


☐

I'm not robot

  
reCAPTCHA

Continue

The United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UNCAT or Convention) has been adopted and is open to the signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly Resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984 and came into force on 26 June 1987 under article 27 (1) The Convention is an international human rights treaty that provides for a global ban on torture and other cruel acts of inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and provides a tool for monitoring Governments and prosecuting them. UNO-UN was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1984 and came into force on 26 June 1987. The absolute prohibition of torture and other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is also accepted as a matter of customary international law. International Document on Human Rights Against Torture and Cruel or Unusual Punishment United Nations Convention Against Torture Long Title: Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of States Parties, which signed but not ratified states that did not sign the Convention on Human RightsTypeDrafted10 December 1984-1Signed February 4, 1985-2LocationNew YorkEffective26 June 1987-1-1-Condition20 ratifications. 3Signatories83.1Parties170-1-Depositary The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (commonly known as the United Nations Convention against Torture) is an international human rights treaty under consideration by the United Nations, which seeks to prevent torture and other cruel acts, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment throughout the world. The Convention requires States to take effective measures to prevent torture in any territory in which they are located and prohibits States from transporting people to any country where there is reason to believe that they will be tortured. The text of the Convention was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1984 and, following ratification by the 20th State party, it came into force on 26 June 1987. 26 June is now recognized as the International Day for Victims of Torture in honour of the Convention. Since the convention came into force, the absolute prohibition on torture and other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment has been adopted as a matter of customary international law. As of June 2020, 170 States parties have participated in the Convention. Summary of the Convention follows The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Rights (ICESCR) with the preamble and 33 articles are divided into three parts: Part I (Article 1-16) contains the definition of torture (Article 1) and obliges the parties to take effective measures to prevent any torture in any territory, in the territory under their jurisdiction (Article 2). These include ensuring that torture is a criminal offence under municipal law (article 4), establishing jurisdiction over acts of torture committed by or against citizens (Article 5), ensuring that torture is extradited (Article 8), and establishing universal jurisdiction to tried cases of torture in cases where the alleged executioner cannot be extradited (Article 5). Parties should immediately investigate any allegations of torture (articles 12 and 13) and victims of torture or their dependents, in the event of the death of victims as a result of torture, should be entitled to compensation (Article 14). Parties should also prohibit the use of evidence presented as a result of torture in their courts (Article 15) and prohibit the deportation, extradition or expulsion of people where there is substantial reason to believe that they will be tortured (article 3). Parties are required to train and train their law enforcement officers, civilian or military personnel, medical personnel, government officials and others involved in the detention, interrogation or treatment of any person subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment in relation to the prohibition of torture (Article 10). Parties must also keep the rules, instructions, methods and practices of interrogation under systematic monitoring of persons who are detained or physically monitored in any territory in which they are located in order to prevent all acts of torture (Article 11). The parties are also obliged to prevent all acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in any territory to which they are located, and to investigate any allegations of such treatment. (Article 16). Part II (article 17-24) regulates the reporting and monitoring of the Implementation of the Convention and the measures taken by the parties to implement it. It establishes the Committee Against Torture (Article 17) and empowers it to investigate allegations of systematic torture (Article 20). It also establishes an optional dispute resolution mechanism between the parties (Article 21) and allows the parties to recognize the Committee's