



**AUSTRALIA**

**AUSTRALIAN MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

E-mail [UN.Geneva@dfat.gov.au](mailto:UN.Geneva@dfat.gov.au)

Chemin des Fins 2, Petit Saconnex, 1211 Geneva 19 Ph +41 22 799 9100 Fax +41 22 799 9175 [www.geneva.mission.gov.au](http://www.geneva.mission.gov.au)

Human Rights Council – 17th Session

**Consideration of the Universal Periodic Review Report of Australia**

**Statement by HE Mr Peter Woolcott**

**Australian Permanent Representative to the United Nations  
and the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva**

8 June 2011

AM

*Check against delivery*

## **Introduction**

Thank you Mr President.

At our Universal Periodic Review on 27 January, Australia received 145 recommendations, from 53 countries. At the adoption of the Draft UPR Working Group Report, the Australian Government committed to consulting with a broad range of stakeholders before providing a detailed response at this session of the Human Rights Council.

Since January, the Attorney-General has led an extensive consultation process to determine Australia's position on the recommendations. In March, the Attorney-General and Senator Kate Lundy, who led the Australian UPR delegation, tabled the Draft UPR Working Group Report in the Australian Parliament. The Australian Government has consulted across government, including with the States and Territories. The Australian Government has also participated in a number of meetings with the Australian Human Rights Commission, non-government organisations and civil society to discuss the UPR recommendations and our response.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Australian Human Rights Commission and non-Government organisations for their constructive engagement throughout the consultation phase. We welcome the commitment and energy brought to the UPR process by Australia's human rights community.

## **Recommendations**

Today, Australia presents its response to the 145 recommendations made during its interactive dialogue. In total, Australia will accept or accept-in-part 94 per cent, that is 137, of the recommendations. Our response was submitted to the UPR Secretariat on 27 May, and is available as an addendum to the report of the Working Group.

In addition, the Australian Government would like to take this opportunity to announce that it intends to provide the Human Rights Council with an interim report prior to its next UPR.

At the adoption of the Draft UPR Working Group Report, we identified the key focus areas raised by delegations in Australia's UPR as follows: Australia's ratification of additional international human rights instruments; domestic legal protections; the rights of Indigenous peoples; combating racism and promoting tolerance; violence against women and children; rights of persons with disability; refugee and asylum seeker policy; and Australia's counter-terrorism measures.

Since the Australian delegation appeared before the UPR Working Group in late-January, a number of important developments have occurred in each of these areas. In the context of providing our response to recommendations, the Australian Government would like to highlight some of these recent developments. They demonstrate the Australian Government's continuing commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights.

### **International obligations and domestic implementation**

A number of UPR recommendations made to Australia related to Australia's international human rights obligations and domestic implementation of those obligations.

At our UPR, the Australian Government committed to using accepted recommendations to inform the development of Australia's new National Human Rights Action Plan. Preparation of the National Human Rights Action Plan is well underway and a draft will be released for public consultation later this year.

Progress has also been made in developing an education and training program for Commonwealth public servants to raise awareness and understanding of Australia's international human rights obligations. The program will be delivered through face-to-face seminars, workshops and a dedicated web page.

As an additional element of Australia's Human Rights Framework, legislation is currently before the Parliament that will establish a Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights. The Bills will establish mechanisms designed to encourage early consideration of human rights in the development of policy and legislation. In particular, they will require new legislation to be accompanied by a Statement of Compatibility with Australia's human rights obligations in the seven core United Nations human rights treaties to which Australia is a party.

At its UPR in Geneva, the Australian Government noted its intention to review and consolidate federal anti-discrimination laws, as well as introducing legislation to formally protect against discrimination on the basis of a person's sexual orientation or gender identity. Policy work and drafting have commenced and draft legislation will be released for public consultation later this year.

### **Rights of Indigenous peoples**

A number of UPR recommendations made to Australia related to the rights of Indigenous peoples.

A recent development in this area is the election in April this year of the co-chairs of the National Congress of Australia's First Peoples. The National Congress of Australia's First Peoples is a national representative body for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The establishment of the National Congress acknowledges the importance of Indigenous peoples being closely involved in the development and implementation of policies and programs that impact upon them.

