

**TREATY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF MALAYSIA ON MUTUAL
ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS
(PUTRAJAYA, 15 NOVEMBER 2005)
AND
EXCHANGE OF NOTES
(KUALA LUMPUR, 7 DECEMBER 2005)**

[2005] ATNIF 33

Documents tabled on 10 May 2006:

National Interest Analysis [2006] ATNIA 22

with attachment on consultation

Text of the proposed treaty action

Background information:

Malaysia political brief and fact sheet

List of other treaties with Malaysia

List of treaties of the same type with other countries

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS: CATEGORY 2 TREATY

SUMMARY PAGE

Treaty between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Putrajaya, 15 November 2005) and Exchange of Notes (Kuala Lumpur, 7 December 2005) [2005] ATNIF 33

Nature and timing of proposed treaty action

1. The *Treaty between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters* (the Treaty) was approved by the Executive Council on 10 November 2005, and signed on 15 November 2005 in Malaysia. The Notes attached to the Treaty were approved for signature by the Executive Council on 1 December 2005. On 7 December 2005 the Notes were exchanged and signed by the Parties.
2. Article 27(1) of the Treaty provides that the Treaty shall enter into force 30 days after the date on which the Parties have notified each other in writing that their respective requirements for the entry into force of the Treaty have been complied with. Before that can be done for Australia, regulations need to be made under the *Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 1987* (the MA Act) to implement the Treaty. It is anticipated that the implementation of the Treaty will be finalised in late 2006. The arrangement set out in the Notes constitutes an agreement between the Parties and, as provided in the Notes, it shall enter into force simultaneously with the Treaty.

Overview and national interest summary

3. The purpose of the Treaty is to better enable Australia and Malaysia to assist each other in the investigation and prosecution of serious crimes including terrorism, drug trafficking, fraud, money laundering and people trafficking. Australia has similar mutual assistance treaties with 24 other countries and is also party to a number of multilateral agreements that impose mutual assistance obligations.
4. Mutual assistance treaties allow law enforcement agencies to effectively obtain information and evidence needed for the investigation or prosecution of serious crimes.
5. The Treaty is based on Australia's model mutual assistance in criminal matters treaty which is based on the provisions of Australia's MA Act.

Reasons for Australia to take the proposed treaty action

6. Mutual assistance in criminal matters is a formal process whereby the Government of one country requests assistance from the Government of another country in relation to a criminal investigation or prosecution of a serious crime. Assistance may also extend to locating, restraining and forfeiting the proceeds of criminal activity in the Requested Party's jurisdiction in relation to criminal activity that took place in the Requesting Party.
7. Treaties on mutual assistance in criminal matters are not the only way in which Australia and other countries can assist each other in the investigation or prosecution of serious crime. Assistance is possible where both parties have mutual assistance laws enabling assistance to be requested and provided in the absence of a treaty. This is typically based on the principle of reciprocity. The *Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 1987* (the MA Act) enables Australia to provide assistance to or receive assistance from any country.
8. Treaties have a range of benefits over non treaty status arrangements based on reciprocity. They provide certainty, impose mutual obligations in international law and institute practical arrangements for requesting and providing mutual assistance.
9. Malaysia is an important partner in efforts to combat transnational crime in the Asia-Pacific region. Concluding the Treaty will ensure that Australia can provide, request and receive timely mutual legal assistance to and from Malaysia in accordance with clearly defined and mutually agreed terms.

