



Expectations on the treatment of people deprived of their liberty in police and court custody

Version 1.1 – June 2024



Acknowledgment of Traditional Owners

In recognition of the deep history and culture of this Island, we acknowledge Tasmanian Aboriginal people, the original and continuing Custodians of the Land, Waterways, Sea and Sky.

We acknowledge and pay our respects to all Tasmanian Aboriginal people, all of whom have survived invasion and dispossession, and continue to maintain their identity, culture and Aboriginal rights.

We commit to working respectfully to honour their ongoing cultural and spiritual connections to this land.



About the Tasmanian NPM and Custodial Inspector

The **Tasmanian National Preventive Mechanism (NPM)** is an independent statutory body established in accordance with the *OPCAT Implementation Act 2021* (Tas). The purpose of the Tasmanian NPM is to prevent the torture and ill-treatment of people deprived of their liberty by embedding best practice human rights. It does this through proactive oversight of settings where people are or may be deprived of their liberty, ongoing cooperation with government and relevant authorities, and by providing education and advice.



The Tasmanian NPM works alongside NPM's across Australia to ensure the fulfilment of Australia's obligations under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT).

The **Custodial Inspector** is an independent statutory body established under the *Custodial Inspector Act 2016*. Like the Tasmanian NPM, its functions include proactive oversight of places where people are deprived of their liberty, focusing on adult custodial centres and youth detention. This occurs through onsite inspections, the subsequent publication of reports that detail findings and recommendations, and regular monitoring of custodial centre systems and records.



The Custodial Inspector is required to inspect each Tasmanian custodial centre against all inspection standards at least once every three years. The Custodial Inspector works in cooperation with the Tasmanian NPM. These expectations form the foundation of its inspections, and it has been delegated authority to exercise Tasmanian NPM functions.



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Introduction

POLICE AND COURT CUSTODY

Deprivation of liberty settings covered by these expectations	Police cells, court cells, watch houses, and related transport.
Date of publication	June 2024

These expectations have been created with the intention of upholding the human rights of people deprived of their liberty in police and court custody around Tasmania. They are designed to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

This version of the expectations was prepared between 2023 and 2024, as part of the Tasmanian NPM implementation project. Development of the expectations was led by subject matter expert, Mr Scott Tilyard APM.¹

The expectations were drawn up after extensive consultation and are based on, and referenced against, international and domestic human rights standards, as well as existing police operational policies and related materials. Preparation of these expectations involved in-person visits to police and court cells around Tasmania, including in Hobart, Launceston, Queenstown, Burnie, and on King Island.

A complete list of the materials considered and referred to in the document is provided at Appendix 1: Abbreviations and references and Appendix 2: Policy materials.

The Office of the Custodial Inspector has been delegated authority to undertake regular Tasmanian NPM visits to police and court cells in Tasmania, under section 11 of the *OPCAT Implementation Act 2021* (Tas). This delegation decision was made based on Tasmania-specific factors, including that:

- the Tasmania Prison Service manage Tasmania Police watch house facilities and court cell facilities; and

¹ Scott Tilyard is a former Deputy Commissioner of the Tasmania Police Service, having served for over 40 years, retiring in 2021. Scott chairs the Tasmanian Road Safety Advisory Council, and works as an independent consultant specialising in policing, security, and general management consulting. Additional guidance was also provided by Emeritus Professor Neil Morgan AM.



- the Custodial Inspector currently examines Tasmania Prison Service custodial centres, as well as youth detention settings.

Many people held in police and court custody will transition into and out of Tasmania Prison Service and youth detention settings prior to being sentenced by a court. Delegation to the Office of the Custodial Inspector is intended to provide these people deprived of their liberty with a single NPM contact point throughout their justice system experience.

The expectations are published in accordance with section 9(i) of the *OPCAT Implementation Act 2021* (Tas).

What are expectations?

The *Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture* (OPCAT) provides that the central function of a national preventive mechanism (NPM) is to regularly examine the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty in places of detention. This is with a view to strengthening, if necessary, their protection against torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. Flowing from this visiting function, the NPM also provides education and advisory services, and engages cooperatively with government, administrators of places of detention, detainees, stakeholders and the public.

NPMs commonly release expectations documents to help people understand some of the matters that will be considered when exercising these functions. They are also working documents; used to support the Tasmanian NPM and its staff when examining different settings. The publication of these expectations is a demonstration of the NPM's independence.

To meet Australia's obligations under OPCAT, the Tasmanian NPM exercises its functions to ensure that international human rights standards are met. Expectations documents are created in line with guidance provided by the United Nations Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture.

The experience of persons deprived of their liberty is at the heart of each expectations document. They serve as a guide to assist with identifying areas of concern, rather than to identify if a practice or situation may constitute a human rights violation. Following this approach, they are designed to focus on outcomes for the person rather than processes.

Each document is organised into overarching topics, followed by expectations, which are underpinned by a series of indicators. These indicators guide the NPM in making a judgment about whether the corresponding expectation is being met by setting out some of the primary ways this occurs (some of which may be essential safeguards, underpinned by law, or in human rights standards).



Importantly, indicators are not designed to be a tick-box exercise for compliance, and do not exclude additional or other ways of achieving the expected outcome for the person deprived of their liberty.

For example, a facility may meet an expectation in a different way from what the indicators suggest. We may also decide to use different indicators if circumstances require this.

What is the purpose of these expectations?

This document sets out how the Tasmanian NPM expects people to be treated when they are in the custody of police or the courts, or when they are being transported to/from a related custody setting.

In this document, a person deprived of their liberty is referred to as a 'detainee'. This reflects terminology commonly used by the *UN Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture*, and which is contained within the *OPCAT Implementation Act 2021* (Tas).

Specific expectations have been developed for police and court settings due to their unique character. A detainee's time in police and court custody is often short in duration, lasting until they are released, or a court orders that they be held in remand or are sentenced.

However, during this time in police or court custody a detainee can experience a heightened risk of torture and other ill-treatment. Less often, circumstances can also arise where a detainee is held for a longer period of time, such as being in a rural or remote location and bad weather prevents their transfer.

