

Documents tabled on 18 September 2007:

**National Interest Analysis [2007] ATNIA X
with attachment on consultation**

**Treaty on Extradition between Australia
and the State of the United Arab Emirates
(Hobart, 26 July 2007)**

[2007] ATNIF 16

Background information:

United Arab Emirates political brief and fact sheet

List of other treaties with United Arab Emirates

List of treaties of the same type with other countries

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS: CATEGORY 2 TREATY

SUMMARY PAGE

Treaty on Extradition between Australia and the State of the United Arab Emirates (Hobart, 26 July 2007)

[2007] ATNIF 16

Nature and timing of proposed treaty action

1. The *Treaty on Extradition between Australia and the State of the United Arab Emirates* (the Treaty) was approved by the Federal Executive Council on 30 November 2006, and signed for Australia on 26 July 2007 by the Minister for Justice and Customs, Senator the Hon David Johnston, in Hobart.
2. Article 19 of the Treaty provides that the Treaty shall enter into force 30 days after the date on which instruments of ratification are exchanged. Before this can be done for Australia, regulations need to be made under the *Extradition Act 1988* (the Extradition Act) to implement the Treaty. It is anticipated that implementation of the Treaty will be finalised in late 2007.

Overview and national interest summary

3. Australia needs to ensure that criminals cannot evade justice simply by crossing borders. This requires a responsive, streamlined extradition system that effectively combats domestic and transnational crime, including terrorism, while providing appropriate safeguards.
4. The purpose of the Treaty is to provide for more effective extradition arrangements between Australia and the United Arab Emirates. Australia does not currently have an extradition relationship with the United Arab Emirates.
5. The Treaty is based on Australia's model extradition treaty and adds to its existing network of modern bilateral extradition treaties. Australia has similar extradition treaties with 34 other countries.

Reasons for Australia to take the proposed treaty action

6. The Treaty provides a mechanism for one State (the Requested State) to surrender an accused or convicted person to the other State to face criminal charges or to serve a sentence. While extradition treaties are not necessarily the only means by which a country may request or grant the surrender of fugitives, they are a reliable and effective means of doing so because such treaties create an obligation at international law to extradite and they are designed to accommodate the extradition procedures of both countries.

7. The Treaty is compatible with Australia's domestic legislative arrangements for extradition. The legislative basis for extradition matters is the Extradition Act. It sets out a number of mandatory requirements which must be met before Australia can make or accept an extradition request. Those requirements may be supplemented by requirements contained in a multilateral or bilateral treaty.

8. Australia is able to make an extradition request to any country, but whether the request will be accepted depends on the domestic laws of that country. Australia is able to receive an extradition request from any country that is an 'extradition country' under the Extradition Act. An 'extradition country' is any country that is declared by regulations made under the Act to be an extradition country. The United Arab Emirates is not currently an 'extradition country'.

9. An international trend towards simplifying extradition matters has seen a move to a 'no evidence' standard of information for extradition requests. This standard is included in Australia's model extradition treaty and the United Nations model extradition treaty. Australia has 31 modern bilateral extradition treaties which adopt 'no evidence' standards of information for extradition requests. The term 'no evidence' does not mean 'no information'. Rather, it means that the information required for extradition does not need to include evidence of the alleged offence. The 'no evidence' standard of information for extradition requests has been adopted in the Treaty.

Obligations

10. The Treaty will provide a modernised framework for Australia and the United Arab Emirates to send and accept extradition requests for persons who are wanted for prosecution, or for the imposition or enforcement of a sentence for an extraditable offence (Article 1).

11. The Treaty provides that an extraditable offence is an offence which, at the time of the request, is punishable under the laws of both countries by imprisonment for a minimum period of one year or by a more severe penalty (Article 3(1)). However, where a person is sought in order to enforce a sentence of imprisonment for such an offence, extradition shall be granted only if at least six months of imprisonment remain to be served (Article 3(1)).