Obligations

10. Article 1(1) of the Treaty states that Australia and Malaysia “shall, in accordance with [the] Treaty and in conformity with their respective laws, grant to each other the widest measure of mutual assistance in connection with investigations, prosecutions, and proceedings related to criminal matters over which the Requesting Party has jurisdiction at the time the assistance is requested.”
11. Article 1(2) specifies that a ‘criminal matter’ includes “matters connected with offences against a law relating to taxation, customs duties, foreign exchange control and revenue matters”.
12. Under the Treaty, mutual assistance may include (Article 1(3)):
 - effecting service of judicial and related documents (Article 10)
 - locating and identifying persons (Article 11)
 - taking voluntary statements (Article 12)
 - taking of evidence (Article 13)
 - arrangements for people to give evidence or to assist in criminal investigations in the Requesting Party (Articles 14 and 15)
 - providing relevant documents and records (Article 18)
 - executing search and seizure (Article 19)

- identifying, locating, and restraining dealings in and forfeiting the instruments derived from or used in the commission of an offence and proceeds of crime (Article 20), and
- other assistance consistent with the objects of the Treaty which is not inconsistent with the laws of the Requested Party.

13. The obligation to provide assistance is qualified by internationally accepted grounds for refusal as set out in the Treaty. These grounds reflect the mandatory and discretionary grounds for refusal set out in subsections 8(1) and 8(2) of the MA Act. Article 4(1) of the Treaty states that the Requested Party shall refuse to provide assistance in the following circumstances:

- the request relates to offences of a political character
- the offence is a military offence
- the request relates to an offence in respect of which the person to whom the request relates has been finally convicted, acquitted, pardoned or has served their sentence
- the prosecution is on account of the person's race, sex, religion or political opinion
- it would prejudice the sovereignty, national security or other essential interests of the Requested Party
- there is an absence of dual criminality according to the laws of the Requested Party, or
- the provision of assistance could prejudice an investigation, prosecution or proceedings of the Requested Party.

14. Article 4(2) states that the Requested Party may refuse assistance in the following circumstances:

- the prosecution or punishment is for an extraterritorial offence which would not be punishable under the laws of the Requested Party if it took place in similar circumstances outside the Requested Party
- provision of assistance could prejudice the safety of any person, or
- provision of assistance could impose an excessive burden on the Requested Party's resources.

15. Malaysia retains the death penalty for a wide range of offences including drug trafficking and murder. Section 8(1A) of the MA Act requires that a request for assistance must be refused where the provision of assistance relates to the prosecution or punishment of a person where the death penalty may be imposed, unless the Attorney-General, having regard to the special circumstances of the case, is of the opinion that the assistance should be granted. Prior to the prosecution or punishment of a person, section 8(1B) provides that a request for assistance may be refused if the Attorney-General believes that the provision of the assistance may result in the death penalty being imposed and, having taken into consideration the interests of international criminal cooperation, is of the opinion that assistance should not be granted.

16. Article 1(1) of the Treaty states that the Parties shall provide mutual legal assistance to each other “in conformity with their respective laws”. The exchange of Notes done pursuant to the Treaty records the Parties’ agreement that this phrase shall include the limitations on assistance set out in section 8 of the MA Act, including sections 8(1A) and 8(1B).

17. The Treaty includes provisions specifying the form and content of requests (Articles 5 and 6).

18. Article 7 states that assistance shall be carried out promptly, in accordance with the laws and procedures of the Requested Party. The Requested Party may postpone the execution of a request if it would interfere with an ongoing criminal investigation or criminal proceeding.

19. Under Article 9, both Parties are, if requested to do so, required to use their best endeavours to maintain the confidentiality of the request for mutual assistance, and the assistance provided in response.

Implementation

20. Australia has 24 bilateral treaties on the provision of mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. These treaties have each been implemented in Australia by the making of regulations under section 7 of the MA Act. The terms of the Treaty with Malaysia are standard terms consistent with the MA Act. Accordingly, it is proposed that the Treaty will also be implemented by way of regulations under the MA Act.

Costs

21. Article 23 of the Treaty provides that the Requested Party will assume all ordinary costs of fulfilling a request for assistance. This does not include expenses associated with conveying a person to the Requesting Party, including custodial or escorting officers, fees for counsel, fees of expert witnesses and the costs of translation. The Requesting Party must also refund to the Requested Party costs associated with the use of live video or television links. The Parties are required to consult if, during the course of executing a request, it becomes apparent that expenses of an extraordinary or substantial nature will be necessary to fulfil the request.