The expectations are aimed at creating organisational cultures and practice that foster the wellbeing of people deprived of their liberty by Tasmania police, and when attending Tasmania's courts. This will help to keep them safe and reduce the likelihood of harm.

Where a child or young person is deprived of their liberty in police or court custody, these expectations will be supplemented by the Tasmanian NPM's *Expectations on the treatment of children and young people deprived of their liberty* [available at www.npm.tas.gov.au].



This is an evolving document

This is the first release of the Tasmanian NPM's *Expectations for the treatment of people deprived of their liberty in police and court custody*. These expectations will be updated in response to feedback and changes in international and local best practice. The Tasmanian NPM welcomes feedback from all stakeholders, particularly people with lived experience.



Summary of expectations

Topic 1: Material conditions

- 1.1 Detainee's physical environment is safe, of an appropriate standard, and well maintained.
- 1.2 Detainee's security, dignity, and privacy are provided for and promoted.
- 1.3 Detainees are provided with food and drink.
- 1.4 Detainee's welfare and care needs are met.

Topic 2: Procedural safeguards

- 2.0 Detainee's custody is authorised, and the reason understood.
- 2.1 Detainee's rights in custody are explained and understood.
- 2.2 Detainee's personal property is securely stored and returned on release.
- 2.3 Detainees are safely and effectively transferred between police and TPS.
- 2.4 Risks that detainees pose to themselves, and others are assessed, managed, and reviewed.
- 2.5 Detainees are held in custody no longer than necessary.
- 2.6 Children are held for the minimum time possible and not overnight.
- 2.7 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees are protected by additional safeguards.
- 2.8 Detainees to appear in court do so promptly in person or by video link.
- 2.9 The need for detainees to remain in custody is reviewed.
- 2.10 Detainees know how to make complaints and can do so while in custody or immediately upon release.

Topic 3: Healthcare

- 3.1 Detainees requiring medical attention are assessed and treated by competent health professionals in a timely and confidential manner.
- 3.2 Detainees with mental health needs are identified, assessed, and referred to appropriate services.



- 3.3 Detainees receive required medications while in custody.
- 3.4 The health and wellbeing of children and vulnerable adults are prioritised.

Topic 4: Contact with the outside world

- 4.1 Detainees can access a telephone with privacy.
- 4.2 Detainees, particularly children and vulnerable adults, can have visits from family and/or support services.
- 4.3 Foreign nationals can communicate with their consulate, embassy, or high commission.

Topic 5: Equity, diversity and non-discrimination

- 5.1 Detainees from all backgrounds and with diverse needs are respected and treated with dignity.
- 5.2 Staff recognise, and meet, the individual and diverse needs of detainees.
- 5.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees are afforded their cultural rights and protected from harm.

Topic 6: Safety, order, discipline, and restrictive practices

- 6.1 Use of force on a detainee is lawful, necessary, proportionate, and a last resort.
- 6.2 There is robust accountability associated with use of force.
- 6.3 Staff are appropriately trained in the use of force, including restraint techniques.
- 6.4 Searching of detainees is justified, appropriate to risk, and performed in a dignified manner.
- 6.5 Detainees are segregated according to gender, age, and vulnerability.
- 6.6 Accused persons are segregated from convicted prisoners.
- 6.7 Detainees feel safe and free from bullying and other intimidatory behaviour.
- 6.8 Detainees are released and transferred safely.



Topic 7: Life in detention

- 7.1 Detainees feel that they are treated with respect and dignity.
- 7.2 Custodial officers maintain high level integrity and professionalism.

Topic 8: People with disability

- 8.1 Detainees with disability are protected from harm and neglect.
- 8.1 Detainees with disability are safe and enjoy full access and participation in custody services.

Topic 9: Leadership, accountability and collaboration

- 9.1 Senior management promotes safe and respectful custody.
- 9.2 Custody forms part of corporate performance management and reporting.
- 9.3 The Service collaborates with partner agencies and organisations to enhance custody arrangements.
- 9.4 Children and vulnerable adults are diverted away from custody.
- 9.5 Custody arrangements are open to external scrutiny.

Topic 10: Travel

- 10.1 Detainees are transported in a safe and dignified manner that adequately provides for the needs of children and vulnerable adults.



Expectations and indicators

Topic 1: Material conditions

(including accommodation, food and water, clothing and bedding, lighting and ventilation, sanitary facilities and personal hygiene)

Expectations	Indicators
1.1 Detainee's physical environment is safe, of an appropriate standard, and well maintained.	• Cells and shared areas are clean, well ventilated, naturally lit, and of a suitable temperature. • Cells are free of ligature points. • The condition of cells is checked daily, and more frequently if necessary. Adjoining corridors, security doors, and communal areas are also checked. These checks are recorded. • Biological hazards are responded to in a timely and effective manner. Safety protocols are implemented to reduce risk until the hazard is removed. • Cells are deep cleaned on a regular basis. • Cell size and design are appropriate for the number of occupants. • Detainees required to sleep overnight occupy separate cells. If this cannot be managed, such as due to temporary overcrowding, the occupants of each cell should be managed by whether it is suitable for them to associate with one another, and additional supervision is to be scheduled and recorded to minimise risk of harm. • There is a system that allows detainees to communicate with staff from their cell. The system is checked regularly to ensure it is operational. Staff demonstrate how to use the system to detainees. • Regular audits are conducted of equipment contained in the facility. The audit includes the key register. Urgent action is taken if items that could be a potential safety risk are found to be missing or damaged. • Custody facility is equipped with fire alarm and suppression systems which are tested regularly.
1.2 Detainee's security, dignity, and	• Detainee's dignity is always respected, and privacy is provided commensurate with assessed risk, applying



