

**Documents tabled on 13 June 2007:**

**National Interest Analysis [2007] ATNIA 12**

**with attachment on consultation**

**Treaty between Australia and the Kingdom of Thailand  
on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters,  
done at Kuala Lumpur on 27 July 2006**

**[2006] ATNIF 18**

**Background information:**

**Thailand political brief and country fact sheet**

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## NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS: CATEGORY 2 TREATY

### SUMMARY PAGE

**Treaty between Australia and the Kingdom of Thailand  
on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters,  
done at Kuala Lumpur on 27 July 2006  
[2006] ATNIF 18**

#### **Nature and timing of proposed treaty action**

1. *The Treaty between Australia and the Kingdom of Thailand on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters* (the Treaty) was approved by the Executive Council on 20 October 2005, and signed on 27 July 2006, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Hon Alexander Downer MP, during the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conferences and the ASEAN Regional Forum meetings in Kuala Lumpur.
2. Article 22 of the Treaty provides that the Treaty shall enter into force 30 days after the date on which the countries have notified each other in writing that their respective domestic requirements for entry into force of the Treaty have been complied with. Before Australia can provide notification, regulations need to be made under the *Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 1987* to implement the Treaty.

#### **Overview and national interest summary**

3. The purpose of the Treaty is to better enable Australia and the Kingdom of Thailand to assist each other in the investigation, prosecution and suppression of crimes including terrorism, drug trafficking, fraud, money laundering and people trafficking. Australia has similar mutual assistance treaties with 26 other countries and is also a party to a number of multilateral agreements that impose mutual assistance obligations.
4. Mutual assistance treaties allow Australia to provide and obtain formal assistance in criminal investigations and prosecutions. Mutual assistance treaties are also used to recover the proceeds of crime.
5. The Treaty is based on Australia's model mutual assistance treaty and the provisions of the Act.

## **Reasons for Australia to take the proposed treaty action**

6. Mutual assistance is a formal process whereby the Government of one country (the Requesting State) requests assistance from the Government of another country (the Requested State) in a criminal investigation or prosecution. Assistance may also be requested to locate, restrain and forfeit the proceeds of crime.

7. Under the Act Australia can make a mutual assistance request to any country and can receive a mutual assistance request from any country. The process is assisted by 26 bilateral mutual assistance treaties and some multilateral international conventions to which Australia is a party. The benefits of entering into a treaty are that it provides certainty, imposes mutual obligation under international law and institutes practical arrangements for requesting and providing mutual assistance.

8. The Kingdom of Thailand is an important partner in efforts to combat transnational crime in the Asia-Pacific region. Ratifying the Treaty will ensure that Australia can provide, request and receive mutual assistance to and from the Kingdom of Thailand in accordance with clearly defined and mutually agreed terms.

## **Obligations**

9. In accordance with the Treaty, Australia and the Kingdom of Thailand have agreed to grant each other the widest measure of mutual assistance in connection with investigations, prosecutions and other proceedings relating to criminal matters, irrespective of whether the assistance sought is to be provided by a court or some other authority (Article 1).

10. The Treaty specifies that a criminal matter includes matters connected with offences against a law relating to taxation, customs, and excise duties, foreign exchange control and other revenue matters (Article 1(2)). The Treaty does not apply to military offences which are not also offences under the ordinary criminal law (Article 1(7)).

11. Under the Treaty, mutual assistance may include:

- (a) taking of testimony and statements and producing evidence and obtaining statements of persons (Article 9)
- (b) providing records of government offices or agencies (Article 10)
- (c) serving documents (Article 12)
- (d) executing requests for searches, seizures and delivery of articles (Article 13)
- (e) arranging for people to give evidence or to assist in criminal investigations in the Requesting State, including the temporary transfer of people in custody for this purpose (Articles 14 and 17)
- (f) locating and identifying persons or objects (Article 15)
- (g) locating, restraining or forfeiting instruments or proceeds of crime (Article 16), and
- (h) providing other assistance consistent with the objects of the Treaty and the law of the Requested State (Article 1(3)(h)).

12. The Treaty confirms that mutual assistance shall not include other types of international cooperation such as extradition and international transfer of prisoners (Article 1(6)). Most countries, including Australia, have separate arrangements which provide for these types of cooperation.

