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Sent: Monday, 11 October 2021 9:13 AM

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FERRARA, Reece Storme - Formal accusation the state of Victoria perpetrated acts

FERRARA, Reece Storme - Formal accusation the state of Victoria perpetrated acts and omissions in contravention of resolution 39/46. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or

Degrading Treatment or Punishment

**Attachments:** Torture Convention.pdf; ConceptNoteSRT Psycholigical torture.pdf; Customary IHL - Rule 90.

Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment.pdf; SR\_Torture\_Nils\_Melzer Violence against disability torture.pdf; Torture\_and\_SRHR.pdf; Australia.pdf; A\_HRC\_43\_49\_AUV Psychological torture.pdf; IAHRA.pdf; Questionnaire\_ExtraCustodialUseForce.pdf; Disability International Law.pdf; A-HRC-25-60\_en.pdf; NR046023.pdf; Human Rights memorandum.pdf;

A\_HRC\_43\_49\_AUV Psychological torture 01.pdf; Austin Admission 26th May 2017.pdf

"we also have to be aware that some of the abuse suffered in the area of mental health do amount to torture and other ill-treatment and, therefore, must be considered as some of the most serious crimes that can be committed on this planet... ...Finally, and perhaps most importantly, violence and abuse perpetrated against persons with disabilities should be recognized and reframed as torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, in order for victims and advocates to be afforded stronger legal protection and redress for violations of human rights... ...sometimes, what we describe as mental illness may be the healthiest reaction to an insane environment. So mental illness or disability is not simply "some else's problem". It is our problem and concerns all of us collectively... ...For at the source of most of the problems and abuse related to mental health is discrimination. And the primary source of discrimination is always our own fear and tendency to reject what we cannot understand" Concluding Remarks of Special Rapporteur on Torture Prof. Nils Melzer \*\*This mans words made me sob uncontrollably\*\*

33yo male pt whom lives at home with family, this afternoon pt at court regarding some IVO offences, pt was then in bathroom, attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself with tie, father has stopped pt before pt was able to hang himself, PSO in attendance, Section 351. AV contacted. **Ambulance PCR** 

33 YOM Found by 56 hanging from spouting, 56 member state pt attended local 56 station, 56 state pt ran from 56 station threatening to hang himself, 56 pursued pt and found pt with something (56 unable to tell AV what was around pt necks) around his neck and around some spouting, pt had both feet on the ground and was leaning weight onto the item around his neck. Ambulance requested by 56. **Ambulance PCR** 

"Reece then presented to the Greensborough police station with 'evidence' that his ex-wife was abusive towards him, and reported feeling more and more anxious about a court date coming up. Reece then fled the police station, was chased by police, and attempted to hang himself with a dressing gown cord from a fence outside the station, but was prevented by police. Reece reports that he planned to hang himself outside the police station to "prove a point about the injustice". Given the current risks, with two attempted hangings in two days, it was agreed that it was safer for Reece to be admitted to APU instead of North Park." Austin Hospital Discharge summary

"I am writing to advise that according to LEAP documents about the investigation into my report to Victoria Police that alleged your client did make threats to kill and breach a family violence order, there seems to be a concerning statement made by Constable Troy Fidler. In his report approved for LEAP entry he states the he spoke to my doctor (not disclosing who) and gained information that I was "Partially adhering to treatment" and that I was regularly "missing appointments" and that I was "Hard to treat." These are false and misleading statements. My Psychiatrist was making **general** statements about a condition **not** unique

personal statements about me as this is against confidentiality. I missed one appointment in two years and fully motivated and participating to get better..." **Reece Storme Ferrara** 

"Occasionally requests not supported by formal court documents may be made by the police for information, such as the discharge date, whereabouts or destination of a patient. If such a request is received, the particular circumstances should be carefully considered. Situations where the public interest clearly outweighs the requirement for confidentiality should be considered on their merits. In many situations, however, the police should be advised that you are obliged by the Mental Health Act 1986 to maintain confidentiality. Exceptions that permit the disclosure of information that may be relevant to a police request for information, are section 120A(3)(ea) and section 120A(3)(b) of theMental Health Act, which draw the Act into compliance with the Health Records Act 2001. The Health Privacy Principles (HPP) apply to information sought under this Act. Under HPP 2.2(h), information may be disclosed where the organisation reasonably believes that the use or disclosure is necessary to lessen or prevent: 1. a serious and imminent threat to an individual's life, health, safety or welfare; or

2. a serious threat to public health, public safety or public welfare."

