/2005, para. 7.4.

1230 CEDAW Committee, *A.S. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 2/2004, para 10.4

1231 CEDAW Committee cases: *A.T. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 2/2003; *A.S. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 4/2004; *Sahide Goeke v. Austria*, Comm. No. 5/2005; *Fatma Yildirim v. Austria*, Comm. No. 6/2005; *Alyne da Silva Pimentel Teixeira v. Brazil*, Comm. No. 17/2008; *Karen Tayag Vertido v. The Philippines*, Comm. No. 18/2008; →

The recommendations may have a direct impact on the individual woman, and/or may advance women's human rights under the jurisdiction of the State party in general. Recommendations addressing the situation of the victim directly may include a call to compensate the victim. Recommendations of the general character may include a call to ensure improved protection of women at risk of domestic violence or the reform of domestic legislation. In the communications, the authors should specify the types of individual or general recommendations they believe the CEDAW Committee should make to the government to remedy the situation. Of course, in contributing to the jurisprudence of the CEDAW Committee, each remedy suggested will have an impact on the advancement of the human rights of women in general.

As the CEDAW Committee is a quasi-judicial body, its views are of a recommendatory rather than obligatory character. However, although not legally enforceable within the jurisdiction of States parties, the recommendations of the CEDAW Committee authoritatively indicate the content of rights under the CEDAW Convention and should be implemented by States parties in good faith, as they have assumed international legal obligations to remedy violations of rights enshrined in the Convention.

5.6.6 Follow-up

Article 7(4) of the Optional Protocol stipulates that the State party should give due consideration to the views and recommendations of the CEDAW Committee and shall provide the CEDAW Committee with a written response regarding any actions it has taken in response to the Committee's views or recommendations within six months.

In accordance with Article 7(5) of the Optional Protocol, the CEDAW Committee may request that the State party provide further information if it is not satisfied. It may also ask the State to give updates on measures taken in light of the Committee's previously expressed views and recommendations under Article 10 of the CEDAW Convention's reporting obligation.¹²³²

Cecilia Kell v. Canada, Comm. No. 19/2008; *V.K. v. Bulgaria*, Comm. No. 20/2008; *Inga Abramova v. Belarus*, Comm. No. 23/2009; *L.C. v. Peru*, Comm. No. 22/2009; *R.K.B. v. Turkey*, Comm. No. 28/2010; *Isatou Jallow v. Bulgaria*, Comm. No. 32/2011; *S.V.P. v. Bulgaria*, Comm. No. 31/2011.

1232 See also CEDAW Committee, Rules of Procedure, Rule 73.

5.7 Jurisprudence of the CEDAW Committee Dealing with Violence against Women

This section provides an analysis of the jurisprudence of cases dealing with violence against women. The CEDAW Committee has found violations of CEDAW rights in the following communications dealing with violence against women:

- One case concerned violence against women in detention: *Inga Abramova v. Belarus*.¹²³³
- Five cases concerned domestic violence: *A.T. v. Hungary*,¹²³⁴ *Sahide Goekce v. Austria*,¹²³⁵ *Fatma Yildirim v. Austria*,¹²³⁶ *V.K. v. Bulgaria*,¹²³⁷ and *Isatou Jallow v. Bulgaria*.¹²³⁸
- One case dealt with forced sterilization: *A.S. v. Hungary*.¹²³⁹
- Another case dealt with forced continuation of pregnancy as a result of sexual abuse: *L.C. v. Peru*.¹²⁴⁰
- Two cases concerned rape: *Karen Tayag Vertido v. The Philippines*,¹²⁴¹ and *S.V.P. v. Bulgaria*.¹²⁴²

As mentioned earlier, the CEDAW Convention does not include a provision explicitly dealing with violence against women. In order to compensate for this omission at the time, the CEDAW Committee issued, in 1992, General Recommendation No. 19 on Violence against Women.¹²⁴³ The Recommendation states in paragraph 1:

Gender-based violence is a form of discrimination that seriously inhibits women's ability to enjoy rights and freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

Violence against women is a subset of gender-based violence. Gender-based violence can also include violence against men in some circumstances, and violence against both women and men on the grounds of sexual orientation.¹²⁴⁴ The Recommendation further clarifies in paragraph 7 that:

Gender-based violence, which impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of human rights and fundamental freedoms under general international law or under

1233 CEDAW Committee, *Inga Abramova v. Belarus*, Comm. No. 23/2009.

1234 CEDAW Committee, *A.T. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 2/2003.

1235 CEDAW Committee, *Sahide Goekce v. Austria*, Comm. No. 5/2005.

1236 CEDAW Committee, *Fatma Yildirim v. Austria*, Comm. No. 6/2005.

1237 CEDAW Committee, *V.K. v. Bulgaria*, Comm. No. 20/2008.

1238 CEDAW Committee, *Isatou Jallow v. Bulgaria*, Comm. No. 32/2011.

1239 CEDAW Committee, *A.S. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 4/2004.

1240 CEDAW Committee, *L.C. v. Peru*, Comm. No. 22/2009.

1241 CEDAW Committee, *Karen Tayag Vertido v. The Philippines*, Comm. No. 18/2008.

1242 CEDAW Committee, *S.V.P. v. Bulgaria*, Comm. No. 31/2011.

1243 CEDAW Committee, General Recommendation No. 19.

1244 See Amnesty International, *Making rights a reality: the duty of States to address violence against women*, AI Index: ACT77/049/2004.

human rights conventions, is discrimination within the meaning of article 1 of the Convention. These rights and freedoms include:

- a. The right to life.
- b. The right not to be subject to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
- c. The right to equal protection according to humanitarian norms in time of international or internal armed conflict.
- d. The right to liberty and security of person.
- e. The right to equal protection under the law.
- f. The right to equality in the family.
- g. The right to the highest standard attainable of physical and mental health.
- h. The right to just and favourable conditions of work.

Examples of gender-based violence mentioned in General Recommendation No. 19 include: domestic violence and abuse, forced marriage, dowry deaths, acid attacks, female circumcision, trafficking in women and exploitation of prostitution, sexual harassment, compulsory sterilization or abortion or denial of reproductive health services, battering, rape and other forms of sexual assault and in certain circumstances the abrogation of family responsibilities by men.

The Recommendation specifies the nature of government's obligations to take comprehensive action to combat violence against women. It notes that it applies to violence by public authorities but underlines that governments are responsible for eliminating discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise and that governments are required to protect against violations of rights by any actor, punish these acts and provide compensation.¹²⁴⁵

5.7.1 Protecting Women from Violence by State Actors

General Recommendation No. 19 includes: "The Convention applies to violence perpetrated by public authorities. Such acts of violence may breach State obligations under general international human rights law and under other conventions, in addition to breaching this Convention". Thus, a case of a woman who is tortured or has been subjected to ill-treatment by a State official can be the basis of a communication to the CEDAW Committee, provided, as mentioned above, that the facts of the violation disclose discrimination based on sex or gender. In isolation, some acts of violence are not necessarily identifiable as gender-based. They may require a description of the context and an evaluation of how certain acts affect women in comparison with men or how gender affects the act of violence. Other acts are clearly gender-specific, such as forced abortion and forced sterilization.

¹²⁴⁵ CEDAW Committee, General Recommendation No. 19, para. 9.

According to the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, the term “violence against women” means:

Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.¹²⁴⁶

There are certain elements of violations upon which gender often has a determinative impact, and which therefore should be examined when determining whether an act of torture or ill-treatment is gender-based. These include: (a) the form of the violence, for example, if the torture and ill-treatment of a woman is sexual in nature (although men are also targeted with sexual violence, sexual forms of torture and ill-treatment are more consistently perpetrated against women); (b) the circumstances under which the violence occurs, for example, violence against women of a certain group in a situation of armed conflict or punishments such as flogging and stoning, particularly those imposed by religious (e.g. *Sharia*) and *ad hoc* courts, and which are disproportionately applied to women, largely as a result of laws that criminalize adultery and sexual relations outside of marriage;¹²⁴⁷ (c) the consequences of the torture. Examples include threats of expulsion from their homes or communities or risk of being killed or subjected to other acts of violence at the hands of family members or communities (secondary victimization) based on concepts of honour, fear and shame, and as a consequence silence of the victim and impunity for perpetrators; and (d) the availability and accessibility of reparation and redress. Factors might include lack of legal aid, need of male family member support to access the justice system, or to provide the financial means for such access.

a) Violence against Women in Detention

The CEDAW Committee progressively deals with violence perpetrated by State agents, including the situation of women in detention. For instance, in its consideration of the seventh report submitted by Greece, concerns were raised regarding the situation of women in detention.

¹²⁴⁶ Article 1 of the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, (1993) UN Doc. A/48/49.

¹²⁴⁷ These punishments are disproportionately applied to women, largely as a result of laws that criminalize adultery and sexual relations outside of marriage. These laws are often used as means to circumscribe and control female sexuality. Evidentiary rules that provide that pregnancy constitutes irrefutable “evidence” of adultery or that give less weight to the testimony of women than to that of men, reinforce gender discrimination in the administration of justice. As a result, women are sentenced to corporal or capital punishment in far larger numbers than men. Punishments like flogging and stoning are indisputably in violation of international standards that prohibit torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

The Committee is concerned at the difficult situation faced by women in prison, particularly with regard to severe overcrowding of cells, non-separation of pre-trial and convicted detainees, as well as administrative detainees together with criminal detainees, detention of irregular migrants and refugee and asylum-seekers and women's limited access to adequate health facilities and services, free legal aid, as well as the lack of effective judicial review and prolonged arbitrary detention.¹²⁴⁸

The Committee urged the State party, in addition to the provision of educational, rehabilitative and resettlement programmes for women and girls in detention, to:

Improve the conditions of women's detention facilities in accordance with international standards, to solve the problem of overcrowding in prisons, guarantee separate accommodation for different categories of detainees; and ensure the provision of adequate health facilities and services, in accordance with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules).¹²⁴⁹

In the communication *Inga Abramova v. Belarus*, the author claimed that her five-day detention in poor, unhygienic and degrading conditions, in a temporary facility staffed exclusively by men where she was exposed to humiliating treatment constitutes inhuman and degrading treatment and discrimination on the basis of her sex. The CEDAW Committee considered "that the disrespectful treatment of the author in the detention facility by State agents, namely male prison staff, including inappropriate touching and unjustified interference with her privacy constitutes sexual harassment and discrimination within the meaning of Articles 1 and 5(a) of the CEDAW Convention and its General Recommendation No. 19 (1992). In that General Recommendation the Committee observes that sexual harassment is a form of gender-based violence, which can be humiliating and may further constitute a health and safety problem".¹²⁵⁰

The CEDAW Committee reiterated in this case that gender-based violence, which impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of human rights and fundamental freedoms including the "right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment", constitutes discrimination within the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention.¹²⁵¹ It recalled that the fact that detention facilities do not address the specific needs of women constitutes discrimination, within the meaning of Article 1 of the CEDAW Convention.¹²⁵²

1248 CEDAW Committee, Concluding Observations on Greece, (2013) UN Doc. CEDAW/C/GRC/CO/7, para. 34.

1249 *Ibid.*, para. 35.

1250 CEDAW Committee, *Inga Abramova v. Belarus*, Comm. No. 23/2009, para. 7.7.

1251 CEDAW Committee, General Recommendation No. 19, para. 7(b).

1252 *Ibid.*, para. 7.5.

5.7.2 Protecting Women from Violence by Private Actors

Most violence against women occurs, however, in the private or community sphere. Over the past decade, a growing body of international human rights standards has recognized State responsibility for human rights violations by private actors when the State fails to exercise due diligence in preventing, investigating, prosecuting, punishing or granting redress for human rights violations. The “due diligence” standard has become the primary human rights test to determine whether a State has met or failed to meet its obligations in combating violence against women. As women face violence to a great extent in the domestic private and the community sphere, such as domestic violence, marital rape, trafficking, rape, violence against women in the name of honour and female genital mutilation, the recognition that States have certain positive obligations to prevent rights violations perpetrated by private actors, and that a State’s failure to take measures to this end puts the State in breach of its responsibilities under international human rights law, plays an absolutely crucial role in efforts to eradicate gender-based violence. This recognition is perhaps one of the most important contributions of the women’s movement to the human rights field.¹²⁵³

This is particularly true because violence against women by private actors continues to attract limited government attention. It is, therefore, not surprising that the trend towards holding States responsible for actions of private actors is specifically reflected in the gender specific instruments, such as the CEDAW Convention, which explicitly provides that States parties are under an obligation to take appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination by any person, including private persons.¹²⁵⁴ Also, General Recommendation No. 19 emphasizes that:

Under general international human rights law, states may also be responsible for private acts if they fail to act with due diligence to prevent violations of rights or to investigate and punish acts of violence, and providing compensation.¹²⁵⁵

Furthermore, Article 4(c) of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women explicitly proclaims that States should:

Exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and, in accordance with national legislation, punish acts of violence against women, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State or by private persons.

While not every infringement by an individual establishes a State’s lack of due diligence and is considered a violation of human rights for which the State can be held responsible, States have to undertake their obligations seriously. This requirement

1253 See Special Rapporteur on violence against women, Radhika Coomaraswamy, Report to the Commission on Human Rights, (1995) UN Doc. E/CN.4/1995/42, para 107.

1254 CEDAW Convention, Article 2(e).

1255 CEDAW Committee, General Recommendation No. 19, para. 9.

includes the duty to provide and enforce adequate remedies to survivors of private violence. The existence of a legal system criminalizing and providing sanctions for violence in the private sphere would not in itself be sufficient to pass the due diligence test; the government would also have to perform its functions effectively to ensure that incidences of family violence are *de facto* investigated, punished and remedied. The due diligence standard means that when a private actor commits an abuse to which the State fails to respond with due diligence, the State itself is responsible for the human rights violation.

a) Domestic Violence

i. Legal and Institutional Protection Measures

A.T. v. Hungary was the CEDAW Committee's first communication dealing with domestic violence. A.T., a mother of two children, one of whom was severely brain-damaged, claimed that for four years she had sought help against her violent husband L.F., with no result. Despite repeated threats to kill her, the complainant had not gone to a shelter, as there was none that could accommodate the needs of a disabled child. Protection and restraining orders were not available under Hungarian law.¹²⁵⁶

In its consideration of the merits, the CEDAW Committee recalled its General Recommendation No. 19, which addresses whether States parties can be held accountable for the conduct of non-state actors:

Discrimination under the Convention is not restricted to action by or on behalf of Governments ... [U]nder general international law and specific human rights covenants, States may also be responsible for private acts if they fail to act with due diligence to prevent violations of rights or to investigate and punish acts of violence, and for providing compensation.¹²⁵⁷

With regard to Article 2(a), (b) and (e), the Committee noted that “the remedies pursued by the author were not capable of providing immediate protection to her against ill-treatment by her former husband and that legal and institutional arrangements in Hungary are not yet ready to ensure the internationally expected, coordinated, comprehensive and effective protection and support for the victims of domestic violence”.¹²⁵⁸ The Committee further noted the State party's general assessment that domestic violence cases as such do not enjoy high priority in court proceedings and recalled that:

1256 CEDAW Committee, *A.T. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 2/2003.

1257 *Ibid.*, para. 9.2.

1258 *Ibid.*, para. 9.3.

Women's human rights to life and physical and mental integrity cannot be superseded by other rights, including the right to property and the right to privacy.¹²⁵⁹

Furthermore, the CEDAW Committee recognized “the persistence of entrenched traditional stereotypes regarding the role and responsibilities of women and men in the family”.¹²⁶⁰ The fact that the author failed, either through civil or criminal proceedings, to bar her former husband from the apartment, and could not obtain a restriction or protection or flee to a shelter, lead the CEDAW Committee to find that the rights of the author under Article 5(a) in conjunction with Article 16 had been violated.¹²⁶¹

ii. Duty to Provide Individual Protection from Violence and to Enact and Enforce Legislation

In 2007, the CEDAW Committee found in two separate but similar communications, *Şahide Goekce v. Austria*¹²⁶² and *Fatma Yildirim v. Austria*,¹²⁶³ that Austria had failed to effectively protect the women against domestic violence, which had resulted in their deaths.

Both Şahide Goecke and Fatma Yildirim were victims of domestic violence, including serious threats from their husbands. Despite interim injunctions and regular police interventions, the harassment and dangerous threats increased. The police had in both cases requested the Vienna Public Prosecutor to detain the husband. These requests were refused.

The CEDAW Committee noted in both cases that Austria has a comprehensive model to address domestic violence that includes legislation, criminal and civil-law remedies, awareness-raising, education and training, shelters, counselling for victims of violence and work with perpetrators is in place. The Committee added, however, that in order for the individual woman victim of violence to enjoy the practical realization of the principle of equality of men and women and of her human rights and fundamental freedoms, the political will expressed in the comprehensive model is not enough if State actors, who adhere to the State party's due diligence obligations, do not support the system.¹²⁶⁴

1259 CEDAW Committee, *A.T. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 2/2003, para. 9.3. In the cases *Şahide Goekce v. Austria*, Comm. No. 5/2005, and *Fatma Yildirim v. Austria*, Comm. No. 6/2005, the CEDAW Committee reiterated its earlier proclaimed view that the perpetrator's rights cannot supersede women's human rights to life and to physical and mental integrity.

1260 CEDAW Committee, *A.T. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 2/2003, para. 9.4.

1261 *Ibid.*

1262 CEDAW Committee, *Sahide Goekce v. Austria*, Comm. No. 5/2005.

1263 CEDAW Committee, *Fatma Yildirim v. Austria*, Comm. No. 6/2005.

1264 CEDAW Committee, *Sahide Goekce v. Austria*, para. 12.1.2, and *Fatma Yildirim v. Austria*, para. 12.1.2.

Şahide Goekce was shot dead by Mustafa Goekce with a handgun that he had purchased three weeks earlier. The brother of Mustafa Goekce had informed the police about the gun. Şahide Goekce had called the emergency call service a few hours before she was killed; yet no patrol car was sent to the scene of the crime.

The Committee considered that “in light of the long record of earlier disturbances and battering, by not responding to the call immediately, the police are accountable for failing to exercise due diligence to protect Şahide Goekce”.¹²⁶⁵ The Committee found a violation of the rights of the deceased Şahide Goekce to life and physical and mental integrity under Article 2(a) and (c)–(f) and Article 3 of the Convention in conjunction with Article 1 of the Convention and General Recommendation No. 19.¹²⁶⁶

In the case of *Fatma Yildirim v. Austria*, the Committee considered the failure to have detained the husband of Fatma Yildirim, Irfan Yildirim, as having been in breach of Austria’s due diligence obligation to protect Fatma Yildirim. The Committee found that:

While noting that Irfan Yildirim was prosecuted to the full extent of the law for killing Fatma Yildirim, the Committee still concludes that the State party violated its obligations under article 2 (a) and (c) through (f), and article 3 of the Convention read in conjunction with article 1 of the Convention and general recommendation 19 of the Committee and the corresponding rights of the deceased Fatma Yildirim to life and to physical and mental integrity.¹²⁶⁷

iii. Defining Domestic Violence

The issue before the CEDAW Committee in *V.K. v. Bulgaria*, was whether the refusal of the courts to issue a permanent protection order against the complainant’s husband, as well as the unavailability of shelters, violated the State’s party obligation to effectively protect the complainant from domestic violence. The question is whether the refusal of a permanent protection order was arbitrary or otherwise discriminatory.¹²⁶⁸ While answering this question, the CEDAW Committee gave first its opinion on the definition of domestic violence used by the courts in Bulgaria.

The Committee concluded that both the Plovdiv District Court, when deciding on a permanent protection, as well as the Plovdiv Regional Court in its appeal decision, applied an overly restrictive definition of domestic violence that was not warranted by the Law and was inconsistent with the obligations of the State party

1265 CEDAW Committee, *Sahide Goekce v. Austria*, para. 12.1.4.

1266 *Ibid.*, para. 12.3.

1267 *Fatma Yildirim v. Austria*, para.12.1.6.

1268 CEDAW Committee, *V.K. v. Bulgaria*, Comm. No. 20/2008, para 9.6. The CEDAW Committee is not in a position to review the assessment of facts and evidence by domestic courts and authorities unless such assessment is itself arbitrary or discriminatory (see also Section 2.1.2(d)).

under Article 2(c) and (d) of the Convention, which forms part of the legal order of, and is directly applicable in, the State party. Both courts focused exclusively on the issue of direct and immediate threat to the life or health of the author and on her physical integrity, while neglecting her emotional and psychological suffering.¹²⁶⁹ The CEDAW Committee considered that the focus on physical violence reflects “a stereotyped and overly narrow concept on what constitutes domestic violence”.¹²⁷⁰

iv. Gender-Sensitivity in Procedural Requirements

Secondly, in *V.K. v. Bulgaria*, both courts had failed to take into account the past history of domestic violence described by the author, by interpreting the purely procedural requirement in Article 10 of the Law on Protection against Domestic Violence (that a request for a protection order must be submitted within one month of the date on which the act of domestic violence has occurred), to prevent consideration of past incidents which occurred prior to the relevant one-month period.¹²⁷¹ The CEDAW Committee found that this interpretation “lacks gender sensitivity and in that it reflects the preconceived notion that domestic violence is to a large extent a private matter falling within the private sphere, which, in principle should not be subject to State control”¹²⁷².

v. Burden of Proof

Thirdly, in *V.K. v. Bulgaria*, the courts applied a very high standard of proof by requiring that the act of domestic violence must be proved beyond reasonable doubt, thereby placing the burden of proof entirely on the complainant. The courts had concluded that no specific act of domestic violence had been proven on the basis of the collected evidence. The CEDAW Committee noted that such a standard of proof is excessively high and not in line with the CEDAW Convention, nor with current anti-discrimination standards, which ease the burden of proof of the victim in civil proceedings relating to domestic violence complaints.¹²⁷³

The Committee concluded “that the refusal of the courts to issue a permanent protection order against the husband was based on stereotyped, preconceived and thus discriminatory notions of what constitutes domestic violence”.¹²⁷⁴ It furthermore concluded that the lack of available shelters constituted a violation of Bulgaria’s obligation under Article 2(c) and (e) of the CEDAW Convention to provide immediate protection of women from violence, including domestic violence.¹²⁷⁵

1269 *Ibid.*, para. 9.9.

1270 *Ibid.*, para. 9.12.

1271 CEDAW Committee, *V.K. v. Bulgaria*, Comm. No. 20/2008, para. 9.9.

1272 *Ibid.*, para. 9.12.

1273 *Ibid.*, para. 9.9.

1274 *Ibid.*, para. 9.12.

1275 *Ibid.*, para. 9.13.

vi. Duty to Investigate Allegations

In *Isatou Jallow v. Bulgaria*, the author, an illiterate woman from the Gambia, claimed that the Bulgarian authorities treated her and her daughter in a discriminatory manner, by failing to protect her from domestic violence and punish the perpetrator. The CEDAW Committee considered that “the author’s allegations of domestic violence gathered by the social workers and transmitted to the police in November 2008 were not followed by a suitable and timely investigation, either at that moment or within the context of the domestic violence proceedings instituted by her husband”. The Committee therefore concluded that the facts before it revealed a violation of the State party’s obligations under Article 2, paragraphs (d) and (e), read in conjunction with Articles 1 and 3 of the Convention.¹²⁷⁶

vii. Discrimination Based on Social and Cultural Patterns

In the same case, the husband’s own domestic violence application, submitted to the Sofia Regional Court, immediately led to the issuance of an emergency protection order that forcibly separated the author from her daughter until the Regional Court, in separate proceedings, approved the divorce agreement on 22 March 2010, which gave her custody of her daughter. The Committee noted that, “in issuing the emergency protection order that included a temporary determination of the custody of the author’s daughter, the Court relied on the husband’s statement and did not consider or was not alerted by the competent authorities to the incidents of domestic violence reported by the author during the visit by social workers and her several requests for help from the police in order to protect herself and her daughter”.¹²⁷⁷

The fact that the emergency protection order that separated the author from her daughter was issued without due consideration of earlier incidents of domestic violence and of the author’s claim that she and her daughter were in fact the ones in need of protection against domestic violence, and that the emergency protection order was not removed by the Sofia Regional Court when a permanent protection order was rejected, lead the CEDAW Committee also “to conclude that the State party failed to take all appropriate measures under Article 5, paragraph (a), and Article 16, paragraphs (c), (d), and (f), of the Convention”.¹²⁷⁸

b) Forced Sterilization

In *A.S. v. Hungary*, the CEDAW Committee found Hungary, through its hospital personnel, responsible for the failure of not providing A.S. with appropriate

¹²⁷⁶ CEDAW Committee, *Isatou Jallow v. Bulgaria*, Comm. No. 32/2011, para. 8.4.

¹²⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 8.5.

¹²⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 8.7.

information and advice on family planning (a violation of the author's right under Article 10(h) of the Convention) and failing to ensure that A.S. gave fully informed consent to be sterilized (a violation of Article 12 of the Convention). Furthermore, the CEDAW Committee, recalling General Recommendation 19 on Violence against Women, found that the act of sterilization had deprived A.S. of her natural reproductive capacity and denied her the ability to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of her children (a violation of Article 16(1)(e) of the CEDAW Convention).¹²⁷⁹

c) Forced Continuation of Pregnancy

In *L.C. v. Peru*, the victim became pregnant at the age of 13 as a result of repeated sexual abuse. In a state of depression she attempted suicide by jumping from a building. She was diagnosed with “vertebromedullar cervical trauma, cervical luxation and complete medullar section”, with “a risk of permanent disability” and “risk of deterioration of cutaneous integrity resulting from physical immobility”. The damage to the spinal column, in addition to other medical problems, caused paraplegia of the lower and upper limbs requiring emergency surgery. However, the surgery was postponed because of L.C.'s pregnancy. The author, after consulting her daughter, requested to carry out a legal termination of the pregnancy in accordance with Article 19 of the penal code which states that “abortion shall not be punishable if performed by a doctor with the consent of the pregnant woman or her legal representative, if any, when it is the only way to save the life of the mother or to void serious and permanent harm to her health”. The medical board denied the request because it considered that the life of the patient was not in danger. L.C.¹²⁸⁰ miscarried spontaneously and finally had surgery for her spinal injuries, almost three and a half months after it had been decided that an operation was necessary. L.C. remained paralyzed from the neck down and regained only partial movement in her hand.

The CEDAW Committee noted “that the failure of the State party to protect women's reproductive rights and establish legislation to recognize abortion on the grounds of sexual abuse and rape are facts that contributed to L.C.'s situation”.¹²⁸¹ The Committee further noted that “the State party bears responsibility for the failure to recognize risks of permanent disability for L.C., coupled with her pregnancy, as a serious physical and mental health risk”.¹²⁸² It considered that the State party

1279 CEDAW Committee, *A.S. v. Hungary*, Comm. No. 4/2004, para. 11.4.

1280 See Section 3.2.14 for a case of forced continuation of the pregnancy in Peru examined by the HRC (*K.N.L.H. v. Peru*, Comm. No. 1153/2003).

1281 CEDAW Committee, *L.C. v. Peru*, Comm. No. 22/2009, para. 8.18.

1282 *Ibid.*

has not complied with its obligations and has therefore violated the rights of L.C. established in Articles 2(c) and (f), 3, 5, and 12 together with Article 1 of the CEDAW Convention and provides that Peru should provide reparation in order to ensure that L.C. enjoys the best possible quality of life.¹²⁸³

The CEDAW Committee further ruled that Peru must amend its law to allow women to obtain an abortion in cases of rape and sexual assault.¹²⁸⁴ Moreover, Peru should establish a mechanism to ensure the availability of those services and guarantee access to those services when a woman's life or health is in danger – circumstances under which abortion is currently legal in the country.¹²⁸⁵

d) Rape

i. Gender Stereotypes and Myths about Rape

In *Karen Tayag Vertido v. The Philippines*, the CEDAW Committee found that the decision of the trial judge to acquit the alleged perpetrator accused of rape had been based on stereotypes and gender-based myths about rape and rape victims. “[T]he assessment of the author’s version of events,” the Committee noted, “was influenced by a number of stereotypes, the author in this situation not having followed what was expected from a rational and ‘ideal victim’ or what the judge considered to be the rational and ideal response of a woman in a rape situation”.¹²⁸⁶ Acknowledging that gender stereotyping can obstruct women’s access to a fair trial, the Committee explained that “the judiciary must take caution not to create inflexible standards of what women and girls should be or what they should have done when confronted with a situation of rape based merely on preconceived notions of what defines a rape victim or a victim of gender-based violence, in general”.¹²⁸⁷ The CEDAW Committee found therefore that the Philippines was in violation of its obligations under Articles 2(c), 2(f) and 5(a) of CEDAW, for its failure to refrain from wrongful gender stereotyping.

ii. Protection and Compensation for Rape Victims

Communication *S.V.P. v. Bulgaria* dealt with sexual violence suffered by the seven-year old (at the time of the crime) daughter of the author. The daughter was disabled as a result of the sexual violence. The sexual violence was prosecuted as an act of molestation instead of rape or attempted rape. The court approved a plea-bargain agreement between the prosecutor and the accused, which provided for a suspended sentence and did not provide for compensation for the victim.

1283 *Ibid.*, para. 9 (a).

1284 *Ibid.*, para. 9 (b.iii).

1285 *Ibid.*, para. 9 (b.ii).

1286 CEDAW Committee, *Karen Tayag Vertido v. The Philippines*, Comm. No. 18/2008, para. 8.5.

1287 *Ibid.*, para. 8.4.

Four years after the act of sexual violence, in a civil court judgment, the perpetrator was sentenced to pay moral damages compensation. This judgment could *de facto* not be executed. The perpetrator continued to live near the victim, in a neighbouring apartment block.

The CEDAW Committee found that “the State party failed to take positive measures under Article 2(b) of the Convention to adopt adequate criminal law provisions to effectively punish rape and sexual violence and apply them in practice through effective investigation and prosecution of the perpetrator”.¹²⁸⁸ It further found that “[i]t also failed to provide for legislative measures that could provide support and protection to the victim of such violence in violation of Article 2, paragraphs (a), (f) and (g) of the Convention”.¹²⁸⁹ The CEDAW Committee considered that the lack of legal mechanisms to protect the victim resulted in a “violation of the rights of the author’s daughter under Article 2, paragraphs (a), (b), (e), (f) and (g); read together with Articles 3 and 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention”.¹²⁹⁰

Furthermore, the CEDAW Committee observed “that the State party has not provided a reliable system for effective compensation of the victims of sexual violence, including for moral damages and that no legal aid scheme exists for the execution procedure, even for victims who are disabled as a result of the sexual violence experienced, such as the author’s daughter”.¹²⁹¹ Accordingly, the Committee found “that the victim’s right to effective compensation for the moral damage suffered under Article 15, paragraph (1) in conjunction with Article 2, paragraphs (c) and (e), of the Convention have been violated”.¹²⁹²

5.8 The Optional Protocol to the CEDAW Convention in Relation to Other Complaint Procedures – Choosing the Most Appropriate Avenue

Women who have been subjected to torture or other forms of violence may be able to choose among a number of procedures at both the international and regional levels. In this guide, we have observed that both the HRC and the CAT Committee provide scope for claims concerning violence against women, including torture.

In addition to procedures under the auspices of the United Nations, the European Court of Human Rights, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the African Court on Human and People’s Rights may provide protection against

1288 CEDAW Committee, *S.V.P. v. Bulgaria*, Comm. No. 31/2011, para. 9.5.

1289 *Ibid.*

1290 *Ibid.*, para. 9.7.

1291 *Ibid.*, para. 9.11.

1292 *Ibid.*, para. 9.11.

gender-discrimination, and their decisions are legally binding. In particular, the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. States have developed strong jurisprudence with regard to discrimination against women, including violence against women.

The choice of avenue should be based on strategic considerations, the specific facts, the admissibility conditions under the different procedures as well as the approach of the various bodies with respect to women subjected to torture and other forms of violence. If, for example, immediate relief for an individual is sought, it may be more appropriate to file an individual complaint with a regional procedure empowered to make legally binding decisions. On the other hand, when the purpose of an individual complaint is also to effect legal or policy change at the national level, a United Nations procedure may be the more effective avenue.¹²⁹³ Another route would be the inquiry procedure under the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW Convention.

With regard to the facts specific to the violation, as mentioned above, before choosing the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW Convention, the applicant must be confident that the alleged violation in the communication infringes a right(s) protected by the CEDAW Convention, and the violation must entail discrimination on the basis of sex or gender, whether direct or indirect. Sometimes it is difficult to detect discrimination against women based on sex or gender when dealing with a torture case. In light of the fact that women often experience torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment in gender-specific ways or for reasons that are related to gender, it is essential to “gender” the victim, the form, the circumstances and the consequences of torture as well as the availability of remedies and reparations. Should there be no discrimination based on sex or gender, the case would be inadmissible under the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW Convention but could very well be admissible under the communication procedures of the HRC or CAT Committee.

As described in this guide, the admissibility requirements and procedures of the other UN treaty bodies are pretty similar to those under the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW Convention. Since the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW Convention is still relatively new compared to the other mechanisms, one should make sure that the violation of right(s) dealt with in the communication took place after the Optional Protocol entered into force for the State party concerned.

The identification of the scope of the human rights obligations under the different treaties by the respective treaty monitoring bodies should also be taken into account before choosing the appropriate avenue. The sources one can draw from are:

¹²⁹³ See Connors (2003), p. 22.

the relevant provisions of human rights treaties; the General Recommendations/Comments adopted by the treaty monitoring bodies; the Concluding Observations adopted by the treaty monitoring bodies under reporting procedures; and the views adopted by the treaty monitoring bodies under communication and inquiry procedures. While the CEDAW Convention does not contain an explicit *non-refoulement* provision, unlike the CAT, the CEDAW Committee has held recently, in *M.N.N. v. Denmark*, that a State would be liable for violating the CEDAW Convention if it deported a person to another State in conditions where the deportee faces a risk of torture in the receiving State.¹²⁹⁴

The CEDAW Committee is definitely at the forefront of efforts to develop standards by which States have positive duties to protect individuals from violence at the hands of non-state actors. In addition to the Article 2(e) provision for protection from human right violations by private individuals, General Recommendation No. 19 on violence against women and General Recommendation No. 28 on the core obligations of States parties under Article 2 of the Convention¹²⁹⁵ have emphasized that States have a due diligence obligation to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish acts of gender-based violence perpetrated by private actors. Therefore, the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW Convention holds particularly high expectations of States in relation to communications dealing with violence against women perpetrated by private individuals.

The HRC and the CAT Committee have clarified that violence against women at the hands of private individuals can breach Article 7 of the ICCPR, and the CAT Convention respectively. However, the CAT Committee has so far only dealt with gender-based violence perpetrated by private individuals in cases where a breach of Article 3 was claimed and both the HRC and the CAT Committee have until today not dealt with individual communications in which the matter of domestic violence featured. Thus, if the violations complained of occurred in the domestic sphere at the hands of private actors, there may still be greater chance for a successful complaint under CEDAW than under CAT, for instance.

The CEDAW Committee also pays increasing attention to the issue of gender-based violence at the hands of State agents during its examination of initial or periodical government reports, and one communication has dealt with such a claim.¹²⁹⁶ In accordance with General Recommendation No. 19, States parties to the CEDAW Convention are under the obligation to refrain from gender-based torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Accordingly, the CEDAW

1294 CEDAW Committee, *M.N.N. v. Denmark*, Comm. No. 33/2011, para. 8.10.

1295 CEDAW Committee, General Recommendation No. 28 (The Core Obligations of States Parties under Article 2 of the CEDAW Convention), (2010) UN Doc. CEDAW/C/GC/28.

1296 CEDAW Committee, *Inga Abramova v. Belarus*, Comm. No. 23/2009.

Committee is amenable to receiving such claims in order to protect women from such violence and to ensure that the gendered dimensions of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment are fully considered within the framework of its mandate.

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INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS*

Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 entry into force 23 March 1976, in accordance with Article 49

PREAMBLE

The States Parties to the present Covenant,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recognizing that these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and political freedom and freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his civil and political rights, as well as his economic, social and cultural rights,

Considering the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms,

Realizing that the individual, having duties to other individuals and to the community to which he belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in the present Covenant, Agree upon the following articles:

PART I

Article 1

1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.
2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.
3. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

PART II

Article 2

1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
2. Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.
3. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes:
 - a. To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, not with standing that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity;
 - b. To ensure that any person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy;
 - c. To ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted.

* Source: www.ohchr.org

Article 3

The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant.

Article 4

1. In time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, the States Parties to the present Covenant may take measures derogating from their obligations under the present Covenant to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with their other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin.
2. No derogation from articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs I and 2), 11, 15, 16 and 18 may be made under this provision.
3. Any State Party to the present Covenant availing itself of the right of derogation shall immediately inform the other States Parties to the present Covenant, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, of the provisions from which it has derogated and of the reasons by which it was actuated. A further communication shall be made, through the same intermediary, on the date on which it terminates such derogation.

Article 5

1. Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms recognized herein or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant.
2. There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any State Party to the present Covenant pursuant to law, conventions, regulations or custom on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.

PART III

Article 6

1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.
2. In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime and not contrary to the provisions of the present Covenant and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgment rendered by a competent court.
3. When deprivation of life constitutes the crime of genocide, it is understood that nothing in this article shall authorize any State Party to the present Covenant to derogate in any way from any obligation assumed under the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
4. Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence. Amnesty, pardon or commutation of the sentence of death may be granted in all cases.
5. Sentence of death shall not be imposed for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age and shall not be carried out on pregnant women.
6. Nothing in this article shall be invoked to delay or to prevent the abolition of capital punishment by any State Party to the present Covenant.

Article 7

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

Article 8

1. No one shall be held in slavery; slavery and the slave-trade in all their forms shall be prohibited.
2. No one shall be held in servitude.

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- a. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour;
- b. Paragraph 3 shall not be held to preclude, in countries where imprisonment with hard labour may be imposed as a punishment for a crime, the performance of hard labour in pursuance of a sentence to such punishment by a competent court;
- c. For the purpose of this paragraph the term "forced or compulsory labour" shall not include:
 - i. Any work or service, not referred to in subparagraph (b), normally required of a person who is under detention in consequence of a lawful order of a court, or of a person during conditional release from such detention;
 - ii. Any service of a military character and, in countries where conscientious objection is recognized, any national service required by law of conscientious objectors;
 - iii. Any service exacted in cases of emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;
 - iv. Any work or service which forms part of normal civil obligations.