competence to hear complaints by individuals of a party's violations of the Convention (Article 22). Part III (Articles 25-33) regulates ratification, entry into force and amendments to the Convention. It also includes an additional arbitration mechanism for disputes between the parties (Article 30). The main provisions of Article 1.1 of the Torture Convention define torture as: For the purposes of the present the term torture means any act that means severe pain or suffering, whether physical or or intentionally imposed on a person with such purposes as obtaining information or recognition from him or a third party, punishing him for an act that he or a third party has committed or is suspected of committing, intimidating or forcing him or a third party, or for any reason, on the basis of discrimination of any kind, where such pain or suffering is caused or by incitement or consent of the public, the official or another person or the public acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from legitimate sanctions or accidental sanctions. Words inalienable or random for legitimate sanctions remain vague and very broad. It is extremely difficult to determine which sanctions are inherent or accidental for legitimate sanctions in a particular legal system and which are not. The Convention's drafters did not provide any criteria for such a decision and did not set the conditions. The nature of the findings would be so different from one legal system to another that they would lead to serious disputes between the Parties to the Convention. It was suggested that the reference to such rules would complicate the issue by giving those rules a sense of binding legal force. This allows State parties to enact domestic laws allowing the use of torture, which they believe are appropriate for legal sanctions. However, the most widespread interpretation of the legal sanctions provision is that it refers to sanctions sanctioned by international law. Under this interpretation, only sanctions authorized by international law fall under this exception. The interpretation of the legal sanctions provision leaves no room for application and is widely discussed by both authors and historians and scholars. The prohibition of torture in article 2 prohibits torture and requires the parties to take effective measures to prevent it in any territory to which they are under their jurisdiction. This prohibition is absolute and inapplicable. No exceptional circumstances can be used to justify torture, including war, the threat of war, internal political instability, the state of emergency in the country, terrorist acts, violent crimes or any form of armed conflict. In other words, torture cannot be justified as a means of protecting public safety or preventing emergencies. Subordinates who committed acts of torture could not refrain from legal responsibility on the grounds that they had simply followed the orders of their superiors. The prohibition on torture extends to any point of effective jurisdiction of the party inside or outside, whether on board its ships or aircraft or in its military professions, military bases, peacekeeping operations, health care, schools, kindergartens, detention, embassies or any of its other districts, and protects all people effective monitoring, regardless of nationality or how that control is exercised. Other articles in Part I set out specific commitments to implement this absolute ban by preventing, investigating and punishing acts of torture. Article 3 prohibits the parties from returning, extraditing or expelling a person to a State where there is substantial reason to believe that he would be at risk of torture. The Committee against Torture considers that this danger should be assessed not only for the original host State, but also for the States to which the person may subsequently be expelled, returned or extradited. Prohibition of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, article 16 requires the parties to prevent other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment that do not amount to torture, as defined in article 1 in any territory in which they are under their jurisdiction. Since it was often difficult to distinguish between cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and torture, the Committee considered the prohibition of such an act in article 16 to be similarly absolute and inapplicable. Ratification of the signatories and ratifications, accession (a), continuity (d) Afghanistan on 4 February 1985, April 1, 1987, Albania 11 May 1994. Andorra August 5, 2002 September 22, 20126 Antigua and Barbuda July 19, 1993 Argentina February 4, 1985 September 24, 1986 Armenia September 13, 1993 Australia December 10, 1985 August 8, 1989 Austria March 14, 1985, July 29, 1987 Azerbaijan 16 August 1996 Bahamas 16 December 2008 May 31, 2018 Bahrain 6 March 1998 Bangladesh 5 October 1998 Belarus 19 December 1985 13 March 1987 (as Byelorussian SSR) Belgium 4 February 1985 25 June 1999 Belize 17 March 1986 Benin March 12 1992 Bolivia (Pluralic State) 4 February 1985 12 April 1999 Bosnia and Herzegovina 1 September 1993 d Botswana 8 September 2000 8 September 2000 Brazil 23 September 1985 28 September 1989 Brunei Darussalam 22 September 2015 Bulgaria 10 June 1986 16 December 1986 Burkina Faso January 4, 1999 Burundi February 18, 1993 Cape Verde 4 June 1992 Cambodia October 15 1992 Cameroon December 19, 1986 Canada 23 August 1985 24 June 1987 Central African Republic 11 October 2016 Chad 9 June 1995 Chile 23 September 1987 30 September 1988 China 12 December 1986 4 October 1988 Colombia 10 April 1985 1987 Comoros 22 September 2000 Congo 30 July 2003 Costa Rica 4 February 1985 11 November 1993 Ivory Coast 18 December 1995 Croatia 12 October 1992 d Cuba January 27 1986 1 7 May 1995 Cyprus 9 October 1985. July 18, 1991 February 22, 1993 (previously ratified by Czechoslovakia on July 7, 1988) Democratic Republic of the Congo On 18 March 1996 a (as zair) zair) February 4, 1985, May 27, 1987, Djibouti, November 5, 2002, Dominican Republic, February 4, 1985, January 24, 2012, 20, 1988, On March 30, 1988, Egypt, June 25, 1986, 17 June 1996. Equatorial Guinea 8 October 2 October 2986 002 Eritrea 25 September 2014 Estonia 21 October 1991 Ethiopia 14 March 1994 Fiji 1 March 2016 16 March 2016 Finland 4 February 1985 30 August 1989 France 4 February 1985 February 18, 1986 Gabon January 21, 1986 September 8, 2000 Gambia October 23, 1985 September 28, 2018. The German Democratic Republic also ratified on September 9, 1987) Ghana September 7, 2000 September 7, 2000 Greece February 4, 1985 October 6, 1988 Grenada September 26, 2019 Guatemala January 5, 1990 Guinea 30 May 1986 10 October 1989 Guinea-Bissau 112 September 2000 24 September 2013 Guyana 25 January 1988 19 May 1988 Holy See 26 June 2002 Honduras 5 December 1996 Hungary 28 November 1986 15 April 1987 Iceland 4 February 1985 23 October 1996 India 14 October 1997 Indonesia 23 October 1985 28 October 1998 Iraq 7 July 2011 Ireland 28 September 1992 11 April 2002 Israel 22 October 1986 3 October 1991 Italy 4 February 1985 12 January 1989, 5 July 2017 a'11' Japan 29 June 1999 Jordan 13 November 1991 Kazakhstan 26 August 1998 Kenya 21 February 1997 Kiribati 22 July 20 Kuwait 8 March 1996 Kyrgyzstan 5 September 1987 Lao People's Democratic Republic 21 September 2010 26 September 2012 Latvia 14 April 1992 Lebanon 5 October 2000 Lesotho 12 November 2001 Liberia 22 September 2004 Libya 16 May 1989 a (then Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Liechtenstein 27 June 1985 2 November 1990 Lithuania 1 February 1986 Luxembourg 22 February 1985 29 September 1987 Madagascar 1 October 2001 133 2005 Malawi 11 June 1996 Maldives 20 April 2004 Mali 26 February 1999 Malta 13 September 1990 Marshall Islands 12 March 2018 Mauritania 17 November 2004 Mauritius 9 December 1992 Mexico 18 March 1985 23 January 198 Monaco 6 December 1991 Mongolia 24 January 2002 Montenegro 23 October 2006 d Morocco January 8, 1986 June 21, 1993 Mozambique September 14, 1999 Namibia November 28, 1994 Nauru November 12, 2001 September 28, 2012 Nepal 14 May 1991 Netherlands 4 February 1985 December 21, 1988 New Zealand 14 January 1986 10 December 1989 Nicaragua April 15, 1985 July 5, 2005 Niger October 5, 1998 Nigeria 28 July 1988 June 28, 2001 Norway February 4, 1985, July 9, 1986, Pakistan, April 17, 2008. June 3, 2010. Palau 1010 20 September 2011 State of Palestine 2 April 2014 Oman 9 June 2020 Panama 22 February 1985 24 August 1987 Paraguay 23 October 1989 12 March 1990 Peru 29 May 1985 7 July 1988 Philippines 18 June 1986 Poland January 13, 1986 July 26, 1989 Portugal February 4, 1985 January 11, 2000 Republic of Korea (South). January 9 Republic of Moldova November 28, 1995 Romania December 18, 1990 Russian Federation December 10, 1985 March 3, 1987 (ratified by the Soviet Union) Rwanda December 15, 2008 St. Vincent and the Grenadines August 1, 2001 Samoa 28 March 2019 San Marino 18 September 2002 27 November 2006 San Tome and Principe 6 September 2000 10 January 2017 Saudi Arabia 23 September 1997 Senegal 4 February 1985 21 August 1986 Serbia 12 March 2001 d (ratified as Union Republic of Yugoslav Republics; SFR previously ratified on September 10, 1991. Seychelles 5 May 1992 Sierra Leone 18 March 1985 April 25, 2001 Slovakia 28 May 1993 (previously ratified by Czechoslovakia July 7, 1988) Slovenia July 16, 1993 Somalia 24 January 1990 South Africa January 29, 1993 10 December 1998 South Sudan 30 April 2015 Spain 4 February 1985 21 October 1987 Sri Lanka 3 January 1994 Sudan 4 June 1986 Swaziland 26 March 2004 a Sweden 4 February 1985 8 January 1986 Switzerland February 4, 1985 December 2, 1986 Syrian Arab Republic August 19, 2004 Tajikistan January 11, 1995 Thailand October 2, 2007 - Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia December 12, 1994 d Timor-Leste 1 6 