22. Article 3 of the Treaty provides that the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department in Canberra will be the designated Central Authority and will transmit and receive requests for assistance made under the Treaty. Expenses incurred in making and receiving requests for mutual assistance will be met from within existing Departmental funds.

Regulation Impact Statement

23. The Office of Regulation Review has advised that a Regulation Impact Statement is not required.

Future treaty action

24. Article 26 of the Treaty provides for modification or amendment of the Treaty at any time by mutual written consent of Australia and Malaysia. Where a modification is made it will enter into force on a mutually agreed date.

25. Future treaty action by way of modification or amendment would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty process, including tabling and consideration by the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties (JSCOT).

Withdrawal or denunciation

26. Pursuant to Article 28 either party may terminate this Treaty by written notice at any time. The Treaty would cease to be in force six months following the date on which notice is given. Termination of the Treaty would not affect any requests made before and up to the date of the termination. Termination by Australia would 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 between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia on
Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
(Putrajaya, 15 November 2005)
and
Exchange of Notes (Kuala Lumpur, 7 December 2005)
[2005] ATNIF 33**

1. The State and Territory Governments have been consulted through the Commonwealth-State/Territory Standing Committee on Treaties (SCOT). Information on the negotiation of this treaty was included in the schedules of treaties to State and Territory representatives in January 2006 for the SCOT meeting date on 17 May 2006.
2. Negotiations with Malaysia about the Treaty were not in the public domain. Hence, the public was not consulted on the issue.
3. The Treaty will operate within the existing framework set out in the Mutual Assistance Act and is based on the model mutual assistance in criminal matters treaty. Accordingly, no wider consultations were conducted.

MALAYSIA POLITICAL BRIEF

1. Malaysia is a parliamentary democracy. It has a federal constitutional monarch with a bicameral federal legislature and unicameral state legislatures. Nine of the thirteen states have hereditary rulers (eight Sultans and one Rajah) who share the position of King (Agong) on a five-year rotating basis.
2. The governing Barisan Nasional (National Front) coalition comprises the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), Gerakan - a Chinese-based party, and the Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), plus a number of other parties including some based in Sabah and Sarawak. This coalition, in which UMNO is the dominant voice, has been in power in one form or another since the first elected government in 1955.
3. Since independence in 1957, the Malaysian economy has been transformed from a commodity based economy, focusing on rubber and tin, to one of the world's largest producers of electronic and electrical products. Malaysia is now a high middle-income, export-oriented economy, dominated by intermediate manufacturing. In 1991 the Malaysian Government launched its Vision 2020 statement, which outlined a broad plan to achieve developed economy status by the year 2020.
4. Economic policy over the next five years will be guided by the Ninth Malaysia Plan (9MP), announced by Prime Minister Abdullah Badawi in March 2006. The Ninth Malaysia Plan emphasises the importance of building a sustainable economy and capital development to achieve Malaysia's goal of developed nation status. Sectorally, education, infrastructure, agriculture and manufacturing will receive the lion's share of funding over the period.
5. The Australia and Malaysia bilateral relationship is diverse, with active and cooperative relations across a broad range of sectors. These include trade and investment, education, defence, counter-terrorism, law enforcement, efforts to combat people-smuggling and tourism. Malaysia's rapid economic development, location, active participation in our immediate region, and its long-standing relationship with Australia in many spheres makes Malaysia an important bilateral partner.
6. Australia's relationship with Malaysia is underpinned by strong people-to-people links with a significant program of two-way high-level visits. Australian and Malaysian ministers also meet regularly in a range of bilateral and multilateral fora, including within the WTO, Commonwealth, APEC, ASEAN Regional Forum and the bilateral Joint Trade Committee. In 2005, during the visit by Malaysian Prime Minister Abdullah Badawi, it was agreed that Australia and Malaysia would commence discussions on a Free Trade Agreement. The fourth round of discussions on this agreement will occur in June 2006.
7. Australia is Malaysia's eighth largest export market and 12th largest import source. In 2005, total merchandise trade between Australia and Malaysia was A\$8.59 billion (Australian exports of \$2.5 billion, with imports of \$6 billion). Australian education and training is highly regarded in Malaysia and our links in this sector date back to the 1950s through the Colombo Plan. Approximately 250,000 Malaysians are alumni of Australian educational institutions, and in 2005 Malaysia was our fifth largest source for onshore international students.
8. Our defence links with Malaysia are longstanding and substantial, and date back to Australia's support for Malaysia's independence in the 1950s. Current bilateral defence activities with Malaysia are conducted under the auspices of the Malaysia-Australia Joint Defence Program