privacy are provided for and promoted.	contemporary risk assessment practices and the least invasive option available in the circumstances. • CCTV provides coverage to protect detainees, staff and visitors while respecting privacy and dignity. Good quality audio recording operates in charging and other processing areas and people are made aware of the audio recording. • CCTV system is maintained and regularly checked to ensure it is operational. Footage is stored in accordance with legal and policy requirements. Access to footage is appropriately authorised and recorded. • Staff understand safety procedures and can safely evacuate detainees in the event of a fire or other emergency. Emergency procedures are regularly exercised, and the results recorded. Areas identified for improvement are acted upon in a timely manner. • Staff are trained in emergency response, including fire, smoke, and chemical spills and leaks. Staff have access to, and are trained in the use of, emergency equipment. There is a process to ensure that equipment is audited and maintained in a state of readiness. • Workplace health and safety incidents are managed in accordance with agency policy requirements including involvement of WorkSafe Tasmania for reportable matters. • In court cell settings, the detainee's route from the detention area to the court room does not pass through public areas. • Detainees can appear in court in appropriate attire. Replacement clothing is provided where detainee's clothing is soiled, otherwise unsuitable, or removed for forensic examination or other purposes.
1.3 Detainees are provided with food and drink.	• Unless detained for short periods, detainees are provided with nutritious food and drink at normal mealtimes. Food meets a detainee's dietary, medical and religious needs. Clean drinking water is always available. • Detainees at court or on transfer do not miss meals.



	• All areas where food is stored, prepared, and served and related policies/processes are designed to meet Food Standards Australia and New Zealand guidelines.
1.4 Detainee's welfare and care needs are met.	• Detainees must have access to a basin, toilet and toilet paper that can be used with respect for privacy. • If necessary, replacement clothing, including underwear, can be supplied. There is a process to allow family and friends to deliver alternate or replacement clothing. • Except for short periods of detention, there are activities offered, such as reading material. Available activities should be mindful of the varying ages, and literacy and language requirements of detainees. • Where a detainee is required to sleep overnight in a cell, their bedding includes a clean mattress, pillow, and blanket. Additional pillows and blankets are available on request. Cell temperature is within the indoor temperature range recommended by the Australian Government or World Health Organisation for healthy living. • There are facilities available for detainees to wash their face and hands. • Period products are routinely provided to detainees who menstruate, without them having to ask. • If time and circumstances permit, detainees can have visitors, including from support services. Special consideration is given to visits for children and vulnerable adults.

Human rights standards:

Human rights standards require that detainees be housed in accommodation that respects their human dignity and privacy. (BR 5; CCLEO 2; CRC 3, 37, 40; HR 33, 34, 37; ICCPR 10; SMR 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22)



Topic 2: Procedural safeguards

(including access and contact with a lawyer, complaints processes, record-keeping)

Expectations	Indicators
2.1 Detainee's custody is authorised, and the reason understood.	• Custody Officers are satisfied of the grounds for detention. The relevant charge and/or grounds for detention are recorded in the presence of the detainee unless not possible in the circumstances. • Alternatives to custody are considered, especially for children and vulnerable adults. • Custody Officers explain to detainees the grounds and reason/s they are being held in custody. If police bail is refused the reasons are recorded and explained to the detainee. • There is an electronic system for recording custody information including detainee's details and grounds for detention. Confidentiality of information contained within the system is maintained. Special attention is afforded to confidentiality associated with detained children. • The special needs of children and vulnerable adults are considered by Custody Officers in making detention decisions. Staff understand that detainees may have multiple needs, and every effort is made to accommodate those needs. Staff are aware that children have differing levels of maturity, and staff therefore are tolerant and understanding in their approach. • Bail conditions that restrict the actions and movement of charged people should only be imposed where necessary and proportionate to risk. Restrictions should not be unduly onerous. • Detainees under immigration legislation are transferred to a more suitable facility as soon as possible.
2.2 Detainee's rights in custody are explained and understood.	• Detainee's rights and entitlements are clearly explained by Custody Officers in an area of the custody facility that is subject to audio recording. Custody Officers satisfy themselves by proactive inquiry that these are understood by detainees. In addition, there are posters



displayed and fact sheets available that explain these rights.

- Rights or entitlements that a detainee wishes to exercise are acted upon promptly.
 - If a Custody Officer refuses or delays any right or entitlement to a detainee, the reason is explained and recorded. There is a process for reviewing refusals and delays and, if no longer valid, the right/entitlement is provided without undue delay.
 - Detainees have prompt access to a lawyer at the earliest opportunity after being arrested. Where applicable, they are assisted to contact the legal representative of their choice.
 - Legal representatives, including Legal Aid, adequately inform detainees of their rights, of the legal process itself, and of the consequences of their decisions.
 - Detainees can contact a family member or friend, at the earliest opportunity after being detained.
 - There is a record of the detainee's custody that can be supplied to the detainee or their authorised representative. This includes circumstances where the detainee is unconditionally released or discharged from custody.
 - Detainees are not interviewed while impaired by alcohol, drugs, or other substances, or if medically unfit, unless in exceptional circumstances, full details of which must be recorded.
 - Detainees are informed on release or transfer how their personal forensic samples, including images, will be managed.
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2.3 Detainee's personal property is securely stored and returned on release.	• There is an accurate record of personal items, including money, taken from the possession of detainees on admission to custody. Property is itemised in an area subject to CCTV monitoring, and in the presence of the detainee unless not possible in the circumstances. • Detainee's property is individually secured in a room subject to CCTV monitoring. • Detainee's property is returned at the time of release. There is a process for managing complaints associated with returned property.
2.4 Detainees are safely and effectively transferred between police and TPS.	• There is clear policy and procedures governing the transferring of detainees between Tasmania Police and the Tasmania Prison Service (TPS). These include clear lines of accountability and responsibility for the custody, care and wellbeing of detainees at all stages. • The transfer of custody process includes information relevant to the care and wellbeing of the detainee while in custody and any related risks, and for consideration on release. • Police and TPS staff are conversant with custody transfer arrangements and comply with relevant protocols. Issues associated with custody responsibilities are resolved quickly and, if appropriate, reported to senior management. • Custody arrangements between police and TPS are regularly reviewed at a senior level to ensure they remain contemporary and effective.
2.5 Risks that detainees pose to themselves, and others are assessed, managed, and reviewed.	• Custody Officers are trained to assess risks posed by detainees, using an appropriate risk assessment process, and promptly and effectively respond to any identified risks. • Custody Officers explain the purpose of risk assessments to detainees. Sensitive information can be disclosed without being overheard by other detainees. • Custody Officers have access to, and use, all relevant known information to inform risk assessments.