April 2003 Togo 25 March 1987 18 November 1987 Tunisia 26 August 1987 23 September 1988 Turkey 25 January 1988 2 August 1988 Turkmenistan 25 June 1999 Uganda 3 November 1986 Ukraine 27 February 1986 24 February 1987 (ratified as Ukrainian SSR) United United Arab Emirates 19 July 2012 United Kingdom and Northern Ireland 15 March 1985 8 December 1988 United States of America 18 April 1988 21 October 1994 As of December 10, 2018, the United States of America is not a member of the 2002 Optional Protocol. Uruguay February 4, 1985 October 24, 1986 Uzbekistan September 28, 1995 Vanuatu July 12, 2011 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic) February 15, 1985 July 29 July 29 1991 Vietnam 7 November 2013 5 February 2015 Yemen 5 November 1991 zambia 7 October 1998 A To 15 July 2020, There are 170 member states. The 25 UN member states are not yet parties to the Convention. The main article of the Optional Protocol: The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture states that the parties have signed but not ratified States that have not signed the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (OPCAT) adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2002 and in force since 22 June 2006, provides for the establishment of a system of regular visits by independent international and national authorities. where people are deprived of their liberty in order to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment to be monitored by the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture and Other Crueltys, or degrading treatment or or As of July 2020, 76 countries and 90 parties have signed the Protocol. Committee Against Torture This section has several problems. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the discussion page. (Find out how and when to delete these template messages) This section needs updates. Please update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (July 2018) This section contains content written as advertising. Please help improve it by removing advertising content and inappropriate external links, as well as adding encyclopedic content written from a neutral point of view. (April 2020) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) One of the main contributors to this section seems to be closely related to its theme. This may require cleaning up in accordance with Wikipedia's content policies, especially the neutral point of view. Please discuss further on the discussion page. (April 2020) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) Using external links in this section may not follow Wikipedia's policies or guidelines. Please improve this article by removing excessive or inappropriate external links and converting useful links, where appropriate, into references to footnotes. (April 2020) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) (Learn how and when to remove this message template) Main article: The Committee Against Torture (UN) Committee Against Torture (CPT) is the body of human rights experts that oversees the implementation of the Convention by States parties. The Committee is one of eight UN-linked human rights treaty bodies. Under the Convention, all States parties are required to report regularly to the CPT on how rights are exercised. Once the Convention is ratified, States must submit a report within one year, after which they are required to report every four years. The Committee reviews each report and considers its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the form of closing remarks. Under certain circumstances, the CPT may hear complaints or reports from persons claiming that their rights have been violated under the Convention. The CPT usually meets in April/May and November each year as a member for a four-year term by state parties and can be re-elected if nominated. Current membership of the CPT, through September 2017: The name of the state term expires Ms. Essalia BELMIR (Vice-Chairman) of Morocco 31 December 2021. Mr. Diego RODRIGUEZ-PINSN Colombia December 31, 2021 Felice Gaer (Vice Chairman) USA December 31, 2019 Abdelwahab Hani Tunis December 31, 2019 Claude Hee (Vice-Chairman) Mexico December 31, 201 9 Jens Mdvig (Chairman) Denmark December 31, 2021 Mr. Bakhtiar TUZmukhamedov Russia 31 2021 Ana Raku Moldova December 31, 2019 Sebastian Tuzé (reporter) France December 31, 2019 Ms. Honghong Honghong China December 31, 2021 Convention Against Torture Initiative CTI2024 In 2014, on the 30th anniversary of the Convention against Torture, an inter-regional group of UN member states formed the Convention Against Torture Initiative (CTI), an intergovernmental effort to reduce and prevent the risks of torture and ill-treatment around the world, through the universal ratification and active implementation of the Convention. CTI2024 operates through confidential dialogue between the government, international cooperation and providing technical support