"...I had significant concerns that there was a conflict of interest as the officer, Troy Fidler, was a junior constable and the supervising officer was Acting Sergeant, Snr Cons Deb Harris, who, in my previous email was implicated in the attached complaint about her... ...Attached is a conversation over a few weeks between myself and your client and shows just how much abuse and threats I was receiving from her while having an active FVO that I did not use against her until the threats to my life. I even gave her a chance to apologise or change and get help as a last resort to reporting the breach to police. Instead in exhibits A and B she continually told me to kill myself. I had no other option but to report it and based on LEAP documents her lies made the Police turn on me without any chance for me to a fair trial or natural justice to prove the allegations were wrong or even have a chance to say anything at all. I was ignored by Police... ...Also attached is an email to Jnr Cons Troy Fidler about my genuine fears for my safety that were completely ignored, not to mention the fear I already had of her in relation to PTSD." Reece Storme Ferrara

"Discrimination on the basis of disability" means any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of disability which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. It includes all forms of discrimination"

"In order to help to ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities, States Parties shall promote appropriate training for those working in the field of administration of justice, including police and prison staff." International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities December 2006

Pt 33 y/o M. 56 I/A who state pt has lost custody of his children today and has become suicidal. Pts father called 56 as pt was going to the park with a rope to "hang himself". 56 found pt who instantly became confrontational. 56 members sprayed pt with OC foam. on arrival pt arrested by 56 and extremely agitated from OC foam. **Ambulance PCR** 

- Convinced that the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State, and that persons with disabilities and their family members should receive the necessary protection and assistance to enable families to contribute towards the full and equal enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities December 2006
- Recognizing also that discrimination against any person on the basis of disability is a violation of the inherent dignity and worth of the human person,
- Recognizing the need to promote and protect the human rights of all persons with disabilities, including those who require more intensive support,
- Concerned about the difficult conditions faced by persons with disabilities who are subject to multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination

- Highlighting the fact that the majority of persons with disabilities live in conditions of poverty, and in this regard recognizing the critical need to address the negative impact of poverty on persons with disabilities,
- Bearing in mind that conditions of peace and security based on full respect for the purposes and principles
  contained in the Charter of the United Nations and observance of applicable human rights instruments are
  indispensable for the full protection of persons with disabilities
- Realizing that the individual, having duties to other individuals and to the community to which he or she
  belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in the
  International Bill of Human Rights,
- Convinced that a comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities will make a significant contribution to redressing the profound social disadvantage of persons with disabilities and promote their participation in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres with equal opportunities
- To refrain from engaging in any act or practice that is inconsistent with the present Convention and to ensure that public authorities and institutions act in conformity with the present Convention;
- States Parties shall ensure that all measures that relate to the exercise of legal capacity provide for
  appropriate and effective safeguards to prevent abuse in accordance with international human rights law.
  Such safeguards shall ensure that measures relating to the exercise of legal capacity respect the rights, will
  and preferences of the person, are free of conflict of interest and undue influence, are proportional and
  tailored to the person's circumstances, apply for the shortest time possible and are subject to regular review
  by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body. The safeguards shall be proportional
  to the degree to which such measures affect the person's rights and interests.

### "Article 27 Work and employment

- 1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. States Parties shall safeguard and promote the realization of the right to work, including for those who acquire a disability during the course of employment, by taking appropriate steps, including through legislation, to, inter alia:
- (a) Prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability with regard to all matters concerning all forms of employment, including conditions of recruitment, hiring and employment, continuance of employment, career advancement and safe and healthy working conditions;
- (b) Protect the rights of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to just and favourable conditions of work, including equal opportunities and equal remuneration for work of equal value, safe and healthy working conditions, including protection from harassment, and the redress of grievances;
- (e) Promote employment opportunities and career advancement for persons with disabilities in the labour market, as well as assistance in finding, obtaining, maintaining and returning to employment;" International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities December 2006