	Professional judgement forms part of the risk assessment process. • Custody Officers actively seek relevant information from arresting or transferring officers as part of the risk assessment process. • Staff are trained to identify risk factors and vulnerabilities that may pose risks to the detainee or others and take appropriate remedial action. • Custody Officers are aware of the risks posed to detainees by alcohol, drugs, or other substances, and of the need to closely monitor and frequently rouse them. • Staff are aware that the impact of detention varies between detainees, with children and vulnerable adults being most susceptible to harm. Staff are considerate in dealing with detainees, especially those in custody for the first time. • Staff are alert to the risk of self-harm and closely monitor and support detainees who indicate a desire to harm themselves. Custody Officers ensure that all staff working within the custody suite are aware if a detainee is at risk of self-harm. • The frequency of observations is managed in accordance with the level of assessed risk, which is regularly reviewed. All observations are recorded, and any concerns immediately reported to the responsible Custody Officer. • Concerns raised by detainees are listened to and, where appropriate, acted upon whether relating to their own welfare or the risk posed by others. This includes where it is intended that detainees will share a cell or communal area. • Any item of clothing required to be removed from a detainee should be replaced unless unsafe. • Staff respond promptly to calls for assistance from detainees. • All staff working in custody facilities have ready access to anti-ligature knives.
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	• Custody Officers and other custodial staff participate in handovers of custody duties. Handovers are conducted in private and recorded.
2.6 Detainees are held in custody no longer than necessary.	• Release or transfer from custody should occur as soon as possible once detention is no longer required. • Custody Officers assess risks associated with vulnerable detainees to minimise time in custody or transfer to more suitable facilities.
2.7 Children are held for the minimum time possible and not overnight.	• Children are not held in custody unless there is no viable alternative, and their detention is authorised by a police officer of, or above, the rank of Inspector. The name of the authorising officer and reasons any child is detained are recorded. • Arrested children are not detained in police cells overnight, unless a warrant issued by a Justice to appear in court requires it or all alternatives were evaluated as posing a heightened risk to the child's welfare. • Senior management conducts reviews of children detained in custody overnight with a view to avoiding recurrences. These reviews involve other relevant agencies and support services. • Alternatives to detaining a child in a cell are considered especially if the detention is only for a brief period. • Children held in custody are released, taken to court, or transferred to a suitable facility as soon as possible. • Children refused bail by a court are transferred to a youth detention facility unless not practical in the circumstances. • The parents or responsible adult of a detained child are informed of the grounds of detention at the earliest opportunity. • Children are bailed or otherwise released in the presence of a parent or responsible adult as soon as possible. If this is not possible, or there are concerns for the child's safety or wellbeing, a senior officer authorises release and Child and Family Services is contacted. • Child and Family Services is readily contactable and respond promptly to safety and wellbeing concerns



	relating to children in custody. Guidance is in place to escalate concerns if staff are dissatisfied with the response from Child and Family Services. • Custody Officers consider the specific needs of children when conducting risk assessments. • Children are not placed in cells with adult detainees and are held in a separate part of the custodial facility away from adult detainees. • Unless detention is for a brief period, children are informed that they can speak with an officer of the same gender. If they request to do so, this should be arranged as soon as possible. • Detainees who are gender diverse can speak with an officer of the gender of their choice. • Age-appropriate activities are available for children who spend prolonged periods in custody.
2.8 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees are protected by additional safeguards.	• Custody Officers and other custodial staff know that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees are at higher risk of harm while in custody. Additional measures are implemented to ensure their safety and wellbeing both while in custody and on release. • All custodial staff complete cultural awareness training and have ongoing access to related professional development and community engagement opportunities. • There is a process to engage an Aboriginal legal service at the earliest opportunity following the arrest of a person who identifies as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, or both. • The person's details and reasons for custody are provided to an Aboriginal legal service. The detainee can speak directly to the legal service in private. If the detainee does not wish for their details to be supplied to the service, the Custody Officer provides de-identified information only. • Custody Officers consider advice from the Aboriginal legal service in making decisions associated with the detainee's custody. Legal service advice is considered regardless of whether the detained person requests their support.



2.9 Detainees to appear in court do so promptly in person or by video link.	• People detained for court are advised at an early stage of when they are scheduled to appear. • Detainees can retain their legal documentation while in custody. Writing materials are provided unless unsafe. • Courts prioritise cases of people in custody. • There is an escalation process if detainees are not physically and mentally well enough to attend court. • Detainees are not held in court cells overnight.
2.10 The need for detainees to remain in custody is reviewed.	• There is a process for senior officers to conduct reviews if the original grounds for detention change or other circumstances support the earlier release or transfer of a detainee. The outcome of reviews is recorded. • Where possible, reviews should be conducted face to face, especially for children and vulnerable adults. • Detainees are advised of review outcomes and, if applicable, the reason for their continued detention.
2.11 Detainees know how to make complaints and can do so while in custody or immediately upon release.	• Detainees are advised that they can complain and are provided with information about the complaints process in a format they can understand. There are notices and posters prominently displayed outlining the complaint process. Detainees are asked whether they want to complain prior to leaving custody or on transfer • Staff contact a parent, guardian, or responsible adult to support a child who desires to complain. The child is assisted in the complaint process including gathering relevant material. • There is a system for recording and managing complaints. • The complaints process is promoted and there is no discrimination or repercussions for detainees who complain. • Complaints are taken prior to, or immediately upon, release from custody unless not appropriate in the circumstances or the detainee requests the complaint be taken at another time.