12. The agreement in the Treaty to extradite is qualified by numerous internationally accepted mandatory and discretionary grounds for refusal which reflect grounds contained in the Extradition Act. The Requested State will not extradite a

person where (Article 4(1)):

- (a) the Requested State determines that the request is a political offence,
- (b) there are substantial grounds for believing that a request for extradition for an ordinary criminal offence has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person's race, colour, sex, language, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, political opinion or that the person's position may be prejudiced for any of those reasons,
- (c) the offence for which extradition is requested is regarded by the Requested State as an offence under military law, but not under the ordinary criminal law of the Requested State,
- (d) the person whose extradition is requested has been acquitted or pardoned, or has undergone punishment under the laws of the Requested State or a third state, in respect of the offence for which extradition is sought,
- (e) the person whose extradition is sought has under the law of the Requesting State, become immune from prosecution or punishment by reason of lapse of time,
- (f) the person, on being extradited to the Requesting State, would be liable to be tried or sentenced in that State by an extraordinary court or tribunal, or
- (g) extradition is sought for an offence which carries a punishment that constitutes torture within the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment.

13. Section 22(3)(c) of the Extradition Act provides that the Minister cannot surrender a person to another country for a death penalty offence unless the requesting country first gives an undertaking that the person will not be tried for the offence, or that if the person is tried the death penalty will not be imposed, or if it is imposed, that it will not be carried out. Article 4(1)(g) of the Treaty states that extradition shall not be granted if the offence for which the person is sought is accused or convicted carries the death penalty, unless the Requesting State undertakes that the death penalty will not be imposed or, if imposed, will not be carried out.

14. The Requested State has the discretion not to extradite a person where (Article 4(2)):

- (a) the person whose extradition is requested is a national of the Requested State,
- (b) the offence for which extradition is requested is regarded under the laws of the Requested State as having been committed in whole or in part within its jurisdiction,
- (c) a prosecution in respect of the offence for which extradition is requested is pending in the Requested State against the person whose extradition is sought,
- (d) the competent authorities of the Requested State have decided not to prosecute the person for the offence in respect of which the extradition is sought, or
- (e) the surrender is considered by the Requesting State to be unjust, oppressive, or incompatible with humanitarian considerations in view of the age, health, or other personal circumstances of the person sought.

15. Article 5 of the Treaty provides that if the extradition of a person is refused on any of the grounds described in sub-paragraphs 4(1)(f), (g) or (h) or sub-paragraphs 4(2)(a), (b) or (e) of the Treaty, the Requesting State may request that the Requested

State prosecute that person in lieu of extradition. If such a request is made and the laws of the Requested State allow it, the Requested State is obliged to submit the case to its competent authorities.

16. The procedures and supporting documentation that are required in making a request for extradition are prescribed in Article 6. A request for extradition must be supported in all cases by the following:

- (a) a statement of each offence for which extradition is sought,
- (b) a statement of the acts and omission which are alleged against the person in respect of each offence for which extradition is sought,
- (c) the text of the laws creating the offence and describing the penalty which may be imposed,
- (d) where the person is accused of an offence, a warrant for the arrest of that person,
- (e) where the person has been convicted and a sentence has been imposed, the request must include documentary evidence of the conviction, the sentence imposed and the extent to which the sentence has not been carried out, and
- (f) where a person has been convicted of an offence and no sentence has been imposed, the request for extradition must be accompanied by documents that provide evidence of the conviction and a statement confirming that a sentence is to be imposed.

17. Article 9 of the Treaty provides that in urgent cases a State may request the provisional arrest of the person sought to be extradited before the extradition request is presented. The Requested State is obliged to take appropriate steps to secure the arrest of the person sought. Where a person is arrested under a request for provisional arrest, that person may be discharged upon the expiration of 60 days from the date of arrest if a request for extradition supported by documents specified in Article 6 has not been received by the Requested State (see paragraph 16 above). However, the discharge of the person does not prevent the institution of extradition proceedings if an extradition request is subsequently received.

