Editors: Ed Cape Jacqueline Hodgson Ties Prakken Taru Spronken

Suspects in Europe

Procedural Rights at the Investigative Stage of the Criminal Process in the European Union



With financial support from the AGIS Programme European Commission – Directorate-General Justice, Freedom and Security INTERSENTIA



Ius Commune Europaeum

Editors: Ed Cape Jacqueline Hodgson Ties Prakken Taru Spronken

Suspects in Europe. Procedural Rights at the Investigative Stage of the Criminal Process in the European Union

ISBN 978-90-5095-627-7 D/2007/7849/5 NUR 824

@ 2007 Intersentia Antwerpen – Oxford

No part of this book may be reproduced in any form, by print, photo copy, microfilm or any other means, without written permission from the author.

IUS COMMUNE EUROPAEUM

A peer-reviewed book series in which the common foundations of the legal systems of the member states of the European Community are the central focus.

The *Ius Commune Europaeum* series includes horizontal comparative legal studies as well as studies on the effect of treaties within the national legal systems. All the classic fields of law are covered. The books are published in various European languages under the auspices of METRO, the Institute for Transnational Legal Research at the Maastricht University.

Editorial Board: Prof.Dr. J. SMITS (chair), Prof.Dr. M. FAURE and Prof.Dr. E. VOS.

Recently published:

Volume 55: *Gehuwd of niet: maakt het iets uit?*, C. FORDER and A. VERBEKE (eds.) Volume 56: *European Integration and Law*, D. CURTIN, A. KLIP, J. SMITS and J. MCCAHERY (eds.)

Volume 57: The Right Judge for Each Case: A study of Case Assignment and Impartiality in Six European Judiciaries, P. LANGBROEK and M. FABRI (eds.)

Volume 58: Grensoverschrijdend Recht, M. FAURE and M. PEETERS (eds.)

Volume 59: *Towards a Unified System of Land Burdens?*, S. VAN ERP and B. AKKERMANS (eds.)

Volume 60: Contract Interpretation and Gap Filling: Comparative and Theoretical Perspectives, N. KORNET

Volume 61: Selected Issues in Equal Treatment Law: A multi-layered comparison of European, English and Dutch Law, M. GIJZEN

Volume 62: Food Safety Regulation in Europe. A Comparative Institutional Analysis, E. VOS and F. WENDLER (eds.)

Volume 63: Quality of Judicial Organisation and Checks and Balances, G.Y. NG (ed.)

Volume 64: Suspects in Europe. Procedural Rights at the Investigative Stage of the Criminal Process in the European Union, E. CAPE, J. HODGSON, T. PRAKKEN and T. SPRONKEN (eds.)

PREFACE

This book is the result of an international research project examining the nature of the legal protections provided to suspects in the investigative stage of criminal proceedings in a range of EU countries – Belgium, England and Wales, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Poland – from both a theoretical and practicebased perspective. Knowledge of procedural rights such as criminal defence provision across Europe is patchy and the accounts that exist often differ widely from practice. The study aims to provide a more contextual understanding of the criminal defence role across different European jurisdictions, considering the legal and procedural rules in place and the implications which the pre-trial stage process has for the trial stage.

The context for this project is the increasingly proactive nature of EU activity in matters of criminal justice, concerning both transborder crime and domestic provisions. In spring 2004 the European Commission proposed that minimum safeguards for criminal investigation be agreed by member states and published a draft framework decision comprising *inter alia* the right to legal assistance. Since then, negotiations have continued with increasing opposition to the proposal emerging from member states. One of the main arguments against a framework decision is that the ECHR already guarantees procedural rights to suspects, and member states are obliged to comply with this. At the time of the completion of this book it is still uncertain whether an agreement on minimum standards in compliance with the ECHR for suspects in criminal proceedings within the EU can be reached.

The contributions in this book demonstrate that procedures vary enormously across EU jurisdictions as does the level of legal protection of suspects in criminal proceedings in practice. It also makes clear how important it is to gain an understanding of the ways in which these systems function, when policies are to be adopted that aim to develop standards and consistency in the protection of rights of individuals in the EU. They also demonstrate that there is still a great deal of research that remains to be done.