	• There is a process to follow up complaints if a detainee requests to make their complaint at another time. • Complaints are recorded in a confidential manner and managed in accordance with a process developed with the Tasmanian Integrity Commission to meet contemporary guidance. • Detainees are informed of the outcome of their complaint and what alternative mechanisms are available if dissatisfied. • Complaints made by people in custody are recorded and analysed to improve custodial policies and procedures. Recommendations arising from these reviews are used to improve custodial arrangements. • Staff who raise concerns about the treatment of detainees are supported and their concerns investigated.
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Human rights standards:

Human rights standards set out that detainees can only be detained under appropriate authority in accordance with the law. (BeiR 7, 8, 10, 13, 15; BOP 12, 13, 17, 18, 33; BR 2, 25; CCLEO 3, 6; CEDAW 2, 15; CERD 2, 5, 6; CRC 3, 37, 40; HR 20, 21, 22; ICCPR 9, 10, 14; ICESCR 12; ICCPED 17; OPCAT 21; SMR 6, 7, 11, 41, 53, 56, 57; UDHR 9; UNCAT 13; UNDIP 22



Topic 3: Healthcare

(including physical and mental healthcare, specific groups)

Expectations	Indicators
3.1 Detainees requiring medical attention are assessed and treated by competent health professionals in a timely and confidential manner.	• There is clear policy and guidelines on accessing clinical care for detainees who are injured, unwell, or who request medical attention, which is followed. Healthcare is available 24 hours a day and is provided by competent health professionals in a timely and confidential manner. • Unless an emergency situation presents an immediate risk to a detainee's health and well-being, detainees consent to medical interventions and have the right to refuse treatment. • Detainees who, because of a disability, lack decision making capacity can access advocacy services to assist with supported decision-making. Where necessary, a detainee's guardian is involved. Where detainees lack decision making capacity, and a guardian is not appointed or available, 'best-interests' decisions are made by health professionals in accordance with legal requirements. • Except for very minor injuries where only first aid is required, Custody Officers promptly arrange for any detainee who appears physically injured or unwell to be examined by a health professional and act on any advice given. • Medical treatment is sought for any form of head injury no matter how minor. • Detainees who are not proficient in English, or who have hearing or visual impairment, have access to interpreter services to assist them in understanding the nature of care provided. • Relevant information regarding risk, health, and social care needs is shared between involved agencies to ensure that detainees receive continuity of care while in custody and on transfer or release. This includes details of prescribed medications. • Detainees contact with health professionals is recorded in custody records but not their clinical information.



	• The custody record contains details of any medical treatment or advice, including any prescribed medications. Custody transfer processes include this information. • Information, including details of prescribed medications, necessary for the welfare of the detainee is shared with relevant custodial staff. • Detainees know how to complain about the health services they receive while in custody and these complaints form part of reviews to continuously improve clinical care arrangements. • There is a suitable area, with appropriate infection prevention controls, for health professionals to examine detainees within the custodial facility. • Clinical examinations are conducted in private unless an individual risk assessment suggests this is unsafe or inappropriate. A detainee may be seen by a health professional of the same gender in non-emergency situations. • First aid and emergency resuscitation and response equipment are properly maintained and easily accessible. All staff know where equipment is located and are trained and regularly exercised in its use. • Detainees are informed that medical confidentiality is not guaranteed before volunteering information to health professionals. • Where relevant, treating health professionals contribute to assessments of whether a detainee is fit for interview. • Personal healthcare information is transferred confidentially with the detainee and marked 'medical-in-confidence'. • There is collaboration with health service providers at a senior level to regularly review and improve the provision of healthcare to detainees. These reviews include examination of response times.
3.2 Detainees with mental health needs are identified, assessed, and	• Custody Officers are trained to identify behaviours indicative of mental health issues and, where appropriate, arrange for engagement with mental health services.



referred to appropriate services.	• There is a clear pathway to engage mental health services should they be required. This pathway operates 24 hours per day. • Detainees requiring urgent mental health intervention are diverted from police custody into treatment at the earliest opportunity. • There are partnerships with other agencies and support services to ensure the transfer of detainees requiring immediate mental health intervention. • Patient care and prescribed medications for detainees with mental ill health are continued on transfer or release from custody.
3.3 Detainees receive required medications while in custody.	• There is a system for recording medications prescribed for detainees. The admissions process includes asking detainees whether they are prescribed medications. • Medications are secured individually for detainees and administered as prescribed by health professionals. • If necessary, arrangements are made to collect required medications from the detainee's residence or other nominated location. • Detainees being released or transferred are provided with adequate supplies of medication so that their care is not interrupted.

Human rights standards: (CCLEO 6; CEDAW 2, 12; CRC 3, 37, 40; HR 49, 53, 55; PME 1; SMR 24, 27, 61; UNCAT 10, 11, 12, 16; UNDIP 24).



Topic 4: Contact with the outside world

(including visits, correspondence, phones, internet)

Expectations	Indicators
4.1 Detainees can access a telephone with privacy.	• Detainees are given access to a telephone unless unsafe. If a phone is unable to be provided, calls can be made by staff on behalf of detainees. • Arrangements can be made for detainees to have a private conversation by telephone, particularly with their legal representative. Consideration is given to ensuring that detainees do not breach family violence or restraint orders when making telephone calls. • People detained for court can inform family members or friends of their pending court appearance. • Staff monitoring detainee's private telephone calls maintain line of sight but remain out of hearing.
4.2 Detainees, particularly children and vulnerable adults, can have visits from family and/or support services.	• Visits to detainees by family members and/or support services can be facilitated for periods of prolonged detention, for example overnight. There is no limit to the number of visits but the period in detention may have a bearing on what can be facilitated. • Legal professionals can visit detainees in police custody and court cells. • Visits for children and vulnerable adults are prioritised given their increased vulnerability and needs. • Visitors are made to feel welcome and briefed on visiting protocols. They are protected from abuse, bullying, and intimidation. • Visitors' complaints concerning the custody of detainees are recorded and investigated. Visitors who complain are informed of the outcome.
4.3 Foreign nationals can communicate with their consulate, embassy, or high commission.	• Foreign nationals can communicate in private with their consulate office, embassy, or high commission as soon as possible after being taken into custody.



Human rights standards: (BR 26; CRC 3, 37; HR 56; ICPPED 17; ICRM 16; SMR 58, 62; UNCAT 6).