18. Where an extradition request is received for the same person from two different countries, the Requested State must determine which of the countries the person is to be extradited to in accordance with Article 10. In making such a determination the Requested State must have regard to all relevant circumstances and, in particular, the gravity of the offences, the time and place of commission of each offence, the respective dates of the requests, the nationality of the person, the ordinary place of residence of the person, and the possibility of any of the Requesting States extraditing the person to another State.

19. In making a determination whether or not to extradite a person, the Requested State must make its decision and communicate that decision to the Requesting State in accordance with Article 11. Where a decision is made granting extradition, the Requesting State shall remove the person from the territory of the Requested State within 30 days. The Requested State may refuse to extradite the person if the Requesting State fails to remove the person during that time.

20. Under Article 12, if the Requesting State asks that property connected with the offence be seized, the Requested State may seize and surrender that property to the extent permitted under its laws.

21. Under Article 13, the Requested State may postpone the surrender of a person in order to prosecute that person, or so that the person may serve a sentence in relation to an offence other than the offence for which extradition is sought. If the person is serving a sentence in the Requested State, the person may be temporarily surrendered to the Requesting State to be prosecuted where the offence for which extradition is sought is other than that for which the sentence is being served. The person must be kept in custody by the Requesting State and must be returned to the Requested State once proceedings have been concluded.

22. Article 14 prevents the Requesting State from prosecuting or punishing an extradited person for offences other than those for which extradition was granted, unless the Requested State consents to this. This guarantee only applies in relation to offences committed before the person was surrendered, and does not apply if the person fails to leave the Requested State within 30 days of being free to do so or, having left, returns.

23. Article 15 provides that a person who has been extradited under the Treaty must not be re-extradited by the Requesting State to a third State for trial or punishment for any offence that was committed before extradition to the Requesting State unless the Requested State consents to that surrender. The consent of the Requested State must also be sought prior to the surrender of the extradited person to an international tribunal established in accordance with a multilateral international convention which applies to the Requesting State. However, where an extradited person leaves the Requesting State and returns voluntarily, or where the person does not leave the Requesting State within 30 days, that person may be re-extradited to a third State or relevant international tribunal.

24. Article 17(1) provides that the Requested State shall make all necessary arrangements for the representation of the Requesting State in any proceedings arising out of a request for extradition.

Implementation

25. Australia has 34 bilateral treaties on extradition with other countries. These treaties have been implemented in Australia by the making of regulations under section 55 of the Extradition Act. The terms of this Treaty are consistent with the Extradition Act and are consistent with the safeguards and protections which are contained in the Extradition Act. It is proposed that the Treaty will also be implemented by way of regulation under the Extradition Act.

Costs

26. Article 17 of the Treaty provides that the Requesting State must bear the expenses related to translation of documents and the transportation of persons surrendered. The Requested State agrees to pay all other expenses incurred in the

Requested State in connection with extradition proceedings concerning the person whose extradition is sought.

27. In accordance with the usual procedure for extradition cases, expenses incurred in extradition cases conducted under the Treaty will be met from existing budgets, principally of the Australian Attorney-General's Department and the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions.

Regulation Impact Statement

28. Since the Treaty deals with criminal justice issues, neither the Treaty nor implementing regulations have financial implications for businesses or individuals. Any associated costs are borne by governments and law enforcement agencies.

29. According to the self-assessment guidelines provided by the Office of Best Practice Regulation, the regulatory option has low/no impact and therefore does not require further regulatory analysis.

Future treaty action

30. The Treaty provides that the countries shall consult on the interpretation and implementation of the Treaty (Article 18).

31. The Agreement is silent as to amendment. In the absence of an amendment provision, Article 39 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties would apply to allow amendment by agreement between the Parties.