Article 9

1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.
2. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.
3. Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release. It shall not be the general rule that persons awaiting trial shall be detained in custody, but release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial, at any other stage of the judicial proceedings, and, should occasion arise, for execution of the judgment.
4. Anyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings before a court, in order that that court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of his detention and order his release if the detention is not lawful.
5. Anyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

Article 10

1. All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.
2.
 - a. Accused persons shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be segregated from convicted persons and shall be subject to separate treatment appropriate to their status as unconvicted persons;
 - b. Accused juvenile persons shall be separated from adults and brought as speedily as possible for adjudication.
3. The penitentiary system shall comprise treatment of prisoners the essential aim of which shall be their reformation and social rehabilitation. Juvenile offenders shall be segregated from adults and be accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status.

Article 11

No one shall be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation.

Article 12

1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.
2. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.

3. The above-mentioned rights shall not be subject to any restrictions except those which are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order (*ordre public*), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Covenant.
4. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country.

Article 13

An alien lawfully in the territory of a State Party to the present Covenant may be expelled therefrom only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law and shall, except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require, be allowed to submit the reasons against his expulsion and to have his case reviewed by, and be represented for the purpose before, the competent authority or a person or persons especially designated by the competent authority.

Article 14

1. All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law. The press and the public may be excluded from all or part of a trial for reasons of morals, public order (*ordre public*) or national security in a democratic society, or when the interest of the private lives of the parties so requires, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice; but any judgment rendered in a criminal case or in a suit at law shall be made public except where the interest of juvenile persons otherwise requires or the proceedings concern matrimonial disputes or the guardianship of children.
2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.
3. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality:
 - a. To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him;
 - b. To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to communicate with counsel of his own choosing;
 - c. To be tried without undue delay;
 - d. To be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it;
 - e. To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;
 - f. To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court;
 - g. Not to be compelled to testify against himself or to confess guilt.
4. In the case of juvenile persons, the procedure shall be such as will take account of their age and the desirability of promoting their rehabilitation.
5. Everyone convicted of a crime shall have the right to his conviction and sentence being reviewed by a higher tribunal according to law.
6. When a person has by a final decision been convicted of a criminal offence and when subsequently his conviction has been reversed or he has been pardoned on the ground that a new or newly discovered fact shows conclusively that there has been a miscarriage of justice, the person who has suffered punishment as a result of such conviction shall be compensated according to law, unless it is proved that the non-disclosure of the unknown fact in time is wholly or partly attributable to him.
7. No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an offence for which he has already been finally convicted or acquitted in accordance with the law and penal procedure of each country.

Article 15

1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time when the criminal offence was committed. If, subsequent to the commission of the offence, provision is made by law for the imposition of the lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby.
2. Nothing in this article shall prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations.

Article 16

Everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 17

1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 18

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.
2. No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice.
3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.
4. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

Article 19

1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.
2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.
3. The exercise of the rights provided for in paragraph 2 of this article carries with it special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:
 - a. For respect of the rights or reputations of others;
 - b. For the protection of national security or of public order (*ordre public*), or of public health or morals.

Article 20

1. Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.
2. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.

Article 21

The right of peaceful assembly shall be recognized. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (*ordre public*), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 22

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.
2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (*ordre public*), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on members of the armed forces and of the police in their exercise of this right.
3. Nothing in this article shall authorize States Parties to the International Labour Organisation Convention of 1948 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize to take legislative measures which would prejudice, or to apply the law in such a manner as to prejudice, the guarantees provided for in that Convention.

Article 23

1. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.
2. The right of men and women of marriageable age to marry and to found a family shall be recognized.
3. No marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
4. States Parties to the present Covenant shall take appropriate steps to ensure equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. In the case of dissolution, provision shall be made for the necessary protection of any children.

Article 24

1. Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State.
2. Every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name.
3. Every child has the right to acquire a nationality.

Article 25

Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:

- a. To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;
- b. To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors;
- c. To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.

Article 26

All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 27

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language.

PART IV

Article 28

1. There shall be established a Human Rights Committee (hereafter referred to in the present Covenant as the Committee). It shall consist of eighteen members and shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.

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2. The Committee shall be composed of nationals of the States Parties to the present Covenant who shall be persons of high moral character and recognized competence in the field of human rights, consideration being given to the usefulness of the participation of some persons having legal experience.
3. The members of the Committee shall be elected and shall serve in their personal capacity.

Article 29

1. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons possessing the qualifications prescribed in article 28 and nominated for the purpose by the States Parties to the present Covenant.
2. Each State Party to the present Covenant may nominate not more than two persons. These persons shall be nationals of the nominating State.
3. A person shall be eligible for renomination.

Article 30

1. The initial election shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Covenant.
2. At least four months before the date of each election to the Committee, other than an election to fill a vacancy declared in accordance with article 34, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written invitation to the States Parties to the present Covenant to submit their nominations for membership of the Committee within three months.
3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated, with an indication of the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Covenant no later than one month before the date of each election.
4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of the States Parties to the present Covenant convened by the Secretary General of the United Nations at the Headquarters of the United Nations. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties to the present Covenant shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

Article 31

1. The Committee may not include more than one national of the same State.
2. In the election of the Committee, consideration shall be given to equitable geographical distribution of membership and to the representation of the different forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems.

Article 32

1. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election if renominated. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting referred to in article 30, paragraph 4.
2. Elections at the expiry of office shall be held in accordance with the preceding articles of this part of the present Covenant.

Article 33

1. If, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, a member of the Committee has ceased to carry out his functions for any cause other than absence of a temporary character, the Chairman of the Committee shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then declare the seat of that member to be vacant.
2. In the event of the death or the resignation of a member of the Committee, the Chairman shall immediately notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall declare the seat vacant from the date of death or the date on which the resignation takes effect.

Article 34

1. When a vacancy is declared in accordance with article 33 and if the term of office of the member to be replaced does not expire within six months of the declaration of the vacancy, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify each of the States Parties to the present Covenant, which may within two months submit nominations in accordance with article 29 for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of the persons thus nominated and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Covenant. The election to fill the vacancy shall then take place in accordance with the relevant provisions of this part of the present Covenant.
3. A member of the Committee elected to fill a vacancy declared in accordance with article 33 shall hold office for the remainder of the term of the member who vacated the seat on the Committee under the provisions of that article.

Article 35

The members of the Committee shall, with the approval of the General Assembly of the United Nations, receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may decide, having regard to the importance of the Committee's responsibilities.

Article 36

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Covenant.

Article 37

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the initial meeting of the Committee at the Headquarters of the United Nations.
2. After its initial meeting, the Committee shall meet at such times as shall be provided in its rules of procedure.
3. The Committee shall normally meet at the Headquarters of the United Nations or at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Article 38

Every member of the Committee shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open committee that he will perform his functions impartially and conscientiously.

Article 39

1. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years. They may be re-elected.
2. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure, but these rules shall provide, *inter alia*, that:
 - a. Twelve members shall constitute a quorum;
 - b. Decisions of the Committees shall be made by a majority vote of the members present.

Article 40

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to submit reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognized herein and on the progress made in the enjoyment of those rights:
 - a. Within one year of the entry into force of the present Covenant for the States Parties concerned;
 - b. Thereafter whenever the Committee so requests.
2. All reports shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit them to the Committee for consideration. Reports shall indicate the factors and difficulties, if any, affecting the implementation of the present Covenant.
3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations may, after consultation with the Committee, transmit to the specialized agencies concerned copies of such parts of the reports as may fall within their field of competence.
4. The Committee shall study the reports submitted by the States Parties to the present Covenant. It shall transmit its reports, and such general comments as it may consider appropriate, to the States Parties. The Committee may also transmit to the Economic and Social Council these comments along with the copies of the reports it has received from States Parties to the present Covenant.
5. The States Parties to the present Covenant may submit to the Committee observations on any comments that may be made in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article.

Article 41

1. a. A State Party to the present Covenant may at any time declare under this article that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the present Covenant. Communications under this article may be received and considered only if submitted by a State Party which has made a declaration recognizing in regard to itself the competence of the Committee. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration. Communications received under this article shall be dealt with in accordance with the following procedure:
 - b. If a State Party to the present Covenant considers that another State Party is not giving effect to the provisions of the present Covenant, it may, by written communication, bring the matter to the attention of that State Party. Within three months after the receipt of the communication the receiving State shall afford the State which sent the communication an explanation, or any other statement in writing clarifying the matter which should include, to the extent possible and pertinent, reference to domestic procedures and remedies taken, pending, or available in the matter;
 - c. If the matter is not adjusted to the satisfaction of both States Parties concerned within six months after the receipt by the receiving State of the initial communication, either State shall have the right to refer the matter to the Committee, by notice given to the Committee and to the other State;
 - d. The Committee shall deal with a matter referred to it only after it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the matter, in conformity with the generally recognized principles of international law. This shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged;
 - e. The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under this article;
 - f. Subject to the provisions of subparagraph(c), the Committee shall make available its good offices to the States Parties concerned with a view to a friendly solution of the matter on the basis of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the present Covenant;
 - g. In any matter referred to it, the Committee may call upon the States Parties concerned, referred to in subparagraph (b), to supply any relevant information;
 - h. The States Parties concerned, referred to in subparagraph (b), shall have the right to be represented when the matter is being considered in the Committee and to make submissions orally and/or in writing;
 - i. The Committee shall, within twelve months after the date of receipt of notice under subparagraph (b), submit a report:
 - i. If a solution within the terms of subparagraph (e) is reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached;
 - ii. If a solution within the terms of subparagraph (e) is not reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts; the written submissions and record of the oral submissions made by the States Parties concerned shall be attached to the report. In every matter, the report shall be communicated to the States Parties concerned.
2. The provisions of this article shall come into force when ten States Parties to the present Covenant have made declarations under paragraph 1 of this article. Such declarations shall be deposited by the States Parties with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General. Such a withdrawal shall not prejudice the consideration of any matter which is the subject of a communication already transmitted under this article; no further communication by any State Party shall be received after the notification of withdrawal of the declaration has been received by the Secretary-General, unless the State Party concerned has made a new declaration.

Article 42

1. a. If a matter referred to the Committee in accordance with article 41 is not resolved to the satisfaction of the States Parties concerned, the Committee may, with the prior consent of the States Parties concerned, appoint an ad hoc Conciliation Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission). The good offices of the Commission shall be made available to the States Parties concerned with a view to an amicable solution of the matter on the basis of respect for the present Covenant;
- b. The Commission shall consist of five persons acceptable to the States Parties concerned. If the States Parties concerned fail to reach agreement within three months on all or part of the composition of the Commission, the members of the Commission concerning whom no agreement has been reached shall be elected by secret ballot by a two-thirds majority vote of the Committee from among its members.
2. The members of the Commission shall serve in their personal capacity. They shall not be nationals of the States Parties concerned, or of a State not Party to the present Covenant, or of a State Party which has not made a declaration under article 41.
3. The Commission shall elect its own Chairman and adopt its own rules of procedure.
4. The meetings of the Commission shall normally be held at the Headquarters of the United Nations or at the United Nations Office at Geneva. However, they may be held at such other convenient places as the Commission may determine in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the States Parties concerned.
5. The secretariat provided in accordance with article 36 shall also service the commissions appointed under this article.
6. The information received and collated by the Committee shall be made available to the Commission and the Commission may call upon the States Parties concerned to supply any other relevant information.
7. When the Commission has fully considered the matter, but in any event not later than twelve months after having been seized of the matter, it shall submit to the Chairman of the Committee a report for communication to the States Parties concerned:
 - a. If the Commission is unable to complete its consideration of the matter within twelve months, it shall confine its report to a brief statement of the status of its consideration of the matter;
 - b. If an amicable solution to the matter on the basis of respect for human rights as recognized in the present Covenant is reached, the Commission shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached;
 - c. If a solution within the terms of subparagraph (b) is not reached, the Commission's report shall embody its findings on all questions of fact relevant to the issues between the States Parties concerned, and its views on the possibilities of an amicable solution of the matter. This report shall also contain the written submissions and a record of the oral submissions made by the States Parties concerned;
 - d. If the Commission's report is submitted under subparagraph (c), the States Parties concerned shall, within three months of the receipt of the report, notify the Chairman of the Committee whether or not they accept the contents of the report of the Commission.
8. The provisions of this article are without prejudice to the responsibilities of the Committee under article 41.
9. The States Parties concerned shall share equally all the expenses of the members of the Commission in accordance with estimates to be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
10. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be empowered to pay the expenses of the members of the Commission, if necessary, before reimbursement by the States Parties concerned, in accordance with paragraph 9 of this article.

Article 43

The members of the Committee, and of the ad hoc conciliation commissions which may be appointed under article 42, shall be entitled to the facilities, privileges and immunities of experts on mission for the United Nations as laid down in the relevant sections of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

Article 44

The provisions for the implementation of the present Covenant shall apply without prejudice to the procedures prescribed in the field of human rights by or under the constituent instruments and the conventions of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and shall not prevent the States Parties to the present Covenant from having recourse to other procedures for settling a dispute in accordance with general or special international agreements in force between them.

Article 45

The Committee shall submit to the General Assembly of the United Nations, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

PART V

Article 46

Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the constitutions of the specialized agencies which define the respective responsibilities of the various organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in regard to the matters dealt with in the present Covenant.

Article 47

Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the inherent right of all peoples to enjoy and utilize fully and freely their natural wealth and resources.

PART VI

Article 48

1. The present Covenant is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to the present Covenant.
2. The present Covenant is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
3. The present Covenant shall be open to accession by any State referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.
4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which have signed this Covenant or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 49

1. The present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.
2. For each State ratifying the present Covenant or acceding to it after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 50

The provisions of the present Covenant shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 51

1. Any State Party to the present Covenant may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties to the present Covenant with a request that they notify him whether they favor a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals.

In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the present Covenant in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. 3. When amendments come into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Covenant and any earlier amendment which they have accepted.

Article 52

1. Irrespective of the notifications made under article 48, paragraph 5, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in paragraph I of the same article of the following particulars:
 - a. Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 48;
 - b. The date of the entry into force of the present Covenant under article 49 and the date of the entry into force of any amendments under article 51.

Article 53

1. The present Covenant, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Covenant to all States referred to in article 48.

FIRST OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS*

Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 entry into force 23 March 1976, in accordance with Article 9

The States Parties to the present Protocol,

Considering that in order further to achieve the purposes of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (hereinafter referred to as the Covenant) and the implementation of its provisions it would be appropriate to enable the Human Rights Committee set up in part IV of the Covenant (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) to receive and consider, as provided in the present Protocol, communications from individuals claiming to be victims of violations of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant.

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

A State Party to the Covenant that becomes a Party to the present Protocol recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by that State Party of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party to the Covenant which is not a Party to the present Protocol.

Article 2

Subject to the provisions of article 1, individuals who claim that any of their rights enumerated in the Covenant have been violated and who have exhausted all available domestic remedies may submit a written communication to the Committee for consideration.

Article 3

The Committee shall consider inadmissible any communication under the present Protocol which is anonymous, or which it considers to be an abuse of the right of submission of such communications or to be incompatible with the provisions of the Covenant.

Article 4

1. Subject to the provisions of article 3, the Committee shall bring any communications submitted to it under the present Protocol to the attention of the State Party to the present Protocol alleged to be violating any provision of the Covenant.
2. Within six months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.

Article 5

1. The Committee shall consider communications received under the present Protocol in the light of all written information made available to it by the individual and by the State Party concerned.
2. The Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual unless it has ascertained that:
(a) The same matter is not being examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement; (b) The individual has exhausted all available domestic remedies. This shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.
3. The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under the present Protocol.
4. The Committee shall forward its views to the State Party concerned and to the individual.

* Source: www.ohchr.org

Article 6

The Committee shall include in its annual report under article 45 of the Covenant a summary of its activities under the present Protocol.

Article 7

Pending the achievement of the objectives of resolution 1514(XV) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1960 concerning the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the provisions of the present Protocol shall in no way limit the right of petition granted to these peoples by the Charter of the United Nations and other international conventions and instruments under the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Article 8

1. The present Protocol is open for signature by any State which has signed the Covenant.
2. The present Protocol is subject to ratification by any State which has ratified or acceded to the Covenant. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
3. The present Protocol shall be open to accession by any State which has ratified or acceded to the Covenant.
4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which have signed the present Protocol or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 9

1. Subject to the entry into force of the Covenant, the present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the tenth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.
2. For each State ratifying the present Protocol or acceding to it after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 10

The provisions of the present Protocol shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 11

1. Any State Party to the present Protocol may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties to the present Protocol with a request that they notify him whether they favor a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposal. In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.
2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the present Protocol in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.
3. When amendments come into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Protocol and any earlier amendment which they have accepted.

Article 12

1. Any State Party may denounce the present Protocol at any time by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect three months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.
2. Denunciation shall be without prejudice to the continued application of the provisions of the present Protocol to any communication submitted under article 2 before the effective date of denunciation.

Article 13

Irrespective of the notifications made under article 8, paragraph 5, of the present Protocol, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in article 48, paragraph I, of the Covenant of the following particulars:

- a. Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 8;
- b. The date of the entry into force of the present Protocol under article 9 and the date of the entry into force of any amendments under article 11;
- c. Denunciations under article 12.

Article 14

1. The present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Protocol to all States referred to in article 48 of the Covenant.

CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT*

Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984 entry into force 26 June 1987, in accordance with article 27 (1)

The States Parties to this Convention,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recognizing that those rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person, *Considering* the obligation of States under the Charter, in particular Article 55, to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Having regard to article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Having regard also to the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1975,

Desiring to make more effective the struggle against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment throughout the world,

Have agreed as follows:

PART I

Article 1

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.
2. This article is without prejudice to any international instrument or national legislation which does or may contain provisions of wider application.

Article 2

1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction.
2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.
3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.

Article 3

1. No State Party shall expel, return ("refouler") or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture.
2. For the purpose of determining whether there are such grounds, the competent authorities shall take into account all relevant considerations including, where applicable, the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights.

* Source: www.ohchr.org

Article 4

1. Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offenses under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture.
2. Each State Party shall make these offenses punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature.

Article 5

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offenses referred to in article 4 in the following cases:
2. When the offenses are committed in any territory under its jurisdiction or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;
3. When the alleged offender is a national of that State;
4. When the victim is a national of that State if that State considers it appropriate.
5. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over such offenses in cases where the alleged offender is present in any territory under its jurisdiction and it does not extradite him pursuant to article 8 to any of the States mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.
6. This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with internal law.

Article 6

1. Upon being satisfied, after an examination of information available to it, that the circumstances so warrant, any State Party in whose territory a person alleged to have committed any offence referred to in article 4 is present shall take him into custody or take other legal measures to ensure his presence. The custody and other legal measures shall be as provided in the law of that State but may be continued only for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted.
2. Such State shall immediately make a preliminary inquiry into the facts.
3. Any person in custody pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article shall be assisted in communicating immediately with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which he is a national, or, if he is a stateless person, with the representative of the State where he usually resides.
4. When a State, pursuant to this article, has taken a person into custody, it shall immediately notify the States referred to in article 5, paragraph 1, of the fact that such person is in custody and of the circumstances which warrant his detention. The State which makes the preliminary inquiry contemplated in paragraph 2 of this article shall promptly report its findings to the said States and shall indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.

Article 7

1. The State Party in the territory under whose jurisdiction a person alleged to have committed any offence referred to in article 4 is found shall in the cases contemplated in article 5, if it does not extradite him, submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution.
2. These authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a serious nature under the law of that State. In the cases referred to in article 5, paragraph 2, the standards of evidence required for prosecution and conviction shall in no way be less stringent than those which apply in the cases referred to in article 5, paragraph 1.
3. Any person regarding whom proceedings are brought in connection with any of the offenses referred to in article 4 shall be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings.

Article 8

1. The offenses referred to in article 4 shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offenses in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties. States Parties undertake to include such offenses as extraditable offenses in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.
2. If a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of such offenses. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

APPENDICES

3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize such offenses as extraditable offenses between themselves subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.
4. Such offenses shall be treated, for the purpose of extradition between States Parties, as if they had been committed not only in the place in which they occurred but also in the territories of the States required to establish their jurisdiction in accordance with article 5, paragraph 1.

Article 9

1. States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of any of the offenses referred to in article 4, including the supply of all evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings.
2. States Parties shall carry out their obligations under paragraph 1 of this article in conformity with any treaties on mutual judicial assistance that may exist between them.

Article 10

1. Each State Party shall ensure that education and information regarding the prohibition against torture are fully included in the training of law enforcement personnel, civil or military, medical personnel, public officials and other persons who may be involved in the custody, interrogation or treatment of any individual subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment.
2. Each State Party shall include this prohibition in the rules or instructions issued in regard to the duties and functions of any such person.

Article 11

Each State Party shall keep under systematic review interrogation rules, instructions, methods and practices as well as arrangements for the custody and treatment of persons subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment in any territory under its jurisdiction, with a view to preventing any cases of torture.

Article 12

Each State Party shall ensure that its competent authorities proceed to a prompt and impartial investigation, wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that an act of torture has been committed in any territory under its jurisdiction.

Article 13

Each State Party shall ensure that any individual who alleges he has been subjected to torture in any territory under its jurisdiction has the right to complain to, and to have his case promptly and impartially examined by, its competent authorities. Steps shall be taken to ensure that the complainant and witnesses are protected against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of his complaint or any evidence given.

Article 14

1. Each State Party shall ensure in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, his dependants shall be entitled to compensation.
2. Nothing in this article shall affect any right of the victim or other persons to compensation which may exist under national law.

Article 15

Each State Party shall ensure that any statement which is established to have been made as a result of torture shall not be invoked as evidence in any proceedings, except against a person accused of torture as evidence that the statement was made.

Article 16

1. 1. Each State Party shall undertake to prevent in any territory under its jurisdiction other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which do not amount to torture as defined in article I, when such acts are committed by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. In particular, the obligations contained in articles 10, 11, 12 and 13 shall apply with the substitution for references to torture of references to other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
2. 2. The provisions of this Convention are without prejudice to the provisions of any other international instrument or national law which prohibits cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or which relates to extradition or expulsion.

PART II

Article 17

1. There shall be established a Committee against Torture (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided. The Committee shall consist of ten experts of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field of human rights, who shall serve in their personal capacity. The experts shall be elected by the States Parties, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the usefulness of the participation of some persons having legal experience.
2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals. States Parties shall bear in mind the usefulness of nominating persons who are also members of the Human Rights Committee established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and who are willing to serve on the Committee against Torture.
3. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at biennial meetings of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At those meetings, for which two thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.
4. The initial election shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of this Convention. At least four months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within three months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.
5. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election if renominated. However, the term of five of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these five members shall be chosen by lot by the chairman of the meeting referred to in paragraph 3 of this article.
6. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or for any other cause can no longer perform his Committee duties, the State Party which nominated him shall appoint another expert from among its nationals to serve for the remainder of his term, subject to the approval of the majority of the States Parties. The approval shall be considered given unless half or more of the States Parties respond negatively within six weeks after having been informed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the proposed appointment.
7. States Parties shall be responsible for the expenses of the members of the Committee while they are in performance of Committee duties.

Article 18

1. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years. They may be re-elected.
2. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure, but these rules shall provide, *inter alia*, that:
 - a. Six members shall constitute a quorum;
 - b. Decisions of the Committee shall be made by a majority vote of the members present.
3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under this Convention.
4. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the initial meeting of the Committee. After its initial meeting, the Committee shall meet at such times as shall be provided in its rules of procedure.

5. The States Parties shall be responsible for expenses incurred in connection with the holding of meetings of the States Parties and of the Committee, including reimbursement to the United Nations for any expenses, such as the cost of staff and facilities, incurred by the United Nations pursuant to paragraph 3 of this article.

Article 19

1. The States Parties shall submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, reports on the measures they have taken to give effect to their undertakings under this Convention, within one year after the entry into force of the Convention for the State Party concerned. Thereafter the States Parties shall submit supplementary reports every four years on any new measures taken and such other reports as the Committee may request.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the reports to all States Parties.
3. Each report shall be considered by the Committee which may make such general comments on the report as it may consider appropriate and shall forward these to the State Party concerned. That State Party may respond with any observations it chooses to the Committee.
4. The Committee may, at its discretion, decide to include any comments made by it in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article, together with the observations thereon received from the State Party concerned, in its annual report made in accordance with article 24. If so requested by the State Party concerned, the Committee may also include a copy of the report submitted under paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 20

1. If the Committee receives reliable information which appears to it to contain well-founded indications that torture is being systematically practiced in the territory of a State Party, the Committee shall invite that State Party to co-operate in the examination of the information and to this end to submit observations with regard to the information concerned.
2. Taking into account any observations which may have been submitted by the State Party concerned, as well as any other relevant information available to it, the Committee may, if it decides that this is warranted, designate one or more of its members to make a confidential inquiry and to report to the Committee urgently.
3. If an inquiry is made in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, the Committee shall seek the co-operation of the State Party concerned. In agreement with that State Party, such an inquiry may include a visit to its territory.
4. After examining the findings of its member or members submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, the Committee shall transmit these findings to the State Party concerned together with any comments or suggestions which seem appropriate in view of the situation.
5. All the proceedings of the Committee referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 of this article shall be confidential, and at all stages of the proceedings the co-operation of the State Party shall be sought. After such proceedings have been completed with regard to an inquiry made in accordance with paragraph 2, the Committee may, after consultations with the State Party concerned, decide to include a summary account of the results of the proceedings in its annual report made in accordance with article 24.

Article 21

1. A State Party to this Convention may at any time declare under this article that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention. Such communications may be received and considered according to the procedures laid down in this article only if submitted by a State Party which has made a declaration recognizing in regard to itself the competence of the Committee. No communication shall be dealt with by the Committee under this article if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration. Communications received under this article shall be dealt with in accordance with the following procedure:
 - a. If a State Party considers that another State Party is not giving effect to the provisions of this Convention, it may, by written communication, bring the matter to the attention of that State Party. Within three months after the receipt of the communication the receiving State shall afford the State which sent the communication an explanation or any other statement in writing clarifying the matter, which should include, to the extent possible and pertinent, reference to domestic procedures and remedies taken, pending or available in the matter;

- b. If the matter is not adjusted to the satisfaction of both States Parties concerned within six months after the receipt by the receiving State of the initial communication, either State shall have the right to refer the matter to the Committee, by notice given to the Committee and to the other State;
- c. The Committee shall deal with a matter referred to it under this article only after it has ascertained that all domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the matter, in conformity with the generally recognized principles of international law. This shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged or is unlikely to bring effective relief to the person who is the victim of the violation of this Convention;
- d. The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under this article;
- e. Subject to the provisions of subparagraph (c), the Committee shall make available its good offices to the States Parties concerned with a view to a friendly solution of the matter on the basis of respect for the obligations provided for in this Convention. For this purpose, the Committee may, when appropriate, set up an ad hoc conciliation commission;
- f. In any matter referred to it under this article, the Committee may call upon the States Parties concerned, referred to in subparagraph (b), to supply any relevant information;
- g. The States Parties concerned, referred to in subparagraph (b), shall have the right to be represented when the matter is being considered by the Committee and to make submissions orally and/or in writing;
- h. The Committee shall, within twelve months after the date of receipt of notice under subparagraph (b), submit a report:
 - i. If a solution within the terms of subparagraph (e) is reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached;
 - ii. If a solution within the terms of subparagraph (e) is not reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts; the written submissions and record of the oral submissions made by the States Parties concerned shall be attached to the report.

In every matter, the report shall be communicated to the States Parties concerned.

2. The provisions of this article shall come into force when five States Parties to this Convention have made declarations under paragraph 1 of this article. Such declarations shall be deposited by the States Parties with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General. Such a withdrawal shall not prejudice the consideration of any matter which is the subject of a communication already transmitted under this article; no further communication by any State Party shall be received under this article after the notification of withdrawal of the declaration has been received by the Secretary-General, unless the State Party concerned has made a new declaration.

Article 22

1. A State Party to this Convention may at any time declare under this article that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration.
2. The Committee shall consider inadmissible any communication under this article which is anonymous or which it considers to be an abuse of the right of submission of such communications or to be incompatible with the provisions of this Convention.
3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2, the Committee shall bring any communications submitted to it under this article to the attention of the State Party to this Convention which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 and is alleged to be violating any provisions of the Convention. Within six months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.

APPENDICES

4. The Committee shall consider communications received under this article in the light of all information made available to it by or on behalf of the individual and by the State Party concerned.
5. The Committee shall not consider any communications from an individual under this article unless it has ascertained that:
 - a. The same matter has not been, and is not being, examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement;
 - b. The individual has exhausted all available domestic remedies; this shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged or is unlikely to bring effective relief to the person who is the victim of the violation of this Convention.
6. The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under this article.
7. The Committee shall forward its views to the State Party concerned and to the individual.
8. The provisions of this article shall come into force when five States Parties to this Convention have made declarations under paragraph 1 of this article. Such declarations shall be deposited by the States Parties with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General. Such a withdrawal shall not prejudice the consideration of any matter which is the subject of a communication already transmitted under this article; no further communication by or on behalf of an individual shall be received under this article after the notification of withdrawal of the declaration has been received by the Secretary General, unless the State Party has made a new declaration.

Article 23

The members of the Committee and of the ad hoc conciliation commissions which may be appointed under article 21, paragraph 1 (e), shall be entitled to the facilities, privileges and immunities of experts on mission for the United Nations as laid down in the relevant sections of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

Article 24

The Committee shall submit an annual report on its activities under this Convention to the States Parties and to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

PART III

Article 25

1. This Convention is open for signature by all States.
2. This Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 26

This Convention is open to accession by all States. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Article 27

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying this Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 28

1. Each State may, at the time of signature or ratification of this Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not recognize the competence of the Committee provided for in article 20.
2. Any State Party having made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article may, at any time, withdraw this reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 29

1. Any State Party to this Convention may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary General shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to the States Parties with a request that they notify him whether they favor a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposal. In the event that within four months from the date of such communication at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted by the Secretary-General to all the States Parties for acceptance.
2. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into force when two thirds of the States Parties to this Convention have notified the Secretary- General of the United Nations that they have accepted it in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.
3. When amendments enter into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of this Convention and any earlier amendments which they have accepted.

Article 30

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.
2. Each State may, at the time of signature or ratification of this Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of this article with respect to any State Party having made such a reservation.
3. Any State Party having made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw this reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 31

1. A State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary- General of the United Nations. Denunciation becomes effective one year after the date of receipt of- the notification by the Secretary-General.
2. Such a denunciation shall not have the effect of releasing the State Party from its obligations under this Convention in regard to any act or omission which occurs prior to the date at which the denunciation becomes effective, nor shall denunciation prejudice in any way the continued consideration of any matter which is already under consideration by the Committee prior to the date at which the denunciation becomes effective.
3. Following the date at which the denunciation of a State Party becomes effective, the Committee shall not commence consideration of any new matter regarding that State.

ARTICLE 32

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States Members of the United Nations and all States which have signed this Convention or acceded to it of the following:

- a. Signatures, ratifications and accessions under articles 25 and 26;
- b. The date of entry into force of this Convention under article 27 and the date of the entry into force of any amendments under article 29;
- c. Denunciations under article 31.

Article 33

1. This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of this Convention to all States.



United Nations

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

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HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE¹

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE²

PART I. GENERAL RULES

I. SESSIONS

Rule 1

The Human Rights Committee (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”) shall hold sessions as may be required for the satisfactory performance of its functions in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (hereinafter referred to as “the Covenant”).

Rule 2

1. The Committee shall normally hold three regular sessions each year.
2. Regular sessions of the Committee shall be convened at dates decided by the Committee in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as “the Secretary-General”), taking into account the calendar of conferences as approved by the General Assembly.

Rule 3

1. Special sessions of the Committee shall be convened by decision of the Committee. When the Committee is not in session, the Chairperson may convene special sessions in consultation with the other officers of the Committee. The Chairperson of the Committee shall also convene special sessions:
 - a. At the request of a majority of the members of the Committee;
 - b. At the request of a State party to the Covenant.
2. Special sessions shall be convened as soon as possible at a date fixed by the Chairperson in consultation with the Secretary-General and with the other officers of the Committee, taking into account the calendar of conferences as approved by the General Assembly.

1 Source: www.ohchr.org. The Rules of Procedure of the Treaty Bodies are periodically updated. Please visit the website of the OHCHR for the latest document.

2 Provisional rules of procedure were initially adopted by the Committee at its first and second sessions and subsequently amended at its third, seventh and thirty-sixth sessions. At its 918th meeting, on 26 July 1989, the Committee decided to make its rules of procedure definitive, eliminating the term “provisional” from the title. The rules of procedure were subsequently amended at the forty-seventh, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-ninth, seventy-first, eighty-first, eighty-third and 100th sessions. The current version of the rules was adopted at the Committee’s 2852nd meeting during its 103rd session.

Rule 4

The Secretary-General shall notify the members of the Committee of the date and place of the first meeting of each session. Such notification shall be sent, in the case of a regular session, at least six weeks in advance and, in the case of a special session, at least 18 days in advance.

Rule 5

Sessions of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at the United Nations Office at Geneva. Another place for a session may be designated by the Committee in consultation with the Secretary-General.

II. AGENDA

Rule 6

The provisional agenda for each regular session shall be prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Covenant and of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (hereinafter referred to as "the Protocol"), and shall include:

- a. Any item the inclusion of which has been ordered by the Committee at a previous session;
- b. Any item proposed by the Chairperson of the Committee;
- c. Any item proposed by a State party to the Covenant;
- d. Any item proposed by a member of the Committee;
- e. Any item proposed by the Secretary-General relating to functions of the Secretary-General under the Covenant, the Protocol or these rules.

Rule 7

The provisional agenda for a special session of the Committee shall consist only of those items which are proposed for consideration at that special session.

Rule 8

The first item on the provisional agenda for any session shall be the adoption of the agenda, except for the election of officers when required under rule 17 of these rules.

Rule 9

During a session, the Committee may revise the agenda and may, as appropriate, defer or delete items; only urgent and important items may be added to the agenda.

Rule 10

The provisional agenda and the basic documents relating to each item appearing thereon shall be transmitted to the members of the Committee by the Secretary-General, who shall endeavour to have the documents transmitted to the members at least six weeks prior to the opening of the session.

III. MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 11

The members of the Committee shall be the 18 persons elected in accordance with articles 28 to 34 of the Covenant.

Rule 12

The term of office of the members of the Committee elected at the first election shall begin on 1 January 1977. The term of office of members of the Committee elected at subsequent elections shall begin on the day after the date of expiry of the term of office of the members of the Committee whom they replace.

Rule 13

1. If, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, a member of the Committee has ceased to carry out the functions of member for any reason other than absence of a temporary character, the Chairperson of the Committee shall notify the Secretary-General, who shall then declare the seat of that member to be vacant.

APPENDICES

2. In the event of the death or the resignation of a member of the Committee, the Chairperson shall immediately notify the Secretary-General, who shall declare the seat vacant from the date of death or the date on which the resignation takes effect. The resignation of a member of the Committee shall be notified by that member in writing directly to the Chairperson or to the Secretary-General and action shall be taken to declare the seat of that member vacant only after such notification has been received.

Rule 14

A vacancy declared in accordance with rule 13 of these rules shall be dealt with in accordance with article 34 of the Covenant.

Rule 15

Any member of the Committee elected to fill a vacancy declared in accordance with article 33 of the Covenant shall hold office for the remainder of the term of the member who vacated the seat on the Committee under the provisions of that article.

Rule 16

1. Before assuming duties as a member, each member of the Committee shall give the following solemn undertaking in open Committee:
2. "I solemnly undertake to discharge my duties as a member of the Human Rights Committee impartially and conscientiously."

IV. OFFICERS

Rule 17

The Committee shall elect from among its members a Chairperson, three Vice-Chairpersons and a Rapporteur.

Rule 18

The officers of the Committee shall be elected for a term of two years. They shall be eligible for re-election. None of them, however, may hold office after ceasing to be a member of the Committee.

Rule 19

The Chairperson shall perform the functions conferred upon the Chairperson by the Covenant, the rules of procedure and the decisions of the Committee. In the exercise of those functions, the Chairperson shall remain under the authority of the Committee.

Rule 20

If during a session the Chairperson is unable to be present at a meeting or any part thereof, the Chairperson shall designate one of the Vice-Chairpersons to act as Chairperson.

Rule 21

A Vice-Chairperson acting as Chairperson shall have the same rights and duties as the Chairperson.

Rule 22

If any of the officers of the Committee ceases to serve or declares to be unable to continue serving as a member of the Committee or for any reason is no longer able to act as an officer, a new officer shall be elected for the unexpired term of the predecessor.

V. SECRETARIAT

Rule 23

1. The secretariat of the Committee and of such subsidiary bodies as may be established by the Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the secretariat") shall be provided by the Secretary-General.
2. The Secretary-General shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the Covenant.

Rule 24

The Secretary-General or a representative of the Secretary-General shall attend all meetings of the Committee. Subject to rule 38 of these rules, the Secretary-General or the representative may make oral or written statements at meetings of the Committee or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 25

The Secretary-General shall be responsible for all the necessary arrangements for meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 26

The Secretary-General shall be responsible for informing the members of the Committee without delay of any questions which may be brought before it for consideration.

Rule 27

Before any proposal which involves expenditure is approved by the Committee or by any of its subsidiary bodies, the Secretary-General shall prepare and circulate to the members of the Committee or subsidiary body, as early as possible, an estimate of the cost involved in the proposal. It shall be the duty of the Chairperson to draw the attention of members to this estimate and to invite discussion on it when the proposal is considered by the Committee or subsidiary body.

VI. LANGUAGES

Rule 28

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages, and Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish the working languages of the Committee.

Rule 29

Interpretation shall be provided by the Secretariat of the United Nations. Speeches made in any of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working languages. Speeches made in an official language shall be interpreted into the working languages.

Rule 30

Any speaker addressing the Committee and using a language other than one of the official languages shall normally provide for interpretation into one of the working languages. Interpretation into the other working languages may be based on the interpretation given in the first working language.

Rule 31

Summary records of the meetings of the Committee shall be drawn up in the working languages.

Rule 32

All formal decisions of the Committee shall be made available in the official languages. All other official documents of the Committee shall be issued in the working languages and any of them may, if the Committee so decides, be issued in all the official languages.

VII. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

Rule 33

The meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies shall be held in public unless the Committee decides otherwise or it appears from the relevant provisions of the Covenant or the Protocol that the meeting should be held in private. The adoption of concluding observations under article 40 shall take place in closed meetings.

Rule 34

At the close of each private meeting the Committee or its subsidiary body may issue a communiqué through the Secretary-General.

VIII. RECORDS

Rule 35

Summary records of the public and private meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies shall be prepared by the Secretariat. They shall be distributed in provisional form as soon as possible to the members of the Committee and to any others participating in the meeting. All such participants may, within three working days after receipt of the provisional record of the meeting, submit corrections to the Secretariat. Any disagreement concerning such corrections shall be settled by the Chairperson of the Committee or the chairperson of the subsidiary body to which the record relates or, in the case of continued disagreement, by decision of the Committee or of the subsidiary body.

