

**Mandates of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants; and the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment**

REFERENCE: AL  
PNG 1/2015:

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Excellency,

We have the honour to address you in our capacities as Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries; Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants; and Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 24/13, 25/2, 25/18, 26/19, and 25/13.

In this connection, we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency's Government information we have received concerning **undue restrictions, harassment and reprisals against human rights defenders and journalists documenting and reporting on the situation of asylum seekers held at immigration detention facilities under the control of the Government of Australia. These defenders and journalists are documenting and reporting on the conditions of detention and ill-treatment in these centres, which may amount to torture.**

According to the information received:

There are currently two detention facilities for the holding of asylum seekers at Manus Island, within the State of Papua New Guinea, namely the Regional Processing Centre at Lombrum and the East Lorengau Transit Facility, in Lorengau. All two detention facilities were established under the control of the Government of Australia, through Memorandum of Understanding between the Governments of Australia, and the Government of Papua New Guinea, signed into force on 8 September 2012.

All two of the above-mentioned detention facilities, in their day-to-day operation, are managed by Transfield Services under contract by the Government of Australia, and Wilson Security, a private company sub-contracted by Transfield Services to provide security services at the detention facilities at Manus Island.

Until March 2014, this service was provided by G4S, a publically traded private security company.

*Restrictions and harassment of human rights defenders at immigration detention facilities at Manus Island*

It is alleged that since the creation of the above-mentioned detention facilities in 2012, asylum seekers defending their rights and the rights of other detained asylum seekers, from within the detention facilities, in particular through communicating with human rights advocates, lawyers and the media about the conditions and treatment of those detained, have been subjected to restrictions on their legitimate human rights work as well as and on the exercise of their right to freedom of expression, including limited access to phones and internet, as well as intensified monitoring of communications through both physical and digital surveillance.

Such activists are also alleged to have had their phones seized and their living spaces raided, been subjected to interrogation as to the content of their communications, threatened with physical beatings, held in solitary confinement and transferred elsewhere, as a result of their human rights activities. The alleged restrictions, harassment and threats have been carried out by detention facility staff, including private security contractors.

Those individuals amongst the detained asylum seekers at Manus Island, who are engaged in denouncing human rights abuses at their respective detention facilities, allegedly face serious retaliations for their activities at the hands of detention centre personnel. The retaliations have taken the forms of ill-treatment which have included threats in relation to the withdrawal of witness statements, as well as beatings, incommunicado detention for extended periods of time, and transfer to isolated detention compounds and Lorengau jail, where individuals are held in solitary confinement. Many have also faced restrictions on their access to food, medical care, water and sanitation.

In 2014, representatives from amongst the detained asylum seekers at Manus Island were allegedly subjected to torture, after raising concerns with the detention authorities in relation to increased restrictions on internet and phone protocols.

It is alleged that claims about ‘misbehaviour’ of detained asylum seekers who represent their fellow asylum seekers at Manus Island have been falsely reported by detention centre staff, in an attempt to justify mistreatment or punishment. This has included the reclassifying of two asylum seekers at Manus Island as ‘trouble-makers’ and ‘dangerous’ on the basis of their raising of concerns in relation to internet and phone usage.

*Stigmatisation of human rights defenders advocating for the rights of asylum seekers detained at Manus Island*

It is further alleged that several journalists and human rights advocates engaged in documenting and reporting on the human rights violations and abuses at the detention facilities on Manus Island have been classified as ‘prohibited persons’ by authorities at the detention centres. At least one of the ‘prohibited persons’ has been identified in posters displayed at detention facilities on Manus Island, in a style reminiscent of criminal wanted posters. Asylum seekers detained at Manus Island who have been found to be communicating with these ‘prohibited persons’ have been subjected to reprisals by detention centre staff.

Furthermore, it is reported that the Australian Government authorities have presented unsubstantiated allegations against human rights defenders working on the situation of the detained asylum seekers, indicating for instance that t refugee advocates encouraged asylum seekers at Manus Island to engage in mass hunger strikes.

Serious concern is expressed at the allegations of harassment, undue restrictions and acts of intimidation and reprisals against journalists and human rights defenders, including asylum seekers who defend their rights and the rights of others from within the detention facilities at Manus Island and other activists who advocate for the rights of asylum seekers held in detention facilities on Manus Island. We express concerns at the allegations that indicate that these are orchestrated with the intention of curtailing the spread of information in relation to the alleged human rights violations at the immigration detention facilities. Concern is also expressed about the conditions of detention and ill-treatment allegedly perpetrated against asylum seekers in these immigration detention facilities, that may amount to torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment.

While we do not wish to prejudge the accuracy of these allegations, we would like to draw the attention of your Excellency’s Government to the relevant international norms and standards that are applicable to the issues brought forth by the situation described above.

In connection with the above alleged facts and concerns, please refer to the **Reference to International Law Annex** attached to this letter which cites international human rights instruments and standards relevant to these allegations.