This book would not have been possible without the participation of academics and practicing lawyers in the research group, willing to share their experience and expertise in discussions that have encouraged critical reflection. We

VII

want to express our thanks to Michele Caianiello, Stef De Decker, Zinovia Dellidou, Jan Fermon, Giulio Illuminati, Piotr Kruszyński, Christos Naintos, Franz Salditt, Frank Verbruggen and Thomas Weigend for their support, inspiration and contributions.

Our warm thanks also go to Dorris de Vocht and Mark Jackson for their editorial support and Yleen Simonis at METRO, the Institute for Transnational Legal Research at the University of Maastricht for editing the text of the book.

Last but not least we are grateful for the financial support provided by the AGIS Programme 2005 of the European Commission – Directorate–General Justice, Freedom And Security, without which this project would not have been possible.

March 2007

Ed Cape Jacqueline Hodgson Ties Prakken Taru Spronken

VIII

TABLE OF CONTENTS

IUS	COMMUNE EUROPAEUM	V	
PRE	FACE	VII	
TAB	TABLE OF CONTENTS IX		
BIO	GRAPHIES	XIX	
1.	MICHELE CAIANIELLO	XIX	
2.	ED CAPE	XIX	
3.	STEF DE DECKER	XX	
4.	ZINOVIA DELLIDOU	XX	
5.	JAN FERMON	XX	
6.	JACQUELINE HODGSON	XX	
7.	GIULIO ILLUMINATI		
8.	PIOTR KRUSZYŃSKI		
9.	CHRISTOS NAINTOS		
10			
11			
12			
13			
14	. THOMAS WEIGEND	XXIII	
	CEDURAL RIGHTS AT THE INVESTIGATIVE STAG		
REA	L COMMITMENT TO MINIMUM STANDARDS	I	
1.	INTRODUCTION	1	
2.	THE EU AND EUROPEAN CONTEXT	2	
3.	THREE MAJOR LEGAL TRADITIONS	5	
4.	THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INVESTIGATIVE STAGE	8	
5.	THE RESEARCH PROJECT		
6.	Emerging Themes		
	6.1. Theory and practice		
	6.2. Problems of definition		

IX

6.3.	Understanding roles and functions	
6.4.	The importance of police interrogation	
	Protecting the rights of the suspect	
	Resourcing legal assistance	
	Challenges to the defence lawyer's role	
6.8.	Conclusions	
7.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	

THE INVESTIGATIVE STAGE OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS

IN BEL	IN BELGIUM	
1.	INTRODUCTION	29
2.	POLICE POWERS IN THE INVESTIGATIVE STAGE	
2.1.	Relations between police, prosecutor and investigating judge	31
2.2.	Arrest, limitations on and conditions of detention, and bail	
2.3.	Interrogations	
2.4.	Coercive methods of investigation	
2.5.	Secret investigative measures	42
3.	RIGHTS OF THE DEFENDANT	
3.1.	Information about suspects' rights	
3.2.	The Right to silence and caution	
3.3.	The Right to an interpreter	
3.4.	The Right to be informed about the charge and existing evidence	
3.5.	Legal assistance	
3.6.	Legal aid	
3.7.	The Right to disclosure	
3.8.	Juveniles	
4.	THE IMPACT OF THE INVESTIGATIVE STAGE ON THE TRIAL	
4.1.	The relationship between the investigative stage and the trial phase	
<i>4.2</i> .	Exclusion of illegally obtained evidence	
5.	THE ROLE OF THE DEFENCE LAWYER	
6. 7.	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
	VESTIGATIVE STAGE OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN ENGL	
AND W.	ALES	59
1.	INTRODUCTION	59
2.	POLICE POWERS IN THE INVESTIGATIVE STAGE	
2.1.	Relations between police, prosecutors and defence	60
2.2.	Arrest and detention	62
2.3.	Duration and review of detention; bail	64
2.4.	Police interview	
2.5.	Coercive methods of investigation	66
2.6.	Terrorism powers	
3.	RIGHTS OF THE DEFENDANT	
3.1.	Information about the suspect's rights	
3.2.	Right to silence and the caution	
3.3.	Right to an interpreter	70

Х

3.4.	Right to be informed about the reason for arrest	71
3.5.	Legal assistance	71
3.6.	Legal Aid	72
3.7.	Right to disclosure	72
3.8.	Special protection of juveniles and other vulnerable persons	73
4.	IMPACT OF THE INVESTIGATIVE STAGE ON THE TRIAL	74
5.	THE ROLE OF THE DEFENCE LAWYER	75
6.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	77