Rule 36

1. The summary records of public meetings of the Committee in their final form shall be documents of general distribution unless, in exceptional circumstances, the Committee decides otherwise.
2. The summary records of private meetings shall be distributed to the members of the Committee and to other participants in the meetings. They may be made available to others upon decision of the Committee at such time and under such circumstances as the Committee may decide.

IX. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 37

Twelve members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 38

The Chairperson shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Committee, direct the discussion, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The Chairperson, subject to these rules, shall have control over the proceedings of the Committee and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. The Chairperson may, in the course of the discussion of an item, propose to the Committee the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers, the limitation of the number of times each speaker may speak on any question and the closure of the list of speakers. The Chairperson shall rule on points of order and shall have the power to propose adjournment or closure of the debate or adjournment or suspension of a meeting. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Committee, and the Chairperson may call a speaker to order if that speaker's remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

Rule 39

During the discussion of any matter, a member may at any time raise a point of order, and the point of order shall immediately be decided by the Chairperson in accordance with the rules of procedure. Any appeal against the ruling of the Chairperson shall immediately be put to the vote, and the ruling of the Chairperson shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present. A member may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 40

During the discussion of any matter, a member may move the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one member may speak in favor of and one against the motion, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote.

Rule 41

The Committee may limit the time allowed to each speaker on any question. When debate is limited and a speaker exceeds his allotted time, the Chairperson shall call that speaker to order without delay.

Rule 42

When the debate on an item is concluded because there are no other speakers, the Chairperson shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by the consent of the Committee.

Rule 43

A member may at any time move the closure of the debate on the item under discussion, regardless of whether any other member or representative has signified a wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote.

Rule 44

During the discussion of any matter, a member may move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. No discussion on such motions shall be permitted, and they shall immediately be put to the vote.

Rule 45

Subject to rule 39 of these rules, the following motions shall have precedence, in the following order, over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:

- a. To suspend the meeting;
- b. To adjourn the meeting;
- c. To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;
- d. For the closure of the debate on the item under discussion.

Rule 46

Unless otherwise decided by the Committee, proposals and substantive amendments or motions submitted by members shall be introduced in writing and handed to the secretariat, and their consideration shall, if so requested by any member, be deferred until the next meeting on the following day.

Rule 47

Subject to rule 45 of these rules, any motion by a member calling for a decision on the competence of the Committee to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote immediately before a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

Rule 48

A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that the motion has not been amended. A motion which has thus been withdrawn may be reintroduced by another member.

Rule 49

When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Committee so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers in favor of the motion and two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall immediately be put to the vote.

X. VOTING

Rule 50

Each member of the Committee shall have one vote.

Rule 51³

Except as otherwise provided in the Covenant or elsewhere in these rules, decisions of the Committee shall be made by a majority of the members present.

Rule 52

Subject to rule 58 of these rules, the Committee shall normally vote by show of hands, except that any member may request a roll-call, which shall then be taken in the alphabetical order of the names of the members of the Committee, beginning with the member whose name is drawn by lot by the Chairperson.

Rule 53

The vote of each member participating in a roll-call shall be inserted in the record.

Rule 54

After the voting has commenced, it shall not be interrupted unless a member raises a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. Brief statements by members consisting solely of explanations of their votes may be permitted by the Chairperson before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed.

Rule 55

Parts of a proposal shall be voted on separately if a member requests that the proposal be divided. Those parts of the proposal which have been approved shall then be put to the vote as a whole; if all the operative parts of a proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

Rule 56

1. When an amendment to a proposal is moved, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments to a proposal are moved, the Committee shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed there from and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon.
2. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.

Rule 57

1. If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Committee shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted.
2. The Committee may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.
3. Any motions requiring that no decision be taken on the substance of such proposals shall, however, be considered as previous questions and shall be put to the vote before them.

Rule 58

Elections shall be held by secret ballot, unless the Committee decides otherwise in the case of an election to fill a place for which there is only one candidate.

Rule 59

1. When only one person or member is to be elected and no candidate obtains the required majority in the first ballot, a second ballot shall be taken, which shall be restricted to the two candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes.

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3. The Committee decided, at its first session, that in a footnote to rule 51 of the provisional rules of procedure attention should be drawn to the following:
 1. The members of the Committee generally expressed the view that its method of work normally should allow for attempts to reach decisions by consensus before voting, provided that the Covenant and the rules of procedure were observed and that such attempts did not unduly delay the work of the Committee.
 2. Bearing in mind paragraph 1 above, the Chairperson at any meeting may, and at the request of any member shall, put the proposal to a vote.

2. If the second ballot is inconclusive and a majority vote of members present is required, a third ballot shall be taken in which votes may be cast for any eligible candidate. If the third ballot is inconclusive, the next ballot shall be restricted to the two candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes in the third ballot and so on, with unrestricted and restricted ballots alternating, until a person or member is elected.
3. If the second ballot is inconclusive and a two-thirds majority is required, the balloting shall be continued until one candidate secures the necessary two-thirds majority. In the next three ballots, votes may be cast for any eligible candidate. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots shall be restricted to the two candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes in the third unrestricted ballot, and the following three ballots shall be unrestricted, and so on until a person or member is elected.

Rule 60

When two or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates obtaining the required majority in the first ballot shall be elected. If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of persons or members to be elected, there shall be additional ballots to fill the remaining places, the voting being restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the previous ballot, whose number shall not be more than twice the number of places remaining to be filled; however, after the third inconclusive ballot, votes may be cast for any eligible candidate. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots shall be restricted to the candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots, whose number shall not be more than twice the number of places remaining to be filled; the following three ballots shall be unrestricted, and so on until all the places have been filled.

Rule 61

If a vote is equally divided on a matter other than an election, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

XI. SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Rule 62

1. The Committee may, taking into account the provisions of the Covenant and the Protocol, set up such sub-committees and other ad hoc subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions, and define their composition and powers.
2. Subject to the provisions of the Covenant and the Protocol and unless the Committee decides otherwise, each subsidiary body shall elect its own officers and may adopt its own rules of procedure. Failing such rules, the present rules of procedure shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

XII. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 63

As prescribed in article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee shall submit to the General Assembly of the United Nations, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities, including a summary of its activities under the Protocol as prescribed in article 6 thereof.

XIII. DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS AND OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 64

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of rule 36 of these rules of procedure and subject to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present rule, reports, formal decisions and all other official documents of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies shall be documents of general distribution unless the Committee decides otherwise.
2. All reports, formal decisions and other official documents of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies relating to articles 41 and 42 of the Covenant and to the Protocol shall be distributed by the secretariat to all members of the Committee, to the States parties concerned and, as may be decided by the Committee, to members of its subsidiary bodies and to others concerned.
3. Reports and additional information submitted by States parties pursuant to article 40 of the Covenant shall be documents of general distribution. The same applies to other information provided by a State party unless the State party concerned requests otherwise.

XIV. AMENDMENTS**Rule 65**

These rules of procedure may be amended by a decision of the Committee, without prejudice to the relevant provisions of the Covenant and the Protocol.

PART II. RULES RELATING TO THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE**XV. REPORTS FROM STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 40 OF THE COVENANT****Rule 66**

1. The States parties to the Covenant shall submit reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognized in the Covenant and on the progress made in the enjoyment of those rights. Reports shall indicate the factors and difficulties, if any, affecting the implementation of the Covenant.
2. Requests for submission of a report under article 40, paragraph 1 (b), of the Covenant may be made in accordance with the periodicity decided by the Committee or at any other time the Committee may deem appropriate. In the case of an exceptional situation when the Committee is not in session, a request may be made through the Chairperson, acting in consultation with the members of the Committee.
3. Whenever the Committee requests States parties to submit reports under article 40, paragraph 1 (b), of the Covenant, it shall determine the dates by which such reports shall be submitted.
4. The Committee may, through the Secretary-General, inform the States parties of its wishes regarding the form and content of the reports to be submitted under article 40 of the Covenant.

Rule 67

1. The Secretary-General may, after consultation with the Committee, transmit to the specialized agencies concerned copies of such parts of the reports of States members of those agencies as may fall within their field of competence.
2. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies to which the Secretary-General has transmitted parts of the reports to submit comments on those parts within such time limits as it may specify.

Rule 68

1. The Committee shall, through the Secretary-General, notify the States parties of the opening date, duration and place of the session at which their respective reports will be examined. Representatives of the States parties may be present at the meetings of the Committee when their reports are examined. The Committee may also inform a State party from which it decides to seek further information that it may authorize its representative to be present at a specified meeting. Such a representative should be able to answer questions which may be put to that representative by the Committee and make statements on reports already submitted by the State party concerned, and may also submit additional information from that State party.
2. If a State party has submitted a report but fails to send any representative to the session at which it has been notified that its report will be examined, the Committee may, at its discretion, notify the State party through the Secretary-General that at the session originally specified, or at a later one that is indicated, it intends to examine the report and present its concluding observations under rule 71, paragraph 3, of the present rules of procedure. These concluding observations will specify the date of the following periodic report that shall be submitted under rule 66 of the present rules.

Rule 69

1. At each session the Secretary-General shall notify the Committee of all cases of non-submission of reports or additional information requested under rules 66 and 71 of these rules. In such cases the Committee may transmit to the State party concerned, through the Secretary-General, a reminder concerning the submission of the report or additional information.
2. If, after the reminder referred to in paragraph 1 of this rule, the State party does not submit the report or additional information required under rules 66 and 71 of these rules, the Committee shall so state in the annual report which it submits to the General Assembly of the United Nations through the Economic and Social Council.

Rule 70

1. In cases where the Committee has been notified under rule 69, paragraph 1, of these rules of the failure of a State to submit under rule 66, paragraph 3, any report under article 40, paragraph 1 (a) or (b), of the Covenant

and has sent the corresponding reminders to the State party, the Committee may, at its discretion, notify the State party through the Secretary-General that it intends, on a date or at a session specified in the notification, to examine in a public session the measures taken by the State party to give effect to the rights recognized in the Covenant, and to proceed by adopting concluding observations.

2. Where the Committee acts under paragraph 1 of this rule, it shall transmit to the State party, well in advance of the date or session specified, a list of issues as to the main matters to be examined.
3. The concluding observations shall be communicated to the State party, in accordance with rule 71, paragraph 3, of these rules, and made public. The State party shall present its next report within two years of the adoption of the concluding observations.

Rule 71

1. When considering a report submitted by a State party under article 40 of the Covenant, the Committee shall first satisfy itself that the report provides all the information required under rule 66 of these rules.
2. If a report of a State party under article 40 of the Covenant, in the opinion of the Committee, does not contain sufficient information, the Committee may request that State to furnish the additional information which is required, indicating by what date the said information should be submitted.
3. On the basis of its examination of any report or information supplied by a State party, the Committee may make appropriate concluding observations which shall be communicated to the State party, together with notification of the date by which the next report under article 40 of the Covenant shall be submitted.
4. No member of the Committee shall participate in the examination of State party reports or the discussion and adoption of concluding observations if they involve the State party in respect of which he or she was elected to the Committee.
5. The Committee may request the State party to give priority to such aspects of its concluding observations as it may specify.

Rule 72

Where the Committee has specified, under rule 71, paragraph 5, of these rules, that priority should be given to certain aspects of its concluding observations on a State party's report, it shall establish a procedure for considering replies by the State party on those aspects and deciding what consequent action, including the date set for the next periodic report, may be appropriate.

Rule 73

The Committee shall communicate, through the Secretary-General, to States parties the general comments it has adopted under article 40, paragraph 4, of the Covenant.

XVI. PROCEDURE FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED UNDER ARTICLE 41 OF THE COVENANT

Rule 74

1. A communication under article 41 of the Covenant may be referred to the Committee by either State party concerned by notice given in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of that article.
2. The notice referred to in paragraph 1 of this rule shall contain or be accompanied by information regarding:
 - a. Steps taken to seek adjustment of the matter in accordance with article 41, paragraphs 1 (a) and (b), of the Covenant, including the text of the initial communication and of any subsequent written explanations or statements by the States parties concerned which are pertinent to the matter;
 - b. Steps taken to exhaust domestic remedies;
 - c. Any other procedure of international investigation or settlement resorted to by the States parties concerned.

Rule 75

The Secretary-General shall maintain a permanent register of all communications received by the Committee under article 41 of the Covenant.

Rule 76

The Secretary-General shall inform the members of the Committee without delay of any notice given under rule 74 of these rules and shall transmit to them as soon as possible copies of the notice and relevant information.

Rule 77

1. The Committee shall examine communications under article 41 of the Covenant at closed meetings.
2. The Committee may, after consultation with the States parties concerned, issue communiqués, through the Secretary-General, for the use of the information media and the general public regarding the activities of the Committee at its closed meetings.

Rule 78

A communication shall not be considered by the Committee unless:

- a. Both States parties concerned have made declarations under article 41, paragraph 1, of the Covenant that are applicable to the communication;
- b. The time limit prescribed in article 41, paragraph 1 (b), of the Covenant has expired;
- c. The Committee has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the matter in conformity with the generally recognized principles of international law, or that the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.

Rule 79

Subject to the provisions of rule 78 of these rules, the Committee shall proceed to make its good offices available to the States parties concerned with a view to a friendly resolution of the matter on the basis of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Covenant.

Rule 80

The Committee may, through the Secretary-General, request the States parties concerned, or either of them, to submit additional information or observations orally or in writing. The Committee shall indicate a time limit for the submission of such written information or observations.

Rule 81

1. The States parties concerned shall have the right to be represented when the matter is being considered in the Committee and to make submissions orally and/or in writing.
2. The Committee shall, through the Secretary-General, notify the States parties concerned as early as possible of the opening date, duration and place of the session at which the matter will be examined.
3. The procedure for making oral and/or written submissions shall be decided by the Committee, after consultation with the States parties concerned.

Rule 82

1. Within 12 months after the date on which the Committee received the notice referred to in rule 74 of these rules, the Committee shall adopt a report in accordance with article 41, paragraph 1 (h), of the Covenant.
2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of rule 81 of these rules shall not apply to the deliberations of the Committee concerning the adoption of the report.
3. The Committee's report shall be communicated, through the Secretary-General, to the States parties concerned.

Rule 83

If a matter referred to the Committee in accordance with article 41 of the Covenant is not resolved to the satisfaction of the States parties concerned, the Committee may, with their prior consent, proceed to apply the procedure prescribed in article 42 of the Covenant.

XVII. PROCEDURE FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED UNDER THE OPTIONAL PROTOCOL

A. TRANSMISSION OF COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE

Rule 84

1. The Secretary-General shall bring to the attention of the Committee, in accordance with the present rules, communications which are or appear to be submitted for consideration by the Committee under article 1 of the Optional Protocol.
2. The Secretary-General, when necessary, may request clarification from the author of a communication as to whether the author wishes to have the communication submitted to the Committee for consideration under the Optional Protocol. In case there is still doubt as to the wish of the author, the Committee shall be seized of the communication.
3. No communication shall be received by the Committee or included in a list under rule 85 if it concerns a State which is not a party to the Optional Protocol.

Rule 85

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare lists of the communications submitted to the Committee in accordance with rule 84 above, with a brief summary of their contents, and shall circulate such lists to the members of the Committee at regular intervals. The Secretary-General shall also maintain a permanent register of all such communications.
2. The full text of any communication brought to the attention of the Committee shall be made available to any member of the Committee upon request by that member.

Rule 86

1. The Secretary-General may request clarification from the author of a communication concerning the applicability of the Optional Protocol to his communication, in particular regarding:
 - a. The name, address, age and occupation of the author and the verification of the author's identity;
 - b. The name of the State party against which the communication is directed;
 - c. The object of the communication;
 - d. The provision or provisions of the Covenant alleged to have been violated;
 - e. The facts of the claim;
 - f. Steps taken by the author to exhaust domestic remedies;
 - g. The extent to which the same matter is being examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.
2. When requesting clarification or information, the Secretary-General shall indicate an appropriate time limit to the author of the communication with a view to avoiding undue delays in the procedure under the Optional Protocol.
3. The Committee may approve a questionnaire for the purpose of requesting the above-mentioned information from the author of the communication.
4. The request for clarification referred to in paragraph 1 of the present rule shall not preclude the inclusion of the communication in the list provided for in rule 85, paragraph 1, of these rules.

Rule 87

For each registered communication the Secretary-General shall as soon as possible prepare and circulate to the members of the Committee a summary of the relevant information obtained.

B. GENERAL PROVISIONS REGARDING THE CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNICATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE OR ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Rule 88

Meetings of the Committee or its subsidiary bodies during which communications under the Optional Protocol will be examined shall be closed. Meetings during which the Committee may consider general issues such as procedures for the application of the Optional Protocol may be public if the Committee so decides.

Rule 89

The Committee may issue communiqués, through the Secretary-General, for the use of the information media and the general public regarding the activities of the Committee at its closed meetings.

Rule 90

1. A member shall not take part in the examination of a communication by the Committee:
 - a. If the State party in respect of which he or she was elected to the Committee is a party to the case;
 - b. If the member has any personal interest in the case; or
 - c. If the member has participated in any capacity in the making of any decision on the case covered by the communication.
2. Any question which may arise under paragraph 1 above shall be decided by the Committee.

Rule 91

If, for any reason, a member considers that he or she should not take part or continue to take part in the examination of a communication, the member shall inform the Chairperson of his or her withdrawal.

Rule 92

The Committee may, prior to forwarding its Views on the communication to the State party concerned, inform that State of its Views as to whether interim measures may be desirable to avoid irreparable damage to the victim of the alleged violation. In doing so, the Committee shall inform the State party concerned that such expression of its Views on interim measures does not imply a determination on the merits of the communication.

C. PROCEDURE TO DETERMINE ADMISSIBILITY

Rule 93

1. The Committee shall decide as soon as possible and in accordance with the following rules whether the communication is admissible or is inadmissible under the Optional Protocol.
2. A working group established under rule 95, paragraph 1, of these rules may also declare a communication admissible when it is composed of five members and all the members so decide.
3. A working group established under rule 95, paragraph 1, of these rules of procedure may decide to declare a communication inadmissible, when it is composed of at least five members and all the members so agree. The decision will be transmitted to the Committee plenary, which may confirm it without formal discussion. If any Committee member requests a plenary discussion, the plenary will examine the communication and take a decision.

Rule 94

1. Communications shall be dealt with in the order in which they are received by the secretariat, unless the Committee or a working group established under rule 95, paragraph 1, of these rules decides otherwise.
2. Two or more communications may be dealt with jointly if deemed appropriate by the Committee or a working group established under rule 95, paragraph 1, of these rules.

Rule 95

1. The Committee may establish one or more working groups to make recommendations to the Committee regarding the fulfilment of the conditions of admissibility laid down in articles 1, 2, 3 and 5, paragraph 2, of the Optional Protocol.
2. The rules of procedure of the Committee shall apply as far as possible to the meetings of the working group.
3. The Committee may designate special rapporteurs from among its members to assist in the handling of communications.

Rule 96

With a view to reaching a decision on the admissibility of a communication, the Committee, or a working group established under rule 95, paragraph 1, of these rules shall ascertain:

- a. That the communication is not anonymous and that it emanates from an individual, or individuals, subject to the jurisdiction of a State party to the Optional Protocol;
- b. That the individual claims, in a manner sufficiently substantiated, to be a victim of a violation by that State party of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant. Normally, the communication should be submitted by the individual personally or by that individual's representative; a communication submitted on behalf of an alleged victim may, however, be accepted when it appears that the individual in question is unable to submit the communication personally;
- c. That the communication does not constitute an abuse of the right of submission. An abuse of the right of submission is not, in principle, a basis of a decision of inadmissibility *ratione temporis* on grounds of delay in submission. However, a communication may constitute an abuse of the right of submission, when it is submitted after 5 years from the exhaustion of domestic remedies by the author of the communication, or, where applicable, after 3 years from the conclusion of another procedure of international investigation or settlement, unless there are reasons justifying the delay taking into account all the circumstances of the communication;
- d. That the communication is not incompatible with the provisions of the Covenant;
- e. That the same matter is not being examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement;
- f. That the individual has exhausted all available domestic remedies.

Rule 97

1. As soon as possible after the communication has been received, the Committee, a working group established under rule 95, paragraph 1, of these rules or a special rapporteur designated under rule 95, paragraph 3, shall request the State party concerned to submit a written reply to the communication.
2. Within six months the State party concerned shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements that shall relate both to the communication's admissibility and its merits as well as to any remedy that may have been provided in the matter, unless the Committee, working group or special rapporteur has decided, because of the exceptional nature of the case, to request a written reply that relates only to the question of admissibility. A State party that has been requested to submit a written reply that relates only to the question of admissibility is not precluded thereby from submitting, within six months of the request, a written reply that shall relate both to the communication's admissibility and its merits.
3. A State party that has received a request for a written reply under paragraph 1 both on admissibility and on the merits of the communication may apply in writing, within two months, for the communication to be rejected as inadmissible, setting out the grounds for such inadmissibility. Submission of such an application shall not extend the period of six months given to the State party to submit its written reply to the communication, unless the Committee, a working group established under rule 95, paragraph 1, of these rules or a special rapporteur designated under rule 95, paragraph 3, decides to extend the time for submission of the reply, because of the special circumstances of the case, until the Committee has ruled on the question of admissibility.
4. The Committee, a working group established under rule 95, paragraph 1, of these rules or a special rapporteur designated under rule 95, paragraph 3, may request the State party or the author of the communication to submit, within specified time limits, additional written information or observations relevant to the question of admissibility of the communication or its merits.
5. A request addressed to a State party under paragraph 1 of this rule shall include a statement of the fact that such a request does not imply that any decision has been reached on the question of admissibility.
6. Within fixed time limits, each party may be afforded an opportunity to comment on submissions made by the other party pursuant to this rule.

Rule 98

1. Where the Committee decides that a communication is inadmissible under the Optional Protocol it shall as soon as possible communicate its decision, through the Secretary-General, to the author of the communication and, where the communication has been transmitted to a State party concerned, to that State party.
2. If the Committee has declared a communication inadmissible under article 5, paragraph 2, of the Optional Protocol, this decision may be reviewed at a later date by the Committee upon a written request by or on

behalf of the individual concerned containing information to the effect that the reasons for inadmissibility referred to in article 5, paragraph 2, no longer apply.

D. PROCEDURE FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNICATIONS ON THE MERITS

Rule 99

1. In those cases in which the issue of admissibility is decided before receiving the State party's reply on the merits, if the Committee or a working group established under rule 95, paragraph 1, of these rules decides that the communication is admissible, that decision and all other relevant information shall be submitted, through the Secretary-General, to the State party concerned. The author of the communication shall also be informed, through the Secretary-General, of the decision.
2. Within six months, the State party concerned shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter under consideration and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State party.
3. Any explanations or statements submitted by a State party pursuant to this rule shall be communicated, through the Secretary-General, to the author of the communication, who may submit any additional written information or observations within fixed time limits.
4. Upon consideration of the merits, the Committee may review a decision that a communication is admissible in the light of any explanations or statements submitted by the State party pursuant to this rule.

Rule 100

1. In those cases in which the parties have submitted information relating both to the questions of admissibility and the merits, or in which a decision on admissibility has already been taken and the parties have submitted information on the merits, the Committee shall consider the communication in the light of all written information made available to it by the individual and the State party concerned and shall formulate its Views thereon. Prior thereto, the Committee may refer the communication to a working group established under rule 95, paragraph 1, of these rules or to a special rapporteur designated under rule 95, paragraph 3, to make recommendations to the Committee.
2. The Committee shall not decide on the merits of the communication without having considered the applicability of all the admissibility grounds referred to in the Optional Protocol.
3. The Views of the Committee shall be communicated to the individual and to the State party concerned.

RULE 101

1. The Committee shall designate a Special Rapporteur for follow-up on Views adopted under article 5, paragraph 4, of the Optional Protocol, for the purpose of ascertaining the measures taken by States parties to give effect to the Committee's Views.
2. The Special Rapporteur may make such contacts and take such action as appropriate for the due performance of the follow-up mandate. The Special Rapporteur shall make such recommendations for further action by the Committee as may be necessary.
3. The Special Rapporteur shall regularly report to the Committee on follow-up activities.
4. The Committee shall include information on follow-up activities in its annual report.

E. RULES CONCERNING CONFIDENTIALITY

Rule 102

1. Communications under the Optional Protocol shall be examined by the Committee and a working group established pursuant to rule 95, paragraph 1, of these rules in closed session. Oral deliberations and summary records shall remain confidential.
2. All working documents issued for the Committee, the Working Group established pursuant to rule 95, paragraph 1, or the Special Rapporteur designated pursuant to rule 95, paragraph 3, by the secretariat, including summaries of communications prepared prior to registration, the list of summaries of communications and all drafts prepared for the Committee, its Working Group established pursuant to rule 95, paragraph 1, or the Special Rapporteur designated pursuant to rule 95, paragraph 3, shall remain confidential, unless the Committee decides otherwise.
3. Paragraph 1 above shall not affect the right of the author of a communication or the State party concerned to make public any submissions or information bearing on the proceedings. However, the Committee,

the Working Group established pursuant to rule 95, paragraph 1, or the Special Rapporteur designated pursuant to rule 95, paragraph 3, may, as deemed appropriate, request the author of a communication or the State party concerned to keep confidential the whole or part of any such submissions or information.

4. When a decision has been taken on the confidentiality pursuant to paragraph 3 above, the Committee, the Working Group established pursuant to rule 95, paragraph 1, or the Special Rapporteur designated pursuant to rule 95, paragraph 3, may decide that all or part of the submissions and other information, such as the identity of the author, may remain confidential after the Committee's decision on inadmissibility, the merits or discontinuance has been adopted.
5. Subject to paragraph 4 above, the Committee's decisions on inadmissibility, the merits and discontinuance shall be made public. The decisions of the Committee or the Special Rapporteur designated pursuant to rule 95, paragraph 3, under rule 92 of these rules shall be made public. No advance copies of any decision by the Committee shall be issued.
6. The secretariat is responsible for the distribution of the Committee's final decisions. It shall not be responsible for the reproduction and the distribution of submissions concerning communications.

Rule 103

Information furnished by the parties within the framework of follow-up to the Committee's Views is not subject to confidentiality, unless the Committee decides otherwise. Decisions of the Committee relating to follow-up activities are equally not subject to confidentiality, unless the Committee decides otherwise.

F. INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS

Rule 104

Any member of the Committee who has participated in a decision may request that his or her individual opinion be appended to the Committee's Views or decision.



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**COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE
RULES OF PROCEDURE¹**

PART ONE. GENERAL RULES

I. SESSIONS

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 1

The Committee against Torture (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”) shall hold meetings as may be required for the satisfactory performance of its functions in accordance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”).

REGULAR SESSIONS

Rule 2

1. The Committee shall normally hold two regular sessions each year.
2. Regular sessions of the Committee shall be convened at dates decided by the Committee in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as “the Secretary-General”), taking into account the calendar of conferences as approved by the General Assembly.

SPECIAL SESSIONS

Rule 3

1. Special sessions of the Committee shall be convened by decision of the Committee. When the Committee is not in session, the Chairperson may convene special sessions of the Committee in consultation with the other officers of the Committee. The Chairperson of the Committee shall also convene special sessions:
 - a. At the request of a majority of the members of the Committee;
 - b. At the request of a State party to the Convention.
2. Special sessions shall be convened as soon as possible at a date fixed by the Chairperson in consultation with the Secretary-General and with the other officers of the Committee, taking into account the calendar of conferences as approved by the General Assembly.

1 Source: www.ohchr.org. The Rules of Procedure of the Treaty Bodies are periodically updated. Please visit the website of the OHCHR for the latest document.

2 Adopted by the Committee at its first and second sessions and amended at its thirteenth, fifteenth, twenty-eighth, forty-fifth and fiftieth sessions.

PLACE OF SESSIONS

Rule 4

Sessions of the Committee shall normally be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva. Another place for a session may be designated by the Committee in consultation with the Secretary-General, taking into account the relevant rules of the United Nations.

NOTIFICATION OF OPENING DATE OF SESSIONS

Rule 5

The Secretary-General shall notify the members of the Committee of the date and place of the first meeting of each session. Such notifications shall be sent, in the case of regular sessions, at least six weeks in advance, and in the case of a special session, at least three weeks in advance, of the first meeting.

II. AGENDA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR REGULAR SESSIONS

Rule 6

The provisional agenda of each regular session shall be prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Convention, and shall include:

- a. Any item decided upon by the Committee at a previous session;
- b. Any item proposed by the Chairperson of the Committee;
- c. Any item proposed by a State party to the Convention;
- d. Any item proposed by a member of the Committee;
- e. Any item proposed by the Secretary-General relating to his functions under the Convention or these Rules.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR SPECIAL SESSIONS

Rule 7

The provisional agenda for a special session of the Committee shall consist only of those items which are proposed for consideration at that special session.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Rule 8

The first item on the provisional agenda of any session shall be the adoption of the agenda, except for the election of the officers when required under rule 16.

REVISION OF THE AGENDA

Rule 9

During a session, the Committee may revise the agenda and may, as appropriate, defer or delete items; only urgent and important items may be added to the agenda.

TRANSMISSION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND BASIC DOCUMENTS

Rule 10

The provisional agenda and basic documents relating to each item appearing thereon shall be transmitted to the members of the Committee by the Secretary-General as early as possible. The provisional agenda of a special session shall be transmitted to the members of the Committee by the Secretary-General simultaneously with the notification of the meeting under rule 5.

III. MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

MEMBERS

Rule 11

Members of the Committee shall be the 10 experts elected in accordance with article 17 of the Convention.

BEGINNING OF TERM OF OFFICE

Rule 12

1. The term of office of the members of the Committee elected at the first election shall begin on 1 January 1988. The term of office of members elected at subsequent elections shall begin on the day after the date of expiry of the term of office of the members whom they replace.
2. The Chairperson, members of the Bureau and Rapporteurs may continue performing the duties assigned to them until one day before the first meeting of the Committee, composed of its new members, at which it elects its officers.

FILLING OF CASUAL VACANCIES

Rule 13

1. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or for any other cause can no longer perform his/her Committee duties, the Secretary-General shall immediately declare the seat of that member to be vacant and shall request the State party whose expert has ceased to function as a member of the Committee to appoint another expert from among its nationals within two months, if possible, to serve for the remainder of his/her predecessor's term.
2. The name and the curriculum vitae of the expert so appointed shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General to the States parties for their approval. The approval shall be considered given unless half or more of the States parties respond negatively within six weeks after having been informed by the Secretary-General of the proposed appointment to fill the vacancy.
3. Except in the case of a vacancy arising from a member's death or disability, the Secretary-General shall act in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present rule only after receiving, from the member concerned, written notification of his/her decision to cease to function as a member of the Committee.

SOLEMN DECLARATION

Rule 14

Before assuming his/her duties after his/her first election, each member of the Committee shall make the following solemn declaration in open Committee:

"I solemnly declare that I will perform my duties and exercise my powers as a member of the Committee against Torture honorably, faithfully, independently, impartially and conscientiously."

INDEPENDENCE AND IMPARTIALITY OF MEMBERS

Rule 15

1. The independence and impartiality of the members of the Committee are essential for the performance of their duties and requires that they serve in their personal capacity and shall neither seek nor accept instructions from anyone concerning the performance of their duties. Members are accountable only to the Committee and their own conscience.
2. In their duties under the Convention, members of the Committee shall maintain the highest standards of impartiality and integrity, and apply the standards of the Convention equally to all States and all individuals, without fear or favor and without discrimination of any kind.
3. The Addis Ababa Guidelines on the independence and impartiality of members of the human rights treaty bodies are annexed to these Rules of procedure. These Guidelines are an important tool for the interpretation of the rules concerning the independence and impartiality of the members of the Committee.

IV. OFFICERS

ELECTIONS

Rule 16

The Committee shall elect from among its members a Chairperson, three Vice-Chairpersons and a Rapporteur. In electing its officers, the Committee shall give consideration to equitable geographical distribution and appropriate gender balance and, to the extent possible, rotation among members.

TERM OF OFFICE

Rule 17

Subject to the provisions of rule 12 regarding the Chairperson, members of the Bureau and Rapporteurs, the officers of the Committee shall be elected for a term of two years. They shall be eligible for re-election. None of them, however, may hold office if he/ she ceases to be a member of the Committee.

POSITION OF CHAIRPERSON IN RELATION TO THE COMMITTEE

Rule 18

1. The Chairperson shall perform the functions conferred upon him/her by the Committee and by these rules of procedure. In exercising his/her functions as Chairperson, the Chairperson shall remain under the authority of the Committee.
2. Between sessions, at times when it is not possible or practical to convene a special session of the Committee in accordance with rule 3, the Chairperson is authorized to take action to promote compliance with the Convention on the Committee's behalf if he/she receives information which leads him/her to believe that it is necessary to do so. The Chairperson shall report on the action taken to the Committee at its following session at the latest.

ACTING CHAIRPERSON

Rule 19

1. If during a session the Chairperson is unable to be present at a meeting or any part thereof, he/she shall designate one of the Vice-Chairpersons to act in his/her place.
2. In the event of the absence or temporary disability of the Chairperson, one of the Vice-Chairpersons shall serve as Chairperson, in the order of precedence determined by their seniority as members of the Committee; where they have the same seniority, the order of seniority in age shall be followed.
3. If the Chairperson ceases to be a member of the Committee in the period between sessions or is in any of the situations referred to in rule 21, the Acting Chairperson shall exercise this function until the beginning of the next ordinary or special session.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE ACTING CHAIRPERSON

Rule 20

A Vice-Chairperson acting as Chairperson shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairperson.

REPLACEMENT OF OFFICERS

Rule 21

If any of the officers of the Committee ceases to serve or declares his/her inability to continue serving as a member of the Committee or for any reason is no longer able to act as an officer, a new officer shall be elected for the unexpired term of his/her predecessor.

V. SECRETARIAT

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Rule 22

1. Subject to the fulfilment of the financial obligations undertaken by States parties in accordance with article 18, paragraph 5, of the Convention, the secretariat of the Committee and of such subsidiary bodies as may be established by the Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the secretariat") shall be provided by the Secretary-General.
2. Subject to the fulfilment of the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 of the present rule, the Secretary-General shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the Convention.

STATEMENTS

RULE 23

The Secretary-General or his/her representative shall attend all meetings of the Committee. Subject to rule 37, he/she or his/her representative may make oral or written statements at meetings of the Committee or its subsidiary bodies.

SERVICING OF MEETINGS

Rule 24

The Secretary-General shall be responsible for all the necessary arrangements for meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies.

KEEPING THE MEMBERS INFORMED

Rule 25

The Secretary-General shall be responsible for keeping the members of the Committee informed of any questions which may be brought before it for consideration.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF PROPOSALS

Rule 26

Before any proposal which involves expenditures is approved by the Committee or by any of its subsidiary bodies, the Secretary-General shall prepare and circulate to its members, as early as possible, an estimate of the cost involved in the proposal. It shall be the duty of the Chairperson to draw the attention of members to this estimate and to invite discussion on it when the proposal is considered by the Committee or by a subsidiary body.

VI. LANGUAGES

OFFICIAL AND WORKING LANGUAGES

Rule 27

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages of the Committee and, to the extent possible, also its working languages, including for its summary records.

INTERPRETATION FROM A WORKING LANGUAGE

Rule 28

Speeches made in any of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working languages.

INTERPRETATION FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

Rule 29

Any speaker addressing the Committee and using a language other than one of the working languages shall normally provide for interpretation into one of the working languages. Interpretation into the other working languages by interpreters of the Secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in the first working language.

LANGUAGES OF FORMAL DECISIONS AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

Rule 30

All formal decisions and official documents of the Committee shall be issued in the official languages.

VII. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

Rule 31

The meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies shall be held in public, unless the Committee decides otherwise or it appears from the relevant provisions of the Convention that the meeting should be held in private.

ISSUE OF COMMUNIQUÉS CONCERNING PRIVATE MEETINGS

Rule 32

At the close of each private meeting, the Committee or its subsidiary body may issue a communiqué, through the Secretary-General, for the use of the information media and the general public regarding the activities of the Committee at its closed meetings.

VIII. RECORDS

CORRECTION OF SUMMARY RECORDS

Rule 33

Summary records of the public and private meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies shall be prepared by the Secretariat. They shall be distributed as soon as possible to the members of the Committee and to any others participating in the meetings. All such participants may, within three working days of the receipt of the records of the meetings, submit corrections to the Secretariat in the languages in which the records have been issued. Corrections to the records of the meetings shall be consolidated in a single corrigendum to be issued after the end of the session concerned. Any disagreement concerning such corrections shall be decided by the Chairperson of the Committee or the Chairperson of the subsidiary body to which the record relates or, in the case of continued disagreement, by decision of the Committee or of the subsidiary body.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUMMARY RECORDS

Rule 34

1. The summary records of public meetings shall be documents for general distribution.
2. The summary records of private meetings shall be distributed to the members of the Committee and to other participants in the meetings. They may be made available to others upon decision of the Committee at such time and under such conditions as the Committee may decide.

IX. DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS AND OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

Rule 35

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of rule 34 and subject to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present rule, reports, formal decisions and all other official documents of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies shall be documents for general distribution, unless the Committee decides otherwise.
2. Reports, formal decisions and other official documents of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies relating to articles 20, 21 and 22 of the Convention shall be distributed by the secretariat to all members of the Committee, to the States parties concerned and, as may be decided by the Committee, to members of its subsidiary bodies and to others concerned.
3. Reports and additional information submitted by States parties under article 19 of the Convention shall be documents for general distribution, unless the State party concerned requests otherwise.

X. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

QUORUM

Rule 36

Six members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

POWERS OF THE CHAIRPERSON

Rule 37

The Chairperson shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Committee, direct the discussion, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The Chairperson, subject to these rules, shall have control over the proceedings of the Committee and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. The Chairperson may, in the course of the discussion of an item, propose to the Committee the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers, the limitation of the number of times each speaker may speak on any question and the closure of the list of speakers. He/she shall rule on points of order. He/she shall also have the power to propose adjournment or closure of the debate or adjournment or suspension of a meeting. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Committee, and the Chairperson may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

POINTS OF ORDER

Rule 38

During the discussion of any matter, a member may, at any time, raise a point of order, and such a point of order shall immediately be decided upon by the Chairperson in accordance with the rules of procedure. Any appeal against the ruling of the Chairperson shall immediately be put to the vote, and the ruling of the Chairperson shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present. A member raising a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

TIME LIMIT ON STATEMENTS

Rule 39

The Committee may limit the time allowed to each speaker on any question. When debate is limited and a speaker exceeds his/her allotted time, the Chairperson shall call him/her to order without delay.

