

### Directive 2013/48/EU on access to a lawyer Directive 2016/800/EU on procedural safeguards for children, who are suspects of accused persons in criminal proceedings

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### Subject matter (Article 1):

 Minimum rules concerning the rights of suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings and of persons subject to proceedings

### Scope (Article 2):

- To suspects or accused persons in criminal proceedings from the time when they are made aware by the competent authorities of a Member State, by official notification or otherwise, that they are suspected or accused of having committed a criminal offence, and irrespective of whether they are deprived of liberty.
- Until the conclusion of the proceedings, which is understood to mean the final determination
- In minor offences if a court has jurisdiction

### **Essential rights (Article 3):**

- Access to a lawyer without undue delay
  - $\checkmark$  Before being questioned by the police
  - $\checkmark$  Upon the carrying out by investigating or other competent authorities
  - ✓ After deprivation of liberty;
  - ✓ If summoned to appear before a court having jurisdiction in criminal matters,
- Right for the lawyer to attend
  - ✓ Identity parades
  - ✓ Confrontations
  - $\checkmark$  Reconstructions of the scene of a crime
- Exceptions at the pre-trial stage
  - $\checkmark$  Danger for the life, liberty or physical integrity of a person
  - $\checkmark$  Prevention of substantial jeopardy to ciminal proceedings

## Confidentiality of communication between suspects or accused persons and their lawyer (Article 4)

• During meetings, correspondence, telephone conversations and other forms of communication

## Right to have a third person informed of the deprivation of liberty (Article 5)

- At least one person
- Parents, if accused person is a child
- Exceptions (similar to Article 3)

### Rights to communicate in cases of deprivation of liberty (Article 6, 7)

- With at least one third person
- With conusular authorities for non-nationals

### General conditions for applying temporary derogations (Article 8)

• Proportionate, limited in time, not be based exlusively on the type of the offence, may not prejudice the overall fairness of the proceedings

### Waiver (Article 9)

- Clear and sufficient information in simple and understandable language
- Voluntarily and unequivocally

## The right of access to a lawyer in European arrest warrant proceedings (Article 10)

- Right of access to a lawyer
- Right to meet and communicate with the lawyer
- Right for their lawyer to be present
- Aricle 4,5,6,7, 9 and 8 in accodance with Article 5 (3) apply mutatis mutandis
- Information of the right to appoint a lawyer in the issuing Member State

### **Remedies (Article 12)**

- Effective remedy under national law in the event of a breach of the rights under this Directive
- Respect of the rights of the defence and the fairness of the proceedings
  - $\checkmark$  Assessment of statements
  - $\checkmark\,$  Evidence obtained in breach of their right to a lawyer

### Miscellaneous

- Vulnerable persons (Article 13)
- Non-regression clause (Article 14)
  - $\checkmark$  Referral to the Charter and the ECHR

### Subject matter (Article 1)

 Minimum rules concerning children who are suspects of accused or subjet to an EAW

### Scope (Article 2)

- A person who becomes subject to the proceedings below the age of 18
- Minor offences, if a court has jurisdiction in criminal matters

### **Right to information (Article 4)**

- About the rights set out in this Directive
- Promptly or at the earliest appropriate stage in the proceedings
- Simple and accessible language

## Right of the child to have the holder of parental responsibility informed (Article 5)

• Information of the holder of parental responsibility that the child has a right to receive information

### Assistance by a lawyer (Article 6)

- Before beeing questioned by the police
- Upon the carrying out by investigating or other competent authorities
- Without undue delay after deprivation of liberty
- Where they have been summoned to appear before a court having jurisdiction in criminal matters,
- Assisitance includes
  - $\checkmark$  Meeting in private and communication with the lawyer
  - $\checkmark$  Assisted by a lawyer when they are questioned
  - ✓ During identity parades, confrontations, reconstructions of the scene of a crime
- Confidentiality of communication (meetings correspondence etc.)
- In any event in detention cases (see Article 6 § 6)

### **Right to an individual assessment (Article 7)**

• Concerning protection, education, training and social integration

### **Right to a medical examination (Article 8)**

- Children who are deprived of liberty have the right to a medical examination
- Carried ot on the initiative of the competent authorities, the child, the holder of parental responsibility or the child's lawyer

### Audiovisual recording of questioning (Article 9)

• If possible, at least written minutes

### Limitation of deprivation of liberty (Article 10)

- Shortest appropriate period of time
- Only as a measure of last resort
- Reasoned decision
- Periodic review

### Specific treatment in the case of deprivation of liberty (Article 12)

- Detained separately from adults
- Appropriate measures concerning health, education and training

### Timely and diligent treatment of cases (Article 13)

• Cases have to be treated as a matter of urgency

#### **Right to protection of privacy (Article 14)**

• Trials shall usually be held in the absence of public

## Right of the child to be accompanied by the holder of parental responsibility during the proceedings (Article 15)

• Right to be accompanied by the holder of parental responsibility during court hearings

#### Right of children to appear in person at, and participate in, their trial (Article 16)

#### **European arrest warrant proceedings (Article 17)**

Articles 4, 5, 6 and 8, Articles 10 to 15 and Article 18 apply mutatis mutandis

#### Right to legal aid (Article 18)

**Effective Remedies (Article 19)** 

### Training (Article 20)

- For staff of law enforcement authorities and of detention facilities who handle cases involving children,
  - ✓ Children's rights, appropriate questioning techniques, child psychology, and communication in a language adapted to the child
- Access to specific training for judges and prosecutors