The National Congress will provide a central mechanism with which governments, and the corporate and community sectors can engage and work on reform initiatives. It will bring to the table an informed and strong national voice for the goals, aspirations, interests and values of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The new co-chairs will continue to develop the National Congress ahead of its first meeting in June this year.

### **Combating racism and promoting tolerance**

A number of UPR recommendations made to Australia related to combating racism and promoting tolerance.

The Australian Government remains committed to ensuring that all Australians respect racial equality enshrined in our law and that Australians of all cultures have the opportunity to participate fully in Australian society.

A recent development in this area is the February 2011 launch of Australia's new multicultural policy, *The People of Australia*.

The multicultural policy affirms Australia's commitment to a just, inclusive and socially cohesive society and shows that the Government is unwavering in its commitment to a Multicultural Australia.

The new multicultural policy recognises that Australia is a multicultural nation. Since 1945, seven million people have migrated to Australia. Today, a quarter of Australia's 22 million people were born overseas, 44 per cent were born overseas or have a parent who was and four million speak a language other than English. Australia is and will remain a multicultural society.

The multicultural policy outlines key principles designed to strengthen Australia's social cohesion and combat racism. It also establishes practical initiatives, including the establishment of the Australian Multicultural Council as an independent body which will advise government on multicultural issues, a new National Anti-Racism Partnership and strategy, and a Multicultural Youth Sports Partnership Program.

The policy also strengthens the access and equity framework to ensure that all government services are responsive to the needs of Australia's culturally diverse communities.

### **Counter-terrorism**

A number of UPR recommendations made to Australia related to counter-terrorism measures and efforts to ensure compliance with international obligations in this respect.

A recent development in this area is the appointment in April this year of Australia's first Independent National Security Legislation Monitor. The Independent National Security Legislation Monitor will review the operation, effectiveness and implications of Australia's counter-terrorism and national security legislation. The Monitor will report to the Prime Minister and the Parliament on an ongoing basis.

### **Women's rights and children's rights**

A number of UPR recommendations made to Australia related to the rights of women and the rights of children.

A recent development in this area is the endorsement in February this year of the *National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children* by the Federal, State and Territory Governments. The *National Plan* is a single unified strategy that brings together government efforts to reduce violence against women and their children. It focuses strongly on prevention, including building respectful relationships amongst young people and working to increase gender equality to stop violence from occurring in the first place.

This is the first plan to coordinate action across jurisdictions. It is the first to focus strongly on prevention. It is the first to look to the long term, building respectful relationships and working to increase gender equality to prevent violence from occurring in the first place. It is the first to focus on holding perpetrators accountable and encouraging behaviour change.

Key actions under the National Plan include supporting local community action to reduce violence against women, new programs to stop perpetrators committing acts of violence, the introduction of an innovative social marketing campaign called 'The Line' which is designed to influence young people's relationship attitudes and behaviours, the establishment of a national telephone and online crisis support service for anyone in Australia who has experienced, or is at risk of sexual assault and/or domestic and family violence, establishing a national Centre of Excellence to evaluate the effectiveness of strategies to reduce violence against women and setting up an inquiry into the impact of Federal laws on those experiencing family violence.

Australia also received UPR recommendations regarding equal employment participation and pay equity for women. A recent development in this area is the announcement in March this year of reforms to the Equal Opportunity for Women in the Workplace Act 1999. These reforms will modernise the law and require large employers to report on gender equality outcomes, including the gender composition of their organisations and their boards, pay equity, and on the availability of flexible work arrangements for men and women.

### **Rights of persons with disability**

A number of UPR recommendations made to Australia related to the rights of persons with disabilities.

A recent development in this area is the endorsement in February of this year of the *National Disability Strategy* by the Federal, State and Territory Governments. This is the first national strategy to provide a long term road map for improving the lives of Australians with disability. It sets a 10-year reform plan for all governments to address the barriers faced by Australians with disability and will ensure that mainstream services and programs including healthcare, housing, transport and education, address the needs of people with disability. The strategy is the product of extensive consultation across the country – more than 2,500 people with disability and their carers had their say in its development.

A further development has been the implementation of new building accessibility standards which commenced in May of this year. These standards will ensure all new and upgraded public buildings in Australia will be accessible to people with a disability. Providing better

access to public buildings will remove a significant barrier for people with a disability in accessing services, employment and taking part in the community.

