

ANNEX 7 - Evidence of the Transnational Cordon Sanitaire (Documented refusal of legal representation by Lex Foris International Law, Albir Abogados, CLF International Lawyers, and Colas International Lawyers)

RESPONDENT STATE PARTY: The Kingdom of Spain **NATURE OF DOCUMENT:** Documentary Proof of Systematic Denial of Legal Counsel, Evidence of Transnational "Civil Death," and Justification for the Futility Exception **SUBMISSION FOR:** UNCAT Individual Communication

1. Factual Background: The Embargo on Spanish Legal Counsel

Annex 7 documents the complainant's exhaustive and repeated attempts to secure independent legal representation within the Kingdom of Spain to address severe human rights violations, chemical subjugation, and financial embargoes 1, 2. Despite offering substantial legal fees—up to €150,000—the complainant was met with a systematic boycott by Spanish and international law firms operating in the Costa Blanca region 2.

The documentary evidence in Annex 7 specifically highlights the formal refusal or complete silence from the following legal entities:

- **Lex Foris International Law:** In December 2022, after the complainant requested legal assistance regarding a Spanish tax embargo and an international human rights claim, attorney Roeland B.C. van Passel formally replied, explicitly stating, "Wij kunnen u in deze zaak niet bijstaan" ("We cannot assist you in this matter") without providing further substantive legal reasoning 1, 3, 4.
- **Colas International Lawyers (Albir):** Despite having a Dutch-speaking specialist in criminal law (Jasmine van Soom), this firm refused the mandate, claiming they "have no time for a complex case like this" 2, 5.
- **Albir Abogados (Altea) & CLF International Lawyers:** Formal requests for urgent legal appointments directed to these firms (including specific correspondence to Alfonso Soler Alemany) were met with absolute silence and zero response 2.

2. The Mechanism of Denial: The Transnational "Cordon Sanitaire"

The universal refusal of legal representation in Spain is not a passive market failure but the direct extraterritorial extension of the "cordon sanitaire" originally engineered by the Dutch Ministry of Justice 6, 7. Since 2004, hundreds of lawyers in the Netherlands have been structurally blocked from taking the complainant's case due to a "Secret Curatele" (secret guardianship) and state-sponsored intimidation 6, 8.

Annex 7 proves that this institutional blockade successfully crossed sovereign borders into Spain. The Spanish legal boycott is allegedly the result of Spanish lawyers being proactively and fraudulently warned by state actors 6, 7. By utilizing bilateral intelligence sharing to distribute a "state-manufactured psychiatric label," the Dutch state, with the passive or active complicity of Spanish authorities and intelligence (CNI), effectively flagged the complainant as a state security risk or "delusional" 6, 7. **This transnational collusion actively intimidates Spanish legal professionals, forcing them to refuse the mandate and extending the complainant's "Civil Death" (*civiliter mortuus*) onto Spanish soil 4, 9, 10.**

3. Legal Significance for UNCAT Proceedings against Spain

Annex 7 is a critical evidentiary pillar in the UNCAT complaint against the Kingdom of Spain, as it legally neutralizes procedural defenses and establishes profound treaty violations:

A. Absolute Proof of the "Futility Exception" for Exhaustion of Domestic Remedies (Article 22(5)(b)) Under international human rights law, an applicant must exhaust domestic remedies unless those remedies are "practically unavailable" or "unlikely to bring effective relief." **Annex 7 mathematically guarantees the failure of domestic Spanish remedies** 6, 7, 10. Under the Spanish *Ley de Enjuiciamiento Civil* (Civil Procedure Act), complex litigation requires the mandatory use of an *Abogado* (lawyer) and *Procurador* (court representative) 10, 11. By engineering a systemic professional boycott, the state structurally strips the complainant of his legal standing 6, 7. It is legally impossible to exhaust domestic remedies in Spain's Contentious-Administrative Courts or Constitutional Court when the state actively ensures no lawyer

will file the necessary briefs 6, 10. Annex 7 thus perfectly satisfies the Article 22(5)(b) futility exception, making the international UNCAT complaint immediately admissible 6.

B. Violation of UNCAT Article 13 (Denial of the Right to Complain) Article 13 ensures the right of a victim to complain to competent authorities. This right is rendered entirely illusory if a victim of state-sponsored torture is systematically prevented from hiring legal counsel 12, 13. By allowing foreign intelligence directives to dictate the accessibility of the Spanish legal market, and failing to provide a mechanism to bypass this "cordon sanitaire," Spain has structurally violated the complainant's right to an effective remedy and access to justice 11, 13.

C. Complicity in Ongoing Psychological Torture The inability to secure legal counsel leaves the complainant defenseless against ongoing abuses, including covert chemical subjugation on Spanish soil 6, 14. Trapping a victim in a "Kafkaesque loop"—where the state demands legal proof of crimes but actively prevents the victim from obtaining the lawyer required to gather and present that proof—constitutes a form of severe psychological abuse and institutional gaslighting, directly conflicting with Spain's duties under the Convention 13, 15.

Conclusion: Annex 7 provides forensic documentary evidence that the Kingdom of Spain's legal apparatus has been compromised by a transnational "cordon sanitaire." By documenting the absolute refusal of Spanish law firms to provide representation, it proves that the complainant is suffering from a state-engineered "Civil Death" within Spanish jurisdiction. This systemic denial of legal counsel completely forecloses any possibility of domestic redress in Spain, triggering the futility exception and establishing the immediate necessity for UNCAT intervention.