



Commonwealth  
National  
Preventive  
Mechanism

 FOR THE COMMUNITY

# Commonwealth National Preventive Mechanism

**Annual Report**

**2023–24**

A member of the Australian National Preventive Mechanism



May 2025

## **Content warning**

This report contains material that can be confronting and disturbing. Sometimes words can cause sadness or distress, or trigger traumatic memories for people, particularly survivors of past abuse, violence or childhood trauma.

For some people, these responses can be overwhelming. If you need to talk to someone, support is available through redress support services. The following services are available 24 hours a day:

- beyondblue: 1300 224 636
- 1800RESPECT: 1800 737 732
- MensLine Australia: 1300 789 978
- Lifeline: 13 11 14
- Suicide Call Back Service: 1300 659 467

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# **Acknowledgement of Country**

The Commonwealth National Preventive Mechanism acknowledges Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia and recognises the continuing connection to lands, waters, and communities.

We pay our respect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, to Elders past and present, and to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples today.

# Message from the Ombudsman

In 1976 Jean-Jacques Gautier introduced a groundbreaking concept: an international convention that would create a system of unannounced visits by independent bodies to places where people were deprived of their liberty, to prevent torture from occurring in these places. Gautier's idea materialised with the adoption of the *United Nations Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* (OPCAT) in 2002, which came into effect in 2006. Australia signed the OPCAT in 2009 and ratified it in 2017.

The Commonwealth National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) plays a critical role in preventing torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment from occurring in places of detention under the control of the Commonwealth. This Annual Report provides an overview of the activities of the Commonwealth NPM for the financial year 2023-24.

This year we visited 17 places of detention around the country controlled by the Australian Border Force, Australian Defence Force, and Australian Federal Police. We made 56 recommendations, with an encouraging number (86%) accepted at the time of publication.

The Commonwealth NPM has identified key areas for improvement for all agencies we monitor, including the need for national consistency within immigration facility operations and the implementation of more robust use of force review processes. Our influence has positively impacted conditions and treatment of people in detention including in the areas of women's health, privacy, dignity, and safety.

Our role as the Commonwealth NPM has evolved significantly over the last five years. We have broad jurisdiction to visit any place where a person is deprived of their liberty that is under the control of the Commonwealth, and we have gradually expanded on the types of places that we visit. This year was the first time we visited a seagoing vessel to consider the conditions and treatment for people detained while at sea, and we intend to visit more in the future.

People may also be deprived of their liberty in social care facilities, which are designed as places of care and protection but where, by virtue of the type of care or treatment they are receiving, are deprived of their liberty. I will be considering the role the Commonwealth NPM could have to enhance protections for older persons in residential aged care settings, to complement the work of other regulators and oversight bodies in this space.

Whilst my Office has not been adequately funded to perform the Commonwealth NPM role, and I am limited in the number and breadth of visits that my Office can do, I look forward to the ongoing valuable contribution my Office can make to improving the conditions and treatment of people who, by virtue of being deprived of their liberty, are some of the most vulnerable members of our community.

**Iain Anderson**

Commonwealth National Preventive Mechanism

# About us

The Commonwealth National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) team consists of six Monitors with varied experience and knowledge in areas relevant to work in the OPCAT space.

This includes expertise in immigration detention, human rights, psychology, behaviour analysis, restrictive practice, military procedures, policing, prison environments, health and wellbeing, nursing, inspections, assessments, and risk management.

The Commonwealth NPM is a member of the Australian NPM. Our mandate covers anywhere someone may be deprived of their liberty that is controlled by the Commonwealth.