### **Migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees**

A number of UPR recommendations made to Australia related to the rights of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees.

A recent development in this area is the introduction of new legislation in February of this year to enshrine non-refoulement obligations in law. Existing processes require the personal intervention of the Minister to ensure compliance with non-refoulement obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention Against Torture and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The new complementary protection legislation will provide for the grant of a protection visa in circumstances that engage Australia's non-refoulement obligations under human rights treaties other than the Refugee Convention. This will allow for greater certainty and faster outcomes for vulnerable people at risk of violation of their fundamental human rights.

Australia also received UPR recommendations regarding children in immigration detention. At its UPR, the Australian Government referred to an expansion of its existing residence determination program to enable significant numbers of minors and vulnerable families to move from immigration detention facilities into community-based accommodation. The Government has made a commitment that the majority of children will be moved into community-based accommodation by the end of June 2011. The Australian Red Cross is the lead agency for the implementation of these expanded residence determination arrangements and will draw on the expertise of a wide range of experienced service providers and contributing organisations.

### **Conclusion**

Mr President, the Australian Government has given serious consideration to each of the recommendations made during its UPR. We openly acknowledge the existence of human rights challenges in Australia. We view the UPR as an occasion to reflect on those challenges, and renew our commitment to continue work to strengthen our human rights protections.

Importantly, the Australian Government does not consider its engagement with the UPR process ends with the submission of our response to recommendations today. In many ways, this signals the beginning of Australia's longer-term engagement with the UPR process, as part of the Australia's enduring commitments to human rights.

On behalf of the Government of Australia, I would like to conclude by thanking the President and member states of the Human Rights Council and the UPR Secretariat for their involvement in Australia's first UPR.



# General Assembly

Distr.: General  
31 May 2011

Original: English

---

**Human Rights Council**  
**Seventeenth session**  
**Agenda item 6**  
**Universal Periodic Review**

## **Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

### **Australia**

#### **Addendum**

**Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review**

---

\* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

1. Australia welcomes the recommendations<sup>1</sup> made during its Universal Periodic Review on 27 January 2011. Australia commits to providing an interim report to the Human Rights Council prior to its next UPR.
2. Australia has a federal system of government. Recommendations relating to State and Territory responsibilities are expressly noted in the response. Otherwise, it should be assumed that laws and policies referred to are those of the Australian Government.
3. Australia accepts the following recommendations on the basis that they are reflected in existing laws or policies and that Australia will continue to take steps to achieve relevant outcomes: 12, 14, 20, 23, 29, 30, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 66, 67, 68, 83, 85, 86, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 120, 121, 134, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145.
4. Australia's position on the remaining recommendations follows:

**Recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government is working with States and Territories to take the necessary steps towards ratifying the Optional Protocol.

**Recommendations 7, 9**

**Accepted-in-part:** Australia will consider becoming party to the CED, but views existing protections in place for migrant workers as adequate and does not intend to become a party to the ICRMW.

**Recommendation 8, 11**

**Accepted-in-part:** Australia cannot commit to becoming party to the CED or ILO 169, but will formally consider becoming a party to these treaties.

**Recommendation 10**

**Rejected:** See recommendations 7 and 9.

**Recommendations 13, 15, 16**

**Accepted-in-part:** Australia will systematically review its reservations to human rights treaties, having regard to whether reservations remain necessary.

**Recommendation 17**

**Accepted:** Australian Government practice is to satisfy itself that legislation and policies necessary to implement a treaty are in place before Australia becomes bound by it.

**Recommendations 18, 19**

**Accepted-in-part:** The Australian Government incorporates international obligations into domestic law to the extent considered necessary, noting that some obligations are reflected in policy.

---

<sup>1</sup> Recommendations referred to in this document correspond to recommendations made to Australia in the Draft Report of the Working Group, A/HRC/WG.6/10/L.8 (3 February 2011) at paragraph 86.



**Recommendation 21**

**Accepted-in-part:** Measures introduced under Australia's Human Rights Framework will require that a statement of compatibility with Australia's human rights obligations is provided for all new federal legislation.

**Recommendation 22**

**Rejected:** The Australian Government considers that existing mechanisms, together with new requirements under Australia's Human Rights Framework, provide for the protection and promotion of human rights. It does not intend to introduce a Human Rights Act.

