



Australian Federation of Graduate Women Inc.

PO Box 224, Enmore NSW 2042

www.afgw.org.au

21 April 2012

Committee Secretary,
Joint Standing Committee on Treaties
PO Box 6021,
Parliament House,
CANBERRA ACT 2600
jsct@aph.gov.au

Dear Secretary,

Re Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

The Australian Federation of Graduate (formerly University) Women, membership of which is open to all women graduates of a recognized Higher Education institution, is one of some 70 national Associations affiliated with the International Federation of University Women. In 1968 IFUW passed a resolution related to the Implementation and Promotion of Human Rights resolving:

to support every legislative measure at local, national and international level aiming to implement Human Rights, whether by their legal protection or by the ratification of international conventions and pacts.

This remains the view of our members.

It is with this background that, as President, I write on behalf of AFGW to express our strong support of the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT).

We note that the focus of OPCAT is on prevention of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment through independent inspection and other forms of monitoring by the United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT) and the National Preventative Mechanism (NPM). In this way, OPCAT will assist Australian governments to protect the basic rights of people who are detained and prevent conduct or environments that might lead to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

OPCAT relates not only to prisons and immigration detention, but also to places of detention such as psychiatric hospitals and places where people with disabilities are kept behind locked doors.

Australia has ratified the United Nations Convention Against Torture (UNCAT). However, it is OPCAT that mandates preventive mechanisms that cannot be achieved under UNCAT. OPCAT empowers independent inspectorates acting as part of the NPM to achieve this goal.

We consider that it is in the interests of the broader community to prevent ill treatment in prisons in order to promote rehabilitation and reintegration into the broader community. People with disabilities should not be locked away without scrutiny. Immigration detention centres must also be monitored.

Our position is based on the serious and well-documented concerns with conditions of detention, including prisons, mental health facilities and immigration detention. There is strong evidence that external scrutiny of places of detention can deter and, where necessary, help to redress torture and other forms of ill treatment.

Independent inspections are also cost effective. The UK Chief Inspector of Prison's Office, one of the UK NPMs under OPCAT, runs at something around 0.4% of the cost of running the various activities that it inspects. Importantly, inspections and monitoring creates cost savings by improving conditions for those held in detention, leading to less litigation, and fewer complaints, injuries and hopefully fewer deaths in custody.

We urge Joint Standing Committee on Treaties (JSCOT) to recommend to the Commonwealth Government that Australia ratify OPCAT.

I apologise that this submission is late due to my absence overseas but I understand the Victorian Association, Graduate Women Victoria, did submit independently and on time. I hope that in spite of the delay the views of our total membership will be taken into consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Dr Jane Baker
President AFGW Inc