THE INVESTIGATIVE STAGE OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN GERMANY

IN GER	MANY	79
1.	INTRODUCTION	79
2.	POLICE POWERS IN THE INVESTIGATIVE STAGE	
2.1.	Relations between prosecutor, police and defence	81
2.2.		
2.3.	•	
2.4.		
2.5.	Secret Investigative Methods	
2.	5.1. Wiretaps	86
	5.2. Surveillance of Live Conversations	
2.6.	Special Powers in Cases of Suspected Terrorism or Organised Crime	
3.	RIGHTS OF THE DEFENDANT	
3.1.	Information about Suspect's Rights including Right to Silence	
3.2.	The Right to an Interpreter	
3.3.	The Right to Bail	
3.4.	Right to be Informed about the Charge	
3.5.	Legal Assistance	
3.6.	Compulsory Defence and Legal Aid	
3.7.	Right to Disclosure	
3.8.	Special Rules for Juveniles	
<i>3.9</i> .	Special Rules in Terrorism Cases	
4.	THE IMPACT OF THE INVESTIGATIVE STAGE ON THE TRIAL	
4.1.		
4.2.	Exclusion of illegally obtained evidence	
5.	THE ROLE OF THE DEFENCE LAWYER	
5.1.	Qualification	
5.2.		
5.3.	8	
5.4.	Professional Standards and Restrictions	98
6.	CONCLUSION	
7.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	99
THE IN	VESTIGATIVE STAGE OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS	
IN GRE		.101

			· -
1.		INTRODUCTION1	01
2.		POWERS OF THE INVESTIGATING AUTHORITIES AT THE PRE-TRIAL STAGE 1	03
	2.1.	Relations between police, prosecutor and investigating judge1	03