**Recommendation 24**

**Accepted-in-part:** The *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* has been fully reinstated in relation to the Northern Territory Emergency Response as of 31 December 2010. The Australian Government supports promotion of and respect for the principles in the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and considers that current federal laws are consistent with the spirit of the Declaration.

**Recommendation 25**

**Accepted:** The *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* has been fully reinstated in relation to the Northern Territory Emergency Response as of 31 December 2010.

**Recommendation 26**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government will continue to consult with Indigenous peoples regarding the application of the *Racial Discrimination Act 1975*.

**Recommendation 27**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government will continue to adequately fund the Australian Human Rights Commission. Australia recently announced funding for a standalone Race Discrimination Commissioner, in addition to the new position of an Age Discrimination Commissioner.

**Recommendation 28**

**Accepted-in-part:** The Australian Government is currently exploring a possible role for a national children's commissioner.

**Recommendation 31**

**Accepted-in-part:** Australia is committed to taking action to address climate change in accordance with its international commitments. This will positively impact on the continued ability to enjoy human rights. Human rights impacts will be considered as part of policy approaches to address all impacts of climate change.

**Recommendations 32, 33**

**Accepted-in-part:** The Australian Government's social inclusion agenda promotes economic, social and cultural rights, including by reducing disadvantage and increasing social, civic and economic participation.

**Recommendation 34**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government considers that provisions of the *Extradition Act 1988*, regarding surrender where the offence for which extradition is sought is punishable by the death penalty, are consistent with Australia's international obligations.

**Recommendation 37**

**Accepted-in-part:** The Australian Government has already implemented many recommendations of the Special Rapporteur, including fully reinstating the *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* in relation to the Northern Territory Emergency Response, and has provided a statement to the Human Rights Council.

**Recommendation 39**

**Accepted-in-part:** The Australian Government considers that the 'best interests' test as articulated and applied in Australia is consistent with Australia's international obligations. In response to concerns expressed internationally and domestically, the Attorney-General intends to initiate further discussions with State and Territory counterparts.

**Recommendations 42, 44**

**Accepted:** The consolidation of federal anti-discrimination law into a single streamlined Act will enhance the regime and give effect to the Government's commitment to prohibit discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity in addition to existing grounds of protection.

**Recommendation 43**

**Accepted-in-part:** See recommendations 42 and 44. At this stage, the Australian Government does not commit to enacting a substantive guarantee to equality.

**Recommendation 48**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government considers that its current laws, policies and programs do not discriminate on the basis of race.

**Recommendation 52**

**Accepted:** Legislation to strengthen the *Sex Discrimination Act 1984* was passed in May 2011.

**Recommendation 55**

**Accepted-in-part:** The Australian Government has committed to achieving 40% representation of women on public sector boards and will continue to work with the private sector to achieve gender balance in private sector leadership ranks and forums.

**Recommendation 57**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government will continue to take steps to monitor racial violence. Discussions with States and Territories regarding human rights education will inform the development of the Australian Curriculum.

**Recommendations 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65**

**Accepted:** Australia's new multicultural policy includes a National Anti-Racism Partnership and Strategy, establishment of the Australian Multicultural Council, a 'multicultural ambassadors' program and a Multicultural Youth Sports Partnership Program.

**Recommendation 69**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government will continue to support a nationally consistent framework for relationship recognition that would need to be implemented by States and Territories.

**Recommendation 70**

**Rejected:** The Australian Government does not intend to amend the *Marriage Act 1961*. The Australian Government will continue to support a nationally consistent framework for relationship recognition that would need to be implemented by States and Territories.

**Recommendation 71**

**Accepted:** States and Territories are responsible for managing and operating prisons and consider that existing legislation and policies ensure humane treatment of prisoners. States and Territories will continue to deliver corrective services in accordance with standard guidelines which comply with the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

**Recommendations 72, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81**

**Accepted:** The National Plan for Violence Against Women and their Children is a 12-year agreement between Australian, State and Territory governments, including an outcome that 'Indigenous Communities are Strengthened'.

**Recommendations 73, 74**

**Accepted:** States and Territories have in place legislation to criminalise violent conduct and sexual assault together with mechanisms to prosecute and punish perpetrators. The Australian Government has introduced legislation to prioritise the safety of children in family law proceedings and communicate that family violence and child abuse are unacceptable.