and capacity-building. The deadline for completing their mission is 2024, marking the 40th anniversary of the Convention. The six main States of Chile, Denmark, Fiji, Ghana, Indonesia and Morocco, inspired by a wider group of friends with more than 40 additional UN member states, leading organizations against torture and human rights, as well as independent experts. The initiative is supported by the St. Petersburg-based Secretariat and led by Dr. Alice Edwards, see also the European Convention on Psychological Torture on the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment for Victims of Torture, the International Council for the Rehabilitation of Torture Victims, the 1948 World Organization Against Torture - b c c e f h Received 26 June 2018. - General Assembly Resolution 40/128 (December 13, 1985). The Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, A/RES/40/128, according to 2. - b Convention against Torture, archived on 9 November 2007 in the Wayback machine, Article 27. Received on December 30, 2008. The Convention Against Torture is archived on November

9, 2007 in the Wayback machine, Article 25. Received on December 30, 2008. The Convention Against Torture is archived on November 9, 2007 in The Wayback Machine, Article 33. Received on December 30, 2008. a b c d e f General commentary on PPC No. 2: Implementation of Article 2 by Member States (PDF). Committee against Torture. November 23, 2007. page 2. Received on June 16, 2008. Ronli Sifris (December 4, 2013). Reproductive freedom, torture and international human rights: combating the masculinization of torture. Routledge. page 145. Article 2.2, received on 22 January 2015. - Archive of the Convention against Torture of 9 November 2007 in the Reverse Road machine, Article 3.1. Received on December 30, 2008. General commentary on PPC 01: Implementation of Article 3 of the Convention in the context of article 22. UN OHCHR. November 21, 1997. Received on June 15, 2008. Italy is enacting a law making torture a crime, critics say, full of holes. Reuters. July 5, 2017. Received on July 6, 2017. Convention against Torture and others Inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is in addition to the initial reports of The States parties to be submitted in 1995 (PDF). U.S. State Department. U.S. State Department. Received on December 10, 2018. b 9.b Optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Gathering the United Nations Treaties. United Nations. Received on December 10, 2018. OPCAT, Article 1. Committee Against Torture - Membership. OHCHR United Nations. 2009. Archive from the original on February 14, 2010. Received on January 29, 2010. - External Links Wikisource has the original text related to this article: The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment Official Text of the Convention List of Parties to the Optional Protocol of the UN Committee Against Torture 2 Human Rights Watch Summary Convention List links to other related human rights documents in the first place; Torture of Justice: The use of coercive evidence to prosecute terrorism suspects (2008) Human rights in the first place; Left no trace: improved interrogation techniques and crime risk by the International Council for the Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (IRCT); What is torture? The definition of Hans Danelius's introductory note on torture, a procedural historical note and audiovisual material on the Convention against Torture and other ill-treatment, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the historical archive of the Audiovisual Library of the Un International Law Against Torture (1984-2014) - Research Guide, UN Library Convention Against Torture (1984-2014) - Libraryography (books/articles), Library Decisions of the Committee Against Torture of the UN Committee Against Torture - Law OF the CPT on Committee Against Torture decisions received from un convention against torture upsc. un convention against torture india. un convention against torture text. un convention against torture pdf. un convention against torture (uncat). un convention against torture citation. un convention against torture the hindu. un convention against torture 1984

[tiqufowuvi.pdf](#)  
[mortal\\_kombat\\_xl\\_ps4\\_krypt\\_guide.pdf](#)  
[nova\\_launcher\\_prime\\_apkmania.pdf](#)  
[microtech\\_socom\\_elite\\_manual\\_knife](#)  
[tag\\_questions\\_worksheet\\_doc](#)  
[self\\_reliance\\_pdf\\_ralph\\_waldo\\_emerson](#)  
[percentage\\_composition\\_worksheet\\_answers\\_carson-dellosa](#)  
[brief\\_resilience\\_scale\\_pdf](#)  
[clash\\_of\\_clans\\_apk\\_hilesl\\_android\\_oyun\\_club](#)  
[terraria\\_3ds\\_guide](#)  
[genetics\\_multiple\\_alleles\\_worksheet\\_answers](#)  
[relative\\_and\\_reflexive\\_pronouns\\_worksheets\\_grade\\_5](#)  
[normal\\_5f89949b76518.pdf](#)  
[normal\\_5f8b6bb52f9ba.pdf](#)  
[normal\\_5f895239c4e99.pdf](#)  
[normal\\_5f870da6ce253.pdf](#)