XI

2.2.	Arrest and detention	107
2.3.	Police interview	108
2.4.	Coercive methods of investigation	109
2.5.	Secret methods of investigation	111
3.	RIGHTS OF THE SUSPECT OR DEFENDANT	
3.1.	Information about suspect's rights	112
3.2.	The right to silence	112
3.3.	The Right to an interpreter	114
3.4.	Detention and bail	115
3.5.	The right to be informed about the reason for arrest and the existing	3
	evidence	116
3.6.	Legal assistance	116
3.7.	Legal Aid	118
3.8.	The Right to disclosure	119
<i>3.9</i> .	Special protection of juveniles and other vulnerable persons	120
4.	THE IMPACT OF THE INVESTIGATIVE STAGE ON THE TRIAL	121
4.1.	The principles of 'immediacy' and 'orality' and the use of pre-trial	
	statements	
4.2.		
5.	THE ROLE OF THE DEFENCE LAWYER	
6.	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
7.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	126
THE IN	VESTIGATIVE STAGE OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS	
	VESTIGATIVE STAGE OF THE CRIVINAL I ROCESS	
IN ITAI		120
IN ITAI	LY	129
IN ITAI 1.	INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE C	HOICE
1.	INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE CFOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE
	INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE C FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE 129 le
1.	INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE OF FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE 129 Ve 129
1. <i>1.1.</i> <i>1.2</i> .	INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE OF FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL The Separation between investigation and trial. The orality principle provided for by the Constitution in the criminal process Exceptions to the accusatorial model	CHOICE 129 Ve 129
1. <i>1.1</i> .	INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE C FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL The Separation between investigation and trial. The orality principle provided for by the Constitution in the criminal process Exceptions to the accusatorial model Alternative means for resolving criminal cases inspired by the	CHOICE 129 <i>e</i> 129 131
1. <i>1.1.</i> <i>1.2.</i> <i>1.3.</i>	INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE C FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL The Separation between investigation and trial. The orality principle provided for by the Constitution in the criminal process Exceptions to the accusatorial model Alternative means for resolving criminal cases inspired by the inquisitorial model	CHOICE 129 <i>le</i> 129 131
1. <i>1.1.</i> <i>1.2</i> .	INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE OF FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE
1. <i>1.1.</i> <i>1.2.</i> <i>1.3.</i> 2. <i>2.1.</i>	 INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE OF FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE 129 Je 131 132 133 133
1. <i>1.1.</i> <i>1.2.</i> <i>1.3.</i> 2. <i>2.1.</i> <i>2.2.</i>	INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE OF FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE 129 /e 131 132 133 133 134
1. <i>1.1.</i> <i>1.2.</i> <i>1.3.</i> 2. <i>2.1.</i> <i>2.2.</i> <i>2.3.</i>	INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE OF FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE 129 /e 131 132 133 133 134 135
1. <i>1.1.</i> <i>1.2.</i> <i>1.3.</i> 2. <i>2.1.</i> <i>2.2.</i> <i>2.3.</i> <i>2.4.</i>	INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE OF FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE 129 /e 131 132 133 133 134 135 136
1. 1.1. 1.2. 1.3. 2. 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. 2.4. 2.5.	 INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE OF FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE 129 Je 131 132 133 133 134 135 136 136
1. 1.1. 1.2. 1.3. 2. 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. 2.4. 2.5. 2.6.	 INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE OFFOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE 129 Je 131 132 133 133 134 136 136 137
1. 1.1. 1.2. 1.3. 2. 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. 2.4. 2.5. 2.6. 3.	 INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE OFFOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE 129 Je 131 132 133 133 134 135 136 137 138
1. 1.1. 1.2. 1.3. 2. 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. 2.4. 2.5. 2.6. 3. 3.1.	 INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE OF FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE 129 <i>Je</i> 131 132 133 133 134 135 136 136 137 138 138
1. 1.1. 1.2. 1.3. 2. 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. 2.4. 2.5. 2.6. 3. 3.1. 3.2.	 INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE OF FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE 129 /e 131 132 133 133 134 135 136 136 137 138 138 139
1. 1.1. 1.2. 1.3. 2. 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. 2.4. 2.5. 2.6. 3. 3.1. 3.2. 3.3.	 INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE OF FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE 129 /e 131 132 133 133 134 135 136 136 137 138 138 139
1. 1.1. 1.2. 1.3. 2. 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. 2.4. 2.5. 2.6. 3. 3.1. 3.2.	 INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE OF FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE 129 /e 131 132 133 133 133 134 136 136 136 138 138 139 139
1. 1.1. 1.2. 1.3. 2. 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. 2.4. 2.5. 2.6. 3. 3.1. 3.2. 3.3. 3.4.	 INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE OF FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE 129 /e 131 132 133 133 133 134 136 136 136 137 138 138 139 140
1. 1.1. 1.2. 1.3. 2. 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. 2.4. 2.5. 2.6. 3. 3.1. 3.2. 3.3.	 INTRODUCTION: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE ITALIAN SYSTEM: THE OF FOR AN ACCUSATORIAL MODEL	CHOICE 129 /e 131 132 133 133 133 134 135 136 136 137 138 138 139 139 140 140

XII

	Disclosure	
	Diversion in juvenile cases	144
<i>3.9</i> .	<i>Restrictions on the rights of the defence in cases of terrorism and/or</i>	
	organized crime	145
4. IM	PACT OF THE INVESTIGATIVE STAGE ON THE TRIAL: ACTUAL RELEVANC	E OF
TH	E INVESTIGATIVE PHASE IN THE ITALIAN CRIMINAL PROCESS	146
4.1.	The principle of immediacy	146
4.2.	Exclusion of illegally or unfairly obtained evidence	146
5. Th	E ROLE OF THE DEFENCE LAWYER	147
	Self-perception of criminal lawyers	
	Statutory regulations and limitations	
	Professional standards and restrictions	
6. LIS	ST OF ABBREVIATIONS	149
	BLIOGRAPHY	
	STIGATIVE STAGE OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE	
NETHERL	ANDS	155
1. IN	IRODUCTION	155
2. Po	LICE POWERS IN THE INVESTIGATIVE STAGE	156
	Relations between police, prosecutor, investigating judge and defenc	
	Arrest and preliminary detention	
2.2.1.		157
2.2.2.	J	
2.2.3.		
	Interrogation of the suspect	
2.4.	Coercive investigative methods	
2.4.1.		
2.4.2.		162
2.4.3.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Proactive and secret investigation methods	
	Organised crime and terrorism	165
2.6.1. 2.6.2	- 8-	
	GHTS OF THE DEFENDANT	
•••	Information about suspects' rights	
	The Right to silence and caution	
	The Right to an interpreter	
	The Right to bail or release under conditions	
	The Right to be informed about the charge and existing evidence	
	Legal assistance	
	Legal assistance Legal aid	
	The Right to disclosure Special protection of juveniles and other vulnerable persons	
3.9. 3.9.1.		
3.9.1.		
	Different rights in the case of suspected organised crime and	1/1
5.10.	Different rights in the case of suspected organised crime and	

