**Mental Health in Germany**

**Discrimination against people with mental disabilities**

* They do not receive a participation allowance (Teilhabegeld) like other people with disabilities.
* They do not receive a ‘B’ for ‘companion’ on their disabled person's pass.  
  e.g. free transport of an accompanying person on the bus is thus denied.
* They are missing from the Federal Ministry of Health's draft Inclusion Action Plan.

**Abuse of power towards people with mental disabilities**

* There is a very high risk of abuse of power by cost bearers.
* Competent supervisory authorities are often overwhelmed and cannot stop human rights violations.
* There is no protection concept against abuse of power by cost bearers.
* Victims of abuse of power are not recognized and not compensated.

**People with trauma-related disorders**

* The specialist medical standard psychotraumatology is generally ignored.
* Staff on trauma stations often lacks the necessary qualifications.
* There is a general lack of psychotraumatologists.
* There is no rehabilitation standard for trauma treatment.
* Assessors often lack the necessary qualifications (criminal law, social law).

People with trauma-related disorders generally do not receive specialized care. Many are re-traumatized as a result. Many legal claims are also denied due to inadequate assessments, as a result of which further human rights are denied (degree of disability, level of care, medical rehabilitation, occupational rehabilitation, reduced earning capacity pension, ...).

**Victim compensation**

* Zivilrechtliche Verfahren sind für viele viel zu teuer und zu belastend.
* Je höher der Schaden ist, desto teurer und unbezahlbarere sind die Verfahren.

**State victim compensation**

* Victims of psychological violence (offences committed before 2024) are excluded and therefore discriminated against. E.g. people with disabilities who have been victims of abuse of power. This violates applicable EU law, UN CRPD and UN CAT.
* The burden of proof is very high.
* The procedures are very stressful and take a very long time.
* The staff is generally not qualified to deal with trauma.
* If victims are recognized, the payments are minimal.
* Trauma-related disorders are usually called into question.
* The state adheres to ‘credibility reports’ (Glaubwürdigkeitsgutachten).
* These disregard the specialized knowledge of psychotraumatology.

Justice heals. Unfortunately, many victims of violence with psychological damage are denied this. As a result, they remain trauma-stricken and are often further re-traumatized.