"Ambulance Victoria's decision to reject my approval to work in non emergency patient transport and RFDS decision to terminate my employment delt a crushing blow to my drive, motivation and self esteem. The weight of which made it hard to breathe and I fell back down into that darkness I came from. I felt like a loser . It hurt so bad because it was just so cruel. I had paid my debt to society and had worked hard to rebuild my mental health but I guess I will always be eating with the dogs in the dirt, so what's the point of even trying anymore. This experience made me feel like I was being told get back down in the mud where you belong and don't ever think you can get back out again. I cant exactly remember how long I agreed with this and put on a brave face for my son. Waking up in the morning when my son was at his mums made me disappointed I woke up at all. I struggled to get out of bed and sometimes did not eat. I was functional and dedicated to being a Dad but when he wasn't there the weight was crushing... ...On this day I believe I am worthy and I am a successful father. I would like to tell Ambulance Victoria and the general Manager of RFDS that I must not concern myself nor judge my worth as ahuman being with their opinions of me, of what I had done in the past and suitability for being a Paramedic. I have earned my place in the profession again and if they refuse to explore possibilities that human beings can change and evolve or perhaps are too afraid to talk to me about the reasons why I believe their opinions are not correct, then I cannot change anyone nor can I convince anyone who is not interested in objective consideration of information. The only thing I can do is be a model citizen of society, give my all to my Paramedic profession and strive to continue to move forward and be successful for myself and my son." VEORHC Impact Statement SEP 2021

"To make the insult worse, I did not report such behaviour because Ambulance Victoria had made it quite clear to me, by refusing to authorise me to work in non-emergency transport for RFDS in 2020 and never giving a reason why, nor providing me with an opportunity to make a submission for consideration of approval. This act said to me that it was personal, intentional and a message that I am not welcome in the pre-hospital field as long as Ambulance Victoria has anything to do with it. So why would I complain to an organisation that wants to see that I remain in the mud of the past and never climb my way out. It was 4 AV Paramedics against me and I had concerns for potential retaliation to my employer at the time in the form of withholding a Patient Transport Sub Contract." Ongoing Bullying since 2015, Discrimination and unprofessional Conduct from staff of Ambulance Victoria Complaint lodged OCT 2021 to Ambulance Victoria

Human Rights Council Forty-third session 2020 Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of punishment The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has long recognized 'psychological' or 'mental' torture as an analytical concept distinct from physical torture (E/CN.4/1986/15)... In line with the mandate bestowed upon him, the present report examines the concept of "psychological torture" from the perspective of international human rights law.

psychological dimension of torture can be divided into at least three parallel and equally important strands, which relate to the psychological methods (i.e. techniques), psychological effects (i.e. sequelae) and psychological rationale (i.e. target) of torture... ...All methods of torture are subject to the same prohibition and give rise to the same legal obligations, regardless of whether the inflicted pain or suffering is of "physical" or "mental" character, or a combination thereof... ...in terms of severity, psychological and physical stressors have been shown to inflict equally severe suffering (A/HRC/13/39, para.46)... ...distinct aspect of the psychological dimension of torture is its inherently psychological rationale (i.e. target). From a functional perspective, any form of torture deliberately instrumentalizes severe pain and suffering as a vehicle for achieving a particular purpose (A/72/178, para.31)... ...International anti-torture mechanisms have left no doubt that the definition of torture does not necessarily require the infliction of physical pain or suffering, but may also encompass mental pain or suffering. 18 It is worth underlining, however, the devastating effects of psychological torture are frequently underestimated. the severity of pain or suffering resulting from a particular type of ill-treatment is not necessarily constant, but tends to increase or fluctuate with the duration of exposure and the multiplication of stressors. Also, while torture constitutes an "aggravated" form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,21 "aggravation" does not necessarily refer to aggravated pain and suffering, but to aggravated wrong in terms of the intentional and purposeful instrumentalization of pain and suffering for ulterior purposes. Thus, the distinguishing factor between torture and other forms of ill-treatment is not the intensity of the suffering inflicted, but rather the purpose of the conduct, the intention of the perpetrator and the powerlessness

of the victim (A/72/178, para.30; A/HRC/13/39, para.60)...