**Recommendation 75**

**Rejected:** While Australia has programs in place to protect children against family violence, and laws against assault, it remains lawful for parents in all States and Territories to use reasonable corporal punishment to discipline their children.

**Recommendation 82**

**Accepted:** The Australian, State and Territory governments will continue to provide services to victims of violence including counselling and, where appropriate, financial assistance through victims of crime compensation schemes.

**Recommendation 84**

**Accepted:** Australia is committed to the Bali Process as the principal forum on people smuggling and trafficking in the region.

**Recommendation 87**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government is reviewing its people trafficking and slavery offences to ensure that law enforcement has the best tools available to investigate and prosecute perpetrators.

**Recommendation 88**

**Accepted-in-part:** The Australian, State and Territory governments will continue to take effective legal measures to prohibit the use of excessive force by the police. Australia does not intend to prohibit the use of Tasers by Australian police, but notes that safeguards are in place to ensure appropriate use.

**Recommendation 89**

**Accepted:** A range of oversight mechanisms exists to ensure scrutiny of police use of force, misconduct or police-related deaths in Australia. This includes oversight by the federal Ombudsman. States and Territories have independent authorities that investigate claims made against police as well as any deaths in custody.

**Recommendation 90**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government will continue to address Indigenous incarceration and deaths in custody, including by funding prevention, diversion and rehabilitation programs. States and Territories will continue to implement programs aimed at preventing Indigenous deaths in custody.

**Recommendation 91**

**Accepted:** All deaths in custody are independently investigated by State and Territory Coroners courts and recommendations are considered by State and Territory governments. Australia has a National Deaths in Custody Program to monitor all deaths.

**Recommendation 92**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government has increased funding by 14.5% for Indigenous-specific legal services over 2010-14. It will continue to work with States and Territories to build the capacity of Indigenous language interpreter services.

**Recommendation 93**

**Accepted:** See recommendation 90. The Australian Government will continue to address over-representation of Indigenous people in prison, including by funding Indigenous-specific Legal Services (see recommendation 92) and diversion and recidivism programs. States and Territories have a range of programs in place to address this issue.

**Recommendation 94**

**Accepted:** Imprisonment will continue to be viewed as a sentence of last resort in Australian courts. A range of alternatives is available, including home-detention orders and other community-based orders.

**Recommendations 95, 96**

**Accepted:** The Australian Federal Police and State and Territory police have a range of cultural awareness and human rights training in place. Additional human rights

training will be delivered throughout the federal public sector including the AFP from 2011.

**Recommendation 97**

**Rejected:** In February 2008, the Australian Government offered the National Apology in recognition of the grief and suffering inflicted on Stolen Generations. The Australian Government will continue to work in partnership to address the immediate and practical needs of the Stolen Generations. Some States have introduced compensation schemes for children abused in state care or removed from their families.

**Recommendation 98**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government will continue to administer a strong framework for the prevention of hate speech and incitement to violence.

**Recommendation 99**

**Accepted-in-part:** The Australian Government will continue to progress policies to redress gender pay inequity and implement early childhood education and care reforms.

**Recommendation 100**

**Accepted-in-part:** The Australian Government is committed to reintroducing legislation to abolish the Australian Building and Construction Commission and remove a range of industry-specific regulations. The Government considers that provisions of the *Fair Work Act 2009* in relation to collective bargaining and industrial action are consistent with Australia's international obligations, and achieve the right balance between the interests of Australian employees, employers and their representatives.

**Recommendation 101**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government will continue to take measures to ensure adequate support services are delivered to people in remote and rural areas.

**Recommendation 102**

**Accepted-in-part:** The Australian Government continually reviews the operation of the native title system through practical, considered and targeted reforms. Legislation provides for Indigenous Australians to access, and to perform cultural activities on, their traditional lands through statutory regimes and cultural heritage laws.

**Recommendation 103**

**Accepted-in-part:** The Australian Government is committed to the process of reconciliation between Indigenous and other Australians, but does not intend to enter into a formal agreement. See recommendation 110.

**Recommendations 104, 105, 107**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government is committed to pursuing recognition of Indigenous peoples in the Australian Constitution and has appointed an Expert Panel

to develop options and lead a wide-ranging national public consultation and engagement program.