13. The obligation to provide assistance under the Treaty is qualified by internationally accepted grounds for refusal, which are reflected in the mandatory and discretionary grounds for refusal set out in subsections 8(1) and 8(2) of the Act. Article 2(1) of the Treaty obliges the Requested State to refuse to provide assistance if:

- (a) the request would prejudice the sovereignty, security, national interest or other essential public interest of the Requested State
- (b) the request relates to a political offence
- (c) there are substantial grounds for believing the request has been made for the purpose of an investigation, prosecution, punishment or proceeding against a person on account of that person's race, sex, religion, nationality or political opinions, or that the person's position may be prejudiced for any of those reasons, or
- (d) the request relates to the prosecution of a person for an offence in respect of which the offender has been finally acquitted or pardoned, or has served the sentence imposed.

14. Article 2(2) gives the Requested State the discretion to refuse to provide assistance if the request relates to:

- (a) a prosecution or punishment for acts or omissions which do not constitute an offence under the laws of the Requested State
- (b) a prosecution or punishment for an extraterritorial offence that does not constitute an extraterritorial offence under the laws of the Requested State
- (c) a prosecution or punishment for an offence which, if it had been committed in the Requested State, could no longer be prosecuted by reason of lapse of time
- (d) the provision of assistance that could prejudice an investigation or proceeding in the Requested State
- (e) the provision of assistance that could prejudice the safety of any person in the Requested State, or
- (f) the provision of assistance that could impose an excessive burden on the resources of the Requested State.

15. The Kingdom of Thailand retains the death penalty for serious crimes including drug offences. Under sub-section 7(2) of the Act the regulations may provide that the Act applies to a foreign country subject to a mutual assistance treaty Australia has with that country. This means that the Act applies subject to any limitations, conditions, exceptions or qualifications that are necessary to give effect to the treaty (sub-section 7(3)).

16. The Treaty states that mutual assistance requests for offences which are punishable by the death penalty may be refused unless the Requested State receives

assurances it considers sufficient from the Requesting State that the death penalty will not be pronounced, or if pronounced, will not be executed (Article 2(2)(e)). Consistent with the Act, the Treaty accommodates the Australian Government's existing discretions to refuse the provision of assistance which may result in the death penalty being imposed (sub-sections 8(1A) and 8(1B) of the Act).

17. The Treaty provides for an additional ground of refusal where, if a country's request is refused under Article 2(2)(e), that country is entitled, on the basis of reciprocity, to refuse a future request relating to an offence of similar nature and gravity.

18. The Treaty includes detailed provisions about the form and content of mutual assistance requests (Articles 4 and 5).

19. Each State is required to promptly execute requests for assistance in accordance with their respective laws (Article 6(1)). Subject to the law of the Requested State, assistance should be provided in the manner requested by the Requesting State. Requests are not to be declined on the basis of bank secrecy (Article 6(2)). If the Requested State becomes aware of circumstances likely to cause significant delay in responding to the request for assistance, it must promptly inform the Requesting State (Article 6(3)).

20. The Treaty requires that information and evidence obtained under the Treaty shall not be disclosed or used for purposes other than those stated in the request without the prior consent of the Requested State (Article 8). Each country may require that the application for assistance (where relevant), its contents and related documents, and the granting of assistance be kept confidential (Articles 8(2) and 8(3)).

### **Implementation**

21. It is proposed that the Treaty be enacted through regulations passed under the Act. The regulations give effect to the Treaty in Australia domestic law. Section 7 of the Act provides that if a treaty is enacted by way of regulations the Act applies subject to the limitations, conditions, exceptions or qualifications that are necessary to give effect to the Treaty.

### **Costs**

22. The Requested State will assume all ordinary costs of fulfilling a request for assistance (Article 7(1)). The Requesting State shall bear the expenses associated with the travel of persons to give evidence or assist with an investigation. It shall also bear the expenses of conveying custodial or escorting officers required by the Requested State to fulfil the request (Article 7(1)). If during the course of executing a request it becomes apparent that expenses of an extraordinary nature will be necessary to fulfil the request, the countries are to consult with each other to determine the terms and conditions under which assistance can be provided (Article 7(2)).

23. Requests for mutual assistance are to be made through the designated Central Authority (Article 3(4)). The Treaty provides that the Central Authority for Australia will be the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department (Article 3(3)). Departmental expenses incurred in making and receiving requests for mutual

assistance will be met from existing Departmental funds.