LIST OF SPEAKERS

Rule 40

During the course of a debate, the Chairperson may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Committee, declare the list closed. The Chairperson may, however, accord the right of reply to any member or representative if a speech delivered after he/she has declared the list closed makes this desirable. When the debate on an item is concluded because there are no other speakers, the Chairperson shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by the consent of the Committee.

SUSPENSION OR ADJOURNMENT OF MEETINGS

Rule 41

During the discussion of any matter, a member may move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. No discussion on such motions shall be permitted, and they shall immediately be put to the vote.

ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE

Rule 42

During the discussion of any matter, a member may move the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one member may speak in favor of and one against the motion, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote.

CLOSURE OF DEBATE

Rule 43

A member may, at any time, move the closure of the debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other member has signified his/her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote.

ORDER OF MOTIONS

Rule 44

Subject to rule 38, the following motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:

- a. To suspend the meeting;
- b. To adjourn the meeting;
- c. To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;
- d. For the closure of the debate on the item under discussion.

SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS

Rule 45

Unless otherwise decided by the Committee, proposals and substantive amendments or motions submitted by members shall be introduced in writing and handed to the secretariat, and their consideration shall, if so requested by any member, be deferred until the next meeting on a following day.

DECISIONS ON COMPETENCE

Rule 46

Subject to rule 44, any motion by a member calling for a decision on the competence of the Committee to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote immediately before a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

WITHDRAWAL OF MOTIONS

Rule 47

A motion may be withdrawn by the member who proposed it at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that the motion has not been amended. A motion which has thus been withdrawn may be reintroduced by any member.

RECONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Rule 48

When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Committee so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers in favor of the motion and to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be immediately put to the vote.

XI. VOTING

VOTING RIGHTS

Rule 49

Each member of the Committee shall have one vote.

ADOPTION OF DECISIONS

Rule 50

1. Decisions of the Committee shall be made by a majority vote of the members present.
2. Before voting, the Committee shall endeavour to reach its decisions by consensus, provided that the Convention and the rules of procedure are observed and that such efforts do not unduly delay the work of the Committee.
3. Bearing in mind the previous paragraph of this rule, the Chairperson at any meeting may, and at the request of any member shall, put a proposal or the adoption of a decision to a vote.

EQUALLY DIVIDED VOTES

Rule 51

If a vote is equally divided on matters other than elections, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

METHOD OF VOTING

Rule 52

Subject to rule 58, the Committee shall normally vote by show of hands, except that any member may request a roll-call, which shall then be taken in the alphabetical order of the names of the members of the Committee, beginning with the member whose name is drawn by lot by the Chairperson.

ROLL-CALL VOTES

Rule 53

The vote of each member participating in any roll-call shall be inserted in the record.

CONDUCT DURING VOTING AND EXPLANATION OF VOTES

Rule 54

After the voting has commenced, there shall be no interruption of the voting except on a point of order by a member in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. Brief statements by members consisting solely of explanations of their votes may be permitted by the Chairperson before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed.

DIVISION OF PROPOSALS

Rule 55

Parts of a proposal shall be voted on separately if a member requests that the proposal be divided. Those parts of the proposal which have been approved shall then be put to the vote as a whole; if all the operative parts of a proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

ORDER OF VOTING ON AMENDMENTS

Rule 56

1. When an amendment to a proposal is moved, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments to a proposal are moved the Committee shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on, until all amendments have been put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon.
2. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.

ORDER OF VOTING ON PROPOSALS

Rule 57

1. If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Committee shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted.
2. The Committee may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.
3. Any motions requiring that no decision be taken on the substance of such proposals shall, however, be considered as previous questions and shall be put to the vote before them.

XII. ELECTIONS

METHOD OF ELECTIONS

Rule 58

Elections shall be held by secret ballot, unless the Committee decides otherwise in the case of elections to fill a place for which there is only one candidate.

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS WHEN ONLY ONE ELECTIVE PLACE IS TO BE FILLED

Rule 59

1. When only one person or member is to be elected and no candidate obtains in the first ballot the majority required, a second ballot shall be taken, which shall be restricted to the two candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes.
2. If the second ballot is inconclusive and a majority vote of members present is required, a third ballot shall be taken in which votes may be cast for any eligible candidate. If the third ballot is inconclusive, the next ballot shall be restricted to the two candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes in the third ballot and so on, with unrestricted and restricted ballots alternating, until a person or member is elected.
3. If the second ballot is inconclusive and a two-thirds majority is required, the balloting shall be continued until one candidate secures the necessary two-thirds majority. In the next three ballots, votes may be cast for any eligible candidate. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots shall be restricted to the two candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes in the third such unrestricted ballot, and the following three ballots shall be unrestricted, and so on until a person or member is elected.

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS WHEN TWO OR MORE ELECTIVE PLACES ARE TO BE FILLED

Rule 60

When two or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates obtaining in the first ballot the majority required shall be elected. If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of persons or members to be elected, there shall be additional ballots to fill the remaining places, the voting being restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the previous ballot, to a number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled; provided that, after the third inconclusive ballot, votes may be cast for any eligible candidates. If three such unrestricted ballots are

inconclusive, the next three ballots shall be restricted to the candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots, to a number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled, and the following three ballots thereafter shall be unrestricted, and so on until all the places have been filled.

XIII. SUBSIDIARY BODIES

ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Rule 61

1. The Committee may, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and subject to the provisions of rule 26, set up ad hoc subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary and define their composition and mandates.
2. Each subsidiary body shall elect its own officers and adopt its own rules of procedure. Failing such rules, the present rules of procedure shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
3. The Committee may also appoint one or more of its members as Rapporteurs to perform such duties as mandated by the Committee.

XIV. SUBCOMMITTEE ON PREVENTION

MEETINGS WITH THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PREVENTION

Rule 62

In order to pursue its institutional cooperation with the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of the Committee against Torture, especially as established in articles 10, paragraph 3, 16, paragraphs 3 and 4, and 24, paragraph 2, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention, the Committee shall meet with the Subcommittee on Prevention, at least once a year, during the regular session they both hold simultaneously.

XV. INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION, DOCUMENTATION AND WRITTEN STATEMENTS

Rule 63

1. The Committee may invite the Secretariat, specialized agencies, United Nations bodies concerned, Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, intergovernmental organizations, National Human Rights Institutions, non-governmental organizations, and other relevant civil society organizations, to submit to it information, documentation and written statements, as appropriate, relevant to the Committee's activities under the Convention.
2. The Committee may receive, at its discretion, any other information, documentation and written statements submitted to it, including from individuals and sources not mentioned in the previous paragraph of this rule.
3. The Committee shall determine, at its discretion, how such information, documentation and written statements are made available to the members of the Committee, including by devoting meeting time at its sessions for such information to be presented orally.
4. Information, documentation and written statements received by the Committee concerning article 19 of the Convention are made public through appropriate means and channels, including by posting on the Committee's web page. However, in exceptional cases, the Committee may consider, at its discretion, that information, documentation and written statements received are confidential and decide not to make them public. In these cases, the Committee will decide on how to use such information.

XVI. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

Rule 64

The Committee shall submit an annual report on its activities under the Convention to the States parties and to the General Assembly of the United Nations, including a reference to the activities of the Subcommittee on Prevention, as they appear in the public annual report submitted by the Subcommittee to the Committee under article 16, paragraph 3, of the Optional Protocol.

PART TWO. RULES RELATING TO THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE
XVII. REPORTS FROM STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 19 OF THE CONVENTION

SUBMISSION OF REPORTS

Rule 65

1. The States parties shall submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General, reports on the measures they have taken to give effect to their undertakings under the Convention, within one year after the entry into force of the Convention for the State party concerned. Thereafter the States parties shall submit supplementary reports every four years on any new measures taken and such other reports as the Committee may request.
2. The Committee may consider the information contained in a recent report as covering information that should have been included in overdue reports. The Committee may recommend, at its discretion, that States parties consolidate their periodic reports.
3. The Committee may recommend, at its discretion, that States parties present their periodic reports by a specified date.
4. The Committee may, through the Secretary-General, inform the States parties of its wishes regarding the form and contents as well as the methodology for consideration of the reports to be submitted under article 19 of the Convention, and issue guidelines to that effect.

LIST OF ISSUES SUBMITTED TO A STATE PARTY PRIOR TO RECEIVING ITS REPORT

Rule 66

The Committee may submit to a State party a list of issues prior to receiving its report. If the State party agrees to report under this optional reporting procedure, its response to this list of issues shall constitute, for the respective period, its report under article 19 of the Convention.

NON-SUBMISSION OF REPORTS

Rule 67

1. At each session, the Secretary-General shall notify the Committee of all cases of non-submission of reports under rules 65 and 69. In such cases the Committee may transmit to the State party concerned, through the Secretary-General, a reminder concerning the submission of such report or reports.
2. If, after the reminder referred to in paragraph 1 of this rule, the State party does not submit the report required under rules 65 and 69, the Committee shall so state in the annual report which it submits to the States parties and to the General Assembly of the United Nations.
3. The Committee may notify the defaulting State party through the Secretary-General that it intends, on a date specified in the notification, to examine the measures taken by the State party to protect or give effect to the rights recognized in the Convention in the absence of a report, and adopt concluding observations.

ATTENDANCE BY STATES PARTIES AT EXAMINATION OF REPORTS

Rule 68

1. The Committee shall, through the Secretary-General, notify the States parties, as early as possible, of the opening date, duration and place of the session at which their respective reports will be examined. Representatives of the States parties shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Committee when their reports are examined. The Committee may also inform a State party from which it decides to seek further information that it may authorize its representative to be present at a specified meeting. Such a representative should be able to answer questions which may be put to him/her by the Committee and make statements on reports already submitted by his/her State, and may also submit additional information from his/her State.
2. If a State party has submitted a report under article 19, paragraph (i), of the Convention but fails to send a representative, in accordance with paragraph 1 of this rule, to the session at which it has been notified that its report will be examined, the Committee may, at its discretion, take one of the following courses:
 - a. Notify the State party through the Secretary-General that, at a specified session, it intends to examine the report and thereafter act in accordance with rules 68, paragraph 1, and 71; or
 - b. Proceed at the session originally specified to examine the report and thereafter adopt and submit to the State party provisional concluding observations for its written comments. The Committee shall adopt final concluding observations at its following session.

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL REPORTS AND INFORMATION

Rule 69

1. When considering a report submitted by a State party under article 19 of the Convention, the Committee shall first determine whether the report provides all the information required under rule 65.
2. If a report of a State party to the Convention, in the opinion of the Committee, does not contain sufficient information or the information provided is outdated, the Committee may request, through a list of issues to be sent to the State party, that it furnish an additional report or specific information, indicating by what date the said report or information should be submitted.

EXAMINATION OF REPORT AND DIALOGUE WITH STATE PARTY'S REPRESENTATIVES

Rule 70

1. The Committee may establish, as appropriate, country Rapporteurs or any other methods of expediting its functions under article 19 of the Convention.
2. During the examination of the report of the State party, the Committee shall organize the meeting as it deems appropriate, in order to establish an interactive dialogue between the Committee's members and the State party's representatives.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE

Rule 71

1. After its consideration of each report, the Committee, in accordance with article 19, paragraph 3, of the Convention, may make such general comments, concluding observations, or recommendations on the report as it may consider appropriate and shall forward these, through the Secretary-General, to the State party concerned, which in reply may submit to the Committee any comment that it considers appropriate.
2. The Committee may, in particular, indicate whether, on the basis of its examination of the report and information supplied by the State party, it appears that some of its obligations under the Convention have not been discharged or that it did not provide sufficient information and, therefore, request the State party to provide the Committee with additional follow-up information by a specified date.
3. The Committee may, at its discretion, decide to include any comments made by it in accordance with paragraph 1 of this rule, together with any observations thereon received from the State party concerned, in its annual report made in accordance with article 24 of the Convention. If so requested by the State party concerned, the Committee may also include a copy of the report submitted under article 19, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

FOLLOW-UP AND RAPPORTEURS

Rule 72

1. In order to further the implementation of the Committee's concluding observations, including the information to be provided by the State party under rule 71, paragraph 2, the Committee may designate at least one Rapporteur to follow-up with the State party on its implementation of a number of recommendations identified by the Committee in its concluding observations.
2. The follow-up Rapporteur(s) shall assess the information provided by the State party in consultation with the country Rapporteurs and report at every session to the Committee on his/her activities. The committee may set guidelines for such assessment.

OBLIGATORY NON-PARTICIPATION OR NON-PRESENCE OF A MEMBER IN THE CONSIDERATION OF A REPORT

Rule 73

1. A member shall not take part in the consideration of a report by the Committee or its subsidiary bodies if he/she is a national of the State party concerned, is employed by that State, or if any other conflict of interest is present.
2. Such a member shall not be present during any non-public consultations or meetings between the Committee and National Human Rights Institutions, non-governmental organizations, or any other entities referred to in rule 63, as well as during the discussion and adoption of the respective concluding observations.

XVIII. GENERAL COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE CONVENTION

Rule 74

1. The Committee may prepare and adopt general comments on the provisions of the Convention with a view to promoting its further implementation or to assisting States parties in fulfilling their obligations.
2. The Committee shall include such general comments in its annual report to the General Assembly.

XIX. PROCEEDINGS UNDER ARTICLE 20 OF THE CONVENTION

TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION TO THE COMMITTEE

Rule 75

1. The Secretary-General shall bring to the attention of the Committee, in accordance with the present rules, information which is, or appears to be, submitted for the Committee's consideration under article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention.
2. No information shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State party which, in accordance with article 28, paragraph 1, of the Convention, declared at the time of ratification of or accession to the Convention that it did not recognize the competence of the Committee provided for in article 20, unless that State has subsequently withdrawn its reservation in accordance with article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

REGISTER OF INFORMATION SUBMITTED

Rule 76

The Secretary-General shall maintain a permanent register of information brought to the attention of the Committee in accordance with rule 75 and shall make the information available to any member of the Committee upon request.

SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION

Rule 77

The Secretary-General, when necessary, shall prepare and circulate to the members of the Committee a brief summary of the information submitted in accordance with rule 75.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF DOCUMENTS AND PROCEEDINGS

Rule 78

All documents and proceedings of the Committee relating to its functions under article 20 of the Convention shall be confidential, until such time when the Committee decides, in accordance with the provisions of article 20, paragraph 5, of the Convention, to make them public.

MEETINGS

Rule 79

1. Meetings of the Committee concerning its proceedings under article 20 of the Convention shall be closed. A member shall neither take part in nor be present at any proceedings under article 20 of the Convention if he/she is a national of the State party concerned, is employed by that State, or if any other conflict of interest is present.
2. Meetings during which the Committee considers general issues, such as procedures for the application of article 20 of the Convention, shall be public, unless the Committee decides otherwise.

ISSUE OF COMMUNIQUÉS CONCERNING CLOSED MEETINGS

Rule 80

The Committee may decide to issue communiqués, through the Secretary-General, for the use of the information media and the general public regarding its activities under article 20 of the Convention.

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATION OF INFORMATION BY THE COMMITTEE

Rule 81

1. The Committee, when necessary, may ascertain, through the Secretary-General, the reliability of the information and/or of the sources of the information brought to its attention under article 20 of the Convention or obtain additional relevant information substantiating the facts of the situation.
2. The Committee shall determine whether it appears to it that the information received contains well-founded indications that torture, as defined in article 1 of the Convention, is being systematically practiced in the territory of the State party concerned.

Examination of the information

Rule 82

1. If it appears to the Committee that the information received is reliable and contains well-founded indications that torture is being systematically practiced in the territory of a State party, the Committee shall invite the State party concerned, through the Secretary-General, to cooperate in its examination of the information and, to this end, to submit observations with regard to that information.
2. The Committee shall indicate a time limit for the submission of observations by the State party concerned, with a view to avoiding undue delay in its proceedings.
3. In examining the information received, the Committee shall take into account any observations which may have been submitted by the State party concerned, as well as any other relevant information available to it.
4. The Committee may decide, if it deems it appropriate, to obtain additional information or answers to questions relating to the information under examination from different sources, including the representatives of the State party concerned, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals.
5. The Committee shall decide, on its initiative and on the basis of its rules of procedure, the form and manner in which such additional information may be obtained.

DOCUMENTATION FROM UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Rule 83

The Committee may at any time obtain, through the Secretary-General, any relevant documentation from United Nations bodies or specialized agencies that may assist it in the examination of the information received under article 20 of the Convention.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INQUIRY

Rule 84

1. The Committee may, if it decides that this is warranted, designate one or more of its members to make a confidential inquiry and to report to it within a time limit which may be set by the Committee.
2. When the Committee decides to make an inquiry in accordance with paragraph 1 of this rule, it shall establish the modalities of the inquiry as it deems it appropriate.
3. The members designated by the Committee for the confidential inquiry shall determine their own methods of work in conformity with the provisions of the Convention and the rules of procedure of the Committee.
4. While the confidential inquiry is in progress, the Committee may defer the consideration of any report the State party may have submitted during this period in accordance with article 19, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

COOPERATION OF THE STATE PARTY CONCERNED

Rule 85

The Committee shall invite the State party concerned, through the Secretary-General, to cooperate with it in the conduct of the inquiry. To this end, the Committee may request the State party concerned:

- a. To designate an accredited representative to meet with the members designated by the Committee;
- b. To provide its designated members with any information that they, or the State party, may consider useful for ascertaining the facts relating to the inquiry;
- c. To indicate any other form of cooperation that the State may wish to extend to the Committee and to its designated members with a view to facilitating the conduct of the inquiry.

VISITING MISSION

Rule 86

If the Committee deems it necessary to include in its inquiry a visit of one or more of its members to the territory of the State party concerned, it shall request, through the Secretary-General, the agreement of that State party and shall inform the State party of its wishes regarding the timing of the mission and the facilities required to allow the designated members of the Committee to carry out their task.

HEARINGS IN CONNECTION WITH THE INQUIRY

Rule 87

1. The designated members may decide to conduct hearings in connection with the inquiry as they deem it appropriate.
2. The designated members shall establish, in cooperation with the State party concerned, the conditions and guarantees required for conducting such hearings. They shall request the State party to ensure that no obstacles are placed in the way of witnesses and other individuals wishing to meet with the designated members of the Committee and that no retaliatory measure is taken against those individuals or their families.
3. Every person appearing before the designated members for the purpose of giving testimony shall be requested to take an oath or make a solemn declaration concerning the veracity of his/her testimony and respect for the confidentiality of the proceedings.

ASSISTANCE DURING THE INQUIRY

Rule 88

1. In addition to the staff and facilities to be provided by the Secretary-General in connection with the inquiry and/or the visiting mission to the territory of the State party concerned, the designated members may invite, through the Secretary-General, persons with special competence in the medical field or in the treatment of prisoners as well as interpreters to provide assistance at all stages of the inquiry.
2. If the persons providing assistance during the inquiry are not bound by an oath of office to the United Nations, they shall be required to declare solemnly that they will perform their duties honestly, faithfully and impartially, and that they will respect the confidentiality of the proceedings.
3. The persons referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present rule shall be entitled to the same facilities, privileges and immunities provided for in respect of the members of the Committee, under article 23 of the Convention.

TRANSMISSION OF FINDINGS, COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS

Rule 89

1. After examining the findings of its designated members submitted to it in accordance with rule 84, paragraph 1, the Committee shall transmit, through the Secretary-General, these findings to the State party concerned, together with any comments or suggestions that it deems appropriate.
2. The State party concerned shall be invited to inform the Committee within a reasonable delay of the action it takes with regard to the Committee's findings and in response to the Committee's comments or suggestions.

SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF THE RESULTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS

Rule 90

1. After all the proceedings of the Committee regarding an inquiry made under article 20 of the Convention have been completed, the Committee may decide, after consultations with the State party concerned, to include a summary account of the results of the proceedings in its annual report made in accordance with article 24 of the Convention.
2. The Committee shall invite the State party concerned, through the Secretary-General, to inform the Committee directly or through its designated representative of its observations concerning the question of a possible publication, and may indicate a time limit within which the observations of the State party should be communicated to the Committee.
3. If it decides to include a summary account of the results of the proceedings relating to an inquiry in its annual report, the Committee shall forward, through the Secretary-General, the text of the summary account to the State party concerned.

XX. PROCEDURE FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED UNDER ARTICLE 21 OF THE CONVENTION

DECLARATIONS BY STATES PARTIES

Rule 91

1. The Secretary-General shall transmit to the other States parties copies of the declarations deposited with him/her by States parties recognizing the competence of the Committee, in accordance with article 21 of the Convention.
2. The withdrawal of a declaration made under article 21 of the Convention shall not prejudice the consideration of any matter that is the subject of a communication already transmitted under that article; no further communication by any State party shall be received under that article after the notification of withdrawal of the declaration has been received by the Secretary-General, unless the State party has made a new declaration.

NOTIFICATION BY THE STATES PARTIES CONCERNED

Rule 92

1. A communication under article 21 of the Convention may be referred to the Committee by either State party concerned by notice given in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of that article.
2. The notice referred to in paragraph 1 of this rule shall contain or be accompanied by information regarding:
 - a. Steps taken to seek adjustment of the matter in accordance with article 21, paragraphs 1 (a) and (b), of the Convention, including the text of the initial communication and of any subsequent written explanations or statements by the States parties concerned which are pertinent to the matter;
 - b. Steps taken to exhaust domestic remedies;
 - c. Any other procedure of international investigation or settlement resorted to by the States parties concerned.

REGISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

Rule 93

The Secretary-General shall maintain a permanent register of all communications received by the Committee under article 21 of the Convention.

INFORMATION TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 94

The Secretary-General shall inform the members of the Committee without delay of any notice given under rule 92 and shall transmit to them as soon as possible copies of the notice and relevant information.

MEETINGS

Rule 95

The Committee shall examine communications under article 21 of the Convention at closed meetings.

ISSUE OF COMMUNIQUÉS CONCERNING CLOSED MEETINGS

Rule 96

The Committee may, after consultation with the States parties concerned, issue communiqués, through the Secretary-General, for the use of the information media and the general public regarding the activities of the Committee under article 21 of the Convention.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNICATIONS

Rule 97

A communication shall not be considered by the Committee unless:

- a. Both States parties concerned have made declarations under article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention;
- b. The time limit prescribed in article 21, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention has expired;

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- c. The Committee has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the matter, in conformity with the generally recognized principles of international law, or that the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged or is unlikely to bring effective relief to the person who is the victim of the violation of the Convention.

GOOD OFFICES

Rule 98

1. Subject to the provisions of rule 97, the Committee shall proceed to make its good offices available to the States parties concerned with a view to an amicable solution of the matter on the basis of respect for the obligations provided for in the Convention.
2. For the purpose indicated in paragraph 1 of this rule, the Committee may, when appropriate, set up an ad hoc conciliation commission.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Rule 99

The Committee may, through the Secretary-General, request the States parties concerned or either of them to submit additional information or observations orally or in writing. The Committee shall indicate a time limit for the submission of such written information or observations.

ATTENDANCE BY THE STATES PARTIES CONCERNED

Rule 100

1. The States parties concerned shall have the right to be represented when the matter is being considered in the Committee and to make submissions orally and/or in writing.
2. The Committee shall, through the Secretary-General, notify the States parties concerned as early as possible of the opening date, duration and place of the session at which the matter will be examined.
3. The procedure for making oral and/or written submissions shall be decided by the Committee, after consultation with the States parties concerned.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 101

1. Within 12 months after the date on which the Committee received the notice referred to in rule 92, the Committee shall adopt a report in accordance with article 21, paragraph 1 (h), of the Convention.
2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of rule 100 shall not apply to the deliberations of the Committee concerning the adoption of the report.
3. The Committee's report shall be communicated, through the Secretary-General, to the States parties concerned.

XXI. PROCEDURE FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED UNDER ARTICLE 22 OF THE CONVENTION

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

DECLARATIONS BY STATES PARTIES

Rule 102

1. The Secretary-General shall transmit to the other States parties copies of the declarations deposited with him/her by States parties recognizing the competence of the Committee, in accordance with article 22 of the Convention.
2. The withdrawal of a declaration made under article 22 of the Convention shall not prejudice the consideration of any matter which is the subject of a complaint already transmitted under that article; no further complaint by or on behalf of an individual shall be received under that article after the notification of withdrawal of the declaration has been received by the Secretary-General, unless the State party has made a new declaration.

TRANSMISSION OF COMPLAINTS

Rule 103

1. The Secretary-General shall bring to the attention of the Committee, in accordance with the present rules, complaints which are or appear to be submitted for consideration by the Committee under paragraph 1 of article 22 of the Convention.
2. The Secretary-General, when necessary, may request clarification from the complainant of a complaint as to his/her wish to have his/her complaint submitted to the Committee for consideration under article 22 of the Convention. In case there is still doubt as to the wish of the complainant, the Committee shall be seized of the complaint.

REGISTRATION OF COMPLAINTS; RAPPORTEUR ON

NEW COMPLAINTS AND INTERIM MEASURES

Rule 104

1. Complaints may be registered by the Secretary-General or by decision of the Committee or by the Rapporteur on new complaints and interim measures.
2. No complaint shall be registered by the Secretary-General if:
 - a. It concerns a State which has not made the declaration provided for in article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention; or
 - b. It is anonymous; or
 - c. It is not submitted in writing by the alleged victim or by close relatives of the alleged victim on his/her behalf or by a representative with appropriate written authorization.
3. The Secretary-General shall prepare lists of the complaints brought to the attention of the Committee in accordance with rule 103 with a brief summary of their contents, and shall circulate such lists to the members of the Committee at regular intervals. The Secretary-General shall also maintain a permanent register of all such complaints.
4. An original case file shall be kept for each summarized complaint. The full text of any complaint brought to the attention of the Committee shall be made available to any member of the Committee upon his/her request.

REQUEST FOR CLARIFICATION OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Rule 105

1. The Secretary-General or the Rapporteur on new complaints and interim measures may request clarification from the complainant concerning the applicability of article 22 of the Convention to his/her complaint, in particular regarding:
 - a. The name, address, age and occupation of the complainant and the verification of his/her identity;
 - b. The name of the State party against which the complaint is directed;
 - c. The object of the complaint;
 - d. The provision or provisions of the Convention alleged to have been violated;
 - e. The facts of the claim;
 - f. Steps taken by the complainant to exhaust domestic remedies;
 - g. Whether the same matter is being, or has been, examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.
2. When requesting clarification or information, the Secretary-General shall indicate an appropriate time limit to the complainant of the complaint with a view to avoiding undue delays in the procedure under article 22 of the Convention. Such time limit may be extended in appropriate circumstances.
3. The Committee may approve a questionnaire for the purpose of requesting the above-mentioned information from the complainant.
4. The request for clarification referred to in paragraph 1 (c)-(g) of the present rule shall not preclude the inclusion of the complaint in the list provided for in rule 104, paragraph 3.

5. The Secretary-General shall instruct the complainant on the procedure that will be followed and inform him/her that the text of the complaint shall be transmitted confidentially to the State party concerned in accordance with article 22, paragraph 3, of the Convention.

SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION

Rule 106

For each registered complaint the Secretary-General shall prepare and circulate to the members of the Committee a summary of the relevant information obtained.

MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

Rule 107

1. Meetings of the Committee or its subsidiary bodies during which complaints under article 22 of the Convention will be examined shall be closed.
2. Meetings during which the Committee may consider general issues, such as procedures for the application of article 22 of the Convention, may be public if the Committee so decides.

ISSUE OF COMMUNIQUÉS CONCERNING CLOSED MEETINGS

Rule 108

The Committee may issue communiqués, through the Secretary-General, for the use of the information media and the general public regarding the activities of the Committee under article 22 of the Convention.

OBLIGATORY NON-PARTICIPATION OR NON-PRESENCE OF A MEMBER IN THE EXAMINATION OF A COMPLAINT

Rule 109

1. A member shall not take part in the examination of a complaint by the Committee or its subsidiary body if he/she:
 - a. Has any personal interest in the case or if any other conflict of interest is present; or
 - b. Has participated in any capacity, other than as a member of the Committee, in the making of any decision; or
 - c. Is a national of the State party concerned or is employed by that country.
2. Such member shall not be present during any non-public consultations or meetings of the Committee, as well as during any discussion, consideration or adoption related to this complaint.
3. Any question which may arise under paragraphs 1 and 2 above shall be decided by the Committee without the participation of the member concerned.

OPTIONAL NON-PARTICIPATION OF A MEMBER IN THE EXAMINATION OF A COMPLAINT

Rule 110

If, for any reason, a member considers that he/she should not take part or continue to take part in the examination of a complaint, he/she shall inform the Chairperson of his/her withdrawal.

B. PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING ADMISSIBILITY OF COMPLAINTS

METHOD OF DEALING WITH COMPLAINTS

Rule 111

1. In accordance with the following rules, the Committee shall decide by simple majority as soon as practicable whether or not a complaint is admissible under article 22 of the Convention.
2. The Working Group established under rule 112, paragraph 1, may also declare a complaint admissible by majority vote or inadmissible by unanimity.
3. The Committee, the Working Group established under rule 112, paragraph 1, or the Rapporteur(s) designated under rule 112, paragraph 3, shall, unless they decide otherwise, deal with complaints in the order in which they are received by the secretariat.

4. The Committee may, if it deems it appropriate, decide to consider two or more communications jointly.
5. The Committee may, if it deems appropriate, decide to sever consideration of complaints of multiple complainants. Severed complaints may receive a separate registry number.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORKING GROUP AND DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS FOR SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS

Rule 112

1. The Committee may, in accordance with rule 61, set up a working group to meet shortly before its sessions, or at any other convenient time to be decided by the Committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General, for the purpose of taking decisions on admissibility or inadmissibility and making recommendations to the Committee regarding the merits of complaints, and assisting the Committee in any manner which the Committee may decide.
2. The Working Group shall comprise no less than three and no more than five members of the Committee. The Working Group shall elect its own officers, develop its own working methods, and apply as far as possible the rules of procedure of the Committee to its meetings. The members of the Working Group shall be elected by the Committee every other session.
3. The Working Group may designate Rapporteurs from among its members to deal with specific complaints.

CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSIBILITY OF COMPLAINTS

Rule 113

With a view to reaching a decision on the admissibility of a complaint, the Committee, its Working Group or a Rapporteur designated under rules 104 or 112, paragraph 3, shall ascertain:

- a. That the individual claims to be a victim of a violation by the State party concerned of the provisions of the Convention. The complaint should be submitted by the individual himself/herself or by his/her relatives or designated representatives, or by others on behalf of an alleged victim when it appears that the victim is unable personally to submit the complaint, and, when appropriate authorization is submitted to the Committee;
- b. That the complaint is not an abuse of the Committee's process or manifestly unfounded;
- c. That the complaint is not incompatible with the provisions of the Convention;
- d. That the same matter has not been and is not being examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement
- e. That the individual has exhausted all available domestic remedies. However, this shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged or is unlikely to bring effective relief to the person who is the victim of the violation of this Convention;
- f. That the time elapsed since the exhaustion of domestic remedies is not so unreasonably prolonged as to render consideration of the claims unduly difficult by the Committee or the State party.

INTERIM MEASURES

Rule 114

1. At any time after the receipt of a complaint, the Committee, a working group, or the Rapporteur(s) on new complaints and interim measures may transmit to the State party concerned, for its urgent consideration, a request that it take such interim measures as the Committee considers necessary to avoid irreparable damage to the victim or victims of alleged violations.
2. Where the Committee, the Working Group, or Rapporteur(s) request(s) interim measures under this rule, the request shall not imply a determination of the admissibility or the merits of the complaint. The State party shall be so informed upon transmittal.
3. The decision to grant interim measures may be adopted on the basis of information contained in the complainant's submission. It may be reviewed, at the initiative of the State party, in the light of timely information received from that State party to the effect that the submission is not justified and the complainant does not face any prospect of irreparable harm, together with any subsequent comments from the complainant.
4. Where a request for interim measures is made by the Working Group or Rapporteur(s) under the present rule, the Working Group or Rapporteur(s) should inform the Committee members of the nature of the request and the complaint to which the request relates at the next regular session of the Committee.

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5. The Secretary-General shall maintain a list of such requests for interim measures.
6. The Rapporteur on new complaints and interim measures shall also monitor compliance with the Committee's requests for interim measures.
7. The State party may inform the Committee that the reasons for the interim measures have lapsed or present arguments why the request for interim measures should be lifted.
8. The Rapporteur, the Committee or the Working Group may withdraw the request for interim measures.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, CLARIFICATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

Rule 115

1. As soon as possible after the complaint has been registered, it should be transmitted to the State party, requesting it to submit a written reply within six months.
2. The State party concerned shall include in its written reply explanations or statements that shall relate both to the admissibility and the merits of the complaint as well as to any remedy that may have been provided in the matter, unless the Committee, Working Group or Rapporteur on new complaints and interim measures has decided, because of the exceptional nature of the case, to request a written reply that relates only to the question of admissibility.
3. A State party that has received a request for a written reply under paragraph 1 both on admissibility and on the merits of the complaint may apply in writing, within two months, for the complaint to be rejected as inadmissible, setting out the grounds for such inadmissibility. The Committee or the Rapporteur on new complaints and interim measures may or may not agree to consider admissibility separately from the merits.
4. Following a separate decision on admissibility, the Committee shall fix the deadline for submissions on a case-by-case basis.
5. The Committee or the Working Group established under rule 112 or Rapporteur(s) designated under rule 112, paragraph 3, may request, through the Secretary-General, the State party concerned or the complainant to submit additional written information, clarifications or observations relevant to the question of admissibility or merits.
6. The Committee or the Working Group or Rapporteur(s) designated under rule 112, paragraph 3, shall indicate a time limit for the submission of additional information or clarification with a view to avoiding undue delay.
7. If the time limit provided is not respected by the State party concerned or the complainant, the Committee or the Working Group may decide to consider the admissibility and/or merits of the complaint in the light of available information.
8. A complaint may not be declared admissible unless the State party concerned has received its text and has been given an opportunity to furnish information or observations as provided in paragraph 1 of this rule.
9. If the State party concerned disputes the contention of the complainant that all available domestic remedies have been exhausted, the State party is required to give details of the effective remedies available to the alleged victim in the particular circumstances of the case and in accordance with the provisions of article 22, paragraph 5 (b), of the Convention.
10. Within such time limit as indicated by the Committee or the Working Group or Rapporteur(s) designated under rule 112, paragraph 3, the State party or the complainant may be afforded an opportunity to comment on any submission received from the other party pursuant to a request made under the present rule. Non-receipt of such comments within the established time limit should not generally delay the consideration of the admissibility of the complaint.

INADMISSIBLE COMPLAINTS

Rule 116

1. Where the Committee or the Working Group decides that a complaint is inadmissible under article 22 of the Convention, or its consideration is suspended or discontinued, the Committee shall as soon as possible transmit its decision, through the Secretary-General, to the complainant and to the State party concerned.
2. If the Committee or the Working Group has declared a complaint inadmissible under article 22, paragraph 5, of the Convention, this decision may be reviewed at a later date by the Committee upon a request from a member of the Committee or a written request by or on behalf of the individual concerned. Such written request shall contain evidence to the effect that the reasons for inadmissibility referred to in article 22, paragraph 5, of the Convention no longer apply.

C. CONSIDERATION OF THE MERITS

METHOD OF DEALING WITH ADMISSIBLE COMPLAINTS; ORAL HEARINGS

Rule 117

1. When the Committee or the Working Group has decided that a complaint is admissible under article 22 of the Convention, before receiving the State party's reply on the merits, the Committee shall transmit to the State party, through the Secretary-General, the text of its decision together with any submission received from the author of the communication not already transmitted to the State party under rule 115, paragraph 1. The Committee shall also inform the complainant, through the Secretary-General, of its decision.
2. Within the period established by the Committee, the State party concerned shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the case under consideration and the measures, if any, that may have been taken by it. The Committee may indicate, if it deems it necessary, the type of information it wishes to receive from the State party concerned.
3. Any explanations or statements submitted by a State party pursuant to this rule shall be transmitted, through the Secretary-General, to the complainant who may submit any additional written information or observations within such time limit as the Committee shall decide.
4. The Committee may invite the complainant or his/her representative and representatives of the State party concerned to be present at specified closed meetings of the Committee in order to provide further clarifications or to answer questions on the merits of the complaint. Whenever one party is so invited, the other party shall be informed and invited to attend and make appropriate submissions. The non-appearance of a party will not prejudice the consideration of the case.
5. The Committee may revoke its decision that a complaint is admissible in the light of any explanations or statements thereafter submitted by the State party pursuant to this rule. However, before the Committee considers revoking that decision, the explanations or statements concerned must be transmitted to the complainant so that he/she may submit additional information or observations within a time limit set by the Committee.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE; DECISIONS ON THE MERITS

Rule 118

1. In those cases in which the parties have submitted information relating both to the questions of admissibility and the merits, or in which a decision on admissibility has already been taken and the parties have submitted information on the merits, the Committee shall consider the complaint in the light of all information made available to it by or on behalf of the complainant and by the State party concerned and shall formulate its findings thereon. Prior thereto, the Committee may refer the communication to the Working Group or to a case Rapporteur designated under rule 112, paragraph 3, to make recommendations to the Committee.
2. The Committee, the Working Group, or the Rapporteur may at any time in the course of the examination obtain any document from United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, or other sources that may assist in the consideration of the complaint.
3. The Committee shall not decide on the merits of a complaint without having considered the applicability of all the admissibility grounds referred to in article 22 of the Convention. The findings of the Committee shall be forwarded, through the Secretary-General, to the complainant and to the State party concerned.
4. The Committee's findings on the merits shall be known as "decisions".
5. The State party concerned shall generally be invited to inform the Committee within a specific time period of the action it has taken in conformity with the Committee's decisions.

INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS

Rule 119

Any member of the Committee who has participated in a decision may request that his/her individual opinion be appended to the Committee's decisions.

FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURE

Rule 120

1. The Committee may designate one or more Rapporteur(s) for follow-up on decisions adopted under article 22 of the Convention, for the purpose of ascertaining the measures taken by States parties to give effect to the Committee's findings.

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2. The Rapporteur(s) may make such contacts and take such action as appropriate for the due performance of the follow-up mandate and report accordingly to the Committee. The Rapporteur(s) may make such recommendations for further action by the Committee as may be necessary for follow-up.
3. The Rapporteur(s) shall regularly report to the Committee on follow-up activities.
4. The Rapporteur(s), in discharge of the follow-up mandate, may, with the approval of the Committee, engage in necessary visits to the State party concerned.