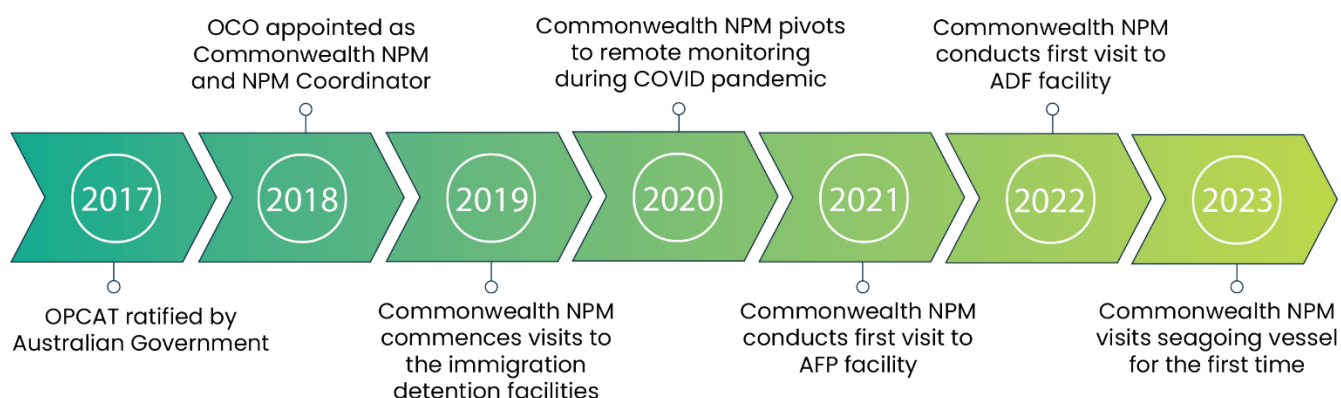
Our focus this year has been on Immigration Detention Centres, Australian Defence Force facilities, and Australian Federal Police facilities.

## Evolution over time

In 2018, The Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman was appointed as the NPM for places of detention under the control of the federal government, as well as the Coordinator of the Australian NPM.

In 2019, amendments were made to the *Ombudsman Act Regulations 2017* to specifically confer these functions on the Ombudsman.

Prior to this, the Office had been regularly inspecting immigration detention facilities since 2010 under separate legislative investigation functions unrelated to OPCAT.



Following appointment as Commonwealth NPM, we transitioned our previous inspection activity, which focussed on immigration authorities' administrative practices, to a preventive approach consistent with OPCAT.

During 2019–20 we started gradually adjusting and expanding our capability to inspect immigration detention facilities as the Commonwealth NPM.

While COVID-19 presented unique challenges for oversight bodies, we remained committed to continuing regular oversight of immigration detention during periods where in-person activity was not possible through remote monitoring activity.

In 2021, we expanded our visits to include Australian Federal Police (AFP) places of detention, in 2022 we first visited an Australian Defence Force (ADF) place of detention, and in 2023 we conducted our first visit to a seagoing vessel.

Since commencing visits as the Commonwealth NPM, we have conducted 59 visits to facilities under control of the Commonwealth and made 117 recommendations, 79% of which have been accepted.

We usually publish a Post Visit Summary after each visit, containing detailed observations and any recommendations or suggestions we may have. A list of all Post Visit Summaries for this financial year is at Appendix 2.

# Commonwealth Places of Detention

## Immigration detention




Under the *Migration Act 1958*, Australian Border Force Officers must detain unlawful non-citizens. This may occur if a person arrives without a valid visa, their visa has been cancelled, or it has expired.

The number of people in closed immigration detention fluctuated between 800 and 1000 throughout the 2023–24 year.

The majority of people detained were males. Family groups with children generally moved quickly to alternate places of detention such as hotel accommodation or community residences.




Immigration detention remains our largest jurisdiction.

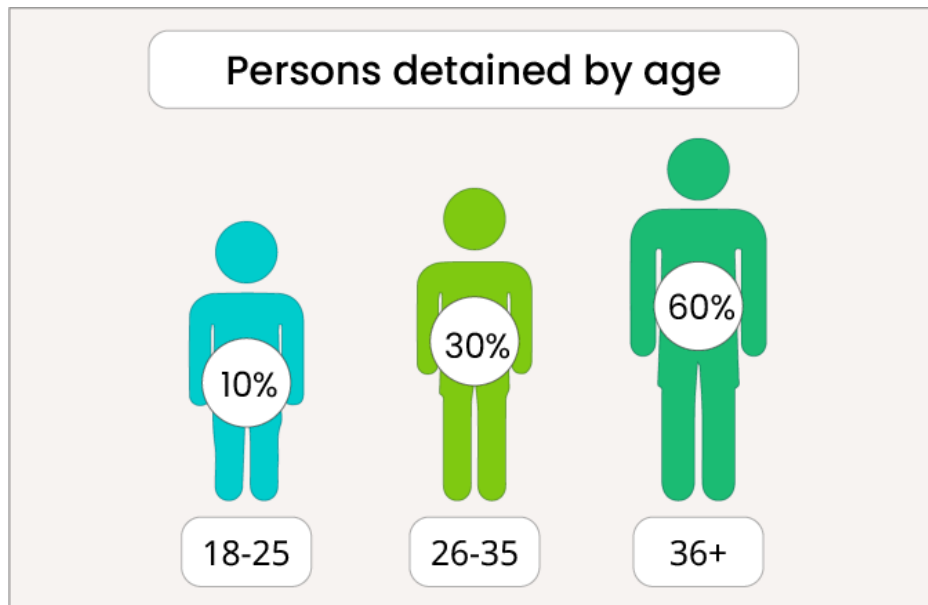
### People in Closed Immigration Detention 2023–24