### **Regulation Impact Statement**

24. The Office of Best Practice Regulation has been consulted and has advised that a Regulation Impact Statement is not required.

### **Future treaty action**

25. The Treaty provides that the countries shall consult on the interpretation and implementation of the Treaty (Article 20).

26. 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.

27. 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**

28. Either State may terminate the Treaty by written notice at any time (Article 23). The Treaty will cease to be in force six months following the date of notification. Termination by Australia would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty process, including tabling and consideration by JSCOT.

### **Contact details**

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

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**CONSULTATION**

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 meetings on 25 November 2004, 5 May 2005, 22 September 2005, 17 May 2006, and 27 September 2006. No requests for further information or comments on the Treaty with Thailand have been received to date.
2. Negotiations with Thailand 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 it is signed. Accordingly, no wider consultations were conducted.

# **Political Brief on the Kingdom of Thailand**

## **Bilateral Relationship**

Australia's bilateral relationship with Thailand involves close cooperation in a broad range of areas of mutual interest, including trade and investment, law enforcement, counter-terrorism, education, defence, migration and tourism. In 2004 Prime Minister Howard and his then Thai counterpart signed the Thailand-Australia Free Trade Agreement (TAFTA) in Canberra which then entered into force on 1 January. Thailand was one of the first countries with which Australia concluded a bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Counter-Terrorism in October 2002. Links between the Royal Thai Armed Forces and the Australian Defence Force are cooperative.

## **Government**

Thailand is a constitutional monarchy. King Bhumibol Aduljadej is the world's longest reigning monarch and celebrated the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his accession on 9 June 2006.

## **Recent Political Developments**

On the evening of 19 September 2006, the military, led by General Sonthi Boonyaratglin, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, took power while then Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra was attending the UN General Assembly in New York. The powers of government were assumed by a military junta headed by General Sonthi. Following the coup an interim Prime Minister, retired General and former Privy Councillor Surayud Chulanont, was appointed and an interim constitution approved by King Bhumibol. The King subsequently approved a cabinet chosen by Prime Minister Surayud. On 26 April 2007 the Constitution Drafting Assembly released a draft constitution which will be put to a referendum scheduled for September. If the draft is approved general elections are to follow. Prime Minister Surayud said on 29 March that the interim government was considering holding elections in December 2007.

The security situation in southern Thailand's three predominantly Muslim provinces of Yala, Narathiwat and Pattani continues to pose significant challenges for the Government of Thailand. Estimates vary, but the number of deaths since the resurgence of violence in January 2004 is believed to be over 2,100. While we are concerned about the risk of the conflict internationalising or affecting other parts of Thailand, there is no current evidence of the involvement of international terrorist groups such as Al Qaeda or Jemaah Islamiyah.

## **Foreign Policy**

Thailand attaches primacy to its immediate region, notably mainland South-East Asia and ASEAN, in the formulation of its foreign policy. Thailand has placed increasing emphasis on its regional dialogue with Japan, China and the Republic of Korea in recent years. Thailand has been a member of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) since 1993.

## **Economy**

The Thai economy is South-East Asia's second largest. GDP growth in 2006 was five per cent – a two year high – but is tipped to slow significantly in 2007. Growth is reasonably balanced and Thailand's trade performance improved significantly in 2006. Real interest rates – already historically low – were cut again by the Bank of Thailand (the central bank) on 23 May 2007. Inflation had risen to a post-Asian financial crisis high of 6.2 per cent in October 2005, but eased to 3.3 per cent a year later in line with lower oil prices. Thailand's tourism industry performed well in 2006, with arrivals up 20 per cent.

June 2007





# THAILAND

Fact Sheet

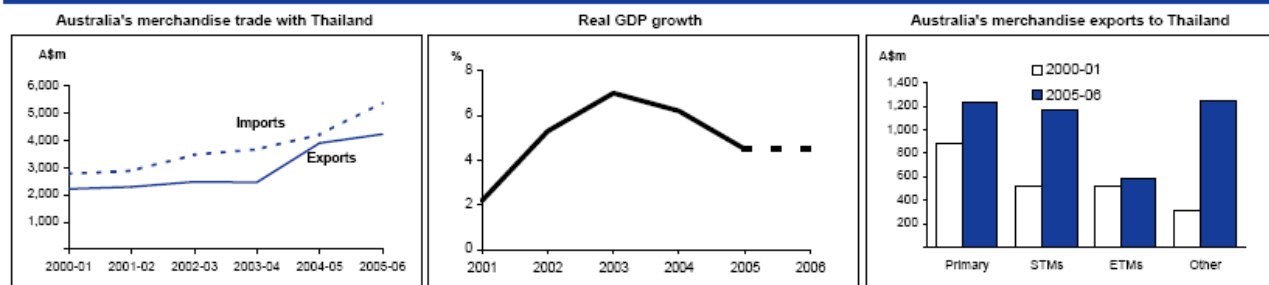
## General information:

Fact sheets are updated biannually; May and September

<b>Capital:</b>	Bangkok	<b>Head of State:</b>	H.M. King Bhumibol Adulyadej
<b>Surface area:</b>	513 thousand sq km		
<b>Official language:</b>	Thai	<b>Head of Government:</b>	HE General Surayud Chulanont
<b>Population:</b>	65.1 million (2005)		
<b>Exchange rate:</b>	A\$1 = 28.2851 Baht (Sept 2006)		

## Recent economic indicators:

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(a)	2006(b)
<b>GDP (US\$bn) (current prices):</b>	115.5	126.9	142.9	161.7	173.1	194.6
<b>GDP PPP (US\$bn) (c):</b>	403.5	432.4	471.5	513.5	544.8	583.7
<b>GDP per capita (US\$):</b>	1,836	1,999	2,233	2,484	2,659	2,959
<b>GDP per capita PPP (US\$) (c):</b>	6,411	6,814	7,366	7,890	8,368	8,877
<b>Real GDP growth (% change YOY):</b>	2.2	5.3	7.0	6.2	4.5	4.5
<b>Current account balance (US\$m):</b>	6,205	7,008	7,965	6,865	-3,714	-1,551
<b>Current account balance (% GDP):</b>	5.4	5.5	5.6	4.2	-2.1	-0.8
<b>Goods &amp; services exports (% GDP):</b>	65.9	64.2	65.7	70.5	75.0	73.5
<b>Inflation (% change YOY):</b>	1.7	0.6	1.8	2.8	4.5	4.9



## Australia's trade relationship with Thailand (d):

### Australian merchandise trade with Thailand, 2005-06:

Exports to Thailand (A\$m):	4,230	<b>Total share:</b>	2.8%	<b>Rank:</b>	9th	<b>Growth (yo):</b>	8.5%
Imports from Thailand (A\$m):	5,389		3.2%		10th		28.2%
Total trade (exports + imports) (A\$m):	9,619		3.0%		10th		18.7%

### Major Australian merch. exports, 2005-06 (A\$m):

Non-monetary gold	704
Aluminium	633
Crude petroleum	551
Copper	425

### Major Australian merch. imports, 2005-06 (A\$m):

Motor vehicles for transporting goods	1,442
Non-monetary gold	388
Heating & cooling equipment	387
Passenger motor vehicles	361

### Australia's trade in services with Thailand, 2005-06:

Exports of services to Thailand (A\$m):	678	<b>Total share:</b>	1.6%
Imports of services from Thailand (A\$m):	1,055		2.6%

### Major Australian service exports, 2005-06 (A\$m):

Education-related travel	408
Personal travel excl. education	109

### Major Australian service imports, 2005-06 (A\$m):

Personal travel excl. education	574
Business-related travel	69

## Thailand's global merchandise trade relationships:

### Thailand's principal export destinations, 2005:

1	United States	15.4%
2	Japan	13.7%
3	China	8.3%
8	Australia	2.9%

### Thailand's principal import sources, 2005:

1	Japan	22.0%
2	China	9.4%
3	United States	7.3%
10	Australia	2.7%

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) IMF forecast; (c) PPP is purchasing power parity. (d) Total may not add due to rounding.