SUMMARIES IN THE COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL REPORT AND INCLUSION OF TEXTS OF FINAL DECISIONS

Rule 121

1. The Committee may decide to include in its annual report a summary of the complaints examined and, where the Committee considers appropriate, a summary of the explanations and statements of the States parties concerned and of the Committee's evaluation thereof.
2. The Committee shall include in its annual report the text of its final decisions under article 22, paragraph 7 of the Convention.
3. The Committee shall include information on follow-up activities in its annual report.

CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN*

Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979 entry into force 3 September 1981, in accordance with article 27(1)

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Noting that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

Noting that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms the principle of the inadmissibility of discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex,

Noting that the States Parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights have the obligation to ensure the equal rights of men and women to enjoy all economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

Considering the international conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies promoting equality of rights of men and women,

Noting also the resolutions, declarations and recommendations adopted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies promoting equality of rights of men and women,

Concerned, however, that despite these various instruments extensive discrimination against women continues to exist,

Recalling that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity, is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries, hampers the growth of the prosperity of society and the family and makes more difficult the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity,

Concerned that in situations of poverty women have the least access to food, health, education, training and opportunities for employment and other needs,

Convinced that the establishment of the new international economic order based on equity and justice will contribute significantly towards the promotion of equality between men and women,

Emphasizing that the eradication of apartheid, all forms of racism, racial discrimination, colonialism, neocolonialism, aggression, foreign occupation and domination and interference in the internal affairs of States is essential to the full enjoyment of the rights of men and women,

Affirming that the strengthening of international peace and security, the relaxation of international tension, mutual co-operation among all States irrespective of their social and economic systems, general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament under strict and effective international control, the affirmation of the principles of justice, equality and mutual benefit in relations among countries and the realization of the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination and foreign occupation to self-determination and independence, as well as respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, will promote social progress and development and as a consequence will contribute to the attainment of full equality between men and women,

Convinced that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields,

Bearing in mind the great contribution of women to the welfare of the family and to the development of society, so far not fully recognized, the social significance of maternity and the role of both parents in the family and in the upbringing of children, and aware that the role of women in procreation should not be a basis for

* Source: www.ohchr.org

discrimination but that the upbringing of children requires a sharing of responsibility between men and women and society as a whole,

Aware that a change in the traditional role of men as well as the role of women in society and in the family is needed to achieve full equality between men and women,

Determined to implement the principles set forth in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and, for that purpose, to adopt the measures required for the elimination of such discrimination in all its forms and manifestations,

Have agreed on the following:

PART I

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention, the term "discrimination against women" shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.

Article 2

States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:

To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in the irnational constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle;

- a. To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women;
- b. To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination;
- c. To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation;
- d. To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any per- son, organization or enterprise;
- e. To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women;
- f. To repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women.

Article 3

States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to en sure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

Article 4

1. Adoption by States Parties of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; these measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved.
2. Adoption by States Parties of special measures, including those measures contained in the present Convention, aimed at protecting maternity shall not be considered discriminatory.

Article 5

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures:

- a. To modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women;
- b. To ensure that family education includes a proper understanding of maternity as a social function and the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, it being understood that the interest of the children is the primordial consideration in all cases.

Article 6

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

PART II

Article 7

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right:

1. To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;
2. To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government;
3. To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.

Article 8

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.

Article 9

1. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. They shall ensure in particular that neither marriage to an alien nor change of nationality by the husband during marriage shall automatically change the nationality of the wife, render her stateless or force upon her the nationality of the husband.
2. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children.

PART III

Article 10

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:

1. The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas; this equality shall be ensured in preschool, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational training;
2. Access to the same curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard and school premises and equipment of the same quality;
3. The elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education by encouraging coeducation and other types of education which will help to achieve this aim and, in particular, by the revision of textbooks and school programmes and the adaptation of teaching methods;
4. The same opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants;

5. The same opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult and functional literacy programmes, particularly those aimed at reducing, at the earliest possible time, any gap in education existing between men and women ;
6. The reduction of female student drop-out rates and the organization of programmes for girls and women who have left school prematurely;
7. The same opportunities to participate actively in sports and physical education;
8. Access to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and well-being of families, including information and advice on family planning.

Article 11

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:
 - a. The right to work as an inalienable right of all human beings;
 - b. The right to the same employment opportunities, including the application of the same criteria for selection in matters of employment;
 - c. The right to free choice of profession and employment, the right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service and the right to receive vocational training and retraining, including apprenticeships, advanced vocational training and recurrent training;
 - d. The right to equal remuneration, including benefits, and to equal treatment in respect of work of equal value, as well as equality of treatment in the evaluation of the quality of work;
 - e. The right to social security, particularly in cases of retirement, unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age and other incapacity to work, as well as the right to paid leave;
 - f. The right to protection of health and to safety in working conditions, including the safeguarding of the function of reproduction.
2. In order to prevent discrimination against women on the grounds of marriage or maternity and to ensure their effective right to work, States Parties shall take appropriate measures:
 - a. To prohibit, subject to the imposition of sanctions, dismissal on the grounds of pregnancy or of maternity leave and discrimination in dismissals on the basis of marital status;
 - b. To introduce maternity leave with pay or with comparable social benefits with out loss of former employment, seniority or social allowances;
 - c. To encourage the provision of the necessary supporting social services to enable parents to combine family obligations with work responsibilities and participation in public life, in particular through promoting the establishment and development of a network of child-care facilities;
 - d. To provide special protection to women during pregnancy in types of work proved to be harmful to them.
3. Protective legislation relating to matters covered in this article shall be reviewed periodically in the light of scientific and technological knowledge and shall be revised, repealed or extended as necessary.

Article 12

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services, including those related to family planning.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post- natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.

Article 13

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:

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- a. The right to family benefits;
- b. The right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit; (c) The right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life.

Article 14

1. States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Convention to women in rural areas.
2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right:
 - a. To participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels;
 - b. To have access to adequate health care facilities, including information, counselling and services in family planning;
 - c. To benefit directly from social security programmes;
 - d. To obtain all types of training and education, formal and non-formal, including that relating to functional literacy, as well as, inter alia, the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency;
 - e. To organize self-help groups and co-operatives in order to obtain equal access to economic opportunities through employment or self employment;
 - f. To participate in all community activities;
 - g. To have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes;
 - h. To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications.

PART IV

Article 15

1. States Parties shall accord to women equality with men before the law.
2. States Parties shall accord to women, in civil matters, a legal capacity identical to that of men and the same opportunities to exercise that capacity. In particular, they shall give women equal rights to conclude contracts and to administer property and shall treat them equally in all stages of procedure in courts and tribunals.
3. States Parties agree that all contracts and all other private instruments of any kind with a legal effect which is directed at restricting the legal capacity of women shall be deemed null and void.
4. States Parties shall accord to men and women the same rights with regard to the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile.

Article 16

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:
 - a. The same right to enter into marriage;
 - b. The same right freely to choose a spouse and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;
 - c. The same rights and responsibilities during marriage and at its dissolution;
 - d. The same rights and responsibilities as parents, irrespective of their marital status, in matters relating to their children; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;
 - e. The same rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights;

- f. The same rights and responsibilities with regard to guardianship, wardship, trusteeship and adoption of children, or similar institutions where these concepts exist in national legislation; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;
 - g. The same personal rights as husband and wife, including the right to choose a family name, a profession and an occupation;
 - h. The same rights for both spouses in respect of the ownership, acquisition, management, administration, enjoyment and disposition of property, whether free of charge or for a valuable consideration.
2. The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.

PART V

Article 17

1. For the purpose of considering the progress made in the implementation of the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) consisting, at the time of entry into force of the Convention, of eighteen and, after ratification of or accession to the Convention by the thirty-fifth State Party, of twenty-three experts of high moral standing and competence in the field covered by the Convention. The experts shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as the principal legal systems.
2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.
3. The initial election shall be held six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention. At least three months before the date of each election the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.
4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.
5. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.
6. The election of the five additional members of the Committee shall be held in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this article, following the thirty-fifth ratification or accession. The terms of two of the additional members elected on this occasion shall expire at the end of two years, the names of these two members having been chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.
7. For the filling of casual vacancies, the State Party whose expert has ceased to function as a member of the Committee shall appoint another expert from among its nationals, subject to the approval of the Committee.
8. The members of the Committee shall, with the approval of the General Assembly, receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide, having regard to the importance of the Committee's responsibilities.
9. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention.

Article 18

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for consideration by the Committee, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention and on the progress made in this respect: (a) Within

APPENDICES

one year after the entry into force for the State concerned; (b) Thereafter at least every four years and further whenever the Committee so requests.

2. Reports may indicate factors and difficulties affecting the degree of fulfilment of obligations under the present Convention.

Article 19

1. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.
2. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years.

Article 20

1. The Committee shall normally meet for a period of not more than two weeks annually in order to consider the reports submitted in accordance with article 18 of the present Convention.
2. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee.

Article 21

1. The Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly of the United Nations on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be included in the report of the Committee together with comments, if any, from States Parties.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the reports of the Committee to the Commission on the Status of Women for its information.

Article 22

The specialized agencies shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their activities. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities.

PART VI

Article 23

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions that are more conducive to the achievement of equality between men and women which may be contained:

1. In the legislation of a State Party; or
2. In any other international convention, treaty or agreement in force for that State.

Article 24

States Parties undertake to adopt all necessary measures at the national level aimed at achieving the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 25

1. The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated as the depositary of the present Convention.
3. The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
4. The present Convention shall be open to accession by all States. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 26

1. A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any State Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request.

Article 27

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying the present Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 28

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession.
2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.
3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States thereof. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.

Article 29

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.
2. Each State Party may at the time of signature or ratification of the present Convention or accession thereto declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by that paragraph with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.
3. Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 30

The present Convention, the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed the present Convention.

OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN*

Adopted by General Assembly resolution A/54/4 on 6 October 1999 and opened for signature on 10 December 1999, Human Rights Day entry into force 22 December 2000

The States Parties to the present Protocol,

Noting that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

Also noting that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex,

Recalling that the International Covenants on Human Rights Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex. and other international human rights instruments prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex,

Also recalling the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ("the Convention"), in which the States Parties thereto condemn discrimination against women in all its forms and agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women,

Reaffirming their determination to ensure the full and equal enjoyment by women of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to take effective action to prevent violations of these rights and freedoms,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

A State Party to the present Protocol ("State Party") recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women ("the Committee") to receive and consider communications submitted in accordance with article 2.

Article 2

Communications may be submitted by or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals, under the jurisdiction of a State Party, claiming to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the Convention by that State Party. Where a communication is submitted on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals, this shall be with their consent unless the author can justify acting on their behalf without such consent.

Article 3

Communications shall be in writing and shall not be anonymous. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party to the Convention that is not a party to the present Protocol.

Article 4

1. The Committee shall not consider a communication unless it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been exhausted unless the application of such remedies is unreasonably prolonged or unlikely to bring effective relief.
2. The Committee shall declare a communication inadmissible where:
 - a. The same matter has already been examined by the Committee or has been or is being examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement;
 - b. It is incompatible with the provisions of the Convention;
 - c. It is manifestly ill-founded or not sufficiently substantiated;
 - d. It is an abuse of the right to submit a communication;
 - e. The facts that are the subject of the communication occurred prior to the entry into force of the present Protocol for the State Party concerned unless those facts continued after that date.

* Source: www.ohchr.org

Article 5

1. At any time after the receipt of a communication and before a determination on the merits has been reached, the Committee may transmit to the State Party concerned for its urgent consideration a request that the State Party take such interim measures as may be necessary to avoid possible irreparable damage to the victim or victims of the alleged violation.
2. Where the Committee exercises its discretion under paragraph 1 of the present article, this does not imply a determination on admissibility or on the merits of the communication.

Article 6

1. Unless the Committee considers a communication inadmissible without reference to the State Party concerned, and provided that the individual or individuals consent to the disclosure of their identity to that State Party, the Committee shall bring any communication submitted to it under the present Protocol confidentially to the attention of the State Party concerned.
2. Within six months, the receiving State Party shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been provided by that State Party.

Article 7

1. The Committee shall consider communications received under the present Protocol in the light of all information made available to it by or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals and by the State Party concerned, provided that this information is transmitted to the parties concerned.
2. The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under the present Protocol.
3. After examining a communication, the Committee shall transmit its views on the communication, together with its recommendations, if any, to the parties concerned.
4. The State Party shall give due consideration to the views of the Committee, together with its recommendations, if any, and shall submit to the Committee, within six months, a written response, including information on any action taken in the light of the views and recommendations of the Committee.
5. The Committee may invite the State Party to submit further information about any measures the State Party has taken in response to its views or recommendations, if any, including as deemed appropriate by the Committee, in the State Party's subsequent reports under article 18 of the Convention.

Article 8

1. If the Committee receives reliable information indicating grave or systematic violations by a State Party of rights set forth in the Convention, the Committee shall invite that State Party to cooperate in the examination of the information and to this end to submit observations with regard to the information concerned.
2. Taking into account any observations that may have been submitted by the State Party concerned as well as any other reliable information available to it, the Committee may designate one or more of its members to conduct an inquiry and to report urgently to the Committee. Where warranted and with the consent of the State Party, the inquiry may include a visit to its territory.
3. After examining the findings of such an inquiry, the Committee shall transmit these findings to the State Party concerned together with any comments and recommendations.
4. The State Party concerned shall, within six months of receiving the findings, comments and recommendations transmitted by the Committee, submit its observations to the Committee.
5. Such an inquiry shall be conducted confidentially and the cooperation of the State Party shall be sought at all stages of the proceedings.

Article 9

1. The Committee may invite the State Party concerned to include in its report under article 18 of the Convention details of any measures taken in response to an inquiry conducted under article 8 of the present Protocol.
2. The Committee may, if necessary, after the end of the period of six months referred to in article 8.4, invite the State Party concerned to inform it of the measures taken in response to such an inquiry.

Article 10

1. Each State Party may, at the time of signature or ratification of the present Protocol or accession thereto, declare that it does not recognize the competence of the Committee provided for in articles 8 and 9.
2. Any State Party having made a declaration in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article may, at any time, withdraw this declaration by notification to the Secretary-General.

Article 11

A State Party shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that individuals under its jurisdiction are not subjected to ill treatment or intimidation as a consequence of communicating with the Committee pursuant to the present Protocol.

Article 12

The Committee shall include in its annual report under article 21 of the Convention a summary of its activities under the present Protocol.

Article 13

Each State Party undertakes to make widely known and to give publicity to the Convention and the present Protocol and to facilitate access to information about the views and recommendations of the Committee, in particular, on matters involving that State Party.

Article 14

The Committee shall develop its own rules of procedure to be followed when exercising the functions conferred on it by the present Protocol.

Article 15

1. The present Protocol shall be open for signature by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention.
2. The present Protocol shall be subject to ratification by any State that has ratified or acceded to the Convention. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
3. The present Protocol shall be open to accession by any State that has ratified or acceded to the Convention.
4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 16

1. The present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying the present Protocol or acceding to it after its entry into force, the present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 17

No reservations to the present Protocol shall be permitted.

Article 18

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment to the present Protocol and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties with a request that they notify her or him whether they favor a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting on the proposal. In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favor such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.
2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the present Protocol in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

3. When amendments come into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties that have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Protocol and any earlier amendments that they have accepted.

Article 19

1. Any State Party may denounce the present Protocol at any time by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.
2. Denunciation shall be without prejudice to the continued application of the provisions of the present Protocol to any communication submitted under article 2 or any inquiry initiated under article 8 before the effective date of denunciation.

Article 20

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States of:

- a. Signatures, ratifications and accessions under the present Protocol;
- b. The date of entry into force of the present Protocol and of any amendment under article 18;
- c. Any denunciation under article 19.

Article 21

1. The present Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Protocol to all States referred to in article 25 of the Convention.

Note: This chapter is taken from the document A/56/38 (SUPP), as amended by A/62/38 (SUPP) Chapter V

ANNEX I

**RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMITTEE ON
THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN***

PART ONE

GENERAL RULES

I. SESSIONS

SESSIONS

Rule 1

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") shall hold such sessions as may be required for the effective performance of its functions in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention").

REGULAR SESSIONS

Rule 2

1. The Committee shall hold such regular sessions each year as shall be authorized by the States parties to the Convention.
2. Regular sessions of the Committee shall be convened on dates decided upon by the Committee in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary-General"), taking into account the calendar of conferences and meetings approved by the General Assembly.

SPECIAL SESSIONS

Rule 3

1. Special sessions of the Committee shall be convened by decision of the Committee or at the request of a State party to the Convention. The Chairperson of the Committee may also convene special sessions:
 - a. At the request of a majority of members of the Committee;
 - b. At the request of a State party to the Convention.
2. Special sessions shall be convened as soon as possible at a date fixed by the Chairperson in consultation with the Secretary-General and with the Committee.

PRE-SESSIONAL WORKING GROUP

Rule 4

1. A pre-sessional working group, which shall consist of no more than five members of the Committee designated by the Chairperson in consultation with the Committee at a regular session, and reflecting equitable geographical representation, shall normally be convened prior to each regular session.
2. The pre-sessional working group shall formulate a list of issues and questions on substantive issues arising from reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article 18 of the Convention and submit that list of issues and questions to the States parties concerned.

PLACE OF SESSIONS

Rule 5

Sessions of the Committee shall normally be held at the Headquarters or the other offices of the United Nations. Another venue for a session may be proposed by the Committee in consultation with the Secretary-General.

* Source: www.ohchr.org

NOTIFICATION OF OPENING DATE OF SESSIONS

Rule 6

The Secretary-General shall notify members of the Committee of the date, duration and place of the first meeting of each session. Such notification shall be sent, in the case of a regular session, at least six weeks in advance.

II. AGENDA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Rule 7

1. The provisional agenda for each regular or special session shall be prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Convention, and shall include:
 - a. Any item decided upon by the Committee at a previous session;
 - b. Any item proposed by the Chairperson of the Committee;
 - c. Any item proposed by a member of the Committee;
 - d. Any item proposed by a State party to the Convention;
2. Any item proposed by the Secretary-General relating to her or his functions under the Convention or the present rules of procedure.

TRANSMISSION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Rule 8

The provisional agenda and the basic documents relating to each item thereof, the report of the pre-sessional working group, the reports of States parties submitted under article 18 of the Convention and the responses by States parties to issues raised by the pre-sessional working group shall be prepared in all of the official languages of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, who shall endeavour to have the documents transmitted to members of the Committee at least six weeks prior to the opening of the session.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Rule 9

The first item on the provisional agenda for any session shall be the adoption of the agenda.

REVISION OF THE AGENDA

Rule 10

During a session, the Committee may amend the agenda and may, as appropriate, delete or defer items by the decision of a majority of the members present and voting. Additional items of an urgent nature may be included in the agenda by a majority of the members.

III. MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 11

Members of the Committee may not be represented by alternates.

TERM OF OFFICE

Rule 12

The term of office of members begins:

- a. On the 1st day of January of the year after their election by the meeting of States parties and shall end on the 31st day of December four years later;
- b. On the date of the approval by the Committee, if appointed to fill a casual vacancy, and shall end on the date of expiration of the term of office of the member or members being replaced.

CASUAL VACANCIES

Rule 13

1. A casual vacancy may occur through death, the inability of a Committee member to perform her or his function as a member of the Committee or the resignation of a member of the Committee. The Chairperson shall immediately notify the Secretary-General who shall inform the State party of the member so that action may be taken in accordance with article 17, paragraph 7, of the Convention.
2. Notification of the resignation of a member of the Committee shall be in writing to the Chairperson or to the Secretary-General, and action shall be taken in accordance with article 17, paragraph 7, of the Convention only after such notification has been received.
3. A member who is unable to attend meetings of the Committee shall inform the Secretary-General as early as possible and, if this inability is likely to be extended, the member should resign.
4. When a member of the Committee is consistently unable to carry out her or his functions for any cause other than absence of a temporary nature, the Chairperson shall draw the above rule to her or his attention.
5. Where a member of the Committee has rule 13, paragraph 4, drawn to her or his attention and does not resign in accordance with that rule, the Chairperson shall notify the Secretary-General who shall then inform the State party of the member to enable action to be taken in accordance with article 17, paragraph 7, of the Convention.

FILLING CASUAL VACANCIES

Rule 14

1. When a casual vacancy within article 17, paragraph 7, of the Convention occurs in the Committee, the Secretary-General shall immediately request the State party that had nominated that member to appoint, within a period of two months, another expert from among its nationals to serve for the remainder of the predecessor's term.
2. The name and curriculum vitae of the expert so appointed shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Committee for approval. Upon approval of the expert by the Committee, the Secretary-General shall notify the States parties of the name of the member of the Committee filling the casual vacancy.

SOLEMN DECLARATION

Rule 15

Upon assuming their duties, members of the Committee shall make the following solemn declaration in open Committee: "I solemnly declare that I shall perform my duties and exercise powers as a member of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women honorably, faithfully, impartially and conscientiously."

IV. OFFICERS

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 16

The Committee shall elect from among its members a Chairperson, three Vice-Chairpersons and a Rapporteur with due regard to equitable geographical representation.

TERM OF OFFICE

Rule 17

The officers of the Committee shall be elected for a term of two years and be eligible for re-election provided that the principle of rotation is upheld. None of them, however, may hold office if she or he ceases to be a member of the Committee.

FUNCTIONS OF THE CHAIRPERSON

Rule 18

1. The Chairperson shall perform the functions conferred upon her or him by these rules of procedure and the decisions of the Committee.
2. In the exercise of those functions the Chairperson shall remain under the authority of the Committee.
3. The Chairperson shall represent the Committee at United Nations meetings in which the Committee is officially invited to participate. If the Chairperson is unable to represent the Committee at such a meeting,

she or he may designate another officer of the Committee or, if no officer is available, another member of the Committee, to attend on her or his behalf.

ABSENCE OF THE CHAIRPERSON AT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 19

1. If the Chairperson is unable to be present at a meeting or any part thereof, she or he shall designate one of the Vice-Chairpersons to act in her or his place.
2. In the absence of such a designation, the Vice-Chairperson to preside shall be chosen according to the names of the Vice-Chairpersons as they appear in English alphabetical order.
3. A Vice-Chairperson acting as a Chairperson shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairperson.

REPLACEMENT OF OFFICERS

Rule 20

If any of the officers of the Committee ceases to serve or declares her or his inability to continue serving as a member of the Committee or for any reason is no longer able to act as an officer, a new officer from the same region shall be elected for the unexpired term of her or his predecessor.

V. SECRETARIAT

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Rule 21

1. At the request or by decision of the Committee and approval by the General Assembly:
 - a. The secretariat of the Committee and of such subsidiary bodies established by the Committee (“the Secretariat”) shall be provided by the Secretary-General;
 - b. The Secretary-General shall provide the Committee with the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of its functions under the Convention;
 - c. The Secretary-General shall be responsible for all necessary arrangements for meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies.
2. The Secretary-General shall be responsible for informing the members of the Committee without delay of any questions that may be brought before it for consideration or of any other developments that may be of relevance to the Committee.

STATEMENTS

Rule 22

The Secretary-General or her or his representative shall be present at all meetings of the Committee and may make oral or written statements at such meetings or at meetings of its subsidiary bodies.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Rule 23

Before any proposal that involves expenditure is approved by the Committee or by any of its subsidiary bodies, the Secretary-General shall prepare and circulate to the members of the Committee or subsidiary body as early as possible, an estimate of the cost involved in the proposal. It shall be the duty of the Chairperson to draw the attention of members to this estimate and to invite discussion on it when the proposal is considered by the Committee or subsidiary body.

VI. LANGUAGES

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

Rule 24

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages of the Committee.

INTERPRETATION

Rule 25

1. Statements made in an official language shall be interpreted into the other official languages.

2. Any speaker addressing the Committee in a language other than one of the official languages shall normally provide for interpretation into one of the official languages. Interpretation into the other official languages by interpreters of the Secretariat shall be based upon the interpretation given in the first official language.

LANGUAGE OF DOCUMENTS

Rule 26

1. All official documents of the Committee shall be issued in the official languages of the United Nations.
2. All formal decisions of the Committee shall be made available in the official languages of the United Nations.

VII. RECORDS

RECORDS

Rule 27

1. The Secretary-General shall provide the Committee with summary records of its proceedings, which shall be made available to the members.
2. Summary records are subject to correction, to be submitted to the Secretariat by participants in the meetings in the language in which the summary record is issued. Corrections to the records of the meetings shall be consolidated in a single corrigendum to be issued after the conclusion of the relevant session.
3. The summary records of public meetings shall be documents for general distribution unless in exceptional circumstances the Committee decides otherwise.
4. Sound recordings of meetings of the Committee shall be made and kept in accordance with the usual practice of the United Nations.

VIII. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

Rule 28

1. The meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies shall be held in public unless the Committee decides otherwise.
2. Meetings at which concluding comments on reports of States parties are discussed, as well as meetings of the pre-sessional working group and other working groups, shall be closed unless the Committee decides otherwise.
3. No person or body shall, without the permission of the Committee, film or otherwise record the proceedings of the Committee. The Committee shall, if necessary, and before giving such permission, seek the consent of any State party reporting to the Committee under article 18 of the Convention to the filming or other recording of the proceedings in which it is engaged.

QUORUM

Rule 29

Twelve members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

POWERS OF THE CHAIRPERSON

Rule 30

1. The Chairperson shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Committee, direct the discussion, ensure observance of the present rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions.
2. The Chairperson, subject to the present rules, shall have control over the proceedings of the Committee and over the maintenance of order at its meetings.
3. The Chairperson may, in the course of the discussion of an item, including the examination of reports submitted under article 18 of the Convention, propose to the Committee the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers, the limitation of the number of times each speaker may speak on any question and the closure of the list of speakers.
4. The Chairperson shall rule on points of order. She or he shall also have the power to propose adjournment or closure of the debate or adjournment or suspension of a meeting. Debate shall be confined to the question

before the Committee, and the Chairperson may call a speaker to order if her or his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

5. During the course of the debate, the Chairperson may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Committee, declare the list closed.

IX. VOTING

ADOPTION OF DECISIONS

Rule 31

1. The Committee shall endeavour to reach its decisions by consensus.
2. If and when all efforts to reach consensus have been exhausted, decisions of the Committee shall be taken by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

VOTING RIGHTS

Rule 32

1. Each member of the Committee shall have one vote.
2. For the purpose of these rules, “members present and voting” means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members who abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

EQUALLY DIVIDED VOTES

Rule 33

If a vote is equally divided on a matter other than an election, the proposal shall be regarded as having been rejected.

METHOD OF VOTING

Rule 34

1. Subject to rule 39 of the present rules, the Committee shall normally vote by show of hands, except that any member may request a roll-call, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members of the Committee, beginning with the member whose name is drawn by lot by the Chairperson.
2. The vote of each member participating in a roll-call shall be inserted in the record.

CONDUCT DURING VOTING AND EXPLANATION OF VOTE

Rule 35

After voting has commenced, it shall not be interrupted unless a member raises a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. Brief statements by members consisting solely of explanations of vote may be permitted by the Chairperson before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed.

DIVISION OF PROPOSALS

Rule 36

Parts of a proposal shall be voted on separately if a member requests that the proposal be divided. Those parts of the proposal that have been approved shall then be put to the vote as a whole; if all operative parts of a proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

ORDER OF VOTING ON AMENDMENTS

Rule 37

1. When an amendment to a proposal is moved, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments to a proposal are moved, the Committee shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom and so on until all amendments have been put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon.
2. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of the proposal.

ORDER OF VOTING ON PROPOSALS

Rule 38

1. If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Committee shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted.
2. The Committee may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.
3. Any motions requiring that no decision be taken on the substance of such proposals shall, however, be considered as previous questions and shall be put to the vote before those proposals.

METHOD OF ELECTION

Rule 39

An election shall be held by secret ballot, unless the Committee decides otherwise in the case of an election to fill a place for which there is only one candidate.

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS FOR FILLING ONE ELECTIVE PLACE

Rule 40

1. When only one elective place is to be filled and no candidate obtains in the first ballot the majority required, a second ballot shall be taken, which shall be restricted to the two candidates who obtained the largest number of votes.
2. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, and a majority is required, the Chairperson shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots. If a two-thirds majority is required, the balloting shall be continued until one candidate secures two thirds of the votes cast provided that, after the third inconclusive ballot, votes may be cast for any eligible member.
3. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots shall be restricted to the two candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots, and the following three ballots thereafter shall be unrestricted, and so on until a member is elected.

X. SUBSIDIARY BODIES

SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Rule 41

1. The Committee may set up ad hoc subsidiary bodies and will define their composition and mandates.
2. Each subsidiary body shall elect its own officers and will, *mutatis mutandis*, apply the present rules of procedure.

XI. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 42

1. As provided in article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Committee shall submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities which shall contain, *inter alia*, the concluding comments of the Committee relating to the report of each State party, and information relating to its mandate under the Optional Protocol to the Convention.
2. The Committee shall also include in its report suggestions and general recommendations, together with any comments received from States parties.

XII. DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS AND OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS AND OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

Rule 43

1. Reports, formal decisions, pre-sessional documents and all other official documents of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies shall be documents for general distribution unless the Committee decides otherwise.
2. Reports and additional information submitted by States parties under article 18 of the Convention shall be documents for general distribution.

XIII. PARTICIPATION OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND BODIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

PARTICIPATION OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND BODIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 44

The Secretary-General shall notify each specialized agency and United Nations body as early as possible of the opening date, duration, place and agenda of each session of the Committee and of the pre-session working group.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Rule 45

1. In accordance with article 22 of the Convention, the Committee may invite specialized agencies to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities. Any such reports shall be issued as pre-session documents.
2. Specialized agencies shall be entitled to be represented at meetings of the Committee or of the pre-session working group when the implementation of such provisions of the Convention as fall within the scope of their activities is being considered. The Committee may permit representatives of the specialized agencies to make oral or written statements to the Committee or to the pre-session working group, and to provide information appropriate and relevant to the Committee's activities under the Convention.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND UNITED NATIONS BODIES

Rule 46

Representatives of intergovernmental organizations and United Nations bodies may be invited by the Committee to make oral or written statements and provide information or documentation in areas relevant to the Committee's activities under the Convention, to meetings of the Committee or to its pre-session working group.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 47

Representatives of non-governmental organizations may be invited by the Committee to make oral or written statements and to provide information or documentation relevant to the Committee's activities under the Convention to meetings of the Committee or to its pre-session working group.

PART TWO.

Rules relating to the functions of the Committee

XIV. REPORTS OF STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION SUBMISSION OF REPORTS UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION

Rule 48

1. The Committee shall examine the progress made in the implementation of the Convention through the consideration of reports of States parties submitted to the Secretary-General on legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures.
2. In order to assist States parties in their reporting tasks, the Committee shall issue general guidelines for the preparation of initial reports and of periodic reports, taking into account the consolidated guidelines, common to all the human rights treaty bodies, for the first part of initial and periodic reports of States parties.
3. Taking into account the consolidated guidelines relating to the reports required under United Nations human rights treaties, the Committee may formulate general guidelines as to the form and content of the initial and periodic reports of States parties required under article 18 of the Convention and shall, through the Secretary-General, inform the States parties of the Committee's wishes regarding the form and content of such reports.
4. A State party reporting at a session of the Committee may provide additional information prior to the consideration of the report by the Committee, provided that such information reaches the Secretary-General

no later than four months prior to the opening date of the session at which the report of the State party is to be considered.

5. The Committee may request a State party to submit a report on an exceptional basis. Such reports shall be limited to those areas on which the State party has been requested to focus its attention. Except when the Committee requests otherwise, such reports shall not be submitted in substitution for an initial or periodic report. The Committee shall determine the session at which an exceptional report shall be considered.

FAILURE TO SUBMIT OR LATE SUBMISSION OF REPORTS

Rule 49

1. At each session of the Committee, the Secretary-General shall notify the Committee of all cases of non-submission of reports and additional information under rules 48 and 50 of the present rules. In such cases, the Committee may transmit to the State party concerned, through the Secretary-General, a reminder concerning the submission of the report or the additional information.
2. If, after the reminder referred to in paragraph 1 of the present rule, the State party does not submit the report or the additional information sought, the Committee may include a reference to this effect in its annual report to the General Assembly.
3. The Committee may allow States parties to submit a combined report comprising no more than two overdue reports.

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Rule 50

1. When considering reports submitted by a State party under article 18 of the Convention, the Committee, and in particular its pre-session working group, shall first satisfy itself that, in accordance with the Committee's guidelines, the report provides sufficient information.
2. If, in the opinion of the Committee, or of the pre-session working group, a report of a State party does not contain sufficient information, it may request the State concerned to furnish such additional information as required, indicating the time limit within which the information should be submitted.
3. The questions or comments forwarded by the pre-session working group to the State party whose report is under consideration and the response of the State party thereto shall, in accordance with the present rule, be circulated to members of the Committee prior to the session at which the report is to be examined.

EXAMINATION OF REPORTS

Rule 51

1. At each session, the Committee, based on the list of reports awaiting consideration, shall decide which reports of States parties it will consider at its subsequent session, bearing in mind the duration of the subsequent session and the criteria of date of submission and geographical balance.
2. The Committee, through the Secretary-General, shall notify the States parties as early as possible of the opening date, duration and place of the session at which their respective reports will be examined. The States parties shall be requested to confirm in writing, within a specified time, their willingness to have their reports examined.
3. The Committee at each session shall also establish and circulate to the States parties concerned a reserve list of reports for consideration at its subsequent session in the event that a State party invited in accordance with the present rule is unable to present its report. In such case, the State party chosen from the reserve list shall be invited by the Committee, through the Secretary-General, to present its report without delay.
4. Representatives of the States parties shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Committee at which their reports are to be examined.
5. If a State party fails to respond to an invitation to have a representative attend the meeting of the Committee at which its report is being examined, consideration of the report shall be rescheduled for another session. If, at such a subsequent session, the State party, after due notification, fails to have a representative present, the Committee may proceed with the examination of the report in the absence of the representative of the State party.

SUGGESTIONS AND GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Rule 52

1. In accordance with article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and on the basis of its examination of reports and information received from States parties, the Committee may make general recommendations addressed to States parties.
2. The Committee may make suggestions addressed to bodies other than States parties arising out of its consideration of reports of States parties.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

Rule 53

1. The Committee may, after consideration of the report of a State party, make concluding comments on the report with a view to assisting the State party in implementing its obligations under the Convention. The Committee may include guidance on the issues on which the next periodic report of the State party should be focused.
2. The Committee shall adopt the concluding comments before the closure of the session at which the report of the State party was considered.

WORKING METHODS FOR EXAMINING REPORTS

Rule 54

The Committee shall establish working groups to consider and suggest ways and means of expediting its work and of implementing its obligations under article 21 of the Convention.

XV. GENERAL DISCUSSION

GENERAL DISCUSSION

Rule 55

In order to enhance understanding of the content and implications of the articles of the Convention or to assist in the elaboration of general recommendations, the Committee may devote one or more meetings of its regular sessions to a general discussion of specific articles of or themes relating to the Convention.

PART THREE.

Rules of procedure for the optional protocol to the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

XVI. PROCEDURES FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED UNDER THE OPTIONAL PROTOCOL

TRANSMISSION OF COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE

Rule 56

1. The Secretary-General shall bring to the attention of the Committee, in accordance with the present rules, communications that are, or appear to be, submitted for consideration by the Committee under article 2 of the Optional Protocol.
2. The Secretary-General may request clarification from the author or authors of a communication as to whether she, he or they wish to have the communication submitted to the Committee for consideration under the Optional Protocol. Where there is doubt as to the wish of the author or authors, the Secretary-General will bring the communication to the attention of the Committee.
3. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it:
 - a. Concerns a State that is not a party to the Protocol;
 - b. Is not in writing;
 - c. Is anonymous.

LIST AND REGISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

Rule 57

1. The Secretary-General shall maintain a permanent register of all communications submitted for consideration by the Committee under article 2 of the Optional Protocol.

2. The Secretary-General shall prepare lists of the communications submitted to the Committee, together with a brief summary of their contents.

REQUEST FOR CLARIFICATION OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Rule 58

1. The Secretary-General may request clarification from the author of a communication, including:
 - a. The name, address, date of birth and occupation of the victim and verification of the victim's identity;
 - b. The name of the State party against which the communication is directed;
 - c. The objective of the communication;
 - d. The facts of the claim;
 - e. Steps taken by the author and/or victim to exhaust domestic remedies;
 - f. The extent to which the same matter is being or has been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement;
 - g. The provision or provisions of the Convention alleged to have been violated.
2. When requesting clarification or information, the Secretary-General shall indicate to the author or authors of the communication a time limit within which such information is to be submitted.
3. The Committee may approve a questionnaire to facilitate requests for clarification or information from the victim and/or author of a communication.
4. A request for clarification or information shall not preclude the inclusion of the communication in the list provided for in rule 57 above.
5. The Secretary-General shall inform the author of a communication of the procedure that will be followed and in particular that, provided that the individual or individuals consent to the disclosure of her identity to the State party concerned, the communication will be brought confidentially to the attention of that State party.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Rule 59

1. A summary of the relevant information obtained with respect to each registered communication shall be prepared and circulated to the members of the Committee by the Secretary-General at the next regular session of the Committee.
2. The full text of any communication brought to the attention of the Committee shall be made available to any member of the Committee upon that member's request.

INABILITY OF A MEMBER TO TAKE PART IN THE EXAMINATION OF A COMMUNICATION

Rule 60

1. A member of the Committee shall not take part in the examination of a communication if:
 - a. The member has a personal interest in the case;
 - b. The member has participated in the making of any decision on the case covered by the communication in any capacity other than under the procedures applicable to this Optional Protocol;
 - c. The member is a national of the State party concerned.
2. Any question that may arise under paragraph 1 above shall be decided by the Committee without the participation of the member concerned.

WITHDRAWAL OF A MEMBER

Rule 61

If, for any reason, a member considers that she or he should not take part or continue to take part in the examination of a communication, the member shall inform the Chairperson of her or his withdrawal.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WORKING GROUPS AND DESIGNATION OF RAPPORTEURS

Rule 62

1. The Committee may establish one or more working groups, each comprising no more than five of its members, and may designate one or more rapporteurs to make recommendations to the Committee and to assist it in any manner in which the Committee may decide.
2. In the present part of the rules, reference to a working group or rapporteur is a reference to a working group or rapporteur established under the present rules.
3. The rules of procedure of the Committee shall apply as far as possible to the meetings of its working groups.