10.	Different rights in the case of suspected organised crime and	
	terrorism	171
3.10.	1. Organised crime	171

XIII

	3.10.2. Terrorism	171
4.	THE IMPACT OF THE INVESTIGATIVE STAGE ON THE TRIAL	172
4.	1. The use of pre-trial statements of the accused or by witnesses as	
	evidence at trial	172
4.2		
5.	THE ROLE OF THE DEFENCE LAWYER	
5.		
5.2		
5.3		176
6.	CONCLUDING REMARKS	
0. 7.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	
		170
THE I	NVESTIGATIVE STAGE OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS	
IN PO	LAND	181
1.	INTRODUCTION	101
1. 2.	POLICE POWERS IN THE INVESTIGATIVE STAGE	
2. 2.1		
2.2		
2.3		
2.4		
2.5		
2.0		
2.7		
2.8	0 -	
3.	THE RIGHTS OF THE DEFENDANT	
3.1		
3.2		
3.3	0	
3.4		
3.5	5. Legal assistance	194
3.0	6. Legal aid	194
3.7	7. Legal assistance before and during police interview	195
3.8	8. The right to information as to the charge and evidence	195
3.9	P. Access to and the content of the case file	196
3.		
4.	THE IMPACT OF THE INVESTIGATIVE STAGE ON THE COURSE OF THE TRIAL	
4.	1. The boundaries of the indictment and the principle of immediacy	198
4.2		
5.	THE ROLE OF THE DEFENCE LAWYER	
5.1		
5.2	1 5 5 5 5	
5.3		
6.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	
CASE	STUDY	207
1.	INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION	
2.	CASE STUDY	

XIV

CASE S	TUDY: BELGIUM	211
1.	RIGHTS WHILST DETAINED	211
1.1.		
1.2.		
2.	ACCESS TO AN INTERPRETER	
3.	ACCESS TO A LAWYER PRIOR TO (POLICE) INTERVIEWS	
4.	PRESENCE OF A LAWYER DURING INTERVIEWS	
5.	SECRET AND NON-CONTRADICTORY CHARACTER OF THE INVESTIGATION	
5.1.		
5.2.	Additional inquiries	
5.3.	Search warrants	
6.	DOCUMENTATION OF THE INTERVIEW	
0. 7.	ASSESSMENT OF EVIDENCE	
8.	RELEASE ON BAIL.	
CASE S	TUDY: ENGLAND AND WALES	219
1.	ARREST	219
2.	DETENTION – RIGHTS AND PROCEDURE	219
2.1.	Jean	221
2.2.	Sid	221
3.	LEGAL ADVICE	222
4.	SEARCH OF PREMISES	224
5.	INTERVIEW	224
5.1.		
6.	BAIL/CONTINUED DETENTION	226
CASE S	TUDY: GERMANY	229
1.	ARREST AND PRE-TRIAL CUSTODY	
2.	RIGHT TO AN INTERPRETER	
3.	ACCESS TO A LAWYER	
4.	ACCESS TO THE PROSECUTION FILE	
5.	SEARCH OF PREMISES	
6.	POLICE INTERVIEW	
0. 7.	RIGHT TO SILENCE	
8.	PRE-TRIAL CUSTODY-BAIL	
CACEC		
CASE S	TUDY: GREECE	
1.	Arrest	
2.	DETENTION AT THE POLICE STATION - RIGHTS AND PROCEDURE	236
3.	POLICE INTERVIEWS	
4.	ACCESS TO LEGAL ADVICE AT THE POLICE STATION	238
5.	SEARCH OF PREMISES	
6.	PROCEDURE BEFORE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL	239
7.	PROCEDURE BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING JUDGE	240
8.	PROCEDURE BEFORE THE COURT	240
9.	THE USE OF SURVEILLANCE METHODS	241

