
liberty from torture and other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; it should not seek to interfere in the interpretation and application of Article 3.15. The findings of the Committee shall be purely fact oriented, its evaluations shall be derived from the. The Committee or its members may to this effect consult with the Party concerned with a view to suggesting, if necessary, improvements in the protection of persons deprived of their liberty. The Committee has, however, no mandate to judge whether violations of human rights have been committed, neither is it entitled to express its views on the interpretation of human rights instruments, either in abstracto or in relation to concrete facts. The Principle of Cooperation. No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Explanations. Case Law References. It thus serves as a safeguard for the right to security of person and the prohibition against torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Several safeguards that are essential for the prevention of torture are also necessary for the protection of persons in any form of detention against arbitrary detention and infringement of personal security. The following examples are non-exhaustive. Detainees should be held only in facilities officially acknowledged as places of detention. The European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment J Murdoch. Read more. Article. The European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment J Murdoch. Read more. Article. The manner in which the Committee conducts its work is essentially unchanged but from the large corpus of published reports it is possible now to map out the principal standards promulgated by the Committee and through which it seeks to fulfil its functions. The purpose of this article is to highlight these developments. Read more. Article. Procedure of Appointing Members of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture And Inhuman January 2016. Iwona Wrońska. Read more. Article. The European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was adopted by the member states of the Council of Europe, meeting at Strasbourg on 26 November 1987. After the European Convention on Human Rights, the Convention for the Prevention of Torture is widely regarded as being one of the most important of the Council of Europe's treaties. The Convention marks a fresh and preventive approach in handling human rights violations. It was subsequently amended. The CPT was set up in 1989 under the auspices of the Council of Europe's "European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment". The Convention's aim is to strengthen the protection of persons deprived of their liberty against torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, by establishing a non-judicial machinery of a preventive. The CPT therefore complements the judicial work of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), as regards Article 3 of the ECHR (prohibition of torture). The CPT visits any places within the State's Party jurisdiction where persons are deprived of their liberty by a