Criminal records information exchange and taking account of convictions & disqualifications as a sanction measure

Summer Course on European Criminal Justice
ERA | Trier | 21 June 2016

Structure

acquis (pre-Amsterdam)
relevant EU initiatives
  • context
  • overview – state of affairs
    • FD 2009/315/JHA
    • D 2009/316 (ECRIS + classification)
    • FD 2008/765/JHA taking account of convictions
    • Third Country Nationals
  • further remaining questions and challenges
    • EULOCS
    • disqualifications
questions & discussion
Acquis (pre-A’dam)

CoE treaties, chiefly
- 1959 MLA (Articles 13 & 22)
- 1960ies Road Traffic
- 1970 Int’l Validity Criminal Judgements
  - =MR avant-la-lettre

Unsuccessful EPC-Convention 1991

Schengen (road traffic)
EU (Maastricht): 1996 driving licenses
...

Context EU initiatives (1)

Mutual Recognition (MR) Plan November 2000
- individualisation of sanctioning
  - take account of previous EU convictions in sentencing for newly committed offences
  - already earlier introduced for EUR fraud/counterfeiting
- give effect to disqualifications in MS of residence (e.g. driving license withdrawal) or all MS (e.g. working with children)
- mutual recognition of decisions to prosecute
  - link with avoiding ‘double prosecution’ (extended ne bis)
  - feasibility study requested re EU criminal records system and register of disqualifications
  - IRCP-initiated; co-financed by EC (Grotius)
  - Vermeulen et al (2002), Blueprint for an EU criminal records database
Context EU initiatives (2)

Fourniret case 2004 (B-F)
• what? challenge (real, perceived)
• recalling Dutroux case 1996 (B), having triggered studies (IRCP) & policy initiatives re EU data collection sexual offences against children

Initiative European Commission
• White Paper 2005 (+ annex)
• building strongly on proposals Vermeulen et al
  • searchable central index system
  • detailed (folio) info remains in individual MS

JHA Council April 2005: political ‘dual track’ scenario
• convictions against EU citizens
  • centralisation in MS of nationality
  • triggered by ‘interconnection’ pilot network (B-F-D-E) (expanded)
• convictions against 3rd country nationals (TCN)?

Overview – State of affairs

Decision November 2005/876/JHA (abrogated from by)
FD 2009/315/JHA organisation & content
• centralisation info in MS of nationality
• “develop standardised European format for criminal records info ex in uniform, electronic & easily machine-translatable way”
  • Unisys & IRCP – led to D 2009/316/JHA (ECRIS+ classification)
• improve application CoE 1959 MLA Convention
  • render Article 22 (more) performant
  • especially relevant for ministries/central authorities
• facilitate/accelerate crimrec-related MLA requests Article 13
  • especially relevant for decentral, competent authorities

FD 2008/765/JHA on taking account of earlier EU convictions
• addresses decentral, competent judicial authorities

Study on disqualifications (IRCP 2012)
FD 2009/315/JHA

implementation deadline: April 2012
framework for a computerised system of crim rec info ex to MS nationality obligations convicting MS and MS of nationality request for info on convictions + reply 10 days
• updates Article 13 CoE 1959 MLA Convention critiques
• no full generic EU data structure (infra)
• applying to natural persons only
  • contrary to our suggestions, and denying
    • EU obligation of corporate liability for offences (administrative, civil or penal)
    & EU hard law acquis re MR confiscations/fines
  • breakthrough following EU study?
    • IRCP 2011: JUST/2010/JPEN/PR/1009 Study on the liability of legal persons for offences in the MS’ national legal systems

D 2009/316 (ECRIS + classification)

implementation deadline/operative since: April 2012
ECRIS classification, partially transposing Unisys/IRCP study
• generic EU data structure/single interface/”criminal justice Esperanto”
  • offender-related fields
  • offence-related fields
    • encompassing EAW categories, pilot network families and classifications
      Europol IS & Eurojust CMS, etc
  • idea of EU classification of offences officially supported
    • DG JLS/D3 (crim records) + Unisys/IRCP (crime statistics)
    • EULOCs (enhancing internal coherence EU criminal policy)
• decision-related fields
• sanction/measure-related fields
• making most of info machine-translatable
• providing end-user useful interpretative info
• not enough: cfr EULOCs
FD 2008/765/JHA taking account of convictions

Implementation deadline: August 2010

In the course of new proceedings, MS must take account of previous convictions of the same person in other MS for different facts ...

- info on previous convictions in EU MS through MLA or crim rec infoex instruments (systematic)
- applicability to legal persons? (Y but)
- not only for typical 32 MR offences, but for any ...