(MAJDP). Our defence links are also strengthened by the 1971 Five Power Defence Arrangement (FPDA) which commits Australia, Britain and New Zealand to consult on a response to any armed attack or threat against Malaysia or Singapore.



MALAYSIA

Fact Sheet

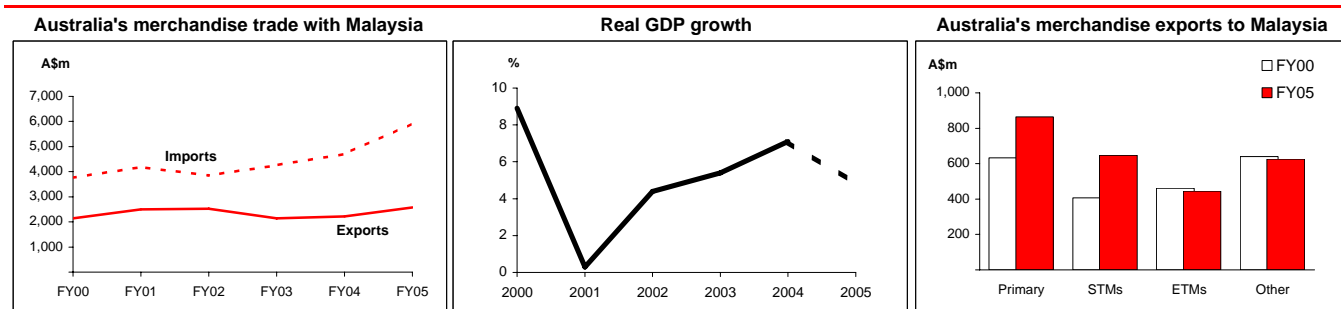
General information:

Fact sheets are updated biannually; May and September

Capital:	Kuala Lumpur	Head of State:	H.M. the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong XII Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin Ibni Almarhum Tuanku Syed Putra Jamalullail
Surface area:	330 thousand sq km	Head of Government:	Prime Minister YAB Dato' Seri Abdullah bin Ahmad Badawi
Official language:	Malay		
Population:	25.5 million (2004)		
Exchange rate:	A\$1 = 2.8616 Ringgit (Aug 2005)		

Recent economic indicators:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004(a)	2005(b)
GDP (US\$bn):	90.3	88.0	95.2	103.7	117.8	129.4
GDP per capita (US\$):	3,876	3,665	3,880	4,150	4,626	4,989
Real GDP growth (% change YOY):	8.9	0.3	4.4	5.4	7.1	4.8
Current account balance (US\$m):	8,488	7,287	7,189	13,381	14,769	14,142
Current account balance (% GDP):	9.4	8.3	7.6	12.9	12.5	10.9
Goods & services exports (% GDP):	124.4	116.4	114.8	114.3	121.8	131.8
Inflation (% change YOY):	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.5	2.6
Unemployment rate (%):	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7



Australia's trade relationship with Malaysia:

Major Australian exports*, 2004-05 (A\$m):		Major Australian imports, 2004-05 (A\$m):	
Copper	273	Crude petroleum	1,874
Aluminium	222	Computers	915
Coal	193	Integrated circuits	294
Milk and cream	176	Telecommunications equipment	256
Medicaments (incl. veterinary)	128	Furniture	212

*Includes A\$536m of confidential items, 21% of total exports.