INTERIM MEASURES

Rule 63

1. At any time after the receipt of a communication and before a determination on the merits has been reached, the Committee may transmit to the State party concerned, for its urgent consideration, a request that it take such interim measures as the Committee considers necessary to avoid irreparable damage to the victim or victims of the alleged violation.
2. A working group may also request the State party concerned to take such interim measures as the working group considers necessary to avoid irreparable damage to the victim or victims of the alleged violation.
3. When a request for interim measures is made by a working group or rapporteur under the present rule, the working group shall forthwith thereafter inform the Committee members of the nature of the request and the communication to which the request relates.
4. Where the Committee or a working group requests interim measures under this rule, the request shall state that it does not imply a determination of the merits of the communication.

METHOD OF DEALING WITH COMMUNICATIONS

Rule 64

1. The Committee shall, by a simple majority and in accordance with the following rules, decide whether the communication is admissible or inadmissible under the Optional Protocol.
2. A working group may also declare that a communication is admissible under the Optional Protocol, provided that all members eligible to participate so decide.

ORDER OF COMMUNICATIONS

Rule 65

1. Communications shall be dealt with in the order in which they are received by the Secretariat, unless the Committee or a working group decides otherwise.
2. The Committee may decide to consider two or more communications jointly.

SEPARATE CONSIDERATION OF ADMISSIBILITY AND MERITS

Rule 66

The Committee may decide to consider the question of admissibility of a communication and the merits of a communication separately.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSIBILITY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Rule 67

With a view to reaching a decision on the admissibility of a communication, the Committee, or a working group, shall apply the criteria set forth in articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Optional Protocol.

Authors of communications

Rule 68

1. Communications may be submitted by individuals or groups of individuals who claim to be victims of violations of the rights set forth in the Convention, or by their designated representatives, or by others on behalf of an alleged victim where the alleged victim consents.
2. In cases where the author can justify such action, communications may be submitted on behalf of an alleged victim without her consent.

APPENDICES

3. Where an author seeks to submit a communication in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present rule, she or he shall provide written reasons justifying such action.

PROCEDURES WITH REGARD TO COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED

Rule 69

1. As soon as possible after the communication has been received, and provided that the individual or group of individuals consent to the disclosure of their identity to the State party concerned, the Committee, working group or rapporteur shall bring the communication confidentially to the attention of the State party and shall request that State party to submit a written reply to the communication.
2. Any request made in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present rule shall include a statement indicating that such a request does not imply that any decision has been reached on the question of admissibility of the communication.
3. Within six months after receipt of the Committee's request under the present rule, the State party shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements that relate to the admissibility of the communication and its merits, as well as to any remedy that may have been provided in the matter.
4. The Committee, working group or rapporteur may request written explanations or statements that relate only to the admissibility of a communication but, in such cases, the State party may nonetheless submit written explanations or statements that relate to both the admissibility and the merits of the communication, provided that such written explanations or statements are submitted within six months of the Committee's request.
5. A State party that has received a request for a written reply in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present rule may submit a request in writing that the communication be rejected as inadmissible, setting out the grounds for such inadmissibility, provided that such a request is submitted to the Committee within two months of the request made under paragraph 1.
6. If the State party concerned disputes the contention of the author or authors, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol, that all available domestic remedies have been exhausted, the State party shall give details of the remedies available to the alleged victim or victims in the particular circumstances of the case.
7. Submission by the State party of a request in accordance with paragraph 5 of the present rule shall not affect the period of six months given to the State party to submit its written explanations or statements unless the Committee, working group or rapporteur decides to extend the time for submission for such a period as the Committee considers appropriate.
8. The Committee, working group or rapporteur may request the State party or the author of the communication to submit, within fixed time limits, additional written explanations or statements relevant to the issues of the admissibility or merits of a communication.
9. The Committee, working group or rapporteur shall transmit to each party the submissions made by the other party pursuant to the present rule and shall afford each party an opportunity to comment on those submissions within fixed time limits.

INADMISSIBLE COMMUNICATIONS

Rule 70

1. Where the Committee decides that a communication is inadmissible, it shall, as soon as possible, communicate its decision and the reasons for that decision through the Secretary-General to the author of the communication and to the State party concerned.
2. A decision of the Committee declaring a communication inadmissible may be reviewed by the Committee upon receipt of a written request submitted by or on behalf of the author or authors of the communication, containing information indicating that the reasons for inadmissibility no longer apply.
3. Any member of the Committee who has participated in the decision regarding admissibility may request that a summary of her or his individual opinion be appended to the Committee's decision declaring a communication inadmissible.

**ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES WHEREBY
ADMISSIBILITY MAY BE CONSIDERED SEPARATELY FROM THE MERITS**

Rule 71

1. Where the issue of admissibility is decided by the Committee or a working group before the State party's written explanations or statements on the merits of the communication are received, that decision and all other relevant information shall be submitted through the Secretary-General to the State party concerned. The author of the communication shall, through the Secretary-General, be informed of the decision.
2. The Committee may revoke its decision that a communication is admissible in the light of any explanation or statements submitted by the State party.

VIEWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIBLE COMMUNICATIONS

Rule 72

1. Where the parties have submitted information relating both to the admissibility and to the merits of a communication, or where a decision on admissibility has already been taken and the parties have submitted information on the merits of that communication, the Committee shall consider and shall formulate its views on the communication in the light of all written information made available to it by the author or authors of the communication and the State party concerned, provided that this information has been transmitted to the other party concerned.
2. The Committee or the working group set up by it to consider a communication may, at any time in the course of the examination, obtain through the Secretary-General any documentation from organizations in the United Nations system or other bodies that may assist in the disposal of the communication, provided that the Committee shall afford each party an opportunity to comment on such documentation or information within fixed time limits.
3. The Committee may refer any communication to a working group to make recommendations to the Committee on the merits of the communication.
4. The Committee shall not decide on the merits of the communication without having considered the applicability of all of the admissibility grounds referred to in articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Optional Protocol.
5. The Secretary-General shall transmit the views of the Committee, determined by a simple majority, together with any recommendations, to the author or authors of the communication and to the State party concerned.
6. Any member of the Committee who has participated in the decision may request that a summary of her or his individual opinion be appended to the Committee's views.

FOLLOW-UP TO THE VIEWS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 73

1. Within six months of the Committee's issuing its views on a communication, the State party concerned shall submit to the Committee a written response, including any information on any action taken in the light of the views and recommendations of the Committee.
2. After the six-month period referred to in paragraph 1 of the present rule, the Committee may invite the State party concerned to submit further information about any measures the State party has taken in response to its views or recommendations.
3. The Committee may request the State party to include information on any action taken in response to its views or recommendations in its subsequent reports under article 18 of the Convention.
4. The Committee shall designate for follow-up on views adopted under article 7 of the Optional Protocol a rapporteur or working group to ascertain the measures taken by States parties to give effect to the Committee's views and recommendations.
5. The rapporteur or working group may make such contacts and take such action as may be appropriate for the due performance of their assigned functions and shall make such recommendations for further action by the Committee as may be necessary.
6. The rapporteur or working group shall report to the Committee on follow-up activities on a regular basis.
7. The Committee shall include information on any follow-up activities in its annual report under article 21 of the Convention.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Rule 74

1. Communications submitted under the Optional Protocol shall be examined by the Committee, working group or rapporteur in closed meetings.
2. All working documents prepared by the Secretariat for the Committee, working group or rapporteur, including summaries of communications prepared prior to registration and the list of summaries of communications, shall be confidential unless the Committee decides otherwise.
3. The Committee, working group or rapporteur shall not make public any communication, submissions or information relating to a communication prior to the date on which its views are issued.
4. The author or authors of a communication or the individuals who are alleged to be the victim or victims of a violation of the rights set forth in the Convention may request that the names and identifying details of the alleged victim or victims (or any of them) not be published.
5. If the Committee, working group or rapporteur so decides, the name or names and identifying details of the author or authors of a communication or the individuals who are alleged to be the victim or victims of a violation of rights set forth in the Convention shall not be made public by the Committee, the author or the State party concerned.
6. The Committee, working group or rapporteur may request the author of a communication or the State party concerned to keep confidential the whole or part of any submission or information relating to the proceedings.
7. Subject to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the present rule, nothing in this rule shall affect the right of the author or authors or the State party concerned to make public any submission or information bearing on the proceedings.
8. Subject to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the present rule, the Committee's decisions on admissibility, merits and discontinuance shall be made public.
9. The Secretariat shall be responsible for the distribution of the Committee's final decisions to the author or authors and the State party concerned.
10. The Committee shall include in its annual report under article 21 of the Convention a summary of the communications examined and, where appropriate, a summary of the explanations and statements of the States parties concerned, and of its own suggestions and recommendations.
11. Unless the Committee decides otherwise, information furnished by the parties in follow-up to the Committee's views and recommendations under paragraphs 4 and 5 of article 7 of the Optional Protocol shall not be confidential. Unless the Committee decides otherwise, decisions of the Committee with regard to follow-up activities shall not be confidential.

COMMUNIQUÉS

Rule 75

The Committee may issue communiqués regarding its activities under articles 1 to 7 of the Optional Protocol, through the Secretary-General, for the use of the information media and the general public.

**XVII. PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INQUIRY PROCEDURE OF THE OPTIONAL PROTOCOL
APPLICABILITY**

Rule 76

Rules 77 to 90 of the present rules shall not be applied to a State party that, in accordance with article 10, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol, declared at the time of ratification or accession to the Optional Protocol that it does not recognize the competence of the Committee as provided for in article 8 thereof, unless that State party has subsequently withdrawn its declaration in accordance with article 10, paragraph 2, of the Optional Protocol.

TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION TO THE COMMITTEE

Rule 77

In accordance with the present rules, the Secretary-General shall bring to the attention of the Committee information that is or appears to be submitted for the Committee's consideration under article 8, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol.

REGISTER OF INFORMATION

Rule 78

The Secretary-General shall maintain a permanent register of information brought to the attention of the Committee in accordance with rule 77 of the present rules and shall make the information available to any member of the Committee upon request.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Rule 79

The Secretary-General, when necessary, shall prepare and circulate to members of the Committee a brief summary of the information submitted in accordance with rule 77 of the present rules.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Rule 80

1. Except in compliance with the obligations of the Committee under article 12 of the Optional Protocol, all documents and proceedings of the Committee relating to the conduct of the inquiry under article 8 of the Optional Protocol shall be confidential.
2. Before including a summary of the activities undertaken under articles 8 or 9 of the Optional Protocol in the annual report prepared in accordance with article 21 of the Convention and article 12 of the Optional Protocol, the Committee may consult with the State party concerned with respect to the summary.

MEETINGS RELATED TO PROCEEDINGS UNDER ARTICLE 8

Rule 81

Meetings of the Committee during which inquiries under article 8 of the Optional Protocol are considered shall be closed.

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATION OF INFORMATION BY THE COMMITTEE

Rule 82

1. The Committee may, through the Secretary-General, ascertain the reliability of the information and/or the sources of the information brought to its attention under article 8 of the Optional Protocol and may obtain additional relevant information substantiating the facts of the situation.
2. The Committee shall determine whether the information received contains reliable information indicating grave or systematic violations of rights set forth in the Convention by the State party concerned.
3. The Committee may request a working group to assist it in carrying out its duties under the present rule.

EXAMINATION OF INFORMATION

Rule 83

1. If the Committee is satisfied that the information received is reliable and indicates grave or systematic violations of rights set forth in the Convention by the State party concerned, the Committee shall invite the State party, through the Secretary-General, to submit observations with regard to that information within fixed time limits.
2. The Committee shall take into account any observations that may have been submitted by the State party concerned, as well as any other relevant information.
3. The Committee may decide to obtain additional information from the following:
 - a. Representatives of the State party concerned;
 - b. Governmental organizations;
 - c. Non-governmental organizations.
 - d. Individuals.
4. The Committee shall decide the form and manner in which such additional information will be obtained.
5. The Committee may, through the Secretary-General, request any relevant documentation from the United Nations system.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INQUIRY

Rule 84

1. Taking into account any observations that may have been submitted by the State party concerned, as well as other reliable information, the Committee may designate one or more of its members to conduct an inquiry and to make a report within a fixed time limit.
2. An inquiry shall be conducted confidentially and in accordance with any modalities determined by the Committee.
3. Taking into account the Convention, the Optional Protocol and the present rules of procedure, the members designated by the Committee to conduct the inquiry shall determine their own methods of work.
4. During the period of the inquiry, the Committee may defer the consideration of any report that the State party concerned may have submitted pursuant to article 18 of the Convention.

COOPERATION OF THE STATE PARTY CONCERNED

Rule 85

1. The Committee shall seek the cooperation of the State party concerned at all stages of an inquiry.
2. The Committee may request the State party concerned to nominate a representative to meet with the member or members designated by the Committee.
3. The Committee may request the State party concerned to provide the member or members designated by the Committee with any information that they or the State party may consider relates to the inquiry.

VISITS

Rule 86

1. Where the Committee deems it warranted, the inquiry may include a visit to the territory of the State party concerned.
2. Where the Committee decides, as a part of its inquiry, that there should be a visit to the State party concerned, it shall, through the Secretary-General, request the consent of the State party to such a visit.
3. The Committee shall inform the State party concerned of its wishes regarding the timing of the visit and the facilities required to allow those members designated by the Committee to conduct the inquiry to carry out their task.

HEARINGS

Rule 87

1. With the consent of the State party concerned, visits may include hearings to enable the designated members of the Committee to determine facts or issues relevant to the inquiry.
2. The conditions and guarantees concerning any hearings held in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present rule shall be established by the designated members of the Committee visiting the State party in connection with an inquiry, and the State party concerned.
3. Any person appearing before the designated members of the Committee for the purpose of giving testimony shall make a solemn declaration as to the veracity of her or his testimony and the confidentiality of the procedure.
4. The Committee shall inform the State party that it shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that individuals under its jurisdiction are not subjected to ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of participating in any hearings in connection with an inquiry or with meeting the designated members of the Committee conducting the inquiry.

ASSISTANCE DURING AN INQUIRY

Rule 88

1. In addition to the staff and facilities that shall be provided by the Secretary-General in connection with an inquiry, including during a visit to the State party concerned, the designated members of the Committee may, through the Secretary-General, invite interpreters and/or such persons with special competence in the fields covered by the Convention as are deemed necessary by the Committee to provide assistance at all stages of the inquiry.

2. Where such interpreters or other persons of special competence are not bound by the oath of allegiance to the United Nations, they shall be required to declare solemnly that they will perform their duties honestly, faithfully and impartially, and that they will respect the confidentiality of the proceedings.

TRANSMISSION OF FINDINGS, COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS

Rule 89

1. After examining the findings of the designated members submitted in accordance within rule 84 of the present rules, the Committee shall transmit the findings, through the Secretary-General, to the State party concerned, together with any comments and recommendations.
2. The State party concerned shall submit its observations on the findings, comments and recommendations to the Committee, through the Secretary-General, within six months of their receipt.

FOLLOW-UP ACTION BY THE STATE PARTY

Rule 90

1. The Committee may, through the Secretary-General, invite a State party that has been the subject of an inquiry to include, in its report under article 18 of the Convention, details of any measures taken in response to the Committee's findings, comments and recommendations.
2. The Committee may, after the end of the period of six months referred to in paragraph 2 of rule 89 above, invite the State party concerned, through the Secretary-General, to inform it of any measures taken in response to an inquiry.

OBLIGATIONS UNDER ARTICLE 11 OF THE OPTIONAL PROTOCOL

Rule 91

1. The Committee shall bring to the attention of the States parties concerned their obligation under article 11 of the Optional Protocol to take appropriate steps to ensure that individuals under their jurisdiction are not subjected to ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of communicating with the Committee under the Optional Protocol.
2. Where the Committee receives reliable information that a State party has breached its obligations under article 11, it may invite the State party concerned to submit written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and describing any action it is taking to ensure that its obligations under article 11 are fulfilled.

PART FOUR.

Interpretative rules

XVIII. INTERPRETATION AND AMENDMENTS

HEADINGS

Rule 92

For the purpose of the interpretation of the present rules, the headings, which were inserted for reference purposes only, shall be disregarded.

AMENDMENTS

Rule 93

The present rules may be amended by a decision of the Committee taken by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, and at least twenty-four (24) hours after the proposal for the amendment has been circulated, provided that the amendment is not inconsistent with the provisions of the Convention.

SUSPENSION

Rule 94

Any of the present rules may be suspended by a decision of the Committee taken by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, provided such suspension is not inconsistent with the provisions of the Convention and is restricted to the circumstances of the particular situation requiring the suspension.

UN STANDARD MINIMUM RULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS*

Adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Geneva in 1955, and approved by the Economic and Social Council by its resolutions 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

1. The following rules are not intended to describe in detail a model system of penal institutions. They seek only, on the basis of the general consensus of contemporary thought and the essential elements of the most adequate systems of today, to set out what is generally accepted as being good principle and practice in the treatment of prisoners and the management of institutions.
2. In view of the great variety of legal, social, economic and geographical conditions of the world, it is evident that not all of the rules are capable of application in all places and at all times. They should, however, serve to stimulate a constant endeavour to overcome practical difficulties in the way of their application, in the knowledge that they represent, as a whole, the minimum conditions which are accepted as suitable by the United Nations.
3. On the other hand, the rules cover a field in which thought is constantly developing. They are not intended to preclude experiment and practices, provided these are in harmony with the principles and seek to further the purposes which derive from the text of the rules as a whole. It will always be justifiable for the central prison administration to authorize departures from the rules in this spirit.
4.
 - a. Part I of the rules covers the general management of institutions, and is applicable to all categories of prisoners, criminal or civil, untried or convicted, including prisoners subject to "security measures" or corrective measures ordered by the judge.
 - e. Part II contains rules applicable only to the special categories dealt with in each section. Nevertheless, the rules under section A, applicable to prisoners under sentence, shall be equally applicable to categories of prisoners dealt with in sections B, C and D, provided they do not conflict with the rules governing those categories and are for their benefit.
5.
 - a. The rules do not seek to regulate the management of institutions set aside for young persons such as Borstal institutions or correctional schools, but in general part I would be equally applicable in such institutions.
 - b. The category of young prisoners should include at least all young persons who come within the jurisdiction of juvenile courts. As a rule, such young persons should not be sentenced to imprisonment.

PART I

RULES OF GENERAL APPLICATION

Basic principle

6.
 - a. The following rules shall be applied impartially. There shall be no discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
 - b. On the other hand, it is necessary to respect the religious beliefs and moral precepts of the group to which a prisoner belongs.

Register

7.
 - a. In every place where persons are imprisoned there shall be kept a bound registration book with numbered pages in which shall be entered in respect of each prisoner received:
 - i. Information concerning his identity;
 - ii. The reasons for his commitment and the authority therefor;
 - iii. The day and hour of his admission and release.

* Source: www.ohchr.org

- b. person shall be received in an institution without a valid commitment order of which the details shall have been previously entered in the register.

Separation of categories

8. The different categories of prisoners shall be kept in separate institutions or parts of institutions taking account of their sex, age, criminal record, the legal reason for their detention and the necessities of their treatment. Thus,
 - a. Men and women shall so far as possible be detained in separate institutions; in an institution which receives both men and women the whole of the premises allocated to women shall be entirely separate;
 - b. Untried prisoners shall be kept separate from convicted prisoners;
 - c. Persons imprisoned for debt and other civil prisoners shall be kept separate from persons imprisoned by reason of a criminal offence;
 - d. Young prisoners shall be kept separate from adults.

Accommodation

9.
 - a. Where sleeping accommodation is in individual cells or rooms, each prisoner shall occupy by night a cell or room by himself. If for special reasons, such as temporary overcrowding, it becomes necessary for the central prison administration to make an exception to this rule, it is not desirable to have two prisoners in a cell or room.
 - b. Where dormitories are used, they shall be occupied by prisoners carefully selected as being suitable to associate with one another in those conditions. There shall be regular supervision by night, in keeping with the nature of the institution.
10. All accommodation provided for the use of prisoners and in particular all sleeping accommodation shall meet all requirements of health, due regard being paid to climatic conditions and particularly to cubic content of air, minimum floor space, lighting, heating and ventilation.
11. In all places where prisoners are required to live or work,
 - a. The windows shall be large enough to enable the prisoners to read or work by natural light, and shall be so constructed that they can allow the entrance of fresh air whether or not there is artificial ventilation;
 - b. Artificial light shall be provided sufficient for the prisoners to read or work without injury to eyesight.
12. The sanitary installations shall be adequate to enable every prisoner to comply with the needs of nature when necessary and in a clean and decent manner.
13. Adequate bathing and shower installations shall be provided so that every prisoner may be enabled and required to have a bath or shower, at a temperature suitable to the climate, as frequently as necessary for general hygiene according to season and geographical region, but at least once a week in a temperate climate.
14. All parts of an institution regularly used by prisoners shall be properly maintained and kept scrupulously clean at all times.

Personal hygiene

15. Prisoners shall be required to keep their persons clean, and to this end they shall be provided with water and with such toilet articles as are necessary for health and cleanliness.
16. In order that prisoners may maintain a good appearance compatible with their self-respect, facilities shall be provided for the proper care of the hair and beard, and men shall be enabled to shave regularly.

Clothing and bedding

17.
 - a. Every prisoner who is not allowed to wear his own clothing shall be provided with an outfit of clothing suitable for the climate and adequate to keep him in good health. Such clothing shall in no manner be degrading or humiliating.
 - b. All clothing shall be clean and kept in proper condition. Underclothing shall be changed and washed as often as necessary for the maintenance of hygiene.
 - c. In exceptional circumstances, whenever a prisoner is removed outside the institution for an authorized purpose, he shall be allowed to wear his own clothing or other inconspicuous clothing.

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18. If prisoners are allowed to wear their own clothing, arrangements shall be made on their admission to the institution to ensure that it shall be clean and fit for use.
19. Every prisoner shall, in accordance with local or national standards, be provided with a separate bed, and with separate and sufficient bedding which shall be clean when issued, kept in good order and changed often enough to ensure its cleanliness.

Food

20. a. Every prisoner shall be provided by the administration at the usual hours with food of nutritional value adequate for health and strength, of wholesome quality and well prepared and served.
- b. Drinking water shall be available to every prisoner whenever he needs it.

Exercise and sport

21. a. Every prisoner who is not employed in outdoor work shall have at least one hour of suitable exercise in the open air daily if the weather permits.
- b. Young prisoners, and others of suitable age and physique, shall receive physical and recreational training during the period of exercise. To this end space, installations and equipment should be provided.

Medical services

22. a. At every institution there shall be available the services of at least one qualified medical officer who should have some knowledge of psychiatry. The medical services should be organized in close relationship to the general health administration of the community or nation. They shall include a psychiatric service for the diagnosis and, in proper cases, the treatment of states of mental abnormality.
- b. Sick prisoners who require specialist treatment shall be transferred to specialized institutions or to civil hospitals. Where hospital facilities are provided in an institution, their equipment, furnishings and pharmaceutical supplies shall be proper for the medical care and treatment of sick prisoners, and there shall be a staff of suitable trained officers.
- c. The services of a qualified dental officer shall be available to every prisoner.
23. a. In women's institutions there shall be special accommodation for all necessary prenatal and post-natal care and treatment. Arrangements shall be made wherever practicable for children to be born in a hospital outside the institution. If a child is born in prison, this fact shall not be mentioned in the birth certificate.
- b. Where nursing infants are allowed to remain in the institution with their mothers, provision shall be made for a nursery staffed by qualified persons, where the infants shall be placed when they are not in the care of their mothers.
24. The medical officer shall see and examine every prisoner as soon as possible after his admission and thereafter as necessary, with a view particularly to the discovery of physical or mental illness and the taking of all necessary measures; the segregation of prisoners suspected of infectious or contagious conditions; the noting of physical or mental defects which might hamper rehabilitation, and the determination of the physical capacity of every prisoner for work.
25. a. The medical officer shall have the care of the physical and mental health of the prisoners and should daily see all sick prisoners, all who complain of illness, and any prisoner to whom his attention is specially directed.
- b. The medical officer shall report to the director whenever he considers that a prisoner's physical or mental health has been or will be injuriously affected by continued imprisonment or by any condition of imprisonment.
26. a. The medical officer shall regularly inspect and advise the director upon:
 - i. The quantity, quality, preparation and service of food;
 - ii. The hygiene and cleanliness of the institution and the prisoners;
 - iii. The sanitation, heating, lighting and ventilation of the institution;
 - iv. The suitability and cleanliness of the prisoners' clothing and bedding;

- v. The observance of the rules concerning physical education and sports, in cases where there is no technical personnel in charge of these activities.
- b. The director shall take into consideration the reports and advice that the medical officer submits according to rules 25 (2) and 26 and, in case he concurs with the recommendations made, shall take immediate steps to give effect to those recommendations; if they are not within his competence or if he does not concur with them, he shall immediately submit his own report and the advice of the medical officer to higher authority.

Discipline and punishment

- 27. Discipline and order shall be maintained with firmness, but with no more restriction than is necessary for safe custody and well-ordered community life.
- 28. a. No prisoner shall be employed, in the service of the institution, in any disciplinary capacity.
 - b. This rules shall not, however, impede the proper functioning of systems based on self-government, under which specified social, educational or sports activities or responsibilities are entrusted, under supervision, to prisoners who are formed into groups for the purposes of treatment.
- 29. The following shall always be determined by the law or by the regulation of the competent administrative authority:
 - a. Conduct constituting a disciplinary offence;
 - b. The types and duration of punishment which may be inflicted;
 - c. The authority competent to impose such punishment.
- 30. No prisoner shall be punished except in accordance with the terms of such law or regulation, and never twice for the same offence.
 - a. No prisoner shall be punished unless he has been informed of the offence alleged against him and given a proper opportunity of presenting his defence. The competent authority shall conduct a thorough examination of the case.
 - b. Where necessary and practicable the prisoner shall be allowed to make his defence through an interpreter.
- 31. Corporal punishment, punishment by placing in a dark cell, and all cruel, inhuman or degrading punishments shall be completely prohibited as punishments for disciplinary offences.
- 32. a. Punishment by close confinement or reduction of diet shall never be inflicted unless the medical officer has examined the prisoner and certified in writing that he is fit to sustain it.
 - b. The same shall apply to any other punishment that may be prejudicial to the physical or mental health of a prisoner. In no case may such punishment be contrary to or depart from the principle stated in rule 31.
 - c. The medical officer shall visit daily prisoners undergoing such punishments and shall advise the director if he considers the termination or alteration of the punishment necessary on grounds of physical or mental health.

Instruments of restraint

- 33. Instruments of restraint, such as handcuffs, chains, irons and strait-jackets, shall never be applied as a punishment. Furthermore, chains or irons shall not be used as restraints. Other instruments of restraint shall not be used except in the following circumstances:
 - a. As a precaution against escape during a transfer, provided that they shall be removed when the prisoner appears before a judicial or administrative authority;
 - b. On medical grounds by direction of the medical officer;
 - c. By order of the director, if other methods of control fail, in order to prevent a prisoner from injuring himself or others or from damaging property; in such instances the director shall at once consult the medical officer and report to the higher administrative authority.
- 34. The patterns and manner of use of instruments of restraint shall be decided by the central prison administration. Such instruments must not be applied for any longer time than is strictly necessary.

Information to and complaints by prisoners

35. a. Every prisoner on admission shall be provided with written information about the regulations governing the treatment of prisoners of his category, the disciplinary requirements of the institution, the authorized methods of seeking information and making complaints, and all such other matters as are necessary to enable him to understand both his rights and his obligations and to adapt himself to the life of the institution.
- b. If a prisoner is illiterate, the aforesaid information shall be conveyed to him orally.
36. a. Every prisoner shall have the opportunity each week day of making requests or complaints to the director of the institution or the officer authorized to represent him.
- b. It shall be possible to make requests or complaints to the inspector of prisons during his inspection. The prisoner shall have the opportunity to talk to the inspector or to any other inspecting officer without the director or other members of the staff being present.
- c. Every prisoner shall be allowed to make a request or complaint, without censorship as to substance but in proper form, to the central prison administration, the judicial authority or other proper authorities through approved channels.
- d. Unless it is evidently frivolous or groundless, every request or complaint shall be promptly dealt with and replied to without undue delay.

Contact with the outside world

37. Prisoners shall be allowed under necessary supervision to communicate with their family and reputable friends at regular intervals, both by correspondence and by receiving visits.
38. a. Prisoners who are foreign nationals shall be allowed reasonable facilities to communicate with the diplomatic and consular representatives of the State to which they belong.
- b. Prisoners who are nationals of States without diplomatic or consular representation in the country and refugees or stateless persons shall be allowed similar facilities to communicate with the diplomatic representative of the State which takes charge of their interests or any national or international authority whose task it is to protect such persons.
39. Prisoners shall be kept informed regularly of the more important items of news by the reading of newspapers, periodicals or special institutional publications, by hearing wireless transmissions, by lectures or by any similar means as authorized or controlled by the administration.

Books

40. Every institution shall have a library for the use of all categories of prisoners, adequately stocked with both recreational and instructional books, and prisoners shall be encouraged to make full use of it.

Religion

41. a. If the institution contains a sufficient number of prisoners of the same religion, a qualified representative of that religion shall be appointed or approved. If the number of prisoners justifies it and conditions permit, the arrangement should be on a full-time basis.
- b. A qualified representative appointed or approved under paragraph (1) shall be allowed to hold regular services and to pay pastoral visits in private to prisoners of his religion at proper times.
- c. Access to a qualified representative of any religion shall not be refused to any prisoner. On the other hand, if any prisoner should object to a visit of any religious representative, his attitude shall be fully respected.
42. So far as practicable, every prisoner shall be allowed to satisfy the needs of his religious life by attending the services provided in the institution and having in his possession the books of religious observance and instruction of his denomination.

Retention of prisoners' property

43. a. All money, valuables, clothing and other effects belonging to a prisoner which under the regulations of the institution he is not allowed to retain shall on his admission to the institution be placed in safe custody. An inventory thereof shall be signed by the prisoner. Steps shall be taken to keep them in good condition.
- b. On the release of the prisoner all such articles and money shall be returned to him except in so far as he has been authorized to spend money or send any such property out of the institution, or it has been found necessary on hygienic grounds to destroy any article of clothing. The prisoner shall sign a receipt for the articles and money returned to him.
- c. Any money or effects received for a prisoner from outside shall be treated in the same way.
- d. If a prisoner brings in any drugs or medicine, the medical officer shall decide what use shall be made of them.

Notification of death, illness, transfer, etc.

44. a. Upon the death or serious illness of, or serious injury to a prisoner, or his removal to an institution for the treatment of mental affections, the director shall at once inform the spouse, if the prisoner is married, or the nearest relative and shall in any event inform any other person previously designated by the prisoner.
- b. A prisoner shall be informed at once of the death or serious illness of any near relative. In case of the critical illness of a near relative, the prisoner should be authorized, whenever circumstances allow, to go to his bedside either under escort or alone.
- c. Every prisoner shall have the right to inform at once his family of his imprisonment or his transfer to another institution.

Removal of prisoners

45. a. When the prisoners are being removed to or from an institution, they shall be exposed to public view as little as possible, and proper safeguards shall be adopted to protect them from insult, curiosity and publicity in any form.
- b. The transport of prisoners in conveyances with inadequate ventilation or light, or in any way which would subject them to unnecessary physical hardship, shall be prohibited.
- c. The transport of prisoners shall be carried out at the expense of the administration and equal conditions shall obtain for all of them.

Institutional personnel

46. a. The prison administration shall provide for the careful selection of every grade of the personnel, since it is on their integrity, humanity, professional capacity and personal suitability for the work that the proper administration of the institutions depends.
 - b. The prison administration shall constantly seek to awaken and maintain in the minds both of the personnel and of the public the conviction that this work is a social service of great importance, and to this end all appropriate means of informing the public should be used.
 - c. To secure the foregoing ends, personnel shall be appointed on a full-time basis as professional prison officers and have civil service status with security of tenure subject only to good conduct, efficiency and physical fitness. Salaries shall be adequate to attract and retain suitable men and women; employment benefits and conditions of service shall be favourable in view of the exacting nature of the work.
47. a. The personnel shall possess an adequate standard of education and intelligence.
 - b. Before entering on duty, the personnel shall be given a course of training in their general and specific duties and be required to pass theoretical and practical tests.
 - c. After entering on duty and during their career, the personnel shall maintain and improve their knowledge and professional capacity by attending courses of in-service training to be organized at suitable intervals.

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48. All members of the personnel shall at all times so conduct themselves and perform their duties as to influence the prisoners for good by their example and to command their respect.
49. a. So far as possible, the personnel shall include a sufficient number of specialists such as psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, teachers and trade instructors.
 - b. The services of social workers, teachers and trade instructors shall be secured on a permanent basis, without thereby excluding part-time or voluntary workers.
50. a. The director of an institution should be adequately qualified for his task by character, administrative ability, suitable training and experience.
 - b. He shall devote his entire time to his official duties and shall not be appointed on a part-time basis.
 - c. He shall reside on the premises of the institution or in its immediate vicinity.
 - d. When two or more institutions are under the authority of one director, he shall visit each of them at frequent intervals. A responsible resident official shall be in charge of each of these institutions.
51. a. The director, his deputy, and the majority of the other personnel of the institution shall be able to speak the language of the greatest number of prisoners, or a language understood by the greatest number of them.
 - b. Whenever necessary, the services of an interpreter shall be used.
52. a. In institutions which are large enough to require the services of one or more full-time medical officers, at least one of them shall reside on the premises of the institution or in its immediate vicinity.
 - b. In other institutions the medical officer shall visit daily and shall reside near enough to be able to attend without delay in cases of urgency.
53. a. In an institution for both men and women, the part of the institution set aside for women shall be under the authority of a responsible woman officer who shall have the custody of the keys of all that part of the institution.
 - b. No male member of the staff shall enter the part of the institution set aside for women unless accompanied by a woman officer.
 - c. Women prisoners shall be attended and supervised only by women officers. This does not, however, preclude male members of the staff, particularly doctors and teachers, from carrying out their professional duties in institutions or parts of institutions set aside for women.
54. a. Officers of the institutions shall not, in their relations with the prisoners, use force except in self-defence or in cases of attempted escape, or active or passive physical resistance to an order based on law or regulations. Officers who have recourse to force must use no more than is strictly necessary and must report the incident immediately to the director of the institution.
 - b. Prison officers shall be given special physical training to enable them to restrain aggressive prisoners.
 - c. Except in special circumstances, staff performing duties which bring them into direct contact with prisoners should not be armed. Furthermore, staff should in no circumstances be provided with arms unless they have been trained in their use.

Inspection

55. There shall be a regular inspection of penal institutions and services by qualified and experienced inspectors appointed by a competent authority. Their task shall be in particular to ensure that these institutions are administered in accordance with existing laws and regulations and with a view to bringing about the objectives of penal and correctional services.

PART II RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL CATEGORIES

A. PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE

Guiding principles

56. The guiding principles hereafter are intended to show the spirit in which penal institutions should be administered and the purposes at which they should aim, in accordance with the declaration made under Preliminary Observation 1 of the present text.

57. Imprisonment and other measures which result in cutting off an offender from the outside world are afflictive by the very fact of taking from the person the right of self-determination by depriving him of his liberty. Therefore the prison system shall not, except as incidental to justifiable segregation or the maintenance of discipline, aggravate the suffering inherent in such a situation.
58. The purpose and justification of a sentence of imprisonment or a similar measure deprivative of liberty is ultimately to protect society against crime. This end can only be achieved if the period of imprisonment is used to ensure, so far as possible, that upon his return to society the offender is not only willing but able to lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life.
59. To this end, the institution should utilize all the remedial, educational, moral, spiritual and other forces and forms of assistance which are appropriate and available, and should seek to apply them according to the individual treatment needs of the prisoners.
60. a. The regime of the institution should seek to minimize any differences between prison life and life at liberty which tend to lessen the responsibility of the prisoners or the respect due to their dignity as human beings.
b. Before the completion of the sentence, it is desirable that the necessary steps be taken to ensure for the prisoner a gradual return to life in society. This aim may be achieved, depending on the case, by a pre-release regime organized in the same institution or in another appropriate institution, or by release on trial under some kind of supervision which must not be entrusted to the police but should be combined with effective social aid.
61. The treatment of prisoners should emphasize not their exclusion from the community, but their continuing part in it. Community agencies should, therefore, be enlisted wherever possible to assist the staff of the institution in the task of social rehabilitation of the prisoners. There should be in connection with every institution social workers charged with the duty of maintaining and improving all desirable relations of a prisoner with his family and with valuable social agencies. Steps should be taken to safeguard, to the maximum extent compatible with the law and the sentence, the rights relating to civil interests, social security rights and other social benefits of prisoners.
62. The medical services of the institution shall seek to detect and shall treat any physical or mental illnesses or defects which may hamper a prisoner's rehabilitation. All necessary medical, surgical and psychiatric services shall be provided to that end.
63. a. The fulfilment of these principles requires individualization of treatment and for this purpose a flexible system of classifying prisoners in groups; it is therefore desirable that such groups should be distributed in separate institutions suitable for the treatment of each group.
b. These institutions need not provide the same degree of security for every group. It is desirable to provide varying degrees of security according to the needs of different groups. Open institutions, by the very fact that they provide no physical security against escape but rely on the self-discipline of the inmates, provide the conditions most favourable to rehabilitation for carefully selected prisoners.
c. It is desirable that the number of prisoners in closed institutions should not be so large that the individualization of treatment is hindered. In some countries it is considered that the population of such institutions should not exceed five hundred. In open institutions the population should be as small as possible.
d. On the other hand, it is undesirable to maintain prisons which are so small that proper facilities cannot be provided.
64. The duty of society does not end with a prisoner's release. There should, therefore, be governmental or private agencies capable of lending the released prisoner efficient after-care directed towards the lessening of prejudice against him and towards his social rehabilitation.

Treatment

65. The treatment of persons sentenced to imprisonment or a similar measure shall have as its purpose, so far as the length of the sentence permits, to establish in them the will to lead law-abiding and self-supporting lives after their release and to fit them to do so. The treatment shall be such as will encourage their self-respect and develop their sense of responsibility.
66. a. To these ends, all appropriate means shall be used, including religious care in the countries where this is possible, education, vocational guidance and training, social casework, employment counselling,

physical development and strengthening of moral character, in accordance with the individual needs of each prisoner, taking account of his social and criminal history, his physical and mental capacities and aptitudes, his personal temperament, the length of his sentence and his prospects after release.

- b. For every prisoner with a sentence of suitable length, the director shall receive, as soon as possible after his admission, full reports on all the matters referred to in the foregoing paragraph. Such reports shall always include a report by a medical officer, wherever possible qualified in psychiatry, on the physical and mental condition of the prisoner.
- c. The reports and other relevant documents shall be placed in an individual file. This file shall be kept up to date and classified in such a way that it can be consulted by the responsible personnel whenever the need arises.