Topic 5: Equity, diversity and non-discrimination

(including faith and religion, Aboriginal people, LGBTQIA+ detainees, foreign nationals, children from culturally and diverse backgrounds, people with disabilities or neurodiverse conditions, other groups)

Expectations	Indicators
5.1 Detainees from all backgrounds and with diverse needs are respected and treated with dignity.	• The Custody Officer leads by example in promoting equality, diversity, and the respectful treatment of detainees. • Staff have completed accredited equity and diversity training and are familiar, and act in accordance, with relevant provisions of the <i>Anti-Discrimination Act 1998</i>, particularly Part 4 (Discrimination and Prohibited Conduct). • Staff know, and use, systems to identify and take appropriate action to minimise and prevent all forms of discrimination or inequality. • Staff treat detainees with respect and dignity during all stages of the custody process. • Discriminatory allegations and incidents are investigated thoroughly, and data is routinely analysed for patterns.
5.2 Staff recognise, and meet, the individual and diverse needs of detainees.	• Reasonable adjustments are made for detainees with disabilities, including those with conditions that are not visibly apparent. • Searches of detainees are cognisant of their sex and gender identity, and religious and cultural beliefs. • Female officers are available to assist in meeting the care and welfare needs of children and adults who identify as female. • Male staff do not enter cells holding female detainees unless accompanied by a female staff member. • Efforts are made to assist detainees who request religious observance material. • Detainees with parental or other caring responsibilities are assisted to make arrangements for those to be met. • Detainees in need of interpreting or translating services, including sign language and low or no vision services,



	are assisted to access accredited service providers. Signage in multiple languages advising of the availability of interpreting and translating services is displayed at custody admission points. • Staff training and development promotes acceptance and equal respect for people of all sexual orientations and gender identity, including those transitioning.
5.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees are afforded their cultural rights and protected from harm.	• Staff consider Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainee's cultural identity and connections when making custody decisions. • Custody staff are cognisant that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees are at higher risk in custody and ensure, through proactive engagement, that their safety and welfare needs are met. • Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees are protected from racism, unfair treatment, harassment, bullying and abuse while in custody.

Human rights standards: (BOP 14; BR 20; CCLEO 2; CERD 2, 5, 6; DEDRB 2, 4; ICCPR 10; ICRM 17; SMR 1, 42, 50; UDHR 2, 7; UNDIP 2).



Topic 6: Safety, order, discipline, and restrictive practices

(including violence and bullying, searches, disciplinary measures, restraint, use of force, separation, segregation and solitary confinement)

Expectations	Indicators
6.1 Use of force on a detainee is lawful, necessary, proportionate, and a last resort.	• There are policies and procedures that clearly govern use of force. These are understood and complied with by custodial staff. • Use of force is a last resort to be avoided where possible, especially in respect to children, pregnant women, the elderly, and other vulnerable adults. • If force is required, it is the minimum possible to achieve the desired objective and lasts no longer than necessary. • Officers using force consider the age and vulnerabilities of the detainee and respond accordingly. • Use of restraints is proportionate to risk and lasts no longer than necessary. Detainees who are restrained are closely monitored while restraints are in place. • Restraints are only used on children in exceptional circumstances involving violence, or risk thereof, likely to result in substantial injury to the detainee or others, or of self-harm. If required, only age-appropriate and approved restraint techniques are used, and then only for the shortest possible time. All forms of use of force, including use of restraints, involving children are recorded, reviewed, and reported to senior management. Parents or guardians are informed if force, including restraints, is used on a child. • Spit hoods, spit guards, and similar equipment are not used on detainees. • Alternative risk management options are considered before deciding to use force to remove a detainee's clothing. • There is a process to seek medical and/or mental health care in circumstances where de-escalation is not possible.
6.2 There is robust accountability	• Any use of force (including use of restraints) is recorded in the custody system and reviewed in accordance with legal and policy requirements.



associated with use of force.	• 'Use of force' reporting is completed as soon as possible after an incident. The report is submitted prior to the responsible officer concluding duty. If the responsible officer is unable to complete the report, another officer is assigned to complete the report prior to concluding shift. • All custody-related use of force incidents are routinely and regularly reviewed. Outcomes of these reviews are used to improve custodial arrangements and to identify trends and issues. • The monitoring of use of force in detention forms part of corporate performance reporting and organisational continuous improvement processes. Recommendations arising from monitoring processes are considered and implemented in a timely manner.
6.3 Staff are appropriately trained in the use of force, including restraint techniques.	• All staff are trained in use of force including de-escalation and restraint techniques. Refresher training occurs on a regular basis, and at least annually. • Use of force training includes awareness of risks associated with various forms of restraint and how these can be avoided or mitigated. This includes risks associated with restraint techniques on people with a disability. • Use of force training includes special techniques for the control and restraint of children, the elderly, and pregnant women. • All staff are appropriately equipped to respond to incidents requiring force.



6.4 Searching of detainees is justified, appropriate to risk, and performed in a dignified manner.

- Searches are conducted in accordance with legal and policy requirements. The level of searching is proportionate to the circumstances and is conducted in the least intrusive manner necessary and reasonable to achieve the purpose. To the extent possible, the dignity of the detainee is respected during searching processes.
- On admission, custody officers inquire as to which gender a detainee identifies. Searches are conducted by officers of the same gender or officers of the gender requested by the detainee.
- Gender diverse detainees can request to be searched by a male or female officer and such requests are facilitated. If this is not possible because of urgency or risk, the reasons are recorded.
- Strip searches are conducted only where necessary. Body cavity searches are conducted only by court order and performed by qualified health professionals at medical facilities.
- Children are not subjected to unclothed searches unless absolutely necessary and authorised by the Custody Officer who records the reason. [See section 11.5, Expectations on the treatment of Children and Young People deprived of their liberty].
- Any use of reportable force during the search of a child is reported to the person in charge of the custodial facility as soon as practicable after the search but in any case, within 7 days.
- There is written information available for detained children or their representative on how searches are authorised and conducted, and any relevant instructions relating to the custodial facility. This includes how, and to whom, to complain if a child believes that the search was not lawfully authorised or conducted. This information is also available on the Service's website.
- Detainees with a disability can sit down as required during the search process.
- Assistance from health professionals is obtained if a search involves removal of any artificial limb or aid where these impede a search and there is suspicion or intelligence of contraband or unauthorised concealment.