Australian merchandise trade with Malaysia, 2004-05:		Total share:	Rank:	Growth (yoy):
Exports to Malaysia (A\$m):	2,582	2.0%	13th	16.1%
Imports from Malaysia (A\$m):	5,920	4.0%	7th	25.8%
Total trade (exports + imports) (A\$m):	8,501	3.1%	9th	22.7%
Merchandise trade deficit with Malaysia (A\$m):	3,338			

Australia's trade in services with Malaysia, 2004-05:		Total share:
Exports of services to Malaysia (A\$m):	1,048	2.9%
Imports of services from Malaysia (A\$m):	830	2.2%
Services trade surplus with Malaysia (A\$m):	218	

Malaysia's global merchandise trade relationships:

Malaysia's principal export destinations, 2004:		Malaysia's principal import sources, 2004:	
1 United States	18.7%	1 Japan	15.9%
2 Singapore	15.1%	2 United States	14.5%
3 Japan	10.1%	3 Singapore	11.1%
4 China	6.7%	4 China	9.8%
5 Hong Kong	5.9%	5 Thailand	5.5%
8 Australia	3.3%	12 Australia	1.7%

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) EIU forecast.

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LIST OF OTHER TREATIES WITH MALAYSIA

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreement between the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and the State of Singapore and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia concerning the Exchange Postal Parcels subject to Trade Changes between Malaya and Christmas Island [1962] ATS 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreement between the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and the State of Singapore and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia concerning the Exchange of Parcels by Parcel Post between Malaya and Christmas Island [1962] ATS 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exchange of Notes constituting an Assistance to the Malaysia Armed Forces in the Furtherance of the Agreement on the Five Power Defence Arrangements for Malaysia and Singapore, with Annexes [1971] ATS 21
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of Malaysia Relating to Air Services [1973] ATS 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cultural Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia [1975] ATS 39
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income [1981] ATS 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exchange of Notes between Australia and Malaysia constituting an Agreement to amend the Route Schedule to the Agreement relating to Air Services of 4 October 1972 [1973] ATS 5 [1985] ATS 38
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreement with the Government of Malaysia on Trade and Economic Cooperation [1998] ATS 5

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia concerning the Status of Forces [1999] ATS 14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of Letters constituting an Agreement Prolonging the Effect of Certain Provisions of the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income of 20 August 1980 [1999] ATS 24
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocol amending the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income [2000] ATS 25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second Protocol amending the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income as amended by the First Protocol of 2 August 1999 [2004] ATS 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement with the Government of Malaysia on Extradition [2005] ATNIF 33
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement on interpretation and application of the Agreement with the Government of Malaysia on Extradition of 15 November 2005 [2005] ATNIF 33

May 2006

Australian bilateral mutual assistance agreements

KEY	<i>Domestic legislation or regulation (Country name)</i>	
	Treaty name done at [place], on [date signed by Australia].	[Date entered into force]
1.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Argentine Republic) Regulations</i>	3/01/1993
	Treaty Between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Argentine Republic on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 30/08/1990 [1993] ATS 6	15/02/1990
2.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Republic of Austria) Regulations</i>	1/12/1990
	Treaty Between Australia and the Government of the Republic of Austria on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 20/10/1988 [1990] ATS 36	1/12/1990
3.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Canada) Regulations</i>	14/03/1990
	Treaty Between the Government of Australia and the Government of Canada on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 19/06/ 1989 [1990] ATS 11	14/03/1990
4.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Republic of Ecuador) Regulations</i>	28/12/1997
	Treaty Between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Ecuador on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 16/12/1993 [1997] ATS 27	28/12/1997
5.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Finland) Regulations</i>	30/04/1994
	Treaty Between Australia and Finland on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 22/07/1992 [1994] ATS 12	30/04/1994
6.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (French Republic) Regulations</i>	01/05/1994
	Treaty Between the Government of Australia and the Government of the French Republic on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 14/01/1993 [1994] ATS 11	01/05/1994