Classification and individualization

67. The purposes of classification shall be:
 - a. To separate from others those prisoners who, by reason of their criminal records or bad characters, are likely to exercise a bad influence;
 - b. To divide the prisoners into classes in order to facilitate their treatment with a view to their social rehabilitation.
68. So far as possible separate institutions or separate sections of an institution shall be used for the treatment of the different classes of prisoners.
69. As soon as possible after admission and after a study of the personality of each prisoner with a sentence of suitable length, a programme of treatment shall be prepared for him in the light of the knowledge obtained about his individual needs, his capacities and dispositions.

Privileges

70. Systems of privileges appropriate for the different classes of prisoners and the different methods of treatment shall be established at every institution, in order to encourage good conduct, develop a sense of responsibility and secure the interest and co-operation of the prisoners in their treatment.

Work

71.
 - a. Prison labour must not be of an afflictive nature.
 - b. All prisoners under sentence shall be required to work, subject to their physical and mental fitness as determined by the medical officer.
 - c. Sufficient work of a useful nature shall be provided to keep prisoners actively employed for a normal working day.
 - d. So far as possible the work provided shall be such as will maintain or increase the prisoners, ability to earn an honest living after release.
 - e. Vocational training in useful trades shall be provided for prisoners able to profit thereby and especially for young prisoners.
 - f. Within the limits compatible with proper vocational selection and with the requirements of institutional administration and discipline, the prisoners shall be able to choose the type of work they wish to perform.
72.
 - a. The organization and methods of work in the institutions shall resemble as closely as possible those of similar work outside institutions, so as to prepare prisoners for the conditions of normal occupational life.
 - b. The interests of the prisoners and of their vocational training, however, must not be sub-ordinated to the purpose of making a financial profit from an industry in the institution.
73.
 - a. Preferably institutional industries and farms should be operated directly by the administration and not by private contractors.
 - b. Where prisoners are employed in work not controlled by the administration, they shall always be under the supervision of the institution's personnel. Unless the work is for other departments of the

government the full normal wages for such work shall be paid to the administration by the persons to whom the labour is supplied, account being taken of the output of the prisoners.

74. a. The precautions laid down to protect the safety and health of free workmen shall be equally observed in institutions.
- b. Provision shall be made to indemnify prisoners against industrial injury, including occupational disease, on terms not less favourable than those extended by law to free workmen.
75. a. The maximum daily and weekly working hours of the prisoners shall be fixed by law or by administrative regulation, taking into account local rules or custom in regard to the employment of free workmen.
- b. The hours so fixed shall leave one rest day a week and sufficient time for education and other activities required as part of the treatment and rehabilitation of the prisoners.
76. a. There shall be a system of equitable remuneration of the work of prisoners.
- b. Under the system prisoners shall be allowed to spend at least a part of their earnings on approved articles for their own use and to send a part of their earnings to their family.
- c. The system should also provide that a part of the earnings should be set aside by the administration so as to constitute a savings fund to be handed over to the prisoner on his release.

Education and recreation

77. a. Provision shall be made for the further education of all prisoners capable of profiting thereby, including religious instruction in the countries where this is possible. The education of illiterates and young prisoners shall be compulsory and special attention shall be paid to it by the administration.
- b. So far as practicable, the education of prisoners shall be integrated with the educational system of the country so that after their release they may continue their education without difficulty.
78. Recreational and cultural activities shall be provided in all institutions for the benefit of the mental and physical health of prisoners.

Social relations and after-care

79. Special attention shall be paid to the maintenance and improvement of such relations between a prisoner and his family as are desirable in the best interests of both.
80. From the beginning of a prisoner's sentence consideration shall be given to his future after release and he shall be encouraged and assisted to maintain or establish such relations with persons or agencies outside the institution as may promote the best interests of his family and his own social rehabilitation.
81. a. Services and agencies, governmental or otherwise, which assist released prisoners to re-establish themselves in society shall ensure, so far as is possible and necessary, that released prisoners be provided with appropriate documents and identification papers, have suitable homes and work to go to, are suitably and adequately clothed having regard to the climate and season, and have sufficient means to reach their destination and maintain themselves in the period immediately following their release.
- b. The approved representatives of such agencies shall have all necessary access to the institution and to prisoners and shall be taken into consultation as to the future of a prisoner from the beginning of his sentence.
- c. It is desirable that the activities of such agencies shall be centralized or co-ordinated as far as possible in order to secure the best use of their efforts.

B. Insane and mentally abnormal prisoners

82. a. Persons who are found to be insane shall not be detained in prisons and arrangements shall be made to remove them to mental institutions as soon as possible.
- b. Prisoners who suffer from other mental diseases or abnormalities shall be observed and treated in specialized institutions under medical management.
- c. During their stay in a prison, such prisoners shall be placed under the special supervision of a medical officer.
- d. The medical or psychiatric service of the penal institutions shall provide for the psychiatric treatment of all other prisoners who are in need of such treatment.

83. It is desirable that steps should be taken, by arrangement with the appropriate agencies, to ensure if necessary the continuation of psychiatric treatment after release and the provision of social-psychiatric after-care.

C. Prisoners under arrest or awaiting trial

84. a. Persons arrested or imprisoned by reason of a criminal charge against them, who are detained either in police custody or in prison custody (jail) but have not yet been tried and sentenced, will be referred to as "untried prisoners" hereinafter in these rules.
- b. Unconvicted prisoners are presumed to be innocent and shall be treated as such.
- c. Without prejudice to legal rules for the protection of individual liberty or prescribing the procedure to be observed in respect of untried prisoners, these prisoners shall benefit by a special regime which is described in the following rules in its essential requirements only.
85. a. Untried prisoners shall be kept separate from convicted prisoners.
- b. Young untried prisoners shall be kept separate from adults and shall in principle be detained in separate institutions.
86. Untried prisoners shall sleep singly in separate rooms, with the reservation of different local custom in respect of the climate.
87. Within the limits compatible with the good order of the institution, untried prisoners may, if they so desire, have their food procured at their own expense from the outside, either through the administration or through their family or friends. Otherwise, the administration shall provide their food.
88. a. An untried prisoner shall be allowed to wear his own clothing if it is clean and suitable.
- b. If he wears prison dress, it shall be different from that supplied to convicted prisoners.
89. An untried prisoner shall always be offered opportunity to work, but shall not be required to work. If he chooses to work, he shall be paid for it.
90. An untried prisoner shall be allowed to procure at his own expense or at the expense of a third party such books, newspapers, writing materials and other means of occupation as are compatible with the interests of the administration of justice and the security and good order of the institution.
91. An untried prisoner shall be allowed to be visited and treated by his own doctor or dentist if there is reasonable ground for his application and he is able to pay any expenses incurred.
92. An untried prisoner shall be allowed to inform immediately his family of his detention and shall be given all reasonable facilities for communicating with his family and friends, and for receiving visits from them, subject only to restrictions and supervision as are necessary in the interests of the administration of justice and of the security and good order of the institution.
93. For the purposes of his defence, an untried prisoner shall be allowed to apply for free legal aid where such aid is available, and to receive visits from his legal adviser with a view to his defence and to prepare and hand to him confidential instructions. For these purposes, he shall if he so desires be supplied with writing material. Interviews between the prisoner and his legal adviser may be within sight but not within the hearing of a police or institution official.

D. Civil prisoners

94. In countries where the law permits imprisonment for debt, or by order of a court under any other non-criminal process, persons so imprisoned shall not be subjected to any greater restriction or severity than is necessary to ensure safe custody and good order. Their treatment shall be not less favourable than that of untried prisoners, with the reservation, however, that they may possibly be required to work.

E. Persons arrested or detained without charge

95. Without prejudice to the provisions of article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, persons arrested or imprisoned without charge shall be accorded the same protection as that accorded under part I and part II, section C. Relevant provisions of part II, section A, shall likewise be applicable where their application may be conducive to the benefit of this special group of persons in custody, provided that no measures shall be taken implying that re-education or rehabilitation is in any way appropriate to persons not convicted of any criminal offence.

UN BASIC PRINCIPLES ON THE USE OF FORCE AND FIREARMS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS*

Adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, Cuba, 27 August to 7 September 1990

Whereas the work of law enforcement officials is a social service of great importance and there is, therefore, a need to maintain and, whenever necessary, to improve the working conditions and status of these officials,

Whereas a threat to the life and safety of law enforcement officials must be seen as a threat to the stability of society as a whole,

Whereas law enforcement officials have a vital role in the protection of the right to life, liberty and security of the person, as guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and reaffirmed in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Whereas the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners provide for the circumstances in which prison officials may use force in the course of their duties,

Whereas article 3 of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials provides that law enforcement officials may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty,

Whereas the preparatory meeting for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Varenna, Italy, agreed on elements to be considered in the course of further work on restraints on the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials,

Whereas the Seventh Congress, in its resolution 14, inter alia, emphasizes that the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials should be commensurate with due respect for human rights,

Whereas the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1986/10, section IX, of 21 May 1986, invited Member States to pay particular attention to the implementation of the Code to the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials, and the General Assembly, in its resolution 41/149 of 4 December 1986, inter alia, welcomed this recommendation made by the Council,

Whereas it is appropriate that, with due regard to their personal safety, consideration be given to the role of law enforcement officials in relation to the administration of justice, to the protection of the right to life, liberty and security of the person, to their responsibility to maintain public safety and social peace and to the importance of their qualifications, training and conduct,

The basic principles set forth below, which have been formulated to assist Member States in their task of ensuring and promoting the proper role of law enforcement officials, should be taken into account and respected by Governments within the framework of their national legislation and practice, and be brought to the attention of law enforcement officials as well as other persons, such as judges, prosecutors, lawyers, members of the executive branch and the legislature, and the public.

General provisions

1. Governments and law enforcement agencies shall adopt and implement rules and regulations on the use of force and firearms against persons by law enforcement officials. In developing such rules and regulations, Governments and law enforcement agencies shall keep the ethical issues associated with the use of force and firearms constantly under review.
2. Governments and law enforcement agencies should develop a range of means as broad as possible and equip law enforcement officials with various types of weapons and ammunition that would allow for a differentiated use of force and firearms. These should include the development of non-lethal incapacitating weapons for use in appropriate situations, with a view to increasingly restraining the application of means capable of causing death or injury to persons. For the same purpose, it should also be possible for law enforcement officials to be equipped with self-defensive equipment such as shields, helmets, bullet-proof vests and bullet-proof means of transportation, in order to decrease the need to use weapons of any kind.

* Source: www.ohchr.org

3. The development and deployment of non-lethal incapacitating weapons should be carefully evaluated in order to minimize the risk of endangering uninvolved persons, and the use of such weapons should be carefully controlled.
4. Law enforcement officials, in carrying out their duty, shall, as far as possible, apply non-violent means before resorting to the use of force and firearms. They may use force and firearms only if other means remain ineffective or without any promise of achieving the intended result.
5. Whenever the lawful use of force and firearms is unavoidable, law enforcement officials shall:
 - a. Exercise restraint in such use and act in proportion to the seriousness of the offence and the legitimate objective to be achieved;
 - b. Minimize damage and injury, and respect and preserve human life;
 - c. Ensure that assistance and medical aid are rendered to any injured or affected persons at the earliest possible moment;
 - d. Ensure that relatives or close friends of the injured or affected person are notified at the earliest possible moment.
6. Where injury or death is caused by the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials, they shall report the incident promptly to their superiors, in accordance with principle 22.
7. Governments shall ensure that arbitrary or abusive use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials is punished as a criminal offence under their law.
8. Exceptional circumstances such as internal political instability or any other public emergency may not be invoked to justify any departure from these basic principles.

Special provisions

9. Law enforcement officials shall not use firearms against persons except in self-defence or defence of others against the imminent threat of death or serious injury, to prevent the perpetration of a particularly serious crime involving grave threat to life, to arrest a person presenting such a danger and resisting their authority, or to prevent his or her escape, and only when less extreme means are insufficient to achieve these objectives. In any event, intentional lethal use of firearms may only be made when strictly unavoidable in order to protect life.
10. In the circumstances provided for under principle 9, law enforcement officials shall identify themselves as such and give a clear warning of their intent to use firearms, with sufficient time for the warning to be observed, unless to do so would unduly place the law enforcement officials at risk or would create a risk of death or serious harm to other persons, or would be clearly inappropriate or pointless in the circumstances of the incident.
11. Rules and regulations on the use of firearms by law enforcement officials should include guidelines that:
 - a. Specify the circumstances under which law enforcement officials are authorized to carry firearms and prescribe the types of firearms and ammunition permitted;
 - b. Ensure that firearms are used only in appropriate circumstances and in a manner likely to decrease the risk of unnecessary harm;
 - c. Prohibit the use of those firearms and ammunition that cause unwarranted injury or present an unwarranted risk;
 - d. Regulate the control, storage and issuing of firearms, including procedures for ensuring that law enforcement officials are accountable for the firearms and ammunition issued to them;
 - e. Provide for warnings to be given, if appropriate, when firearms are to be discharged;
 - f. Provide for a system of reporting whenever law enforcement officials use firearms in the performance of their duty.

Policing unlawful assemblies

12. As everyone is allowed to participate in lawful and peaceful assemblies, in accordance with the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Politi-

cal Rights, Governments and law enforcement agencies and officials shall recognize that force and firearms may be used only in accordance with principles 13 and 14.

13. In the dispersal of assemblies that are unlawful but non-violent, law enforcement officials shall avoid the use of force or, where that is not practicable, shall restrict such force to the minimum extent necessary.
14. In the dispersal of violent assemblies, law enforcement officials may use firearms only when less dangerous means are not practicable and only to the minimum extent necessary. Law enforcement officials shall not use firearms in such cases, except under the conditions stipulated in principle 9.

Policing persons in custody or detention

15. Law enforcement officials, in their relations with persons in custody or detention, shall not use force, except when strictly necessary for the maintenance of security and order within the institution, or when personal safety is threatened.
16. Law enforcement officials, in their relations with persons in custody or detention, shall not use firearms, except in self-defence or in the defence of others against the immediate threat of death or serious injury, or when strictly necessary to prevent the escape of a person in custody or detention presenting the danger referred to in principle 9.
17. The preceding principles are without prejudice to the rights, duties and responsibilities of prison officials, as set out in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, particularly rules 33, 34 and 54.

Qualifications, training and counselling

18. Governments and law enforcement agencies shall ensure that all law enforcement officials are selected by proper screening procedures, have appropriate moral, psychological and physical qualities for the effective exercise of their functions and receive continuous and thorough professional training. Their continued fitness to perform these functions should be subject to periodic review.
19. Governments and law enforcement agencies shall ensure that all law enforcement officials are provided with training and are tested in accordance with appropriate proficiency standards in the use of force. Those law enforcement officials who are required to carry firearms should be authorized to do so only upon completion of special training in their use.
20. In the training of law enforcement officials, Governments and law enforcement agencies shall give special attention to issues of police ethics and human rights, especially in the investigative process, to alternatives to the use of force and firearms, including the peaceful settlement of conflicts, the understanding of crowd behaviour, and the methods of persuasion, negotiation and mediation, as well as to technical means, with a view to limiting the use of force and firearms. Law enforcement agencies should review their training programmes and operational procedures in the light of particular incidents.
21. Governments and law enforcement agencies shall make stress counselling available to law enforcement officials who are involved in situations where force and firearms are used.

Reporting and review procedures

22. Governments and law enforcement agencies shall establish effective reporting and review procedures for all incidents referred to in principles 6 and 11 (f). For incidents reported pursuant to these principles, Governments and law enforcement agencies shall ensure that an effective review process is available and that independent administrative or prosecutorial authorities are in a position to exercise jurisdiction in appropriate circumstances. In cases of death and serious injury or other grave consequences, a detailed report shall be sent promptly to the competent authorities responsible for administrative review and judicial control.
23. Persons affected by the use of force and firearms or their legal representatives shall have access to an independent process, including a judicial process. In the event of the death of such persons, this provision shall apply to their dependants accordingly.
24. Governments and law enforcement agencies shall ensure that superior officers are held responsible if they know, or should have known, that law enforcement officials under their command are resorting, or have resorted, to the unlawful use of force and firearms, and they did not take all measures in their power to prevent, suppress or report such use.
25. Governments and law enforcement agencies shall ensure that no criminal or disciplinary sanction is imposed on law enforcement officials who, in compliance with the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and these basic principles, refuse to carry out an order to use force and firearms, or who report such use by other officials.

26. Obedience to superior orders shall be no defence if law enforcement officials knew that an order to use force and firearms resulting in the death or serious injury of a person was manifestly unlawful and had a reasonable opportunity to refuse to follow it. In any case, responsibility also rests on the superiors who gave the unlawful orders.

1/ In accordance with the commentary to article 1 of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, the term "law enforcement officials" includes all officers of the law, whether appointed or elected, who exercise police powers, especially the powers of arrest or detention. In countries where police powers are exercised by military authorities, whether uniformed or not, or by State security forces, the definition of law enforcement officials shall be regarded as including officers of such services.

JOINT THIRD PARTY INTERVENTION IN RAMZY V. THE NETHERLANDS (ECHR. 22.NOVEMBER 2005)

In The European court Of Human Rights

Application No. 25424/05

Ramzy Applicant

v.

The Netherlands Respondent

Written Comments by,

Amnesty International LTD., The Association For the Prevention of Torture, Human Rights Watch, INTERIGHTS, The International Commission of Jurists, Open Society Justice Initiative and Redress

Persuant to article 36 § 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights and Rule 44 § 2 of The Rules of The European Court of Human Rights

22 November 2005

I. INTRODUCTION

1. These written comments are respectfully submitted on behalf of Amnesty International Ltd, the Association for the Prevention of Torture, Human Rights Watch, INTERIGHTS, the International Commission of Jurists, Open Society Justice Initiative and REDRESS (“the Intervenors”) pursuant to leave granted by the President of the Chamber in accordance with Rule 44 § 2 of the Rules of Court.
2. Brief details of each of the Intervenors are set out in Annex 1 to this letter. Together they have extensive experience of working against the use of torture and other forms of ill-treatment around the world. They have contributed to the elaboration of international legal standards, and intervened in human rights litigation in national and international fora, including before this Court, on the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment. Together the intervenors possess an extensive body of knowledge and experience of relevant international legal standards and jurisprudence and their application in practice.

II. OVERVIEW

3. This case concerns the deportation to Algeria of a person suspected of involvement in an Islamic extremist group in the Netherlands. He complains that his removal to Algeria by the Dutch authorities will expose him to a “real risk” of torture or ill-treatment in violation of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (the “Convention”). This case, and the interventions of various governments, raise issues of fundamental importance concerning the effectiveness of the protection against torture and other ill-treatment, including in the context of the fight against terrorism. At a time when torture and ill-treatment – and transfer to states renowned for such practices – are arising with increasing frequency, and the absolute nature of the torture prohibition itself is increasingly subject to question, the Court’s determination in this case is of potentially profound import beyond the case and indeed the region.
4. These comments address the following specific matters: (i) the absolute nature of the prohibition of torture and other forms of ill-treatment under international law; (ii) the prohibition of transfer to States where there is a substantial risk of torture or ill-treatment (“*non-refoulement*”) as an essential aspect of that prohibition; (iii) the absolute nature of the *non-refoulement* prohibition under Article 3, and the approach of other international courts and human rights bodies; (iv) the nature of the risk required to trigger this prohibition; (v) factors relevant to its assessment; and (vi) the standard and burden of proof on the applicant to establish such risk.
5. While these comments take as their starting point the jurisprudence of this Court, the focus is on international and comparative standards, including those enshrined in the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (“UNCAT”), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (“ICCPR”), as well as applicable rules of customary international law, all of which have emphasized the absolute, non-derogable and peremptory nature of the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment and, through jurisprudence, developed standards to give it meaningful effect. This Court has a long

history of invoking other human rights instruments to assist in the proper interpretation of the Convention itself, including most significantly for present purposes, the UNCAT. Conversely, the lead that this Court has taken in the development of human rights standards in respect of *non-refoulement*, notably through the *Chahal v. the United Kingdom* (1996) case, has been followed extensively by other international courts and bodies, and now reflects an accepted international standard.

III. THE 'ABSOLUTE' PROHIBITION OF TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT

6. The prohibition of torture and other forms of ill-treatment is universally recognized and is enshrined in all of the major international and regional human rights instruments. All international instruments that contain the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment recognize its absolute, non-derogable character. This non-derogability has consistently been reiterated by human rights courts, monitoring bodies and international criminal tribunals, including this Court, the UN Human Rights Committee ("HRC"), the UN Committee against Torture ("CAT"), the Inter-American Commission and Court, and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia ("ICTY").
7. The prohibition of torture and other forms of ill-treatment does not therefore yield to the threat posed by terrorism. This Court, the HRC, the CAT, the Special Rapporteur on Torture, the UN Security Council and General Assembly, and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, among others, have all recognized the undoubted difficulties States face in countering terrorism, yet made clear that all anti-terrorism measures must be implemented in accordance with international human rights and humanitarian law, including the prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment. A recent United Nations World Summit Outcome Document (adopted with the consensus of all States) in para. 85 reiterated the point.
8. The absolute nature of the prohibition of torture under treaty law is reinforced by its higher, *jus cogens* status under customary international law. *Jus cogens* status connotes the fundamental, peremptory character of the obligation, which is, in the words of the International Court of Justice, "intransgressible." There is ample international authority recognizing the prohibition of torture as having *jus cogens* status. The prohibition of torture also imposes obligations *erga omnes*, and every State has a legal interest in the performance of such obligations which are owed to the international community as a whole.
9. The principal consequence of its higher rank as a *jus cogens* norm is that the principle or rule cannot be derogated from by States through any laws or agreements not endowed with the same normative force. Thus, no treaty can be made nor law enacted that conflicts with a *jus cogens* norm, and no practice or act committed in contravention of a *jus cogens* norm may be "legitimated by means of consent, acquiescence or recognition"; any norm conflicting with such a provision is therefore void. It follows that no interpretation of treaty obligations that is inconsistent with the absolute prohibition of torture is valid in international law.
10. The fact that the prohibition of torture is *jus cogens* and gives rise to obligations *erga omnes* also has important consequences under basic principles of State responsibility, which provide for the interest and in certain circumstances the obligation of all States to prevent torture and other forms of ill-treatment, to bring it to an end, and not to endorse, adopt or recognize acts that breach the prohibition. Any interpretation of the Convention must be consistent with these obligations under broader international law.

IV. THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-REFOULEMENT

11. The expulsion (or 'refoulement') of an individual where there is a real risk of torture or other ill-treatment is prohibited under both international conventional and customary law. A number of States, human rights experts and legal commentators have specifically noted the customary nature of *non-refoulement* and asserted that the prohibition against *non-refoulement* under customary international law shares its *jus cogens* and *erga omnes* character. As the prohibition of all forms of ill-treatment (torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment) is absolute, peremptory and non-derogable, the principle of *non-refoulement* applies without distinction. Indicative of the expansive approach to the protection, both CAT and HRC are of the opinion that *non-refoulement* prohibits return to countries where the individual would not be directly at risk but from where he or she is in danger of being expelled to another country or territory where there would be such a risk.
12. The prohibition of *refoulement* is explicit in conventions dedicated specifically to torture and ill-treatment. Article 3 of UNCAT prohibits States from deporting an individual to a State "where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture." Article 13(4) of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture provides, more broadly, that deportation is prohibited on the basis that the individual "will be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, or that he will be tried by special or ad hoc courts in the requesting State."

13. The principle of *non-refoulement* is also explicitly included in a number of other international instruments focusing on human rights, including the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and Inter-American Convention on Human Rights ("I-ACHR"). In addition, it is reflected in other international instruments addressing international cooperation, including extradition treaties, and specific forms of terrorism. Although somewhat different in its scope and characteristics, the principle is also reflected in refugee law.
14. This principle is also implicit in the prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment in general human rights conventions, as made clear by consistent authoritative interpretations of these provisions. In *Soering* and in subsequent cases, this Court identified *non-refoulement* as an 'inherent obligation' under Article 3 of the Convention in cases where there is a "real risk of exposure to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." Other bodies have followed suit, with the HRC, in its general comments and individual communications, interpreting Article 7 of the ICCPR as implicitly prohibiting *refoulement*. The African Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights have also recognized that deportation can, in certain circumstances, constitute such ill-treatment.
15. The jurisprudence therefore makes clear that the prohibition on *refoulement*, whether explicit or implicit, is an inherent and indivisible part of the prohibition on torture or other ill-treatment. It constitutes an essential way of giving effect to the Article 3 prohibition, which not only imposes on states the duty not to torture themselves, but also requires them to "prevent such acts by not bringing persons under the control of other States if there are substantial grounds for believing that they would be in danger of being subjected to torture." This is consistent with the approach to fundamental rights adopted by this Court, and increasingly by other bodies, regarding the positive duties incumbent on the state. Any other interpretation, enabling states to circumvent their obligations on the basis that they themselves did not carry out the ill-treatment would, as this Court noted when it first considered the matter, 'plainly be contrary to the spirit and intention of [Article 3].'

THE ABSOLUTE NATURE OF THE PROHIBITION ON REFOULEMENT

16. The foregoing demonstrates that the prohibition on *refoulement* is inherent in the prohibition of torture and other forms of ill-treatment. UN resolutions, declarations, international conventions, interpretative statements by treaty monitoring bodies, statements of the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and judgments of international tribunals, including this Court, as described herein, have consistently supported this interpretation. It follows from its nature as inherent to it, that the *non-refoulement* prohibition enjoys the same status and essential characteristics as the prohibition on torture and ill-treatment itself, and that it may not be subject to any limitations or exceptions.
17. The jurisprudence of international bodies has, moreover, explicitly given voice to the absolute nature of the principle of *non-refoulement*. In its case law, this Court has firmly established and re-affirmed the absolute nature of the prohibition of *non-refoulement* under Article 3 of the Convention. In paragraph 80 of the *Chahal* case, this Court made clear that the obligations of the State under Article 3 are "equally absolute in expulsion cases" once the 'real risk' of torture or ill-treatment is shown. The CAT has followed suit in confirming the absolute nature of the prohibition of *refoulement* under Article 3 in the context of particular cases. Likewise, other regional bodies have also interpreted the prohibition on torture and ill-treatment as including an absolute prohibition of *refoulement*.

APPLICATION OF THE NON-REFOULEMENT PRINCIPLE TO ALL PERSONS

18. It is a fundamental principle that *non-refoulement*, like the protection from torture or ill-treatment itself, applies to *all persons* without distinction. No characteristics or conduct, criminal activity or terrorist offence, alleged or proven, can affect the right not to be subject to torture and ill-treatment, including through *refoulement*. In the recent case of *N. v. Finland* (2005), this Court reiterated earlier findings that "[a]s the prohibition provided by Article 3 against torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is of absolute character, the activities of the individual in question, however undesirable or dangerous, cannot be a material consideration (emphasis added)." The same principle is reiterated in other decisions of this Court and of other bodies.

APPLICATION OF THE NON-REFOULEMENT PRINCIPLE IN THE FACE OF TERRORISM OR NATIONAL SECURITY THREAT

19. The jurisprudence of other regional and international bodies, like that of this Court, rejects definitively the notion that threats to national security, or the challenge posed by international or domestic terrorism, affect the absolute nature of the prohibition on *non-refoulement*. In *Chahal*, this Court was emphatic that no derogation is permissible from the prohibition of torture and other forms of ill-treatment and the obligations

arising from it (such as *non-refoulement*) in the context of terrorism. This line of reasoning has been followed in many other cases of this Court and other bodies including the recent case of *Agiza v. Sweden* in which CAT stated that “the Convention’s protections are absolute, even in the context of national security concerns.”

20. Thus no exceptional circumstances, however grave or compelling, can justify the introduction of a “balancing test” when fundamental norms such as the prohibition on *non-refoulement* in case of torture or ill-treatment are at stake. This is evident from the concluding observations of both HRC and CAT on State reports under the ICCPR and UNCAT, respectively. On the relatively few occasions when states have introduced a degree of balancing in domestic systems, they have been heavily criticized in concluding observations of CAT, or the HRC. This practice follows, and underscores, this Court’s own position in the *Chahal* case where it refused the United Kingdom’s request to perform a balancing test that would weigh the risk presented by permitting the individual to remain in the State against the risk to the individual of deportation.

NON-REFOULEMENT AS JUS COGENS

21. It follows also from the fact that the prohibition of *refoulement* is inherent in the prohibition of torture and other forms of ill-treatment, and necessary to give effect to it, that it enjoys the same customary law, and *jus cogens* status as the general prohibition. States and human rights legal experts have also specifically asserted that the prohibition against *non-refoulement* constitutes customary international law, and enjoys *jus cogens* status.³⁴ As noted, one consequence of *jus cogens* status is that no treaty obligation, or interpretation thereof, inconsistent with the absolute prohibition of *refoulement*, has validity under international law.
22. Certain consequences also flow from the *jus cogens* nature of the prohibition of torture itself (irrespective of the status of the *non-refoulement* principle), and the *erga omnes* obligations related thereto. The principle of *non-refoulement* is integral - and necessary to give effect - to the prohibition of torture. To deport an individual in circumstances where there is a real risk of torture is manifestly at odds with the positive obligations not to aid, assist or recognize such acts and the duty to act to ensure that they cease.

V. THE OPERATION OF THE RULE THE GENERAL TEST

23. When considering the obligations of States under Article 3 in transfer cases, this Court seeks to establish whether “substantial grounds are shown for believing that the person concerned, if expelled, faces a real risk of being subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the receiving country.” This test is very similar to those established by other bodies. Article 3 (1) of the UNCAT requires that the person not be transferred to a country where there are “substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture.” The HRC has similarly affirmed that the obligation arises “where there are substantial grounds for believing that there is a real risk of irreparable harm.” The Inter-American Commission for Human Rights has likewise referred to “substantial grounds of a real risk of inhuman treatment.”
24. The legal questions relevant to the Court’s determination in transfer cases, assuming that the potential ill-treatment falls within the ambit of Article 3, are: first, the nature and degree of the risk that triggers the *non-refoulement* prohibition; second, the relevant considerations that constitute ‘substantial grounds’ for believing that the person faces such a risk; third, the standard by which the existence of these ‘substantial grounds’ is to be evaluated and proved. The comments below address these questions in turn.
25. A guiding principle in the analysis of each of these questions, apparent from the work of this Court and other bodies, is the need to ensure the effective operation of the *non-refoulement* rule. This implies interpreting the rule consistently with the human rights objective of the Convention; the positive obligations on States to prevent serious violations and the responsibility of the Court to guard against it; the absolute nature of the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment and the grave consequences of such a breach transpiring; and the practical reality in which the *non-refoulement* principle operates. As this Court has noted: “The object and purpose of the Convention as an instrument for the protection of individual human beings require that its provisions be interpreted and applied so as to make its safeguards practical and effective.”

NATURE AND DEGREE OF THE RISK

26. This Court, like the CAT, has required that the risk be “real”, “foreseeable”, and “personal”. There is no precise definition in the Convention case law of what constitutes a “real” risk, although the Court has established that “mere possibility of ill-treatment is not enough”, just as certainty that the ill-treatment will occur is not required. For more precision as to the standard, reference can usefully be made to the jurisprudence of other

international and regional bodies which also apply the ‘real and foreseeable’ test. Notably, the CAT has held that the risk “must be assessed on grounds that go beyond mere theory or suspicion”, but this does not mean that the risk has to be “highly probable”.

27. The risk must also be “personal”. However, as noted in the following section, personal risk may be deduced from various factors, notably the treatment of similarly situated persons.

FACTORS RELEVANT TO THE ASSESSMENT OF RISK

28. This Court and other international human rights courts and bodies have repeatedly emphasized that the level of scrutiny to be given to a claim for *non-refoulement* must be “rigorous” in view of the absolute nature of the right this principle protects. In doing so, the State must take into account “all the relevant considerations” for the substantiation of the risk. This includes both the human rights situation in the country of return and the personal background and the circumstances of the individual.

GENERAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY OF RETURN

29. The human rights situation in the state of return is a weighty factor in virtually all cases. While this Court, like CAT, has held that the situation in the state is not sufficient *per se* to prove risk, regard must be had to the extent of human rights repression in the State in assessing the extent to which personal circumstances must also be demonstrated. Where the situation is particularly grave and ill-treatment widespread or generalized, the general risk of torture or ill-treatment may be high enough that little is required to demonstrate the personal risk to an individual returning to that State. The significant weight of this factor is underlined in Article 3(2) of UNCAT: “For the purpose of determining whether there are such grounds, the competent authorities shall take into account all relevant considerations including, where applicable, the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights.”

PERSONAL BACKGROUND OR CIRCUMSTANCES

30. The critical assessment in *non-refoulement* cases usually turns on whether the applicant has demonstrated “specific circumstances” which make him or her personally vulnerable to torture or ill-treatment. These specific circumstances may be indicated by previous ill-treatment or evidence of current persecution (e.g. that the person is being pursued by the authorities), but neither is necessary to substantiate that the individual is ‘personally’ at risk. A person may be found at risk by virtue of a characteristic that makes him or her not necessarily require information specifically about that person therefore, as opposed to information about the fate of persons in similar situations.

PERCEIVED ASSOCIATION WITH A VULNERABLE GROUP AS A STRONG INDICATION OF THE EXISTENCE OF RISK

31. It is clearly established in the jurisprudence of the CAT that, in assessing the “specific circumstances” that render the individual personally at risk, particular attention will be paid to any evidence that the applicant belongs, or is *perceived* to belong, to an identifiable group which has been targeted for torture or ill-treatment. It has held that regard must be had to the applicant’s political or social affiliations or activities, whether inside or outside the State of return, which may lead that State to identify the applicant with the targeted group.
32. Organizational affiliation is a particularly important factor in cases where the individual belongs to a group which the State in question has designated as a “terrorist” or “separatist” group that threatens the security of the State, and which for this reason is targeted for particularly harsh forms of repression. In such cases, the CAT has found that the applicant’s claim comes within the purview of Article 3 even in the absence of other factors such as evidence that the applicant was ill-treated in the past, and even when the general human rights situation in the country may have improved.
33. In this connection, it is also unnecessary for the individual to show that he or she is, or ever was, personally sought by the authorities of the State of return. Instead, the CAT’s determination has focused on the assessment of a) how the State in question treats members of these groups, and b) whether sufficient evidence was provided that the State would believe the particular individual to be associated with the targeted group. Thus in cases involving suspected members of ETA, *Sendero Luminoso*, PKK, KAWA, the People’s Mujahadeen Organization and the Zapatista Movement, the CAT has found violations of Article 3 on account of a pattern of human rights violations against members of these organisations, where it was sufficiently established that the States concerned were likely to identify the individuals with the relevant organisations.

34. In respect of proving this link between the individual and the targeted group, the CAT has found that the nature and profile of the individual's activities in his country of origin or abroad is relevant. In this respect, human rights bodies have indicated that a particularly important factor to be considered is the extent of publicity surrounding the individual's case, which may have had the effect of drawing the negative attention of the State party to the individual. The importance of this factor has been recognized both by this Court and the CAT.

STANDARD AND BURDEN OF PROVING THE RISK

35. While the Court has not explicitly addressed the issue of standard and burden of proof in transfer cases, it has held that in view of the fundamental character of the prohibition under Article 3, the examination of risk "must necessarily be a thorough one". It has also imposed on States a positive obligation to conduct a 'meaningful assessment' of any claim of a risk of torture and other ill-treatment. This approach is supported by CAT, and reflects a general recognition by this and other tribunals that, because of the specific nature of torture and other ill-treatment, the burden of proof cannot rest alone with the person alleging it, particularly in the view of the fact that the person and the State do not always have equal access to the evidence. Rather, in order to give meaningful effect to the Convention rights under Article 3 in transfer cases, the difficulties in obtaining evidence of a risk of torture or ill-treatment in another State – exacerbated by the inherently clandestine nature of such activity and the individual's remoteness from the State concerned – should be reflected in setting a reasonable and appropriate standard and burden of proof and ensuring flexibility in its implementation.
36. The particular difficulties facing an individual seeking to substantiate an alleged risk of ill-treatment have been recognized by international tribunals, including this Court. These are reflected, for example, in the approach to the extent of the evidence which the individual has to adduce. The major difficulties individuals face in accessing materials in the context of transfer is reflected in the Court's acknowledgment that substantiation only "to the greatest extent practically possible" can reasonably be required. Moreover, CAT's views have consistently emphasized that, given what is at stake for the individual, lingering doubts as to credibility or proof should be resolved in the individual's favor: "even though there may be some remaining doubt as to the veracity of the facts adduced by the author of a communication, [the Committee] must ensure that his security is not endangered. In order to do this, it is not necessary that all the facts invoked by the author should be proved."
37. An onus undoubtedly rests on individuals to raise, and to seek to substantiate, their claims. It is sufficient however for the individual to substantiate an 'arguable' or 'prima facie' case of the risk of torture or other ill-treatment for the *refoulement* prohibition to be triggered. It is then for the State to dispel the fear that torture or ill-treatment would ensue if the person is transferred. This approach is supported by a number of international tribunals addressing questions of proof in transfer cases. For example, the CAT suggests that it is sufficient for the individual to present an 'arguable case' or to make a 'plausible allegation'; then it is for the State to prove the lack of danger in case of return. Similarly, the HRC has held that the burden is on the individual to establish a 'prima facie' case of real risk, and then the State must refute the claim with 'substantive grounds'. Most recently, the UN Sub-Commission for the Promotion of Human Rights considered that once a general risk situation is established, there is a 'presumption' the person would face a real risk.
38. Requiring the sending State to rebut an arguable case is consistent not only with the frequent reality attending individuals' access to evidence, but also with the duties on the State to make a meaningful assessment and satisfy itself that any transfer would not expose the individual to a risk of the type of ill-treatment that the State has positive obligation to protect against.

AN EXISTING RISK CANNOT BE DISPLACED BY "DIPLOMATIC ASSURANCES"

39. States may seek to rely on "diplomatic assurances" or "memoranda of understanding" as a mechanism to transfer individuals to countries where they are at risk of torture and other ill-treatment. In practice, the very fact that the sending State seeks such assurances amounts to an admission that the person would be at risk of torture or ill-treatment in the receiving State if returned. As acknowledged by this Court in *Chahal*, and by CAT in *Agiza*, assurances do not suffice to offset an existing risk of torture. This view is shared by a growing number of international human rights bodies and experts, including the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, the Committee for Prevention of Torture, the UN Sub-Commission, the Council of Europe Commissioner on Human Rights, and the UN Independent Expert on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism. Most recently, the UN General Assembly, by consensus of all States,

has affirmed “that diplomatic assurances, where used, do not release States from their obligations, under international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, in particular the principle of *non-refoulement*.” Reliance on such assurances as sufficient to displace the risk of torture creates a dangerous loophole in the *non-refoulement* obligation, and ultimately erodes the prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment.