|  | July 2023 | Aug 2023 | Sept 2023 | Oct 2023 | Nov 2023 | Dec 2023 | Jan 2024 | Feb 2024 | Mar 2024 | Apr 2024 | May 2024 | Jun 2024 |
|--|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <br><b>Men</b>      | 1028      | 1009     | 960       | 939      | 832      | 824      | 824      | 824      | 838      | 829      | 832      | 872      |
| <br><b>Women</b>    | 51        | 47       | 45        | 48       | 46       | 48       | 48       | 51       | 61       | 50       | 48       | 44       |
| <br><b>Children</b> | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 6        | 4        | 0        | 6        | 2        |



## People in detention facilities by reason of detention

|   | Villawood IDC | Melbourne IDC | Brisbane IDC | Adelaide IDC | Yongah Hill IDC | Perth IDC |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
|  <p><b>s501 Visa Cancellation</b></p>              | 237           | 90            | 87           | 8            | 114             | 8         |
|  <p><b>Unauthorised Maritime Arrival (UMA)</b></p> | 36            | 20            | 8            | 2            | 36              | 0         |
|  <p><b>Other Detention Group</b></p>               | 125           | 80            | 28           | 12           | 43              | 6         |



## Children in immigration detention

The number of children held in immigration detention in the decade since January 2013 has decreased significantly.<sup>1</sup>

During the 12-month period July 2023 – June 2024, the Department of Home Affairs notified us of 26 children being brought into detention both in their own right (18) and as ‘guests’ accompanying detained adults (6) as discussed in our previous [Annual Report](#).

This term is used when parents are refused entry to Australia on certain grounds and therefore detained while travelling with their children. In these instances, the Department has advised that they do not consider the children to be ‘unlawful’ under the *Migration Act 1958*, but that to remain in the care of their parents, and in their best interests, they are held in immigration detention as ‘guests’.

In two additional cases, the Department later informed us that further investigation revealed that persons claiming to be minors were, in fact, over the age of 18.

| Origin              | Number detained | Status   | Age/s (years)      | Location      | Number of days detained |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Africa</b>       | 1               | Detained | 12                 | BRP           | 20                      |
| <b>Europe</b>       | 1               | ‘Guest’  | 14 months          | BRP           | 2                       |
| <b>Europe</b>       | 4               | Detained | 8, 9, 11, 13       | BRP           | 1                       |
| <b>Europe</b>       | 1               | Detained | 13                 | BRP           | 2                       |
| <b>Indo-Pacific</b> | 3               | ‘Guest’  | 1, 1, 4            | Perth APOD    | 2                       |
| <b>Indo-Pacific</b> | 1               | Detained | 17                 | Darwin APOD   | 11                      |
| <b>Indo-Pacific</b> | 6               | Detained | 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13 | Brisbane APOD | 25                      |
| <b>Indo-Pacific</b> | 1               | ‘Guest’  | 9 months           | Brisbane APOD | 3                       |
| <b>Indo-Pacific</b> | 2               | Detained | 15, 17             | Darwin APOD   | 12, 13                  |
| <b>Indo-Pacific</b> | 2               | Detained | 3, 4               | Perth APOD    | 20                      |
| <b>Indo-Pacific</b> | 1               | Detained | Not provided       | Darwin APOD   | 17                      |
| <b>Indo-Pacific</b> | 1               | ‘Guest’  | 5                  | Brisbane APOD | 3                       |
| <b>Middle East</b>  | 2               | Detained | 6, 16              | Brisbane APOD | 9                       |
| <b>Indo-Pacific</b> | 2               | Detained | > 18               | Darwin APOD   | -                       |
| <b>Indo-Pacific</b> | 1               | Detained | > 18               | Darwin APOD   | -                       |

**Table 1.** Details of children reported to be detained in immigration detention 2023–24.

<sup>1</sup> Department of Home Affairs/Australian Border Force. *Immigration Detention and Community Statistics Summary June 2024*.

## **Australian Federal Police facilities**

The Australian Federal Police, including their community policing arm, ACT Policing, have powers to arrest and detain people for a number of reasons, including suspected criminal activity, breach of the peace, or to ensure they appear in court.