...the Special Rapporteur is of the view that the threshold of severe "mental suffering" can be reached not only through subjectively experienced suffering but, in the absence of subjectively experienced suffering, also through objectively inflicted mental harm alone. In any case, even below the threshold of torture, the intentional and purposeful infliction of mental harm would almost invariably amount to "other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment"... ...Psychological torture requires the intentional infliction of mental pain or suffering and, thus, does not include purely negligent conduct. Intentionality does not require that the infliction of severe mental pain or suffering be subjectively desired by the perpetrator, but only that it be reasonably foreseeable to result... ...intentionality does not require proactive conduct, but may also involve purposeful omissions... ...Where the infliction of severe mental pain or suffering may result from the cumulative effect of multiple circumstances, acts or omissions on the part of several contributors, such as in the case of mobbing, persecution and other forms of concerted or collective abuse, the required intentionality would have to be regarded as given for each State or individual knowingly and purposefully contributing to the prohibited outcome, whether through perpetration, attempt, complicity or participation (Art. 4(1) CAT).

In order to amount to psychological torture, severe mental pain or suffering must not only be inflicted intentionally, but also "for purposes such as obtaining from the victim 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" (Art. 1 CAT)... ...relevant purposes should have "something in common with the purposes expressly listed" (A/HRC/13/39/Add.5, para.35)... ...This mandate has consistently held that, although not expressly mentioned in the treaty text, the "powerlessness" of the victim is a defining prerequisite of torture (A/73/207, para.7; A/HRC/22/53, para.31;

A/HRC/13/39, para.60; A/63/175, para.50). ...'at least under the factual power or control of the person inflicting the pain or suffering', and where the perpetrator uses this unequal and powerful situation to achieve a certain effect, such as the extraction of information, intimidation, or punishment"... ... "powerlessness" arises whenever someone has come under the direct physical or equivalent control of the perpetrator and has effectively lost the capacity to resist or escape the infliction of pain or suffering (A/72/178, para.31)... ... A situation of effective powerlessness can further be achieved through "deprivation of legal capacity, when a person's exercise of decision-making is taken away and given to others" (A/HRC/22/53, para.31; A/63/175, para.50), through serious and immediate threats, or through coercive control in contexts such as domestic violence (A/74/148, para.32-34)... ...in collective social contexts of mobbing, cyber-bullying, and state-sponsored persecution depriving victims of any possibility to effectively resist or escape their abuse.

the "lawful sanctions" clause can only be accurately understood in conjunction with the 1975 UN Declaration, from which it is directly derived, and which excludes only those lawful sanctions from the definition of torture that are "consistent with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners" (Art. 1). For example, therefore, even if permitted by domestic law, none of the following methods of inflicting mental pain or suffering can be regarded as "lawful sanctions": prolonged or indefinite solitary confinement; placement in a dark or constantly lit cell; collective punishment; and prohibition of family contacts. Importantly, in order to be "lawful", sanctions cannot be open-ended, indefinite or grossly excessive to their purpose, but must be clearly defined, circumscribed and proportionate.

### Predominant methods of psychological torture

Perhaps the most rudimentary method of psychological torture is the deliberate and purposeful infliction of fear. The fact that the infliction of fear itself can amount to torture has been widely recognized, not only by this mandate, but also by the Committee against Torture, the European Court of Human Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Inter-American Court and other mechanisms.

...withholding or misrepresenting information... especially the prolonged experience of fear can be more debilitating and agonizing than the actual materialization of that fear... ... Especially credible and immediate threats have been associated with severe mental suffering, post-traumatic stress disorder, but also chronic pain and other somatic (i.e. physical) symptoms.

applied in virtually all situations of torture is to

- purposefully deprive victims of their control over as many aspects of their lives as possible, to
  demonstrate complete dominance over them, and to instill a profound sense of helplessness,
  hopelessness and total dependency on the torturer. In practice, this is achieved through a wide
  range of techniques including, most notably: arbitrarily providing, withholding or withdrawing
  access to information
- imposing absurd, illogical or contradictory rules of behavior, sanctions and rewards; imposing impossible choices forcing victims to participate in their own torture.
- All of these techniques have in common that they disrupt the victim's sense of control, autonomy and self-determination and, with time, consolidate in total despair and complete physical, mental and emotional dependency on the torturer ("learned helplessness").
- public shaming, defamation, calumny, vilification or exposure of intimate details of the victim's private and family life;
- A routine method of psychological torture is to attack the victim's need for social and emotional rapport through isolation, social exclusion, mobbing and betrayal. Persons deprived of meaningful social contact and subjected to emotional manipulation can quickly become deeply destabilized and debilitated.
- the Special Rapporteur's previous report on the interrelation between corruption and torture (A/HRC/40/59, para 16, 48-60), these constitutional processes are fatally corrupted when administrative or judicial power is deliberately misused for arbitrary purposes, and when the relevant institutional oversight mechanisms are complacent, complicit, inaccessible or paralyzed to the point of effectively removing any prospect of due process and the rule of law.
- Typical of contexts marked by systemic governance failures, or by the persecution of individual
  or groups, sustained institutional arbitrariness fundamentally betrays the human need for
  communal trust and depending on the circumstances, can cause severe mental suffering,