## **List of other treaties with the Kingdom of Thailand**

- Treaty [between the United Kingdom and Siam (Thailand)] for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals  
**[1911] ATS 9**
- Exchange of Notes [between the United Kingdom and on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and the Kingdom of Siam] Extending to Certain Mandated Territories the Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals of 4 March 1911  
**[1928] ATS 27**
- Final Peace Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Siam  
**[1946] ATS 13**
- Agreement between the Governments of Australia, India and the United Kingdom, and the Government of Thailand Regarding War Graves, and Exchange of Notes  
**[1955] ATS 15**
- Exchange of Notes between Australia and Thailand constituting an Agreement relating to the Exchange of Official Publications  
**[1956] ATS 17**
- Agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand relating to Air Services  
**[1960] ATS 4**
- Cultural Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Thailand  
**[1974] ATS 33**
- Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement between Australia and Thailand to amend the Schedule to the agreement relating to Air Services of 26 February 1960  
**[1985] ATS 29**
- Agreement between Australia and the Kingdom of Thailand for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income  
**[1989] ATS 36**
- Agreement on Development Cooperation between the Government Australia and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand  
**[1989] ATS 4**
- Agreement on Economic Cooperation with the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand  
**[1990] ATS 29**

- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand on Judicial Assistance in Civil and Commercial Matters and Cooperation in Arbitration  
**[1998] ATS 18**
- Agreement between Australia and the Kingdom of Thailand on the Transfer of Offenders and Cooperation in the Enforcement of Penal Sentences  
**[2002] ATS 22**
- Agreement between Australia and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand on Bilateral Cooperation  
**[2005] ATS 18**
- Australia-Thailand Free Trade Agreement (TAFTA)  
**[2005] ATS 2**

## List of mutual assistance in criminal matters treaties with other countries

<b><u>Australian bilateral mutual assistance agreements</u></b>		
<b>KEY</b>	<i>Domestic legislation or regulation (Country name)</i>	
	[Treaty name] done 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 [1993] ATS 6 done on 30 August 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 [1990] ATS 36 done on 20 October 1988	
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 [1990] ATS 11 done on 19 June 1989	
4.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (The People's Republic of China) Regulations</i>	28/03/2007
	Treaty between Australia and The People's Republic of China on Mutual Legal Assistance In Criminal Matters [2007] ATS 7 done on 3 April 2006	
5.	<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 [1997] ATS 27 done on 16 December 1993	
6.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Finland) Regulations</i>	30/04/1994
	Treaty between Australia and Finland on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [1994] ATS 12 done on 22 July 1992	
7.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (French Republic) Regulations</i>	1/05/1994
	Treaty between the Government of Australia and the Government of the French Republic on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [1994] ATS 11 done on 14 January 1993	
8.	<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 [2005] ATS 4 done on 4 July 2002	
9.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Hong Kong) Regulations 1999</i>	6/11/1999
	Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Hong Kong concerning Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters [1999] ATS 20 done on 23 September 1996	
10.	<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 [1997] ATS 14 done on 25 October 1995	
11.	<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 [1999] ATS 10 done on 27 October 1995	
12.	<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 [1995] ATS 25 done on 24 August 1994	
13.	<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 [1994] ATS 5 done on 28 October 1988	
14.	<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 [1993] ATS 34 in Criminal Matters done on 25 August 1992	
15.	<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 [1994] ATS 14 in Criminal Matters done on 24 August 1988	

16.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Malaysia) Regulations 2006</i>	28/12/2006
	Treaty between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [2006] ATS 21 done on 15 November 2005	
	Exchange of Notes of 7 December 2005	
17.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (United Mexican States) Regulations</i>	30/06/1992
	Treaty between Australia and the United Mexican States on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters [1992] ATS 31 done on 6 May 1991	
18.	<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 [2001] ATS 14 done on 13 September 1999	
19.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Kingdom of the Netherlands) Regulations</i>	1/06/1991
	Treaty between Australia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [1991] ATS 20 done on 26 October 1988	
20.	<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 [1993] ATS 37 done on 28/04/1988	
21.	<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 [1994] ATS 25 done on 4 July 1989	
22.	<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 [1991] ATS 6 done on 3 July 1989	
23.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Sweden) Regulations 2001</i>	1/12/2001
	Treaty between Australia and Sweden on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [2001] ATS 16 done on 18 December 1998	

24.	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Switzerland) Regulations</i>	31/07/1994
	Treaty between Australia and Switzerland on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [1994] ATS 7 done on 25 November 1991	
25.	<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 [2000] ATS 15 done on 6 February 1997	
	<i>Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (United Kingdom) Regulations</i>	5/02/1997
	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 [1990] ATS 33 done on 3 August 1988	
26.	<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 [1999] ATS 19 done on 30 April 1997	
	Exchange of Notes dated 30 April 1997.	