



## OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Conference

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Contribution of the Council of Europe

### THE WORK OF THE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT (CPT)

The Council of Europe's efforts to protect persons deprived of their liberty against torture and other forms of ill-treatment have laid increasing emphasis on mechanisms for preventing violations rather than denouncing those which may have occurred. This was the idea behind the drafting of the 1987 European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The Convention foresaw the establishment of a proactive non-judicial mechanism based on visits to places of deprivation of liberty. Such a mechanism would operate alongside the already existing reactive judicial mechanism of the European Court of Human Rights.

The Convention was opened for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe on 26 November 1987 and entered into force on 1 February 1989. The Convention has been ratified by all the 47 member States of the Council of Europe<sup>1</sup>. Further, since 1 March 2002<sup>2</sup>, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may invite any non-member State to accede to the Convention<sup>3</sup>.

The European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), set up under the Convention, met for the first time in November 1989. It is composed of one member in respect of each Party to the

<sup>1</sup> Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

<sup>2</sup> Following the entry into force of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention.

<sup>3</sup> The entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture (OPCAT) on 22 June 2006 provided non-member States with a long-awaited opportunity to ratify a global instrument of a similar nature. Member States have been encouraged by other Council of Europe bodies to ratify the OPCAT in order to strengthen further the protection of persons deprived of their liberty against torture and other forms of ill-treatment.

Convention, elected by the Committee of Ministers and serving in his or her individual capacity. The CPT's members are independent and impartial experts from a variety of backgrounds: they are for example lawyers, medical doctors, psychiatrists and specialists in prison or police matters.

The CPT's task is to examine the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty by a public authority (e.g. prisons and juvenile detention centres, police stations, immigration holding centres and psychiatric hospitals) in order to strengthen, if necessary, their protection from torture and inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment. However, the CPT is not empowered to deal with individual applications, as these are the responsibility of the European Court of Human Rights.

The CPT carries out two types of visit: a rolling programme of periodic visits to each State Party and *ad hoc* visits which are those that appear to the Committee "to be required in the circumstances". To date the CPT has made 252 periodic and 178 ad hoc visits. Visits vary in length from a few days to more than two weeks. Visiting delegations are usually made up of four to five CPT members accompanied by one or two specialists (medical, legal, prison, police, etc.), members of the Committee's Secretariat and interpreters. Information on the most recent visits carried out by the Committee can be found on the CPT's website (<http://www.cpt.coe.int>).

Under the Convention, CPT delegations have unlimited access to places of deprivation of liberty and complete freedom of movement within them. They may interview detainees in private and have free access to anyone who can provide relevant information. The delegation's findings are subsequently set out in a report, which is adopted by the Committee during one of its three plenary sessions. The report includes concrete recommendations for improvements and forms the basis for an ongoing dialogue with the State concerned.

The CPT's work is guided by two fundamental principles – co-operation and confidentiality. In this respect, it should be emphasised that the role of the Committee is not to condemn States, but rather to assist them to prevent the ill-treatment of persons deprived of their liberty. The Committee meets *in camera* and its visit reports are, in principle, confidential. However, almost all States have chosen to waive the rule of confidentiality and publish the reports as well as the Government responses<sup>4</sup>. At the time of writing, 386 visit reports drawn up by the CPT have been published; many of the remaining reports have only recently been forwarded to Governments and will in all likelihood be published in due course. The Committee's visit reports and government responses can be consulted on the CPT's website.

It should also be added that, in exceptional circumstances, if a country refuses to co-operate or fails to improve the situation in the light of the Committee's recommendations, the CPT may decide to make a public statement<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> A growing number of States have even decided to authorise in advance the publication of all future CPT visit reports and related government responses, unless they decide in a given case to postpone publication for a period of up to six months.

<sup>5</sup> So far, the CPT has made eight public statements: twice in respect of Turkey (in 1992 and 1996), three times concerning the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation (in 2001, 2003 and 2007), once in respect of Greece (in 2011), once in respect of Bulgaria (in 2015) and once in respect of Belgium (in 2017).

Over recent years, the CPT has strengthened its co-operation with other preventive mechanisms, in particular the United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of the Committee against Torture (SPT) and national preventive mechanisms set up under the OPCAT<sup>6</sup>.

The CPT submits an annual report on its activities to the Committee of Ministers. The reports represent an opportunity to describe the standards developed by the Committee in relation to issues falling within its mandate, as well as an occasion to comment on other matters of relevance.

These standards, together with other tools, are available in various languages on the CPT's website at [www.cpt.coe.int/standards](http://www.cpt.coe.int/standards). They concern the following main topics:

- Police / Law enforcement
- Prisons
- Immigration detention
- Psychiatric establishments / Social care institutions
- Juveniles
- Women
- Accountability
- Transport

In addition, a leaflet describing the Committee's *modus operandi* has been translated into all languages of the 47 Council of Europe member states, as well as Arabic (<http://www.coe.int/en/web/cpt/about-the-cpt>).

During the first half of 2018, two factsheets presenting CPT standards were published: one on women in prison and the other on transport of detainees. In its annual report, the Committee shared its views on complaints mechanisms.

These texts can be consulted on the CPT's website (<http://www.cpt.coe.int>).

Contact:

Secretariat of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT):

tel. +33 (0)3 88 41 20 00; e-mail: [cptdoc@coe.int](mailto:cptdoc@coe.int)

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<sup>6</sup> In 2018, the SPT and the CPT decided to reinforce complementarity and subsidiarity in future to reflect their respective strengths and added values.