The facilities we visited in 2023-24 held just six (6) people for brief periods over the 12 months to 30 June 2024 (4 at Christmas Island Police Station and 2 at Jervis Bay Police Station).

Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands Police Stations faced a number of challenges that come with remote area policing compared to their mainland counterparts, including geography, population, culture, reduced resources, and access to reliable technology.

## **Australian Defence Force facilities**

Military Police enforce the *Defence Force Discipline Act 1982*.

Military Police have jurisdictional authority over all ADF members domestically and internationally, and are authorised to deliver law enforcement, discipline, command and mission support, and execute search warrants in the course of their duties.

The ADF's detention system includes unit detention centres, area detention centres, and the Defence Force Correctional Establishment (DFCE).

The DFCE is the only facility that can hold ADF members sentenced to more than 14 days detention, and is where most servicepeople are held. DFCE has held 261 members in detention in the 11 years to 30 June 2024, of which 97% identified as male.

# Achievements in 2023–24






## Visiting

The key function of NPMs is their visiting function, namely carrying out visits to places where people may be deprived of their liberty, in order to regularly examine the treatment of persons being detained for any reason.<sup>2</sup>

The Commonwealth NPM conducts three types of visits: announced (we tell the facility ahead of time when we will visit), unannounced (we do not give any warning), and semi-announced (we let them know we will visit in a certain time period, for example the month, but do not provide dates). The type, location, and timing of each visit is determined by the Commonwealth NPM.

Each place of detention is assessed in terms of its performance based on the management and conditions for people in detention. We assess these against the five indicators of a healthy detention facility, adapted from those used by other international and domestic visiting bodies.

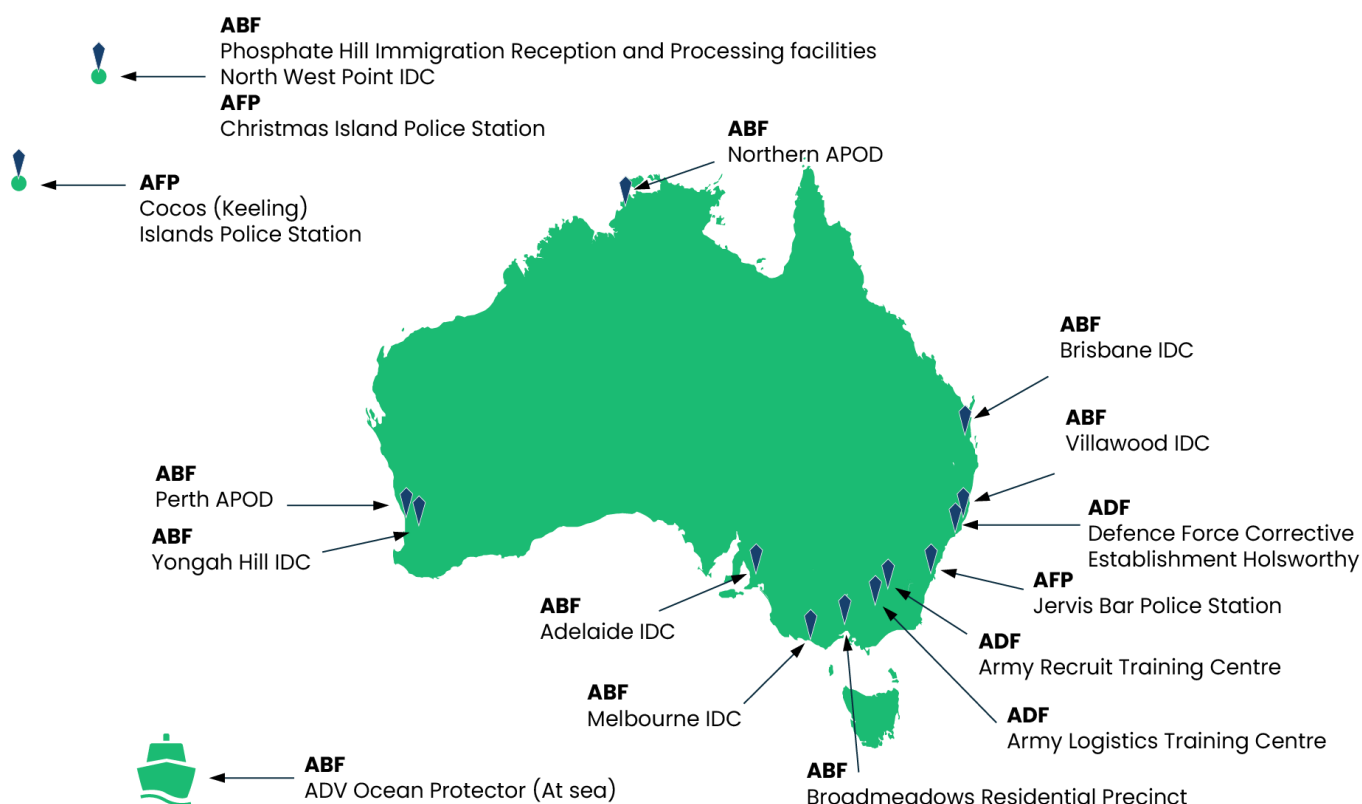
Our recommendations are based on these five overarching key indicators which are used to guide visits, discussions, and reviews. They represent domains of life that are central to everyone's human rights.