profound emotional destabilization and long-lasting individual and collective trauma. In the view of the Special Rapporteur, when institutional arbitrariness or persecution intentionally and purposefully inflicts severe mental pain or suffering on powerless persons, it can constitute or contribute to psychological torture. In practice, this question is of particular, but not exclusive, relevance in relation to the deliberate instrumentalization of arbitrary detention and related judicial or administrative arbitrariness.

# I hereby Invoke article 13 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment resolution 39/46 (1984)

## 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."

I formally accuse the state of Victoria of engaging in acts and omissions in breach of international law consistent with the definition provided in the convention.

- "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."

VICPOL, before I even spoke you assumed I was the perpetrator. The more the normal things didn't happen, the more information you withheld from me, the more you lied and manipulated natural justice and enabled her to continually breach the order, the more distressed, desperate and erratic I became. You used my mental illness to discredit me so no one would believe what I was saying because I was a nut job. What started with one false presumption spread like wild fire throughout the Force until "Reece was well known to the Greensborough Station" until all of you were happy to get in on making the assumed wife beater get what he deserves. You made me sick with helplessness because you BLOCKED ME from defending myself and wouldn't read the evidence I spent hours preparing. You stole my right to be heard and what I had to say to be fairly considered and judged fairly. The more volumes of evidence I presented the more you thought I was crazy and obsessed. Legal Aid assumed I was the wife beater you thought and would read the evidence I had to challenge that bullshit application for the FVO in the first place. Then

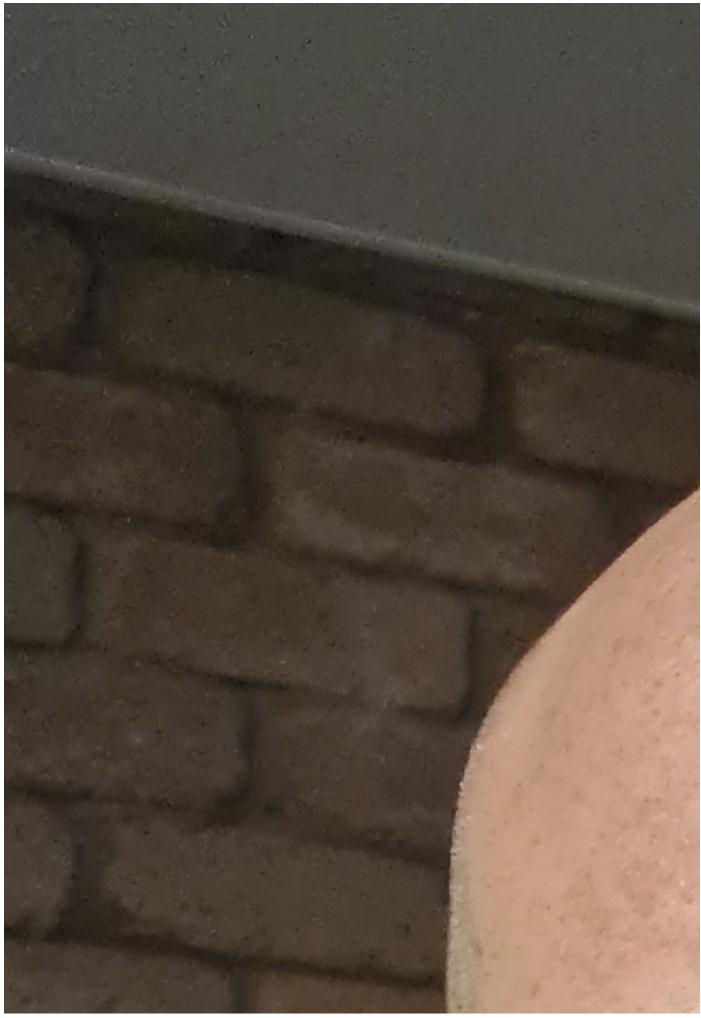
even when breaches were committed by her, you made them go away while vigorously charging me with EVERYTHING you could possibly come up with. Even though I dobbed myself in for unlawful assault and told you everything for the breach of order. You did fuck all I told the truth relentlessly. You all did it through discrimination for mental illness and being simply being male and you did it with intent because I was a wife beater but none of you ever proved a fucking thing BECAUSE I NEVER LAID A HAND ON HER!@@! I ALWAYS JUST COPPED IT OVER AND OVER AND OVER AND OVER!@!@!@. You didnt investigate anything because I did it all for you. All I wanted was a fair playing field and you all crucified me, and when I got so mad a tried to make you go away YOU FUCKIN PEPPER SPRAYED defend myself so I wanted to die. And you Ambulance Victoria 5 years after I confessed to taking drugs you FUCKIN block me for PATIENT TRANSPORT !@!@@@!!@ I am AHPRA registered and everything AND YOU FUCKING BLOCKED me like I AM STILL A DOG and not worthy of a job! AV You have blood on your hands from all the bullying, harrassment and cruelty you have dished out over the decades by your sociopathic management cunts. I LOST ALL MY FRIENDS, My COUSINS DISOWNED me. I was misdiagnosed as BORDERLINE personality DISORDER when I actually had ADHD. The SUICIDES WAS BECAUSE OF YOU CUNTS! YOU STOLE TIME WITH MY SON, YOU STOLE MY CAREER, YOU STOLE MY NORMAL LIFE, YOU STOLE MY DIGNITY MY SELF WORTH AND YOU STOLE MY REPUTATION. I cant get that back YOU MOTHER FUCKERS. I KNEW what was going on but no one believed me. I am not crazy. Its all there everything you all as a collective did. I only find out now that what torture means. I told you the game is fucked and no one plays by the rules. I fuckin quit.