XV

10.	BAIL/CONTINUED DETENTION	242
CASE S	TUDY: ITALY	243
1.	CHARGES	243
2.	THE SEPARATION OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING JEAN	
3.	THE ASSIGNMENT OF COUNSEL AND THE RIGHTS OF THE ARRESTED	
	PERSON	
4.	VALIDATION OF THE ARREST	244
4.1.	The main issues dealt with at the arrest validation hearing	
4.2.		
5.	THE LIKELY OUTCOME OF THE ARREST VALIDATION HEARING	
5.1.		
5.2.		
6.	INDICTMENT AND TRIAL	
6.1.	~~~~~	
6.2.	-	
6.3.	Georges	
CASE S	TUDY: THE NETHERLANDS	249
1.	Arrest	249
2.	DETENTION - RIGHTS AND PROCEDURE	251
2.1.	Police interview	
2.2.		
2.3.		
2.4.	Police custody and legal advice	
2.5.		
	.5.1. Georges	
_	5.2. Jean	
_	5.3. Sid	
CASE S	TUDY: POLAND	
1.	FIRST STAGE: RIGHTS DURING ARREST AND CUSTODY	
2.	RIGHT TO AN INTERPRETER	
3.	RIGHT TO SPEAK TO A LAWYER BEFORE THE FIRST INTERVIEW	
4.	PRESENCE LAWYER DURING POLICE INTERVIEW	
5.	Access to the file	
6.	SEARCH AT GEORGES' PREMISES	
7.	RECORDING OF THE INTERVIEW	
8.	USE OF POLICE INTERVIEWS AT TRIAL	
9.	RELEASE ON BAIL AND COMMENCEMENT OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS	
TIMEL	INE ARREST AND PRE-TRIAL DETENTION BELGIUM	
TIMEL	INE ARREST AND PRE-TRIAL DETENTION ENGLAND	
	ALES	
TIMELINE ARREST AND PRE-TRIAL DETENTION GERMANY27		

XVI

TIMELINE ARREST AND PRE-TRIAL DETENTION GREECE2	271
TIMELINE ARREST AND PRE-TRIAL DETENTION ITALY2	274
TIMELINE ARREST AND PRE-TRIAL DETENTION THE NETHERLANDS2	276
TIMELINE ARREST AND PRE-TRIAL DETENTION POLAND2	279
COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW TIMELINES2	281

XVII

BIOGRAPHIES

1. Michele Caianiello

Michele Caianiello is Assistant Professor in Criminal Procedure at the University of Bologna, Faculty of Law. He also lectures in Criminal Evidence at the L.U.I.S.S. 'Guido Carli;' University of Rome. He graduated in 1994, with a thesis on pre-trial detention. He was awarded his PhD in 2000, with a thesis on International Criminal Tribunals. In 2005, he won a competition as Associate Professor promoted by the University of Lecce. He has studied the decision to charge a suspect with a crime, especially the legally recognised rights of victims and private citizens in this matter. He has also conducted research in the field of evidence law in international criminal justice systems. He is the author of two books (*Poteri dei privati nell'esercizio dell'azione penale*, Giappichelli, 2003; *L'ammissione della prova davanti ai Tribunali penali internazionali per la ex Jugoslavia e il Ruanda e alla Corte penale internazionale*, ConquistE, 2004). He practiced as a lawyer in the field of Criminal Law from 1998 until 2006.

2. Ed Cape

Ed Cape is Professor of Criminal Law and Practice at the University of the West of England, Bristol, UK, where he is Director of the Centre for Legal Research. As a former criminal defence lawyer in practice in Bristol, he has a special interest in criminal justice, criminal procedure, police powers, the legal profession, legal aid and access to justice. He is the author of a leading practitioner text, *Defending Suspects at Police Stations* (5th edition, 2006), and has contributed to and edited a number of books on aspects of criminal justice. He is the author of many articles in academic and professional journals, including the 50th anniversary article on the criminal defence profession in *Criminal Law Review* (2004). His research includes the contracting of publicly funded criminal defence services, cost drivers in criminal legal aid, victim impact statements, and an evaluation of the pilot Public Defender Service in England and Wales. He has acted as consultant to the Law Society and the Legal Services Commission, and he regularly presents courses on police station practice to the legal profession.

XIX



3. Stef De Decker

Stef De Decker graduated from the Catholic University of Leuven with a Master of Laws (2004) and a Master in Tax Law (2006), where he has been a junior member of academic staff at the Institute of Criminal Law since 2004. He teaches in the areas of Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure and Corporate Criminal Law. His research interests include white collar crime, the procedural treatment of illegally obtained evidence, special investigation methods, and pre-trial detention.