7.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Greece) Regulations 2004</i>	16/01/2005
	Treaty Between Australia and the Hellenic Republic on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 4/07/2002 [2005] ATS 4	16/01/2005
8.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Hong Kong) Regulations 1999</i>	06/11/1999
	Agreement Between the Government of Australia and the Government of Hong Kong concerning Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 23/09/1996 [1999] ATS 20	06/11/1999
9.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Republic of Hungary) Regulations</i>	25/04/1997
	Treaty Between Australia and the Republic of Hungary on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 25/10/1995 [1997] ATS 14	25/04/1997
10.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Republic of Indonesia) Regulations 1999</i>	17/07/1999
	Treaty Between Australia and the Republic of Indonesia on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 27/10/1995 [1999] ATS 10	17/07/1999
11.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (State of Israel) Regulations</i>	23/09/1995
	Treaty Between the Government of Australia and the Government of the State of Israel on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 24/08/1994 [1995] ATS 25	23/09/1995
12.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Republic of Italy) Regulations</i>	1/04/1994
	Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Between Australia and the Republic of Italy done on 28/10/1988 [1994] ATS 5	1/04/1994
13.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Republic of Korea) Regulations</i>	19/12/1993
	Treaty Between Australia and the Republic of Korea on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 25/08/1992 [1993] ATS 34	19/12/1993
14.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Grand Duchy of Luxembourg) Regulations</i>	15/05/1994
	Treaty Between Australia and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [1994] ATS 14	15/05/1994
15.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (United Mexican States)</i>	30/06/1992

	<i>Regulations</i>	
	Treaty Between Australia and the United Mexican States on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 6/05/1991 [1992] ATS 31	30/06/1992
16.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Monaco) Regulations 2001</i>	4/10/2001
	Treaty Between the Government of Australia and the Government of His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 13/09/1999 [2001] ATS 14	4/10/2001
17.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Kingdom of the Netherlands) Regulations</i>	01/06/1991
	Treaty Between Australia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 26/10/1988 [1991] ATS 20	1/06/1991
18.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Republic of the Philippines) Regulations</i>	19/12/1993
	Treaty Between Australia and the Republic of the Philippines on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 28/04/1988 [1993] ATS 37	19/12/1993
19.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Republic of Portugal) Regulations</i>	17/10/1993
	Treaty Between Australia and the Republic of Portugal on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 4/07/1989 [1994] ATS 25	17/10/1993
20.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Spain) Regulations</i>	31/01/1991
	Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Between Australia and the Kingdom of Spain 3/07/1989 [1991] ATS 6	31/01/1991
21.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Sweden) Regulations 2001</i>	1/12/2001
	Treaty Between Australia and Sweden on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 18/12/1998 [2001] ATS 16	1/12/2001
22.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Switzerland) Regulations</i>	31/07/1994
	Treaty Between Australia and Switzerland on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 25/11/1991 [1994] ATS 7	31/07/1994
23.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (United Kingdom) Regulations 1999</i>	10/05/2000

	Agreement Between the Government of Australia and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the investigation, restraint and confiscation of the proceeds and instruments of crime done on 6/02/1997 [2000] ATS 15	10/05/2000
	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (United Kingdom) Regulations</i>	05/02/1997
	Treaty Between the Government of Australia and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the investigation of drug trafficking and confiscation of the proceeds of drug trafficking done on 3/08/1988 [1990] ATS 33	05/02/1997
	Exchange of Letters between the Attorney-General's Department and the Home Office dated 11/02/1995 and 18/05/1995	18/05/1995
24.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (United States of America) Regulations 1999 (includes both Treaty and Exchange of Notes)</i>	10/10/1999
	Treaty Between the Government of Australia and the Government of the United States of America on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters done on 30/04/1997 [1999] ATS 19	10/10/1999
	Exchange of Notes dated 30 April 1997 [1999] ATS 19	10/10/1999