|   |                                   |   |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
|  | <b>Safety</b>                     | People in detention are held in safety and that consideration is given to the use of force and disciplinary procedures as a last resort.  |
|  | <b>Respect</b>                    | People in detention are treated with respect for their human dignity and the circumstances of their detention.  |
|  | <b>Purposeful activity</b>        | The detention facility encourages activities and provides facilities to preserve and promote the mental and physical well-being of people in detention.   |
|  | <b>Well-being and social care</b> | People in detention can maintain contact with family and friends, support groups, and legal representatives, and have a right to make a request or complaint.   |
|  | <b>Physical and mental health</b> | People in detention have access to appropriate medical care equivalent to that available within the community. Stakeholders work collaboratively to improve general and individual health conditions for people in detention. |

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<sup>2</sup> [Preventing Torture: The Role of National Preventive Mechanisms – A Practical Guide](#). United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. New York and Geneva 2018

The Commonwealth NPM visited a total of 17 places of detention in 2023–24. This included three sites controlled by the AFP, three by the ADF, and 11 sites controlled by the ABF, including a visit to the seagoing vessel *ADV Ocean Protector*. See Appendix 1 for a full list of visits and dates.



**Image:** Locations of visits by the Commonwealth NPM in 2023–24.




## Advising

The Commonwealth NPM also has a general advisory function, including making recommendations to detention authorities about the treatment of detained persons.



Following our visits, we published 12 Post Visit Summaries with recommendations and key observations on the state of a facility. All Post Visit Summaries are available on [our website](#).

We made 56 recommendations for improvement across all jurisdictions, of which 48 (86%) were accepted - 100% by the ADF, 98% by the AFP, and 76.5% by the Department of Home Affairs.

## Recommendations accepted by agency (%)

|   |                        | ADF | AFP | Home Affairs |
|---|------------------------|-----|-----|--------------|
|  | Accepted               | 100 | 98  | 77           |
|  | Not accepted           | 0   | 2   | 18           |
|  | Referred to Government | 0   | 0   | 6            |

## Recommendations by facility

|   | <br>Suggestions | <br>Recommendations |
|---|--|---|
| <b>ADV Ocean Protector</b>                    | 2  | 1   |
| <b>Brisbane IDC</b>                           | 0  | 6   |
| <b>Melbourne IDC</b>                          | 0  | 7   |
| <b>Northern APOD</b>                          | 0  | 3   |
| <b>North West Point IDC</b>                   | 0  | 4   |
| <b>Villawood IDC</b>                          | 1  | 6   |
| <b>Yongah Hill IDC</b>                        | 0  | 4   |
| <b>Defence Force Corrective Establishment</b> | 0  | 3   |
| <b>Army Recruit Training Centre</b>           | 14   | 3   |
| <b>Army Logistics Training Centre</b>         | 2  | 4   |
| <b>ACT Watch house and stations</b>           | 38   | 0   |
| <b>Christmas Island Police Station</b>        | 16   | 0   |
| <b>Cocos (Keeling) Islands Police Station</b> | 17   | 0   |
| <b>Jervis Bay Police Station</b>              | 0  | 15  |