32. Any amendment to the Agreement would be a treaty action and would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty process, including tabling in Parliament and consideration by the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties (JSCOT).

Withdrawal or denunciation

33. Pursuant to Article 19 of the Treaty either State may terminate the Treaty by written notice at any time. The Treaty will cease to be in force six months following the date on which notice is given. Termination of the Treaty will not affect any requests made before and up to the date of the termination. Termination by Australia will be subject to Australia's domestic treaty process, including tabling and consideration by JSCOT.

Contact details

International Legal Cooperation Section
Criminal Justice Division
Attorney-General's Department.

CONSULTATION

Treaty on Extradition between Australia and the State of the United Arab Emirates (Hobart, 26 July 2007)

[2007] ATNIF 16

1. The State and Territory Governments have been consulted through the Commonwealth-State/Territory Standing Committee on Treaties (SCOT). Information on the negotiation of the Treaty was provided to State and Territory representatives for consideration at its meeting on 18 May 2007. No requests for further information or comments on the Treaty with the United Arab Emirates have been received to date.
2. Negotiations with the State of the United Arab Emirates about the Treaty were not in the public domain as Australia follows the international practice that a bilateral treaty remains confidential to the parties until is signed.
3. The Treaty will operate within the existing framework set out in the Extradition Act and is based on the model bilateral extradition treaty. Accordingly, no wider consultations were conducted.

Political Brief on the United Arab Emirates

Bilateral Relationship

1. The bilateral relationship has been built on a strong commercial focus. The UAE is Australia's second-largest market in the Middle East. Sectors of key export interest to Australia include automotive, agriculture and services. The UAE is a small but high yield tourism market for Australia and visitor numbers have been steadily increasing since the early 1990s. It is also considered a new market for Australian education services. About 12-15,000 Australians and more than 300 Australian companies are based in the UAE.
2. Australia looks forward to the early conclusion of a high-quality and comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and remains committed to expanding Australia's strong and growing trade and investment relationship in the region.

Political Overview

3. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a federation of seven Emirates (Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras Al Khaimah, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain and Fujairah) that federated in December 1971. Since that time, the UAE has developed rapidly into a nation with modern infrastructure and a high standard of living.
4. The structure of the UAE reflects a careful allocation of responsibilities among the seven Emirates, with Abu Dhabi being generally regarded as the first among equals. Abu Dhabi is the largest and richest Emirate. It has 94 per cent of the country's oil reserves, covers 87 per cent of the UAE's total area and is home to 38 per cent of the population.
5. The current President is HH Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, who is also ruler of Abu Dhabi Emirate. The Ruler of Dubai, HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, is the Vice-President, Prime Minister and Defence Minister.
6. The UAE federal structure includes a Supreme Council (comprising the rulers of each Emirate), a Council of Ministers, a semi-appointed Federal National Council (half the members are elected) with advisory powers and an independent judiciary. Each Emirate is nevertheless still governed by its own ruler and has its own local government.
7. The UAE is a member of the GCC, which also includes Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain and Qatar. It is also a member of the Arab League, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations and the WTO.

Economic Overview

8. The UAE has the world's third-largest conventional oil reserves and fifth-largest natural gas reserves and is a major player in world energy markets. Overwhelmingly these reserves are located in Abu Dhabi. The UAE is the Middle East's third-largest economy after Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Like all GCC states it maintains a relatively open international trade system.

