6. (a) The authorities of the Parties shall assist each other, to the extent possible, in the carrying out of all necessary investigations into offences allegedly committed by a member of the Visiting Force or the Civilian Component, and in the collection and production of evidence, including the seizure and, in proper cases, the handing over of objects connected with an offence. The handing over of such objects may, however, be made subject to their return within the time specified by the authority delivering them.

(b) With regard to subparagraph (a), if a Party seeks to refuse such assistance, that Party shall immediately consult with the other Party to consider whether such assistance can be provided.

(c) The authorities of the Parties shall notify each other of the disposition of all cases in which there are concurrent rights to exercise jurisdiction.

7. Where an accused has been tried in accordance with the provisions of this Article by the authorities of a Party and has been acquitted, or has been convicted and is serving, or has served, his or her sentence or has been pardoned, he or she may not be tried again for the same offence by the authorities of the other Party. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the authorities of the Sending State from trying a member of the Visiting Force or the Civilian Component for any violation of rules of discipline arising from an act or omission which constituted an offence for which he or she was tried by the authorities of the Receiving State.

8. Whenever a member of the Visiting Force or the Civilian Component is prosecuted under the jurisdiction of the Receiving State, the person shall be entitled:

(a) to a prompt and speedy trial;

(b) to be informed in advance of the trial of the specific charge or charges made against the person in order to have reasonable time to prepare a defence;

(c) to be confronted with the witnesses against the person;

(d) to present evidence in his or her own defence and to have a compulsory process for obtaining witnesses if the witnesses are within the jurisdiction of the Receiving State;

(e) to have legal representation of his or her own choice for his or her defence or to have free or assisted legal representation under the conditions prevailing in the Receiving State;

(f) to communicate with a representative of the Sending State and, when the rules of the court permit, to have such a representative present at his or her trial;

(g) to be present at his or her trial, which shall be public. However, without prejudice to the minimum standards listed in this paragraph, any other person may be excluded if the court so decides for reasons of public order, security or morality;

(h) to bail, subject to the laws and regulations of the Receiving State;

(i) not to be compelled to testify against himself or herself; and

(j) not to be held guilty of a criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under the law of the Receiving State at the time it was committed.

9. A member of the Visiting Force or the Civilian Component taken into custody, detained or otherwise confined in the Receiving State shall have the right to consular visits subject to the laws and regulations of the Receiving State.

10. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to any offences committed before the entry into force of this Agreement.

Article XXII

1. The Parties shall cooperate and take appropriate measures in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Receiving State to ensure the security of the facilities and areas made available to the Visiting Force and the Civilian Component and of their property, official records and information.