It is our responsibility, under the mandates provided to us by the Human Rights Council, to seek to clarify all cases brought to our attention, we would be grateful for your observations on the following matters:

1. Please provide any additional information and any comment you may have on the above-mentioned allegations.

2. Please provide the full details of any investigation and prosecutions which have been undertaken in relation to above-mentioned allegations that may constitute human rights violations, which have reportedly taken place at the abovementioned detention facilities. In particular, please provide information on the allegations of harassment and acts of intimidation and reprisals against defenders and journalists, as well as on the conditions of detention and alleged ill-treatment of certain asylum-seekers that may amount to torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, within the centres.

4. Please indicate what measures have been taken to ensure that human rights defenders and journalists working on issues relating to the detention of asylum seekers in Australian controlled immigration facilities are able to carry out their legitimate work in a safe and enabling environment without fear of threats or acts of intimidation, reprisals or harassment of any sort.

5. Please provide information on the measures taken to prevent the criminalization of journalists, human rights defenders and other individuals for sharing information on the human rights situation of asylum seekers.

We would appreciate receiving a response within 60 days.

While awaiting a reply, we urge that all necessary interim measures be taken to halt the alleged violations and prevent their re-occurrence and in the event that the investigations support or suggest the allegations to be correct, to ensure the accountability of any person(s) responsible for the alleged violations.

Your Excellency's Government's response will be made available in a report to be presented to the Human Rights Council for its consideration.

We would like to inform your Excellency's Government that we have addressed a communication with similar content to the Governments of Australia and Nauru.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Elzbieta Karska  
Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries

David Kaye  
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

Michel Forst  
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

François Crépeau

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

Juan E. Méndez

Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or  
punishment

## **Annex**

### **Reference to international human rights law**

In connection with above alleged facts and concerns, we would like to draw your attention to the following human rights standards:

We would like to remind your Excellency's Government of the absolute and non-derogable prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment as codified in articles 2 and 16 of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), which Australia ratified in 1989. Further, Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Australia is a party, provides that "[n]o one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." In particular, we would like to recall paragraph 6 of General Comment No. 20 of the Human Rights Committee (adopted at the 44th session of the Human Rights Committee, 1992), which states that prolonged solitary confinement of the detained or imprisoned person, may amount to acts prohibited by article 7 of the ICCPR.

We would also like to draw your attention to the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1988. (Adopted by General Assembly resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988).

We also would like to draw the attention of your Excellency's Government to articles 7, 9, 10, 17 and 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and articles 1, 5, 9, 12, 14 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

In relation to allegations of undue restriction, harassment and acts of intimidation and reprisals against human right defenders we would like to refer your Excellency's Government to the fundamental principles set forth in the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, also known as the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders. In particular, we would like to refer to articles 1 and 2 of the Declaration which state that everyone has the right to promote and to strive for the protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national and international levels and that each State has a prime responsibility and duty to protect, promote and implement all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Furthermore, we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency's Government the following provisions of the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders:

- article 5 (c), which provides for the right to communicate with non-governmental or intergovernmental organizations;

- article 6 point a), which provides for the right to know, seek, obtain, receive and hold information about all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

- article 6 points b) and c), which provides for the right to freely publish, impart or disseminate information and knowledge on all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to study, discuss and hold opinions on the observance of these rights;

- article 9, paragraph 1, which provides for the right to benefit from an effective remedy and to be protected in the event of the violation of those rights;

- article 9, paragraph 4, point a), which provides for the right to unhindered access to and communication with international bodies;

- article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, which provides that the State shall take all necessary measures to ensure the protection of everyone against any violence, threats, retaliation, de facto or de jure adverse discrimination, pressure or any other arbitrary action as a consequence of his or her legitimate exercise of the rights referred to in the Declaration.

We would also like to refer to Human Rights Council resolution 13/13, which urges States to put an end to and take concrete steps to prevent threats, harassment, violence and attacks by States and non-State actors against all those engaged in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

We also wish to refer to Human Rights Council resolution 22/6, which indicates that domestic law should create a safe and enabling environment for the work of human rights defenders (PPs 10-13). It also urges States to ensure that legislation designed to guarantee public safety and public order contains clearly defined provisions consistent with international human rights law and that it is not used to impede or restrict the exercise of any human right (OP 4). The Council further urges States to acknowledge publicly the important and legitimate role of human rights defenders in the promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law (OP 5) and to ensure that laws affecting human rights defenders are “clearly defined, determinable and non-retroactive” (OP 11).

In relation to the alleged human rights violations committed by private security contractors, we refer to paragraph 18 of Human Rights Council 27/10 which requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries “to continue to monitor mercenary and mercenary-related activities in all their forms and manifestations, as well as private military and security companies in different parts of the world.” In this regard, we would like to refer to the foundational principles of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, adopted by the Human Rights Council in 2011, which sets out, inter alia, that States must protect against human rights abuse within their territory and/or jurisdiction by third parties, including business enterprises. This requires taking appropriate steps to prevent, investigate, punish and redress such abuse through effective policies, legislation, regulations and adjudication, thus ensuring that those affected by the abuses within their territory, have access to effective remedy.