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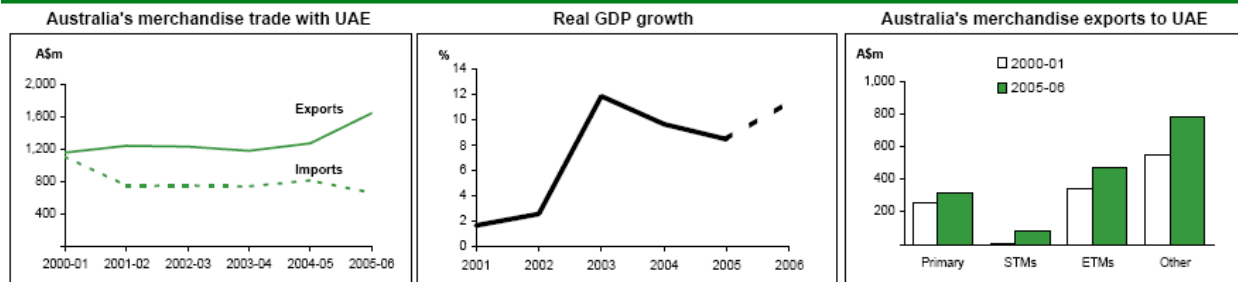
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES *Fact Sheet*

General information:

Fact sheets are updated biannually; May and September

Capital:	Abu Dhabi	Head of State:	H.H. Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al-Nahyan
Surface area:	84 thousand sq km		
Official language:	Arabic	Head of Government:	H.H. Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al-Maktoum
Population:	4.7 million (2005)		
Exchange rate:	A\$1 = 2.7576 Dirhams (July 2006)		

<i>Recent economic indicators:</i>	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(a)	2006(b)
GDP (US\$bn) (current prices):	68.7	74.6	88.2	104.6	129.6	176.8
GDP PPP (US\$bn) (c):	90.3	95.6	108.6	120.9	130.8	139.1
GDP per capita (US\$):	19,689	19,864	21,815	24,059	27,700	35,099
GDP per capita PPP (US\$) (c):	25,878	25,465	26,871	27,799	27,957	27,610
Real GDP growth (% change YOY):	1.7	2.6	11.9	9.7	8.5	11.5
Current account balance (US\$m):	6,590	3,045	7,148	10,645	19,078	37,216
Current account balance (% GDP):	9.6	4.1	8.1	10.2	14.7	21.0
Goods exports (% GDP):	69.2	68.7	76.1	86.6	91.4	n.a.
Inflation (% change YOY):	2.8	2.9	3.1	5.0	8.0	7.7



Australia's trade relationship with UAE (d):

Australian merchandise trade with UAE, 2005-06:		Total share:	Rank:	Growth (yoy):
Exports to UAE (A\$m):	1,647	1.1%	18th	29.2%
Imports from UAE (A\$m):	663	0.4%	35th	-19.2%
Total trade (exports + imports) (A\$m):	2,310	0.7%	25th	10.3%

Major Australian merch. exports*, 2005-06 (A\$m):	Value	Major Australian merch. imports, 2005-06 (A\$m):	Value
Passenger motor vehicles	277	Crude petroleum	446
Non-monetary gold	86	Ships, boats & floating structures	39
Meat (excl. bovine) f.c.f.	66	Liquefied propane & butane	25
Zinc	62	Structures of iron, steel or aluminium	15

*Includes A\$674m of confidential items, 41% of total exports.

Australia's trade in services with UAE, 2005:		Total share:
Exports of services to UAE (A\$m):	475	1.3%
Imports of services from UAE (A\$m):	908	2.4%

UAE's global merchandise trade relationships:

UAE's principal export destinations, 2005:			UAE's principal import sources, 2005:		
1	Japan	24.4%	1	United Kingdom	9.9%
2	Republic of Korea	9.6%	2	China	9.6%
3	Thailand	5.5%	3	United States	9.3%
34	Australia	0.3%	21	Australia	1.0%

Compiled by the Market Information and Analysis Section, DFAT, using the latest data from the ABS, the IMF and various international sources.

(a) all recent data subject to revision; (b) IMF forecast; (c) PPP is purchasing power parity; (d) Total may not add due to rounding.

n.a. Data not available.