... in that they must attach "equivalent" legal effects to them as to previous national convictions, in accordance with national law

- dual criminality required? (Y)
- loads of problems, both for general and specific reoffending (examples)
- need for full generic EU data structure, with enhanced offence interpretability (and limitation applicability to jointly identified offences throughout EU (EULOCs) and EU sanction scales

- ideally through double legal qualification (national + EU) (extra work)

Third Country Nationals (TCN)

Vermeulen et al (2002), Blueprint for an EU Criminal Records Database

- centralized searchable index (for both EU nationals and TCN)


Unisys study ECRIS-TCN

New EU security plan "European Agenda on Security" (April 2015)

COM(2016) 7 final (January 2016): Proposal for a directive amending FD 2009/315/JHA, as regards the exchange of information on third country nationals and as regards the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS), and replacing Council Decision 2009/316/JHA (decentralized automated storage and exchange of both fingerprints and alphanumeric data of convicted TCN)

April 2016: additional study on the feasibility and costs of a centralized automated system for fingerprints in combination with a decentralized automated system for alphanumeric data of convicted TCN

May 2016: yet another additional study on a centralized automated system for both fingerprints and alphanumeric data

JHA Council 9-10 June (see also Council 9798/16): choice for the latter centralized system; work on directive discontinued; regulation needed (SK Presidency)
Further remaining questions and challenges

limited/no involvement end users (judicial & police authorities | explain)
use common format (generic structure?) also for
• direct exchange under Article 13 1959 Convention
maximize investigative/prosecutorial value criminal records infoex system
• make offence-/other fields searchable
  • currently searchable on name/id fields, in case of known EU nationality
• link in with Europol information system
• establishment ne bis in idem situation (+ Eurojust access/CMS)
role Eurojust in hosting index-system (a.o. for 3rd states’ access)?
additional EU legislation based on MR concept
• regarding legal effect inclusion following notification
  • currently no added value for Fourniret-like cases ❌
• limited introduction EU-certificates non-prior conviction (see infra)
extension to legal persons (open access hereafter)
bench-mark for enhanced internal coherence of the EU’s criminal policy

• including in the area of criminal records infoex

improved ECRIS classification

• exclusive categories

• incorporating/centered around EU approximation acquis

• clustering of common denominator underneath “jointly identified parts of offences”

• i.e. much wider acquis than 32 MR list, for which dual criminality test can be omitted

• i.e. joint acquis = trust-building

• = also tool for delineating Europol/Eurojust access (mandated offences incorporated)

• including definitions (usually from binding EU acquis) for interpretability in application FD 2008/675/JHA

1. **The EU Level Offence Classification System**

The EU Level Offence Classification System (EULOCS) is a system for classifying criminal offences at the EU level. It aims to enhance internal coherence of the EU’s criminal policy by including improved ECRIS classification features. Key aspects include:

- **Exclusive Categories**:
  - Clustering of common denominators
  - Dual criminality test can be omitted
  - Trust-building
  - Tool for delineating Europol/Eurojust access

- ** Definitions (Binding EU Acquis)**: For interpretability in application of EU legislation.

2. **EULOCS - Illustrated**

### Offences Jointly Identified as Money Laundering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0906</td>
<td>Money Laundering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0906 1</td>
<td>Offences jointly identified as Money Laundering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0906 1 01</td>
<td>The conversion or transfer of property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0906 1 02</td>
<td>The illicit concealment or disguise of property-related information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0906 1 03</td>
<td>The illicit acquisition, possession or use of laundered property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0906 2</td>
<td>Other forms of Money Laundering</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Offences Jointly Identified as Participation in a Criminal Organisation

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0201</td>
<td>Offences jointly identified as participation in a criminal organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0201 1</td>
<td>Conducting a criminal organisation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conduct by any person consisting in an agreement with one or more persons that an activity should be pursued which, if carried out, would amount to the commission of offences, even if that person does not take part in the actual execution of the activity.
breakthrough following new EU study?

- IRCP 2012: JUST/2010/JPEN/PR/1010 Study on disqualifications as a sanctioning measure in the national systems of the Member States

preliminary EC/IRCP approach

- policy focus on children, road traffic, procurement - global approach
- extension to legal persons important
- distinction between
  - disqualifying effect of certain convictions
  - disqualifications expressly pronounced
  - effect of convictions/disqualifications in that they bar certificate(s) non-prior conviction, required for certain (professional, leisure, ...) settings
- transborder/EU effect
  - no more negative impact than in sentencing MS (lex mitior)
  - equality before the law in internal market
  - EU vertical (harmonised minimum) approach in tender procedures etc
Disqualifications | The triad

flexible system approximating legislation
• certain behaviour (approximated) may be required to prompt a certain disqualification in all MS
• can be made trackable in ECRIS/EULOCs

executing requests
• MS to where a person moves, may be required to recognize a disqualification imposed in a MS where it is no longer felt by the person concerned, if the latter MS requires so
• = mutual recognition as in FD probation orders and alternative sanctions

ensuring equivalence
• quite comparable with FD taking account of prior convictions
• in that MS would be required to give at least equivalent disqualifying effects to foreign convictions and disqualifications
• being allowed to go further if they choose to do so in their domestic legislation (examples)
• by requiring certificates of non prior conviction or disqualification in both public and private (employment) settings

Questions and discussion