	Any artificial limb or aid is respectfully inspected and promptly reassembled after the search. • A search register is maintained that records relevant information in relation to the search of a child, including the degree of intrusiveness and details of any reportable force. • Scanning equipment is available to reduce the need for strip, body cavity, and other intimate searches. • Search policies are regularly reviewed to assess their effectiveness and any scope for improvement.
6.5 Detainees are segregated according to gender, age, and vulnerability.	• Female detainees, including those who identify as female, are segregated from male detainees. • Children are segregated from adult detainees and checked more frequently. • Vulnerable adults assessed as being at risk of harm are separated from other detainees. • Detainees who need to be accommodated in part of the facility separate from other detainees are informed of the reason and monitored more frequently.
6.6 Accused persons are segregated from convicted prisoners.	• Detainees on remand are segregated from those under sentence.
6.7 Detainees feel safe and free from bullying and other intimidating behaviour.	• Custody officers do not tolerate bullying or intimidating behaviour by, or against, staff or detainees and take immediate action if unacceptable behaviour is reported or witnessed. Bullying and other forms of intimidating behaviour are consistently challenged. • Staff are trained to identify all forms of bullying and how to apply anti-bullying procedures. • Staff remain vigilant for bullying and other forms of intimidating behaviour towards children and vulnerable adults and take immediate action if such behaviour is reported or observed. • Detainees do not feel bullied or intimidated by staff or other detainees. Staff respond in a timely and effective manner to allay any concerns raised.



	• Custodial staff identify and protect detainees who may be victimised due to the nature of their offence or personal circumstances.
6.8 Detainees are released and transferred safely.	• There are clear processes to communicate information regarding detainee risk, health, vulnerability, and wellbeing to other agencies and support services as appropriate. • Detainees, and particularly children and vulnerable adults, without the means to return home are provided with transport or otherwise assisted to travel safely to their residence or desired destination.

Human rights standards: (BPUFLEO 15; BR 19,20, 21; CCLEO 3, 6; CRC 3, 37, 40; HR 63, 64; ICCPR 10; ICRM 17; SMR 49, 51, 52, 60, 76, 82).



Topic 7: Life in detention

(including education, work, exercise and other activities, staff/detainee relationships)

Expectations	Indicators
7.1 Detainees feel that they are treated with respect and dignity.	• Custody Officers and other staff engage with detainees in a respectful and courteous manner. Custody Officers assume responsibility for, and promote, the dignified treatment of detainees in their care. • Staff recognise that detention is stressful, particularly for children and vulnerable adults, and take this into account when interacting with detainees. • Detainees can disclose confidential and personal information in private and can speak with a staff member of the gender with which they identify if they so desire.
7.2 Custodial officers maintain high level integrity and professionalism.	• Custodial staff model and promote exemplary behaviour. Inappropriate and substandard conduct is not tolerated and is addressed in a timely and effective manner by management. • Detainee's complaints against Custody Officers and other members performing custodial duties are monitored and reviewed by senior management to ensure that relevant officers remain suited to custodial duties. • Custodial staff always wear name badges and rank insignia.

Human rights standards: (CCLEO 2; ICCPR 10)



Topic 8: People with disability

Expectations	Indicators
8.1 Detainees with disability are protected from harm and neglect.	• Custody Officers recognise that detainees with a disability may be of higher risk of harm and neglect while in custody. • Custody Officers ask on admission whether detainees have a disability that may expose them to additional risk. Timely action is taken to remediate any issues raised. • Detainees with a disability can access disability advocacy support. • Staff have access to relevant information about adults and children in their care who have a disability. This information is shared, where relevant, on transfer or release. • Custody Officers proactively consider whether additional safeguards should be implemented to protect detainees with a disability and closely monitor their safety and wellbeing while in custody. • Detainees who are hearing or visually impaired are provided with access to support services to assist them in understanding the custody process including, if applicable, relevant documentation. • Complaints by, or on behalf of, detainees with a disability are investigated and decided in a timely manner. The nature and type of complaints are regularly reviewed to identify common issues or themes, including the frequency of complaints by persons with a disability as a proportion of all detainees. • Detainees with a cognitive or psychosocial disability can access services for supported decision-making. Custody staff are trained to assist detainees to access these services.
8.2 Detainees with disability are safe and enjoy full access and participation in custody services.	• Detainees with disability, especially those with mobility issues, can safely access and use admission suites, processing areas, cells, communal areas, and other parts of the custody facility used for detention purposes. • Detainees with disability have full accessibility and equal participation in all custody-related services and activities.



Human rights standards: (CRPD 5, 6, 7, 15).



Topic 9: Leadership, accountability and collaboration

Expectations	Indicators
9.1 Senior management promotes safe and respectful custody.	• Custody management forms part of the Service's risk management framework and is closely monitored by senior management. • Safe and respectful custody is promoted through corporate policy, education and training, and is demonstrated in practice by officers involved in custodial duties. Timely and effective remedial action is taken when poor or discriminatory practice is identified. • Custodial facilities are appropriately resourced. This includes the provision of adequate staffing to effectively operate rosters.
9.2 Custody forms part of corporate performance management and reporting.	• Custody staff understand that systems to monitor custody arrangements assist in ensuring that custodial policies, processes, and practices are contemporary and conducive to good custody management. • The Service's corporate performance reporting framework includes key custody-related indicators and, where relevant, organisational performance targets. This data and information are analysed and used to improve custody management.
9.3 The Service collaborates with partner agencies and organisations to enhance custody arrangements.	• There is regular senior-level liaison and collaboration with key partner agencies and service providers to improve custody arrangements. This includes exploring opportunities to reduce the incidence and impact of custody. • The Service includes education and information regarding the prohibition against torture and other forms of cruel and inhumane treatment in the training of officers and other staff who are involved in arrest, detention, or imprisonment. • The Service conducts systemic reviews of custody policy and procedures to ensure that arrangements remain contemporary and appropriate.
9.4 Children and vulnerable adults are	• Service policies and processes are designed to divert children and vulnerable adults away from custody wherever possible. Incidents where diversion should



diverted away from custody.	have occurred but did not are identified and reviewed by a senior officer. • Custody Officers place additional emphasis on the safety of children and vulnerable adults in their care.
9.5 Custody arrangements are open to external scrutiny.	• The Service welcomes scrutiny of its custodial facilities and management arrangements at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels. Consideration is given to recommendations aimed at improving the treatment and conditions of detainees and how these might be implemented. Scrutiny may include reviews of how individual detainees are treated. • Authorised external reviewers can enter custodial facilities at any time, with or without notice, and have access to individual detainees with privacy. • The NPM and other authorised external reviewers can access all custody-related information and data including that pertaining to the number and treatment of detainees, and conditions of detention.