# Key Themes from Visits

## Safety

### Illicit Substances in Immigration Detention

We have consistently found through review of incident reports and direct discussions with people in detention that in the larger immigration detention centres in particular, the trade of illicit substances and their use are prevalent. Immigration detention centre staff members told us during our visits to [Yongah Hill IDC](#), [Brisbane IDC](#) and [Melbourne IDC](#) that this is a persistent issue. Many detained people also told us about their fears and concerns for their safety because of the use and sale of drugs in facilities. We made specific recommendations in our two previous Annual Reports, and in the [North West Point IDC](#) Post Visit Summary this year, for legislative reform to enable increased detection of illicit substances within immigration detention centres. In our [Yongah Hill IDC](#) Post Visit Summary we noted that the Australian Government had announced it would be introducing legislation to address the issue. In December 2024, legislation<sup>3</sup> was passed by the Parliament allowing for these powers. We note, however, that the reforms were more expansive than we had recommended and included the ability to search and seize items such as mobile phones, in addition to illicit substances. We have also made specific recommendations that detention centres offer drug and alcohol recovery programs or services, with the Department of Home Affairs accepting these recommendations and advising us that implementation is progressing.

### Ligature Points

We made recommendations in our Post Visit Summaries for all ADF and AFP facilities, and for the [Brisbane IDC](#), to remove potential ligature points.

The removal of ligature points within detention facilities controlled by all agencies in our jurisdiction remains a critical priority to mitigate self-harm risks and ensure the safety of people in detention.

The presence of ligature points significantly increases the risk of harm or fatalities within detention facilities.

## Respect

### Use of Force

Force should only ever be used as a last resort after other attempts to de-escalate a situation have failed, and should always be proportionate and for the minimum time required.

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<sup>3</sup> [Migration Amendment \(Prohibiting Items in Immigration Detention Facilities\) Act 2024](#)

This is not currently the case in the immigration detention network, with numerous incidents reported involving excessive or unnecessary use of force by the contracted security service provider. We have been told by detainees that they are fearful of injury and the impact on their mental health. We made recommendations in the [Brisbane IDC](#) and [Melbourne IDC](#) Post Visit Summaries about unnecessary use of force in immigration detention. We commended the ABF staff at the Brisbane IDC for reviewing all unplanned use of force incidents. However, this does not routinely occur in all detention centres, and we recommended that the Department of Home Affairs implement across the network a formalised process to review all unplanned use of force incidents, independent of the service provider, to identify and reduce unnecessary or inappropriate uses of force.<sup>4</sup> The Department agreed with this recommendation and anticipated completing this work by the end of financial year 2024-2025. We will continue to focus our attention on how force is being used across the detention network.

We also made suggestions in the [Jervis Bay, Christmas Island](#) and [Cocos \(Keeling\) Islands](#) Police Station Post Visit Summaries about the use of chemical agents for force. We suggested that oleoresin capsicum (OC) foam be used instead of fogger spray. The AFP accepted our suggestions.

## Privacy and Dignity

The Commonwealth NPM has recommended and suggested improvements in toileting privacy in all ADF and all AFP facilities to ensure people in detention are treated with respect and dignity and that policies align with human rights standards. Both agencies have accepted our recommendations.

We also focussed our attention on ensuring that strip searches are conducted based on risk assessments, rather than as routine practice in ADF facilities, promoting a more risk-based and humane approach. We made recommendations in all of our [ADF facility](#) Post Visit Summaries to this effect, which the ADF accepted.

## Purposeful Activity

The provision of purposeful activity is fundamental to wellbeing, particularly for individuals in detention. During conversations with Commonwealth NPM monitors, multiple people in immigration detention independently reported a lack of age-appropriate, engaging, and meaningful activities available to them, citing inequalities in access and participation.

In response to these concerns, we have made recommendations for the expansion of diverse activities that are accessible and tailored to the developmental needs of all detainees.<sup>5</sup> While

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<sup>4</sup> [Melbourne IDC PVS](#) - Recommendation 1: Within three months, the Department implement, across the network, a process for the routine, formalised review of all unplanned use of force incidents, independent of the FDSP to identify and reduce unnecessary or inappropriate use of force.

<sup>5</sup> [Melbourne IDC](#), [Northern APOD](#), [Yongah Hill IDC](#)



there has been some progress in select facilities,<sup>6</sup> overall the current provisions remain inadequate. This highlights the need for comprehensive reforms to ensure that all detainees are afforded equal opportunities for purposeful engagement, which is essential for their mental, emotional, and social wellbeing.

## Wellbeing and Social Care

### Food Issues

Within the immigration network, we have identified a number of issues regarding the management of food policies in detention facilities.

People at [Melbourne IDC](#) have reported a lack of consistent guidance and clear rules about receiving food from outside the centre and the sharing of meals with visitors, prompting us to recommend the development of written guidelines to clarify these policies for individuals in detention. In contrast, at [Adelaide IDC](#), we received positive feedback from the people in detention where they are allowed to prepare their own dinners.