40. Moreover, assurances cannot legitimately be relied upon as a factor in the assessment of relevant risk. This is underscored by widespread and growing concerns about assurances as not only lacking legal effect but also as being, in practice, simply unreliable, with post- return monitoring mechanisms incapable of ensuring otherwise. While effective system- wide monitoring is vital for the long-term prevention and eradication of torture and other ill-treatment, individual monitoring cannot ameliorate the risk to a particular detainee.
41. The critical question to be ascertained by the Court, by reference to all circumstances and the practical reality on the ground, remains whether there is a risk of torture or ill-treatment in accordance with the standards and principles set down above. If so, transfer is unlawful. No ‘compensating measures’ can affect the peremptory *jus cogens* nature of the prohibition against torture, and the obligations to prevent its occurrence, which are plainly unaffected by bilateral agreements.

VI. CONCLUSION

42. The principle of *non-refoulement*, firmly established in international law and practice, is absolute. No exceptional circumstances concerning the individual potentially affected or the national security of the State in question can justify qualifying or compromising this principle. Given the inherent link between the two, and the positive nature of the obligation to protect against torture and ill-treatment, no legal distinction can be drawn under the Convention between the act of torture or ill-treatment and the act of transfer in face of a real risk thereof. Any unravelling of the *refoulement* prohibition would necessarily mean an unravelling of the absolute prohibition on torture itself, one of the most fundamental and incontrovertible of international norms.
43. International practice suggests that the determination of transfer cases should take account of the absolute nature of the *refoulement* prohibition under Article 3, and what is required to make the Convention’s protection effective. The risk must be real, foreseeable and personal. Great weight should attach to the person’s affiliation with a vulnerable group in determining risk. Evidentiary requirements in respect of such risk must be tailored to the reality of the circumstances of the case, including the capacity of the individual to access relevant facts and prove the risk of torture and ill-treatment, the gravity of the potential violation at stake and the positive obligations of states to prevent it. Once a *prima facie* or arguable case of risk of torture or other ill-treatment is established, it is for the State to satisfy the Court that there is in fact no real risk that the individual will be subject to torture or other ill-treatment.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNICATION TO THE CEDAW COMMITTEE IN A.S. V HUNGARY

Communication to: Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women c/o Division for the Advancement of Women Department of Economic and Social Affairs United Nations Secretariat

2 United Nations Plaza DC-2/12th Floor New York, NY 10017 United States of America Fax: 001 212 963 3463

submitted for consideration under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Place and date: Budapest, 12 February 2004

I. Information concerning the victim/petitioner

Family name: S.

First name: A.

Date and place of birth: 5 September 1973, Fehérgyarmat, Hungary Nationality: Hungarian

Sex: Female

Marital status/children: partner and 3 children

Ethnic background: Roma

Present address: Kossuth street 5, Tisztaberek, Hungary

II. Information concerning the authors of the communication

European Roma Rights Center (ERRC), P.O. Box 906/93, 1386 Budapest 62, Hungary. The European Roma Rights Center is an international public interest law organization that defends the legal rights of Roma across Europe. The ERRC has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations as well as the Council of Europe.

Telephone: 00 36 1 413 2200

Fax: 00 36 1 413 2201

E-mail: office@errc.org

Legal Defence Bureau for National and Ethnic Minorities (NEKI), P.O. Box 453/269, 1537 Budapest 114, Hungary. NEKI provides legal help in cases of discrimination based on the victim's ethnic or national origin.

Telephone/Fax: 00 36 1 303 89 73

Email: bbodrogi@yahoo.com

This communication is being submitted jointly by the ERRC and NEKI as the appointed representatives of the victim.

III. Information on the state party concerned

1. This communication is directed against Hungary as a State party to the Optional Protocol of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ("the Optional Protocol").
2. We note that the incident giving rise to this communication occurred on 2 January 2001, just over two months before Hungary acceded to the Optional Protocol on 22 March 2001. However, we respectfully submit that: a) Hungary ratified the Convention itself on 3 September 1981 and that it is legally bound by its provisions from that date on, b) the Optional Protocol is anyway a jurisdictional mechanism which results in the recognition by the state concerned of yet another way in which the Committee can seize competence and consider its compliance with the standards enshrined in the Convention¹, and c) most importantly, the effects of the violations at issue in the instant case are of an ongoing (continuing) character.

1 In terms of the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, for example, Professor Manfred Nowak has stressed that this is a jurisdictional document with retroactive effect. In particular, →

3. In particular, the Petitioner asserts that as a result of being sterilized on 2 January 2001 without her informed and full consent she can no longer give birth to any further children and that this amounts to a clear cut case of a continuing violation in accordance with Article 4(2)(e) of the Optional Protocol. Namely, the aim of a sterilization is to end the patient's ability to reproduce and from a legal as well as a medical perspective it is intended to be and in most cases is irreversible. (These issues are covered in greater detail in paragraphs VI.2 and VI.25 of this communication).
4. In a well known Strasbourg case,² for example, a German national obtained a residence and work permit for Switzerland in 1961, married a Swiss national in 1965, lost his job in 1968, was served a deportation order in 1970, which was executed in 1972, and ultimately found himself separated from his wife. Although the facts of the case occurred prior to the European Convention entering into force with respect to Switzerland in 1974, the Commission considered that it should not declare that it lacked jurisdiction *ratione temporis* to examine the application since, subsequent to the date of entry into force, the applicant found himself in a continuing situation of not being able to enter Switzerland to visit his wife who resided there.³
5. The UN Human Rights Committee, has likewise repeatedly held that it can consider an alleged violation occurring prior to the date of the entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights if it continues or has effects which themselves constitute violations after that date.⁴ For example, in a case concerning Australia,⁵ in which a lawyer who had been unwilling to pay his annual practicing fee had continued to practice, was fined by the Supreme Court and struck off the list of practicing lawyers, the Human Rights Committee held that although these events had been concluded before the Optional Protocol entered into force for Australia, the effects of the Supreme Court decision were still continuing and the case was found admissible.
6. In view of the above, even though the incident here at issue predates Hungary's accession to the Optional Protocol, we submit that the Committee's competence remains absolute and undiminished – both in terms of declaring this communication admissible and with regard to ruling on the merits of the instant case.
7. Should the Committee deem further clarification necessary, we respectfully request that, as the authors of this communication, we be allowed an additional opportunity to address this question in greater detail.

IV. Facts of the case

1. A.S. ("the Petitioner") is a Hungarian citizen of Romani origin who was subjected to a coerced sterilization without her full and informed consent at a Hungarian public hospital.
2. On 30 May 2000, the Petitioner was confirmed to be pregnant by a medical examination.⁶ From that day until her expected date of hospital confinement, 20 December 2000, she attended all prescribed appointments with the district nurse, her gynaecologist, and hospital doctors. On 20 December 2000 she went to the hospital in Fehegyarmat. During an examination, the embryo was found to be 36-37 weeks old and she was told to return home and informed to come back to the hospital when birth pains start.

state parties are obligated to respect the Covenant as of the very moment of ratification and regardless of whether or not they are also state parties to the Optional Protocol. The ratification of the Optional Protocol hence results merely in the opportunity for the victims to file individual communications with the Human Rights Committee. Such communications will be inadmissible *ratione temporis* only if they relate to events that have occurred prior to the date of entry into force of the Covenant itself. (See Nowak, Manfred, CCPR – Commentary, Kehl, 1993, 679-680.)

- 2 Application No.7031/75, D.R.6 p.126.
- 3 As regards Strasbourg jurisprudence, for example, declarations made by state parties under former Article 25 of the European Convention on Human Rights, recognising the competence of the Commission to receive individual petitions, have consistently been ruled to have retroactive effect as of the moment of ratification of the Convention itself. Or in other words, the Commission deemed itself competent *ratione temporis* to examine incidents that have occurred between the date of ratification of the Convention by a given state and the date on which the state concerned has made its declaration in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention. (This approach was expressly confirmed in numerous cases. See e.g. Application No. 9587/81, D&R 29, pp. 238-239; Application No. 9559/81, D&R 33, pp.209-210, and Application No. 13057/87, D&R 60, pp. 247-248.)
- 4 See, for example, HRC Communication No.1/1976, Communication No.24/1977, Communication No.196/1985, Communication No.310/1988, Communication No.457/1991.
- 5 HRC Communication No.491/1992.
- 6 See Exhibit 3, Decision of the Fehegyarmat Town Court.

3. On 2 January 2001, the Petitioner felt pains and she lost her amniotic fluid, which was accompanied by heavy bleeding. She was taken to Fehergyarmat hospital by ambulance, a journey of one hour. She was admitted to the hospital, undressed, examined, and prepared for an operation. During the examination the attending physician, Dr Andras Kanyo, diagnosed that her embryo had died in her womb, her womb had contracted, and her placenta had broken off. Dr Kanyo informed the Petitioner that a caesarean section needed to be immediately performed to remove the dead embryo.⁷ While on the operating table she was asked to sign a statement of consent to a caesarean section. This consent statement had an additional hand-written note at the bottom of the form that read:
 - a. *Having knowledge of the death of the embryo inside my womb I firmly request "my sterilization". I do not intend to give birth again, neither do I wish to become pregnant.*
 - b. The hand-written sections of this statement were completed by Dr Kanyo in barely readable script.⁸ The doctor used the Latin equivalent of the word sterilization on the form, a word unknown to the victim, rather than the common usage Hungarian language word for sterilization "lekotes", or the Hungarian legal term "muvi meddove tetel". The plaintiff signed both the consent to a caesarean section and under the hand-written sentence consent to the sterilization. The form itself was also signed twice by Dr Kanyo and by Mrs Laszlo Fejes, midwife. Finally, the Petitioner also signed consent statements for a blood transfusion, and for anaesthesia.
4. She did not receive information about the nature of sterilization, its risks and consequences, or about other forms of contraception, at any time prior to the operation being carried out. This was later confirmed by the Court of Second Instance which found that *"the information given to the plaintiff concerning her sterilization was not detailed. According to the witness statement of Dr Kanyo, the plaintiff was not informed of the exact method of the operation, of the risks of its performance, and of the possible alternative procedures and methods."*⁸ Her partner, Mr Lakatos, was also not informed about the sterilization operation or other forms of contraception. He was not present at the hospital at the time of the operations.
5. The hospital records show that the Petitioner had lost a substantial amount of blood and was in a state of shock. The hospital records state that "She felt dizzy upon arrival, heavy uterinal bleeding, shock suffered during delivery and giving birth, due to the heavy blood loss we need to make a transfusion".⁹ She was operated on by Dr Andras Kanyo, assisted by Dr Anna Koperdak. The anaesthetist was Dr Maria Kriczki. The caesarean section was performed, the dead foetus and placenta were removed, and the Petitioner was sterilized by tying both fallopian tubes.¹⁰
6. The hospital's records show that only 17 minutes passed from the ambulance arriving at the hospital until the completion of both operations.¹¹
7. Before leaving the hospital, the Petitioner sought out Dr Kanyo and asked him for information on her state of health and when she could try to have another baby. It was only then that she learned the meaning of the word sterilization, and that she could not become pregnant again.
8. The sterilization had a profound impact on the life of the petitioner. Since then both she and her partner have received medical treatment for depression. They both have strict religious beliefs that prohibit contraception of any kind, including sterilization. Their religion is a local Hungarian branch of the Catholic Church. In Catholic teaching, sterilization is a mutilation of the body which leads to the deprivation of a natural function and must be rejected.¹² They are both Roma and live in accordance with traditional Romani ethnic customs. In a study by the Hungarian Academy of Science about Roma women's attitude to childbirth,¹³ the researcher, Maria Nemenyi, stated that:
 - a. "Having children is a central element in the value system of Roma families. The fact that there are more children in Roma families than in those of the majority population is mainly not due to a coincidence, to the lack of family planning ... on the contrary, it is closely related to the very traditions which different

7 See Exhibit 3, Decision of the Fehergyarmat Town Court.

8 Consent form at Exhibit 1.

9 See Exhibit 5, Decision of the Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg Court.

10 Statement before the Court by the Petitioner's Attorney, Exhibit 9.

11 See Exhibit 3, Decision of the Fehergyarmat Town Court.

12 See Exhibit 7, hospital records.

13 Taken from Dr J. Poole, "The Cross of Unknowing", 1989.

Roma communities strive to maintain. I am convinced that the low level of acceptance of birth control methods among the Roma is not only due to the expensive nature of contraception, the high prices which some of these families cannot afford, but rather due to the absolute value of having children in these communities. Sterilization would violate such a deeply rooted ... [belief] ... , which [many] women living in [traditional] Roma communities could not identify with and could not undertake without damaging their sexual identity and their role as a mother and a wife.”

V. Steps taken to exhaust domestic remedies

1. On 15 October 2001, one of the authors of this communication, Dr Bea Bodrogi, a staff lawyer at NEKI, filed a civil claim against the Szatmar-Bereg State hospital on behalf of the Petitioner.¹³ The lawsuit, *inter alia*, requested that the Town Court of Fehegyarmat find the hospital in violation of the plaintiff's civil rights and that the hospital had acted negligently in its professional duty of care with regard to the sterilization carried out in the absence of the Petitioner's full and informed consent. The claim sought pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages. The Town Court of Fehegyarmat in its decision on 22 November 2002,¹⁴ held that the hospital doctors did not commit any professional failure even though it found that the legal conditions for the Petitioner's sterilization operation were not fully met. Namely, the Court itself held that “the negligence of the doctors can be detected in the fact that the plaintiff's partner was not informed about the operation and that the birth certificates of the plaintiff's live children were not obtained”.¹⁵ In addition, we note that the medical witnesses relied on by the Court were in fact the same doctors who carried out the sterilization operation on the Petitioner. Finally, the first instance court confirmed that in Hungary, sterilization is recommended for any mother who has three children.¹⁶
2. Dr Bodrogi filed an appeal against this decision, on behalf of the Petitioner, on 5 December 2002.¹⁹ The appeal argued that the Court of first instance had not properly considered whether the conditions required by law for performing a sterilization had been attained, and that the Court had neglected to consider the plaintiff's evidence and argumentation, contained in her written as well as her oral pleadings. Instead, the Court relied totally on the defendant doctors' testimonies. The appeal reiterated the plaintiff's claim for damages with respect to the sterilization (i.e. the pain and suffering caused by the illegal operation) and for the consequences of the sterilization (i.e. that the Petitioner can no longer give birth to further children).
3. The second instance court, the Szabolcs-Szatmar County Court, passed judgment on the appeal on 12 May 2003.²⁰ It found the hospital doctors negligent for not providing the Petitioner with full and detailed information about the sterilization and held that “in the present case the information given to the plaintiff concerning her sterilization was not detailed”. According to the “witness statement of Dr. Andras Kanyo, the plaintiff was not informed of the exact method of the operation, of the risks of its performance, and of the possible alternative procedures and methods”. Thus she “was not informed of the possible complications and risks of inflammation, purulent inflammation, opening of the wounds, and she was not informed of further options for contraception as an alternative procedure either”.²¹ The Court further stated that “the defendant acted negligently in failing to provide the plaintiff with detailed information” and that “although the information provided to the plaintiff did include the risks involved in the omission of the operation, she was not informed in detail about the operation and the alternative procedures (further options for birth control), or she was not, or was not appropriately, informed about the possibilities of a further pregnancy following performance of the planned operation”.²² The Court then stressed that since the sterilization was not a life-saving operation its performance should have been subject to informed consent. Finally, it held that “pursuant to Article 15 paragraph 3 of the Act on Healthcare, if the information given to the patient is not detailed, the prevalence of the legal conditions of performing an operation cannot be established”.²³

14 Maria Neményi: Roma Mothers in Health Care, <http://mek.oszk.hu/01100/01156>.

15 Claim at Exhibit.

16 Fehegyarmat Town Court Decision 2.P.20.326/2001/22, Exhibit 3.

17 *Idem*.

18 Hungarian Act on Healthcare, Article 187, para. 2

19 Appeal at Exhibit 4.

20 Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg County Court decision No 4.Pf.22074/2002/7, Exhibit 5.

21 *Item*.

22 *Item*.

23 *Item*.

4. Ultimately, notwithstanding the above, the Court turned down the plaintiff's appeal and ruled that there was no evidence that the Petitioner's loss of her reproductive capacity had amounted to a lasting handicap. In the view of the Court (contrary to established medical opinion, as mentioned in VI.2. of this communication), "the performed sterilization was not a lasting and irreversible operation ... [and] ... therefore the plaintiff did not lose her reproductive capacity ... [or suffer] ... a lasting handicap".²⁴ The Court therefore clearly looked at the Petitioner's moral damages relating to the consequences of the operation only while the issue of her obvious emotional distress as a result of being subjected to a serious surgical procedure, in the absence of her full and informed consent, remained absolutely unaddressed. The Judgment of the Court of Second Instance specifically states that no appeal against the decision is permitted.
5. The Petitioner respectfully submits that she has therefore exhausted all effective domestic remedies and turns to the Committee to obtain just satisfaction and compensation.

VI. Violations of the Convention

1. As the facts of this case disclose, in the coerced sterilization of the Petitioner without her full and informed consent by medical staff at a Hungarian public hospital, there have been violations of a number of rights guaranteed by the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women ("the Convention"), in particular, Article 10.h, Article 12, and Article 16.1.e.
2. Before turning to the provisions in the Convention, the Petitioner would like to respectfully emphasize a few important points about sterilization. The aim of sterilization is to end the patient's ability to reproduce. Standard medical practice maintains that sterilization is *never* a life saving intervention that needs to be performed on an emergency basis and without the patient's full and informed consent.²⁵ An important feature of the operation from the legal and ethical standpoint is that it is generally intended to be irreversible;²⁶ although it may be possible to repair the sterilization operation, the reversal operation is a complex one with a low chance of success.²⁷ The World Health Organisation in its "Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use" states that sterilization procedures are irreversible and permanent.²⁸
3. International and regional human rights organisations have repeatedly stressed that the practice of forced (non-consensual) sterilization constitutes a serious violation of numerous human rights standards. For example, the Human Rights Committee has specifically noted that coerced sterilization would be a practice that violates Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, covering torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and free consent to medical and scientific experimentation.²⁹ Coercion presents itself in various forms. The most direct form is to physically force a person to undergo sterilization. A different form of coercion is pressure from and/or negligence by medical personnel as well as medical paternalism. In the instant case, the Petitioner was required to give her consent to the sterilization while she was on the operating table, in a state of shock, without having had the chance to exercise her right to make an informed choice that would have led to informed consent or refusal.

24 *Item.*

25 Statements by Dr Wendy Johnson, Doctors for Global Health, Dr Douglas Laube, Vice President, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and Dr Joanna Cain, Chair, Committee for the Ethical Aspects of Human Reproduction and Women's health, International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics.

26 Taken from Law and Medical Ethics by J.K. Mason, Professor of Forensic Medicine at Edinburgh University and R.A. McCall Smith, Professor of Medical Law at Edinburgh University, page 89, published by Butterworths.

27 In Robert Blank's book "Fertility Control: new techniques, new policy issues" 1991, pp31-33, he states that the reversal operation is a complicated one, with a success rate of only 40-75%, and a significantly increased risk of ectopic pregnancy.

28 WHO Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use, Second edition, at http://who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR_00_2_medical_eligibility_criteria_second_edition/rhr_00_2_ster.html.

29 Human Rights Committee, *General Comment 28: Equality of Rights Between Men and Women (Art. 3)* (68th Sess., 2000), in *Compilation of General Comments and General Recommendations by Human Rights Treaty Bodies*, 11, U.N. Doc. HRI/GEN/1/Rev.5 (2001).

Violation of Article 10.h: no information on contraceptive measures and family planning was given to the Petitioner

4. Article 10.h. of the Convention provides that “States parties shall take all appropriate measures ... in particular to ensure access to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and well-being of families, including information and advice on family planning”.
5. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, in its General Recommendation 21 on equality in marriage and family relations, reported on coerced sterilization practices and stated that “in order to make an informed decision about safe and reliable contraceptive measures, women must have information about contraceptive measures and their use, and guaranteed access to sex education and family planning services, as provided in Article 10.h. of the Convention”.³⁰
6. The Hungarian Act on Healthcare Article 187 allows sterilization for family planning purposes or for health reasons, on the basis of a written request by the woman or man concerned, as well as on the basis of an appropriate medical opinion. There should be a three-month period of grace between a woman submitting a request to be sterilized and the operation being carried out.³¹ The Act further states that the doctor performing the operation must inform the person requesting the intervention and her/his spouse or partner about their further options of birth control, and about the nature, possible risks and consequences of the intervention prior to its performance, “in a way that is comprehensible to him/her, with due regard to his or her age, education, knowledge, state of mind and his/her expressed wish on the matter”.³²
7. The Hungarian law-makers, in drafting the Act on Healthcare with its three month grace period, realized that sterilization is not an operation of a life saving character (as the Second Instance Court agreed in the Petitioner’s case)³³ and that sufficient time needs to be given to the person requesting the sterilization, in order to consider the implications arising out of the information given to her/him.
8. However, the practice of medical paternalism, which dictates the doctor-patient relationship, is still used by many doctors in Hungary. The doctrine of this practice is that doctors know more about the patient’s needs and interests than the patient does. For this reason, doctors often withhold information that could disrupt the “patient’s emotional stability”.
 - a. In her study, Maria Neményi from the Hungarian Academy of Science, points out the following:
 - b. “ ... The prerequisite of accepting advice, information, instruction or orders from a doctor is that the patient should understand the directions addressed to him or her. Medical staff should use the appropriate language and manner or showing the proper example (e.g. how to treat a baby), adapting themselves to the recipient is a strategy that most of the patients agree to. We know the conception that in the hierarchy of the health system the higher ranked medical person does not pass on his privileged knowledge and involves less the patient into the components of his decision. The Roma women questioned in the study concur with this statement ... The conversations with the Roma questioned during the study convinced us that their everyday experience is that medical staff judge the Romani people on the basis of general prejudices rather than the person’s actual manner or problem. We are of the opinion that these distortions of prejudice could affect the medical treatment as well.”³⁴
9. This notion violates the patient’s right to information and freedom of action to choose a course of treatment. In the UK case of *Re T*³⁵ a case regarding an adult who refused medical treatment, the judge stated that “an adult patient who suffers from no mental incapacity has an absolute right to choose whether to consent to medical treatment, to refuse it, or to choose one rather than another of the treatments being offered...”

30 CEDAW General Recommendation 21, para 22.

31 There are two exceptions to the three months between request and performance of the operation, when a gynaecological operation is planned before the specified time, and when a pregnancy could endanger the mother’s life or that there was a high probability of giving birth to an unhealthy child.

32 Hungarian Act on Healthcare 154/1997, Article 13.8.

33 See Exhibit 5, Decision of the Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg Court.

34 The findings of the research done by Neményi are supported by the following cases taken by NEKI. (János H-White Booklet 2002, p. 50-53, Margit B.-White Booklet 2002, p. 54-55, the case of Eva D and Miklos K- pending case – White Booklet 2003.)

35 *Re T*, (1992) 9 BMLR 46/ UK.

This right of choice is not limited to decisions which others might regard as sensible. It exists notwithstanding that the reasons for making the choice are rational, irrational, unknown or even non-existent”.

10. As the facts of this case show, the Petitioner received no specific information about the sterilization operation, the effects that the operation would have on her ability to reproduce, or advice on family planning and birth control, in the months or years before the operation was carried out (or immediately before the operation). She signed the consent to be sterilized while on the operating table, having just heard of the death of her unborn baby, having lost a considerable amount of blood and in severe pain, not understanding the word used for sterilization, and about to undergo an emergency operation to remove the dead foetus and placenta. The Petitioner had not been given information about the nature of the operation and its risks and consequences in a way that was comprehensible to her, before she was asked to sign the consent form. This is confirmed by the Court of Second Instance that held that “*the defendant also acted negligently in failing to provide the plaintiff with detailed information. Although the information provided to the plaintiff did include the risks involved in the omission of the operation, she was not informed in detail about the operation and the alternative procedures (further options of birth control), or she was not, or was not appropriately, informed about the possibilities of a further pregnancy following performance of the planned operation*”.³⁶ The Petitioner therefore asserts that she was not given specific information on contraceptive measures and family planning before signing the consent to sterilization, which is a clear violation of Article 10.h. of the Convention.

Violation of Article 12: the lack of informed consent was a violation of the right to appropriate health care services

11. Article 12 of the Convention provides that “1. States parties shall take all appropriate measures ... in the field of health care in order to ensure access to health care services, including those related to family planning. 2. Not with standing the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, States parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period ...”
12. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in its General Recommendation 24 on Women and Health, explained that “Women have the right to be fully informed, by properly trained personnel, of their options in agreeing to treatment or research, including likely benefits and potential adverse effects of proposed procedures and available information.”³⁷ The Recommendation further states that “Acceptable [health care] services are those that are delivered in a way that ensures that a woman gives her fully informed consent, respects her dignity, guarantees her needs and perspectives. States parties should not permit forms of coercion, such as non-con- sensual sterilization.”³⁸
13. International standards covering informed consent are also set out in other important documents. The World Health Organization’s Declaration on Patients’ Rights requires informed consent as a prerequisite for any medical intervention and provides that the patient has a right to refuse or halt medical interventions. The Declaration states that “patients have the right to be fully informed about their health status, including the medical facts about their condition; about the proposed medical procedures, together with the potential risks and benefits of each procedure; about alternatives to the proposed procedures, including the effect of non-treatment, and about the diagnosis, prognosis and progress of treatment.”³⁹ It further states that “Information must be communicated to the patient in a way appropriate to the latter’s capacity for understanding, minimizing the use of unfamiliar technical terminology. If the patient does not speak the common language, some form of interpreting should be available.”⁴⁰
14. The European Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine (ECHR) provides that “An intervention in the health field may only be carried out after the person has given free and informed consent to it. This person shall beforehand be given appropriate information as to the purpose and nature of the intervention as well as on its consequences and risks”.⁴¹ This convention was signed by Hungary on 7 May 1999 and entered into force on 1 May 2002. The Explanatory Report to the Convention states that “In order for their consent to be valid the persons in question must have been informed about the relevant facts regarding the intervention

36 See Exhibit 5, Decision of the Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg County Court.

37 CEDAW General Recommendation 24, para 20.

38 CEDAW General Recommendation 24, para 22.

39 WHO Declaration on Patients’ Rights, Article 2.2.

40 WHO Declaration on Patients’ Rights, Article 2.4.

41 ECHR, Article 5.

being contemplated. This information must include the purpose, nature and consequences of the intervention and the risks involved. Information on the risks involved in the intervention or in alternative courses of action must cover not only the risks inherent in the type of intervention contemplated, but also any risks related to the individual characteristics of each patient, such as age or the existence of other pathologies.”⁴² The Explanatory Report further states that “Moreover, this information must be sufficiently clear and suitably worded for the person who is to undergo the intervention. The person must be put in a position, through the use of terms he or she can understand, to weigh up the necessity or usefulness of the aim and methods of the intervention against its risks and the discomfort or pain it will cause.”⁴³

15. International law and international medical guidelines are based on the principles of informed choice and informed consent. *Informed choice* is a fundamental principle of quality health care services and is recognized as a human right by the international community.⁴⁴ Moreover, it constitutes the basis of all sterilization programmes.⁴⁵ The notion of informed choice in health care consists of an individual's well-considered, voluntary decision based on method or treatment options, information and understanding, not limited by coercion, stress, or pressure. Factors that should be taken into consideration under the concept of informed choice include personal circumstances, beliefs, and preferences; and social, cultural and health factors. *Informed consent* is a patient's agreement to receive medical treatment or to take part in a study after having made an informed choice. Written informed consent is universally required to authorize surgery, including sterilization – although the signed informed consent form does not guarantee informed choice. The patient's consent is considered to be free and informed when it is given on the basis of objective information from the responsible health care professionals. The patient shall be informed of the nature and potential consequences of the planned intervention and of its alternatives. Informed consent cannot be obtained by means of special inducement, force, fraud, deceit, duress, bias, or other forms of coercion or misrepresentation. Therefore, informed consent is based on the ability to reach an informed choice, hence informed choice precedes informed consent.⁴⁶
16. The Hungarian Act on Healthcare, states that “the performance of any health care procedure shall be subject to the patient's consent granted on the basis of appropriate information, free from deceit, threats and pressure”.⁴⁷
17. The Hungarian Court of Second Instance, held that “the defendant also acted negligently in failing to provide the plaintiff with detailed information. Although the information provided to the plaintiff did include the risks involved in the omission of the operation, she was not informed in detail about the operation and the alternative procedures (further options of birth control), or she was not, or was not appropriately, informed about the possibilities of a further pregnancy following performance of the planned operation”.⁴⁸ The Court's findings are substantiated by the fact that it is impossible in the 17 minutes from arriving at the hospital in the ambulance, through the medical examination, preparations for operating (including administering anaesthetic) and the completion of two operations, that the Petitioner received full information on the sterilization operation, what it entailed, the consequences and risks as well as full information on alternative contraceptive measures. She was at the time in a state of shock from losing her unborn baby, severe pain and had lost a substantial amount of blood. She was lying on the operating table. She did not understand what the word “sterilization” meant. This was not explained to her carefully and fully by the doctor. Instead the doctor merely told her to sign a barely-readable hand-written form of consent to the operation, that included the Latin rather than Hungarian word for sterilization. That the doctor failed to give the Petitioner full information on the intervention in a form that was understandable to her is clearly in violation of provisions in the European Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine and the WHO Declaration on Patients' Rights. The UK Department of Health in its “Reference Guide to Consent for Examination or Treatment” states that “The validity of consent does not depend on the form in which it is given. Written consent merely serves as evidence of consent: if the elements of voluntar-

42 ECHR Explanatory Report, para. 35.

43 ECHR Explanatory Report, para. 36.

44 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo.

45 Engenderhealth, *Contraceptive Sterilization: Global Issues and Trends*, A V S C Intl; March 2002, p. 7. 4.

46 Engenderhealth, *Contraceptive Sterilization: Global Issues and Trends*, A V S C Intl; March 2002.

47 Hungarian Act on Healthcare 154/1997, Article 15.3.

48 See Exhibit 5, Decision of the Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg County Court.

iness, appropriate information and capacity have not been satisfied, a signature on a form will not make the consent valid".⁴⁹ This publication also states that "Acquiescence where the person does not know what the intervention entails is not "consent".⁵⁰

18. The Petitioner would never have agreed to the sterilization had she been fully informed about the operation, its risks, and other forms of contraception. She has strict Catholic religious beliefs that prohibit contraception of any kind, including sterilization. The Hungarian Academy of Science study on Roma women's attitude to childbirth stated that "Sterilization would violate such a deeply rooted ... [belief] ... which [many] women living in [traditional] Roma communities could not identify with and could not undertake without damaging their sexual identity and their role as a mother and a wife".⁵¹ These customs place an absolute value on the right to reproduce. The sterilization operation had a profound and fundamental impact on the life of the Petitioner. Since then both she and her partner have received medical treatment for depression. She therefore asserts that there is a clear causal link between the failure of the doctors to fully inform her about the sterilization operation and the injuries that sterilization caused to her, both physical and emotional. *"We wanted a big family. I wanted to give birth again. But I simply can not ... how to say ... It bothers me that I can not even if I wanted and I even can not try ... I would try even if it risked my life ..."* – from the inter- view made with the Petitioner by NEKI on 13 February 2003.⁵²
19. Taking into account CEDAW's standard for informed consent, as set out in paragraphs 20 and 22 of General Recommendation 24, the standards set out in the European Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine and in the WHO Declaration on Patients' Rights (described above), and the Hungarian Healthcare Act, the facts of this case show that the Petitioner was unable to make an informed choice before signing the consent form. The elements of voluntariness, appropriate information and the Petitioner's capacity at the time of the intervention; all necessary for free and fully informed consent, were not satisfied. A signature on a consent form does not make the consent valid when the criteria for free and fully informed consent are not met. As the Human Rights Committee commented, the practice of non-consensual sterilization constitutes torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.⁵³ A grave violation of human rights. The Petitioner asserts that the standard of health care service that she received from the hospital, in which she was not fully informed of the options to treatment before giving her consent to the sterilization operation, was in violation of Article 12 of the Convention.

Violation of Article 16.1.e: the State limited the Petitioner's ability to reproduce

20. Article 16.1.e. of the Convention provides that "States parties shall take all appropriate measures ... in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure ... (e) the same rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights."
21. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in its Recommendation 21 on Equality in marriage and family relations, said "Some reports disclose coercive practices which have serious consequences for women, such as forced pregnancies, abortions or sterilization. Decisions to have children or not, while preferably made in consultation with spouse or partner, must not nevertheless be limited by spouse, parent, partner or Government."⁵⁴ The Committee also noted in its General Recommendation 19 on violence against women, that "Compulsory sterilization or abortion adversely affects women's physical and mental health, and infringes the right of women to decide on the number and spacing of their children."⁵⁵ It also made a specific recommendation that "States parties should ensure that measures are taken to prevent coercion in regard to fertility and reproduction, ..."⁵⁶

49 UK Dept of Health "Reference guide to consent for examination or treatment", para. 11, <http://doh.gov.uk/consent>.

50 *Idem* para.1.

51 Maria Neményi: Roma Mothers in Health Care, <http://mek.oszk.hu/01100/01156> 52 See Exhibit 6, interview with Petitioner.

52 See Exhibit 6, interview with Petitioner.

53 Human Rights Committee, *General Comment 28: Equality of Rights Between Men and Women (Art. 3)* (68th Sess., 2000), in *Compilation of General Comments and General Recommendations by Human Rights Treaty Bodies*, 11, U.N. Doc. HRI/GEN/1/Rev.5 (2001).

54 CEDAW General Recommendation 21, para 22.

55 CEDAW General Recommendation 19, para 22.

56 CEDAW General Recommendation 19, para 24.

22. International case law is also clear on this issue. The European Court of Human Rights, in the case *Y.F. v. Turkey*⁵⁷ in which a woman was forcibly subjected to a gynaecological examination against her will, held that a person's body concerns the most intimate aspect of one's private life. Thus, a compulsory, forced or coerced medical intervention, even if it is of minor importance, constitutes an interference with a person's right to private life under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights.
23. In *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey*,⁵⁸ a case brought against provisions in the Pennsylvania State Abortion Control Act, the U.S. Supreme Court explained that the right of individual privacy prevents governmental interference into certain of an individual's most critical decisions about family, including whether to marry or divorce, and whether to conceive and bear a child, which the Court held were the "most intimate and personal choices a person may make in a lifetime".
24. A case concerning forced sterilization was taken in 1999 to the Inter-American Commission.⁵⁹ Maria Mamerita Mestanza Chavez was sterilized against her will, and subsequently died. There was a friendly settlement on 14 October 2002. Peru recognized its international responsibility and agreed to indemnify the victim's family and to work for the improvement of policies concerning reproductive health and family planning in the country. The indemnification was fixed in US\$10,000 for moral damages to be paid to each of the victim's 7 children and her husband, besides compensation for health care, education and housing. The government of Peru also assumed the commitment to conduct an extensive investigation to ascertain the responsible parties for Ms. Mestanza's death. Finally, it also agreed to modify national legislation and policies that fail to recognize women as autonomous decision makers.
25. The facts of this case show that the Petitioner was denied access to information, education and the means to exercise her right to decide on the number and spacing of children. The means to reproduction were taken away from her by Hungarian State actors, the doctors at the public hospital. Sterilization is regarded in law and medical practice as an irreversible operation. Although an operation can be performed to reverse the operation, the chances of success are very low. The World Health Organisation in its Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use states that "Considering the irreversibility or permanence of sterilization procedures, special care must be taken to assure a voluntary informed choice of the method by the client. All women should be counselled about the permanence of sterilization and the availability of alternative, long-term, highly effective methods".⁶⁰ In *Re F*⁶¹ the U.K. House of Lords Judge Lord Brandon, in commenting on sterilization, said that "first, the operation will in most cases be irreversible; second, by reason of the general irreversibility of the operation, the almost certain result of it will be to deprive the woman concerned of what is widely, as I think rightly, regarded as one of the fundamental rights of a woman, namely, to bear children..." The eminent Hungarian medical expert, Laszlo Lampe, in his hand- book on gynaecological surgery for medical practitioners⁶² said that "Sterilization has to be considered as an irreversible operation, and this has to be communicated to the patient". The Petitioner asserts that agents of the Hungarian State, public medical doctors, in sterilizing her without her fully informed consent, have limited her choice to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of future children, in violation of Article 16.1.e. of the Convention.

VII. Other international procedures

1. This matter has not been and is not currently being examined under any other procedure of international investigation or settlement.

Objective of the Communication

1. The objective of this Communication is to find the Hungarian Government in breach of Articles 10.h, 12, and 16.1.e of the Convention and for the Petitioner to obtain just compensation.

57 *Y.F. v. Turkey*, European Court of Human Rights application no. 00024209/94.

58 *Planned parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833 (1992).

59 Inter-American Commission case No. 12,191.

60 WHO Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use, Second edition, at http://who.int/reproductive-health/publications/RHR_00_2_medical_eligibility_criteria_second_edition/rhr_00_2_ster.html.

61 *Re F*, (1990)2AC1.

62 See Exhibit 8, extract from Handbook on Gynaecological Surgery by Laszlo Lampe.

APPENDICES

List of documents attached

- Exhibit 1 Consent form
 - Exhibit 2 Civil claim, 15 October 2001
 - Exhibit 3 Fehegyarmat Town Court Decision, 22 November 2002
 - Exhibit 4 Appeal, 5 December 2002
 - Exhibit 5 Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg County Court Decision, 12 May 2003
 - Exhibit 6 Interview of A.S., 13 February 2003
 - Exhibit 7 Hospital records
 - Exhibit 8 Extract from Handbook on Gynaecological Surgery by Laszlo Lampe
 - Exhibit 9 Statement before the Court by the Petitioner's Attorney
- Legal Defence Bureau European Roma Rights Centre European Roma For National and Ethnic
Rights Center Minorities

A Handbook on the Individual Complaints Procedures of the UN Treaty Bodies

SEEKING REMEDIES FOR TORTURE VICTIMS

This Handbook is intended to provide assistance to victims of torture and ill-treatment and to all those who help them with legal support, such as NGOs, human rights defenders and lawyers, in their endeavours to seek justice and redress through the mechanisms available within the UN Human Rights System. As such, the Handbook offers a comprehensive and accessible guide to the key procedural issues surrounding the submission of individual complaints to the Committee against Torture, the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; besides, the Handbook presents a detailed and updated analysis of the case law of the relevant treaty bodies around the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment.

We hope that this publication will be of practical help to lawyers, human rights defenders and the members of the SOS-Torture network of the OMCT around the world. We thereby encourage them to contribute to closing the implementation gap and bringing us closer to the legal obligation that indeed “nothing can justify torture under any circumstances.”

Gerald Staberock,
Secretary General of the OMCT

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