List of Agreements between Australia and the United Arab Emirates

Treaty name done at [place], on [date signed by Australia].	[Date treaty entered into force]
In force	
Agreement on Trade and Economic Relations and Technical Co-operation between the Government of Australia and the Government of the United Arab Emirates done at Canberra, 06/03/85 [1985] ATS 34	09/09/1985
Agreement with the United Arab Emirates relating to Air Services done at Dubai, 08/09/2002 [2005] ATS 8	24/01/2005
Not yet in force	
Agreement with the United Arab Emirates on Defence Cooperation done at Abu Dhabi, 23/04/2007 [2007] ATNIF 10	
Treaty on Extradition with he United Arab Emirates, 26/07/2007 [2007] ATNIF 16	
Treaty with the United Arab Emirates on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, 26/07/2007) [2007] ATNIF 17	

Australian bilateral extradition agreements

KEY	Legislation or regulation bringing treaty with (Country name) into force under domestic law.	
	Treaty name done at [place], on [date signed by Australia].	[Date treaty entered into force]
	Protocol between Australia and Hong Kong Amending the Agreement Of 15 November 1993 for the Surrender of Accused and Convicted Persons, done at Hong Kong on 19 March 2007 [2007] ATNIF 8	Not yet in force
1.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Argentina) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Argentina done at Buenos Aires on 6/10/1988 [1990] ATS 4	15/2/1990
2.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Austria) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty between Australia and the Republic of Austria concerning extradition, done at Canberra on 29/03/1973 [1975] ATS 16	6/2/1975
	Protocol between Australia and the Republic of Austria amending the treaty concerning extradition of 29 March 1973, done at Vienna on 13/08/1985 [1987] ATS 6	1/2/1987
3.	<i>Extradition (Kingdom Of Belgium) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Kingdom of Belgium done at Brussels on 4/09/1985 [1986] ATS 24	19/11/1986
4.	<i>Extradition (Federative Republic Of Brazil) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Federative Republic of Brazil done at Canberra on 22/08/1994 [1996] ATS 15	1/9/1996
5.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Chile) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of Chile done at Canberra on 6/10/1993 [1996] ATS 7	13/1/1996

6.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Ecuador) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Ecuador done at Quito on 13/10/1988 [1990] ATS 19	01/08/1990
7.	<i>Extradition (Finland) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty between Australia and Finland concerning extradition done at Helsinki on 7/06/1984 [1985]ATS 23	23/6/1985
	Protocol between Australia and Finland amending the treaty concerning extradition done at Helsinki on 7 June 1984, done at Helsinki on 10/09/1985 [1987] ATS 23	14/02/1986
8.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of France) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between the Government of the Republic of France and the Government of Australia done at Canberra on 31/08/1988 [1989] ATS 27	23/11/1989
9.	<i>Extradition (Federal Republic of Germany) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty between Australia and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning extradition done at Bonn on 14/04/1987 [1990] ATS 21	1/8/1990
10.	<i>Extradition (Hellenic Republic) Regulations (Greece)</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Hellenic Republic done at Athens on 13/04/1987 [1991]ATS 27	5/7/1991
11.	<i>Extradition (Hong Kong) Regulations</i>	
	Agreement for the surrender of accused and convicted persons between the government of Australia and the Government of Hong Kong done at Hong Kong on 15/11/1993 [1997] ATS 11	29/6/1997
12.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Hungary) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of Hungary done at Budapest on 25/10/1995 [1997] ATS 13	25/4/1997