# SO NOW I HANG AND YOU CUNTS GO TO JAIL and then wait until the next person because no one can fairly complain about police. Its all bullshit.

Constitutive elements: In the context of psychological torture,

- (a) "Mental suffering" refers primarily to subjectively experienced mental suffering but, in its absence, can also refer to objectively inflicted mental harm alone.
- (b) "Severity" of mental pain or suffering depends on a wide range of factors that are endogenous and exogenous to the individual, all of which must be holistically evaluated on a case-by-case basis and in the light of the specific purpose pursued by the treatment or punishment in question.
- (c) "Powerlessness" refers to the victim's inability to escape or resist the infliction of mental pain or suffering, and can be achieved not only through physical custody but also, for example, through incapacitating medication, deprivation of legal capacity, serious and immediate threats, and social contexts marked by coercive control, mobbing, cyber-bullying, and persecution.
- (d) "Intentionality" is given as soon as the perpetrator knew or should have known that, in the ordinary course of events, his or her acts or omissions would result in the infliction of severe mental pain or suffering, whether alone or in conjunction with other factors and circumstances.
- (e) "Purposefulness" is given when mental pain or suffering is inflicted for purposes such as interrogation, punishment, intimidation and coercion of the victim or a third person, or with a discriminatory nexus, regardless of purportedly benevolent purposes such as "medical necessity", "reeducation", "spiritual healing", or "conversion therapy".
- (f) "Lawful sanctions" cannot include any sanctions or measures prohibited by relevant international instruments or national legislation, such as prolonged or indefinite solitary confinement, sensory manipulation, collective punishment, prohibition of family contacts, or detention for purposes of coercion, intimidation, or for reasons related to discrimination of any kind.
- 85. Predominant methods: In contrast to physical torture, which uses the body and its physiological needs as a conduit for affecting the victim's mind and emotions, psychological torture does so by directly targeting one or several basic psychological needs, such as:
- (a) Security (inducing fear, phobia and anxiety)
- (b) Self-determination (domination and submission)
- (c) Dignity and identity (humiliation, breach of privacy and sexual integrity)

- (d) Environmental orientation (sensory manipulation)
- (e) Social and emotional rapport (isolation, exclusion, emotional manipulation)
- (f) Communal trust (institutional arbitrariness and persecution)



#### References:

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment resolution 39/46 (1984)

A/HRC/34/54, 14 February 2017

CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT - By Hans Danelius Former Justice of the Supreme Court of Sweden

Consultation on Human Rights and Mental Health "Identifying strategies to promote human rights in mental health" 14 – 15 May 2018, Room XVI, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Bill 2006 - Explanatory Memorandum

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