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## الجمعية العامة



### مجلس حقوق الإنسان

#### الدورة الثلاثون

البند ٣ من جدول الأعمال

تعزيز وحماية جميع حقوق الإنسان، المدنية والسياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية، بما في ذلك الحق في التنمية

### معلومات مقدمة من اللجنة الكندية لحقوق الإنسان

#### مذكرة من الأمانة\*

تحيل أمانة مجلس حقوق الإنسان طيه الرسالة المقدمة من اللجنة الكندية لحقوق الإنسان\*\* والمستنسخة أدناه وفقاً للمادة ٧(ب) من النظام الداخلي الوارد في مرفق قرار مجلس حقوق الإنسان ١/٥ التي تنص على أن تستند مشاركة المؤسسات الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان إلى ترتيبات وممارسات وافقت عليها لجنة حقوق الإنسان، بما في ذلك القرار ٧٤/٢٠٠٥ المؤرخ ٢٠ نيسان/أبريل ٢٠٠٥.

\* مؤسسة وطنية لحقوق الإنسان من الفئة "ألف"، اعتمدتها لجنة التنسيق الدولية للمؤسسات الوطنية لتعزيز وحماية حقوق الإنسان.

\*\* مستنسخة في المرفق كما وردت، وباللغة التي قدمت بها فقط.



الرجاء إعادة استعمال الورق



## Annex

*[English only]*

### **Submission by the Canadian Human Rights Commission**

#### **The human rights implications of over-incarceration and overcrowding**

The Canadian Human Rights Commission would like to thank the High Commissioner for his report on the human rights implications of over-incarceration and overcrowding in Canadian prisons.

In Canada, the number of offenders with mental health issues has increased significantly in recent years. In fact, mental health issues are two to three times more prevalent in Canadian prisons than in the general population.

Canadian prisons are now housing one of the largest psychiatric populations in the country, causing significant challenges.

It is vital that appropriate mental health services be available to respect the rights of this vulnerable population. However, this is often not the case, and offenders' mental health conditions may deteriorate as a result.

This issue has far-reaching human rights implications in the correctional setting. Offenders with mental disabilities are inappropriately identified as having "behavioural problems," leading to a higher security classification than necessary. Too often, inmates resort to self-harm.

The Commission is particularly concerned about the use of solitary confinement – or administrative segregation, as it is known in Canada – to manage offenders with mental disabilities. Prolonged segregation has been shown to have harmful and permanent effects on inmates, particularly those with mental health disabilities.

The Commission calls on Canada to increase the capacity and effectiveness of mental health treatment for offenders. The Commission further proposes that Canada limit the use of solitary confinement to manage inmates with mental disabilities, and to abolish the practice entirely for inmates with serious or acute mental illness.