

- (a) provide for the review of administrative action by a court or, where appropriate, an independent and impartial tribunal;
- (b) impose a duty on the state to give effect to the rights in subsections (1) and (2); and
- (c) promote an efficient administration.

Access to courts

34. Everyone has the right to have any dispute that can be resolved by the application of law decided in a fair public hearing before a court or, where appropriate, another independent and impartial tribunal or forum.

Arrested, detained and accused persons

35. (1) Everyone who is arrested for allegedly committing an offence has the right—
- (a) to remain silent;
 - (b) to be informed promptly—
 - (i) of the right to remain silent; and
 - (ii) of the consequences of not remaining silent;
 - (c) not to be compelled to make any confession or admission that could be used in evidence against that person;
 - (d) to be brought before a court as soon as reasonably possible, but not later than—
 - (i) 48 hours after the arrest; or
 - (ii) the end of the first court day after the expiry of the 48 hours, if the 48 hours expire outside ordinary court hours or on a day which is not an ordinary court day;
 - (e) at the first court appearance after being arrested, to be charged or to be informed of the reason for the detention to continue, or to be released; and
 - (f) to be released from detention if the interests of justice permit, subject to reasonable conditions.
- (2) Everyone who is detained, including every sentenced prisoner, has the right—
- (a) to be informed promptly of the reason for being detained;
 - (b) to choose, and to consult with, a legal practitioner, and to be informed of this right promptly;