They also commented that they often share ingredients and cook and share group meals which allowed them to prepare culturally appropriate meals to their taste, and helped develop and strengthen social networks.

People detained within [ADF facilities](#) are provided the same meals at the same time as facility staff and any other service person on the base.

In all AFP facilities visited this year, the use of the cells is so low that fresh meals are not kept on site. At the [Christmas Island](#) and [Cocos \(Keeling\) Islands](#) Police Stations, fresh meals and drinks are purchased locally when necessary, which ensures they are halal certified.

At [Jervis Bay](#) Police Station, frozen microwave dinners are provided from the local Woolworths supermarket, including vegetarian meals, which are kept frozen on site.

We are satisfied that these meals meet the minimum standards as outlined in the Mandela Rules.

## Physical and Mental Health

### Access to Health Services

#### In focus: Women in detention

Women in immigration detention continue to endure reduced access to services, and are subjected to greater movement restrictions than their male counterparts.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> [Villawood IDC](#), [Melbourne IDC](#)

<sup>7</sup> [Villawood IDC PVS](#)

The long-term detention of women is only available in small compounds at Villawood, Melbourne and Perth Immigration Detention Centres.

Any women who come into immigration detention in other locations must either be held in an alternative place of detention or transferred interstate.

The Commonwealth NPM has previously made recommendations regarding options for women to be accommodated where family are situated where possible. We commented on family separation more generally in our Post Visit Summaries this year.

Visits to policing localities<sup>8</sup> in this reporting period identified shortfalls in the availability of women officers in some areas, particularly in regard to the conduct of pat searches for women being detained.

The Nelson Mandela Rules<sup>9</sup> require that people who identify as female shall only be attended and supervised by female staff.



## Case Study:

### Reducing the risk for women - Changes in health care practices

During an OPCAT monitoring visit to an immigration detention centre, we identified that the health induction assessment did not routinely offer pregnancy testing. The health induction assessment must be completed for all people within 72 hours of arrival in detention.

Early pregnancy detection is critical to the provision of appropriate care for women in places of detention. It allows for early identification, provision of prenatal care, counselling, and helps identify women who may be at risk of pregnancy-related complications.

We had already begun discussions with the centre's management on addressing this gap when the risks of not identifying pregnancies during the health induction assessment became evident. A woman who had recently entered detention was urgently taken to hospital, and it was found that she was experiencing a potentially life-threatening ectopic pregnancy. The routine offer of a pregnancy test could have identified she was pregnant sooner and allowed for an appropriate care plan to be put in place.

We recommended that the Department of Home Affairs and the Detention Health Service Provider should offer pregnancy testing to all women of childbearing age during their Health Induction Assessment.

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<sup>8</sup> See [Christmas Island PS PVS](#), [Cocos \(Keeling\) Islands PS PVS](#).

<sup>9</sup> UN General Assembly, *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules)* : note / by the Secretariat, A/C.3/70/L.3, 29 September 2015, <https://www.refworld.org/reference/themreport/unga/2015/en/107512>

The Department accepted this recommendation and assured us that it will be an area of focus going forward.

## Education

The Commonwealth NPM has a role in providing education and training to raise awareness of the prevention of torture and ill-treatment.

When we conduct our visits, we share information about the concept of preventing torture and ill-treatment and our mandate with the staff and people that we engage with.

During the year, we presented to the [National Forum on Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment of People with Disability in Detention](#) (as well as the subsequent launch of its report) and at the [Tasmanian NPM's 2024 OPCAT Symposium](#).

Furthermore, our observations and recommendations are made available to the public.

This year we commenced publishing individual reports following each of our visits to a place of detention.

These Post Visit Summaries were published on our website, and include our key observations, recommendations and suggestions arising from each visit.

This has significantly increased the transparency and accessibility of our work.

## Co-operation

The Commonwealth NPM works with other members of the Australian NPM and with NPMs internationally, to share experience and best practice.

We also have meaningful engagement with other agencies and civil society, to improve the conditions and treatment of people in places of detention.

We led or attended stakeholder meetings with:

- Detention Working Group (key civil society organisations with an interest in immigration detention)
- Immigration Monitoring Working Group (representatives from the Commonwealth NPM, Australian Red Cross, Australian Human Rights Commission, and UNHCR)
- Department of Home Affairs and Australian Border Force
- Australian Federal Police
- Australian Defence Force
- Comcare.