Human rights standards: (CEDAW 2, 15; CERD 2, 5, 6; CCLEO 2, 3, 6; CRC 3; ICCPR 10; OPCAT 19, 20, 21, 22; SMRTP; UDHR 5; UNCAT 10, 11, 12, 13, 16).



Topic 10: Transport

Expectations	Indicators
10.1 Detainees are transported in a safe and dignified manner that adequately provides for the needs of children and vulnerable adults.	• Vehicles used to transport detainees are selected based on assessed risk and individual needs. This includes consideration of safest and most appropriate form of transport for detainees with a disability. If necessary, suitable and safe non-standard vehicles are available to use. • Escorting officers are briefed on any matters that may affect the security of the escort, or the safety and well-being of detainees being escorted. • Escort vehicles can be tracked at all times. Escorting officers maintain radio contact with control rooms during all stages of transport. • Children and vulnerable adults are not transported in police divisional vans unless there is no alternative. Pregnant women and parents with children or babies are not transported in divisional vans. • Vehicles are safe, clean, comfortable, fitted with seatbelts, and do not have ligature points. • Vehicles are well ventilated, at an appropriate temperature for climatic conditions, and carry basic comfort items for longer journeys, e.g. water, sickness bags etc. First aid kit is carried. • Vehicles are driven in a safe manner and in compliance with Road Rules. Additional policy requirements governing how vehicles are to be driven while transporting people in custody are followed. • Where possible, women and girls are transported in vehicles with female escorts. • Women, children, and men are transported in separate vehicles. • Escorting officers ensure that seatbelts for detainees are properly fitted prior to and during transport. • Escorting officers can observe detainees during all stages of transport, and officers and detainees are able to communicate at all times. Escorting officers stop



	enroute to check the safety and wellbeing of detainees if concerns are identified. • Escorting officers can quickly and safely evacuate transport vehicles if necessary. Staff are trained and equipped to respond in-transit to emergencies involving detainees with a disability. • Comfort stops and rest breaks are provided for detainees being transported over long distances (long haul) with special consideration given to vulnerable people and those with individual needs. As a guide, toilet breaks and refreshments should be provided every 2 to 2.5 hours. • Detainees are advised of their destination and their disembarkation is not unduly delayed on arrival. • Escorting officers ensure that detainees are not subjected to violence, threats, or intimidation from other detainees during transport. • To the extent possible, the privacy and dignity of detainees is maintained, including on arrival or departure from courts. • Arresting/escorting officers ensure that information relevant to the risk assessment process is communicated to Custody Officers or others into whose custody detainees are transferred.
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Human rights standards: (CCLEP 2; CRC 3; ICCPR 10; SMRTP)



Appendix 1: Abbreviations and references

International human rights instruments and related fields

Abbreviation	Full Title
BPUFLEO	Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, 1990. https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/basic-principles-use-force-and-firearms-law-enforcement
BOP	Body of Principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment, 1988. https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/body-principles-protection-all-persons-under-any-form-detention
CCLEO	Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, 1979. https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/code-conduct-law-enforcement-officials
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-against-torture-and-other-cruel-inhuman-or-degrading
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979. https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-elimination-all-forms-discrimination-against-women
CERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/cerd.pdf
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/crc.pdf
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-persons-disabilities



Refugee Convention	Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951. https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-relating-status-refugees
DEDRB	Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, 1981. https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-elimination-all-forms-intolerance-and-discrimination
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights
ICRM	International convention on the Rights of Migrants and their families, 1990. https://www.unhcr.org/media/3-2-5-international-convention-protection-rights-all-migrant-workers-and-members-their
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966. https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-economic-social-and-cultural-rights



OPCAT	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/optional-protocol-convention-against-torture-and-other-cruel
	Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the Role of Health Personnel, particularly Physicians, in the Protection of Prisoners and Detainees against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1982. https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/principles-medical-ethics-relevant-role-health-personnel
UNDIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007. https://www.ohchr.org/en/indigenous-peoples/un-declaration-rights-indigenous-peoples
BeiR	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules) https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/beijingrules.pdf
BR	United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Bangkok Rules), 2010. https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/united-nations-rules-treatment-women-prisoners-and-non-custodial
HR	United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty ('Havana Rules') https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-rights-persons-belonging-national-or-ethnic
SMR	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Nelson_Mandela_Rules-E-ebook.pdf
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights



Appendix 2: Policy materials

Including legislation, policies, operating manuals, guidance

Abbreviation	Full Title	Type	Link
ADA	<i>Anti-Discrimination Act 1998</i>	Legislation	https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1998-046
BA	<i>Bail Act 1994</i>	Legislation	https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1994-009
CA	<i>Corrections Act 1997</i>	Legislation	https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1997-051
CLDIA	<i>Criminal Law (Detention and Interrogation) Act 1995</i>	Legislation	https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1995-072
PSA	<i>Police Service Act 2003</i>	Legislation	https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2003-075
YJA	<i>Youth Justice Act 1997</i>	Legislation	https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1997-081
TPM	Tasmania Police Manual	Operating manual	https://www.police.tas.gov.au/uploads/TPM-RTI-18-December-2018.pdf
TPSOMSCF	Tasmania Prison Service, Operating Manual, Statewide Court Facilities, February 2023	Operating manual	No available link.



TPSOMSRP	Tasmania Prison Service, Operating Manual, Statewide Reception Prisons, February 2023	Operating manual	No available link.
TPSDSO 1.20	Tasmania Prison Service, Director's Standing Order 1.20 - External Escorts, Medical Appointments and Hospital Admissions	Operating manual	No available link.





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