**Recommendation 106**

**Accepted-in-part:** The Australian Government supports promotion of and respect for the principles in the Declaration. The Australian Government has committed funding in support of the establishment and early operation of the National Congress of Australia's First Peoples.

**Recommendation 108**

**Accepted:** Where appropriate in law and in policy, the Australian Government will continue to recognise and protect the culture and heritage of Indigenous peoples.

**Recommendation 109**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government recognises the importance of engaging in good faith consultation with Indigenous peoples in relation to decisions that affect them. See recommendation 110.

**Recommendation 110**

**Accepted:** The National Congress of Australia's First Peoples will provide a central mechanism with which government, the corporate and community sectors can engage and partner on reform initiatives.

**Recommendation 111**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government recognises the importance of engaging in good faith consultation with Indigenous peoples in relation to decisions that affect them. No legislative barriers to consultation have been identified.

**Recommendation 118**

**Accepted:** The Council of Australian Governments Reform Council will provide a comprehensive report each year on progress against relevant targets.

**Recommendation 119**

**Accepted:** No legal impediments to access have been identified.

**Recommendation 122**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government is committed to providing protection to refugees consistent with its international obligations.

**Recommendation 123**

**Accepted:** Australian Government policy is that asylum seekers are only placed in immigration detention if they fall within the following groups: unauthorised arrivals (for health, identity and security checks); unlawful non-citizens presenting unacceptable risks to the community; and unlawful non-citizens repeatedly refusing to comply with visa conditions.

**Recommendations 124, 125**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government does not forcibly return persons where to do so would be in breach of *non-refoulement* obligations under the Refugees Convention or relevant international human rights treaties.

**Recommendation 126, 132**

**Rejected:** The Australian Government considers mandatory detention an essential component of strong border control, which manages risks to the community. Mandatory detention is based on unauthorised arrival and not on individuals seeking asylum. Immigration detention policy and the operation of detention facilities in Australia is subject to close scrutiny from both domestic and international bodies.

**Recommendation 127**

**Accepted:** Mandatory detention is based on unauthorised arrival and not on individuals seeking asylum. Indefinite or otherwise arbitrary detention is not acceptable and the length and conditions of detention are subject to regular review.

**Recommendation 128**

**Accepted:** See recommendation 129.

**Recommendation 129**

**Accepted-in-part:** Since October 2010, the Australian Government has relocated significant numbers of unaccompanied minors and vulnerable family groups from immigration detention facilities into community-based accommodation, while their immigration status is resolved. In limited circumstances, children may still be accommodated in low-security facilities within the immigration detention network. The Government aims to relocate half of all children in immigration detention facilities to community-based accommodation by the end of June 2011.

**Recommendation 130**

**Accepted:** Australian Government policy is that people in immigration detention are treated fairly and reasonably and that conditions of detention ensure their inherent dignity. Care is taken to ensure that people in immigration detention are not subjected to harsh conditions, are treated with respect and dignity and are provided with a safe and secure environment.

**Recommendation 131**

**Accepted-in-part:** See recommendations 126 and 132, 127 and 129. All persons in immigration detention have the right to request and receive consular access at any time without delay, and have access to appropriate health care commensurate with care available to the broader Australian community.

**Recommendation 133**

**Rejected:** There is some differentiation in the treatment of persons who arrive, or remain, in an irregular manner. Consistent with Australia's international obligations, all refugee determinations are assessed against the Refugees Convention through a process that provides procedural fairness and access to independent merits and judicial review.

**Recommendation 135**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government has committed to increasing aid to 0.5% of Gross National Income by 2015-16. As economic and fiscal conditions permit, the Government will then progressively increase Australia's official development assistance until it reaches 0.7% of GNI.

**Recommendation 136**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government recently strengthened its legislative prohibition on torture. Statutory victims of crime compensation schemes operate in all States and Territories. Australia's legal system provides for individuals to challenge actions and decisions of Government authorities. The Australian Government may also provide discretionary financial assistance.

**Recommendations 137, 138, 139, 140**

**Accepted:** The Australian Government has undertaken comprehensive reviews of national security and counter-terrorism legislation. In April 2011, the Government appointed a new Independent National Security Legislation Monitor to review the operation, effectiveness and implications of Australia's counter-terrorism and national security legislation.

---