13.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Indonesia) Regulations</i>	
	Extradition treaty between Australia and the Republic of Indonesia done at Jakarta on 22/04/1992 [1995]ATS 7	21/1/1995
14.	<i>Extradition (Ireland) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and Ireland done at Dublin on 2/09/1985 [1989] ATS 9	29/3/1989
15.	<i>Extradition (State Of Israel) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty between Australia and the State of Israel concerning extradition done at Jerusalem on 4/12/1975 [1976] ATS 2	3/1/1976
16.	<i>Extradition (Republic of Italy) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty of extradition between Australia and the Republic of Italy done at Milan on 26/08/1985 [1990]ATS 20	1/8/1990
17.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Korea) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of Korea done at Seoul on 5/09/1990 [1991] ATS 3	16/1/1991
18.	<i>Extradition (Latvia) Regulations 2004</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of Latvia done at Riga on 14/07/2000 [2005] ATS 3	16/1/2005
19.	<i>Extradition (Grand Duchy Of Luxembourg) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg done at Luxembourg on 23/04/1987 [1988] ATS 16	12/8/1988
20.	<i>Extradition (Malaysia) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia on Extradition done at Putrajaya on 15/11/2005, and Exchange of Notes done at Kualu Lumpur on 07/12/2005 [2006] ATS 20	28/12/2006
21.	<i>Extradition (United Mexican States) Regulations (Mexico)</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the United Mexican States done at Canberra on 22/06/1990 [1991] ATS 13	27/3/1991

22.	<i>Extradition (Principality of Monaco) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Government of his Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco done at Monaco on 19/10/1988 [1990] ATS 22	1/8/1990
23.	<i>Extradition (Kingdom Of The Netherlands) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands done at the Hague on 5/09/1985 [1988] ATS 3	1/2/1988
24.	<i>Extradition (Norway) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty between Australia and Norway concerning extradition done at Oslo on 9/09/1985 [1987] ATS 3	2/3/1987
25.	<i>Extradition (Republic of Paraguay) Regs 1998</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of Paraguay done at Buenos Aires on 30/12/1997 [1999] ATS 7	30/5/1999
26.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of The Philippines) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of the Philippines done at Manila on 7/03/1988 [1991] ATS 5	18/1/1991
27.	<i>Extradition (Poland) Regulations 1999</i>	
	Treaty between Australia and the Republic of Poland on extradition done at Canberra on 3/06/1998 [1999] ATS 23	2/12/1999
28.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Portugal) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of Portugal done at Lisbon on 21/04/1987 [1988] ATS 28	29/8/1988
29.	<i>Extradition (South Africa) Regulations 2001</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of South Africa done at Canberra on 9/12/1998 [2001] ATS 19	1/8/2001
30.	<i>Extradition (Spain) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and Spain done at Madrid on 22/04/1987 [1988] ATS 9	05/05/1988

31.	<i>Extradition (Sweden) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and Sweden done at Stockholm on 20/03/1973 [1974] ATS 4	10/3/1974
	Protocol between Australia and Sweden amending the treaty concerning extradition of 20 March 1973, done at Stockholm on 6/09/1985 [1985] ATS 24	6/10/1985
	Protocol between Australia and Sweden further amending the treaty concerning extradition of 20 March 1973, done at Canberra on 11/05/1989 [1989] ATS 13	11/05/1989
32.	<i>Extradition (Swiss Confederation) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty between Australia and Switzerland on Extradition done at Sydney on 29/07/1988 [1991] ATS 2	1/1/1991
33.	<i>Extradition (Turkey) Regulations 2003</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of Turkey done at Canberra on 3/03/1994 [2003] ATS 24	16/11/2003
	Exchange of notes constituting an agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Turkey to amend the treaty on extradition of 3 March 1994, done at Ankara on 27/03/1995 [2003] ATS 24	16/11/2003
34.	<i>Extradition (United States of America) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the United States of America done at Washington on 14/05/1974 [1976] ATS 10	8/5/1976
	Protocol amending the treaty on extradition between Australia and the United States of America of 14 May 1974, done at Seoul on 4/09/1990 [1992] ATS 43	4/09/1990
35.	<i>Extradition (Republic Of Venezuela) Regulations</i>	
	Treaty on extradition between Australia and the Republic of Venezuela done at Caracas on 11/10/1988 [1993] ATS 35	19/12/1993