As a member of the Australian NPM, we contributed to three Joint Statements and 4 Joint Submissions, also aligned with our Advisory function:

- 6 September 2023: Members made [Joint Statement on Queensland law changes and the detention of children in watch houses and adult prisons](#)
- 21 December 2023: Members made [Joint Statement on the report of the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture's 2022 visit to Australia, and the state party reply to the SPT's report.](#)
- 20 May 2024: [Joint Statement expressing disappointment in the little funding for OPCAT implementation in the 2024–25 federal Budget.](#)
- 4 July 2023: [Joint Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights' \(PJCHR\) inquiry into Australia's Human Rights Framework.](#)
- 28 November 2023: [Joint Submission to the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture's report on current issues and good practices in prison management.](#)
- 19 March 2024: [Joint Response to the report of the SPT's 2022 visit to Australia, and the state party reply to the SPT's report.](#)
- 3 April 2024: Led a submission to support the Association for the Prevention of Torture's (APT) [Global Report on Women in Prison.](#)

We also engaged and received advice from the Commonwealth Ombudsman's [OPCAT Advisory Group](#).

The Commonwealth NPM joined with the ACT NPM to conduct a monitoring visit to the Jervis Bay Police Station.

We shared techniques, co-ordinated our observations, and gained valuable insight from the diversity in perspective that joint work can bring.

## Appendix 1 – Visits in 2023-24

| Agency | Facility   | State / Territory            | Date of visit |
|--------|--|------------------------------|---------------|
| AFP    | Cocos (Keeling) Islands Police Station                         | Cocos (Keeling) Islands      | August 2023   |
| AFP    | Christmas Island Police Station                                | Christmas Island             | August 2023   |
| ABF    | ADV Ocean Protector  | At sea                       | August 2023   |
| ABF    | North West Point Immigration Detention Centre (NWPIDC)         | Christmas Island             | August 2023   |
| ABF    | Phosphate Hill Immigration Reception and Processing facilities | Christmas Island             | August 2023   |
| ABF    | Adelaide Immigration Detention Centre                          | South Australia              | October 2023  |
| ABF    | Villawood Immigration Detention Centre                         | New South Wales              | November 2023 |
| AFP    | Jervis Bay Police Station                                      | Australian Capital Territory | December 2023 |
| ADF    | Defence Force Corrective Establishment Holsworthy              | New South Wales              | February 2024 |
| ADF    | Army Recruit Training Centre                                   | New South Wales              | February 2024 |
| ADF    | Army Logistics Training Centre                                 | Victoria                     | February 2024 |
| ABF    | Melbourne Immigration Detention Centre                         | Victoria                     | April 2024    |
| ABF    | Broadmeadows Residential Precinct                              | Victoria                     | April 2024    |
| ABF    | Northern APOD (Alternative Place of Detention)                 | Northern Territory           | April 2024    |
| ABF    | Perth APOD (Alternative Place of Detention)                    | Western Australia            | June 2024     |
| ABF    | Brisbane Immigration Detention Centre                          | Queensland                   | June 2024     |
| ABF    | Yongah Hill Immigration Detention Centre                       | Western Australia            | June 2024     |

## Appendix 2 – Publications

- [Post Visit Summaries – ACT Watch House and Police Stations](#)
- [Post Visit Summary – Adelaide Immigration Detention Centre](#)
- [Post Visit Summary – Villawood Immigration Detention Centre](#)
- [Post Visit Summary – North West Point IDC & Phosphate Hill Immigration Reception and Processing Facility](#)
- [Post Visit Summary – ADV Ocean Protector](#)
- [Post Visit Summary – Cocos \(Keeling\) Islands Police Station](#)
- [Post Visit Summary – Christmas Island Police Station](#)
- [Post Visit Summary – Jervis Bay Police Station](#)
- [Post Visit Summary – Northern APOD](#)
- [Post Visit Summary – Melbourne Immigration Detention Centre and Broadmeadows Residential Precinct](#)
- [Post Visit Summary – Brisbane Immigration Detention Centre and APOD](#)
- [Post Visit Summary – Yongah Hill Immigration Detention Centre](#)
- [Post Visit Summary – Australian Defence Force facilities](#)
- [Australian NPM Joint Statement – Little funding for torture prevention in federal Budget](#)
- [Response of the Australian NPM: Report of the SPT 2022 Visit to Australia](#)
- [Commonwealth NPM Annual Report – 2022-23](#)

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