4. Zinovia Dellidou

Zinovia Dellidou completed her undergraduate legal studies at the University of Warwick in England and the University of Lille II in France, and obtained a Master's degree in European Community Law at the College of Europe in Bruges. She has a PhD in Law from Warwick University where she taught on the undergraduate law programme for two years. Her thesis concerned the role of defence counsel and the right to legal aid and assistance in Europe. She has worked in a law practice in Greece and for the Representation of the European Commission in Athens. She was a research assistant at the College of Europe on the consolidation of European Community Law project. Her research interests include European law, social law, human rights, Justice and Home Affairs and comparative criminal justice.

5. Jan Fermon

Jan Fermon graduated in law at the Free University of Brussels (VUB) in 1983. He has practiced as a lawyer at the Brussels Bar since 1989 and specialises in international humanitarian law; international, EU and Belgian criminal law; and in immigration law. He is a member of the Progress Lawyers Network – PLN (<www.progresslaw.net>) and is a senior lawyer in their Brussels office. He is also a member of the Bureau of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (with official consultative status to the United Nations Economic and Social Council ECOSOC). In September 2006 he joined the Faculty of Law of the University of Maastricht and began work on his doctoral thesis on the protection of professional privilege within the EU.

6. Jacqueline Hodgson

Jacqueline Hodgson is Professor of Law in the School of Law, University of Warwick, UK, teaching Criminal Law and Criminal Justice and Human Rights in Europe. She graduated with an LLB and PhD from the University of Birmingham. She has conducted a range of empirical research projects in the UK and in France. She is the author of *French Criminal Justice* (2005) and co-author (with Belloni) of *Criminal Injustice* (2000) and (with McConville, Bridges and Pavlovic) of *Standing Accused: The Organisation and Practices of Criminal Defence Lawyers in Britain* (1994).



Biographies

She has published widely in the area of UK, French and comparative criminal justice, notably on the right to silence, the role of the criminal defence lawyer in Britain and in France, comparative criminal justice and procedural models of justice, the investigation and supervision of crime in France and human rights and criminal justice. She has advised the House of Lords Select Committee on the European Union and taught postgraduate comparative criminal procedure as visiting professor at the University of Bordeaux IV from 2004-2006.

7. Giulio Illuminati

Giulio Illuminati is Professor of Criminal Procedure at the Faculty of Law of the University of Bologna, and Head of the Department of Law. He also lectures in Criminal Procedure at L.U.I.S.S. 'Guido Carli' in Rome. He graduated in Law in 1969 at the University of Bologna where, in 1971, he was granted a research fellowship and went on to work there as an assistant from 1974 to 1980. From 1980 to 1989 he was Professor at the University of Camerino, lecturing in Criminal Procedure and General Theory of the Legal Process. Between 1987 and 1989 he was appointed as a member of the Committee for the Reform of the Italian Criminal Process, established by the Minister of Justice, which drew up the current Code of Criminal Procedure. His main research fields have so far concerned the constitutional rights of the accused, the rights of the arrested person, and more recently, human rights in international criminal law. His main publications include La presunzione d'innocenza dell'imputato (1979) and La disciplina processuale delle intercettazioni (1982); he also contributed to the textbooks Casi e questioni di diritto processuale penale (1995), Compendio di procedura penale (3rd edition, 2006), and coedited the volume Crimini internazionali tra diritto e giustizia (2000). He is a member of the Editorial Board of the review Cassazione penale.

8. Piotr Kruszyński

Piotr Kruszyński, is an Attorney as well as Professor and Director of the Institute of Criminal Law in the Law and Administration Department, Warsaw University. He is the author of approximately sixty publications, including two monographs dedicated to the legal status of the defence lawyer in criminal proceedings and is coauthor of an academic student text on the scope of criminal law. He has participated in numerous scientific conferences, either in Poland or abroad (Germany, Austria, France, the Netherlands, Italy and the United Kingdom). He has contributed, as an expert, to the work of several parliamentary committees dealing with substantive criminal law and criminal procedure. As a defence lawyer, he has participated in several famous cases; recently (in 2006) he has defended Poland's present Deputy Prime Minister, Prof. Zyta Gilowska, in her vetting trial before the Court of Appeal in Warsaw.

XXI



9. Christos Naintos

Christos Naintos studied law and political science at the Aristotle's University of Thessaloniki between 1997-2001 and 2002-2004, and was awarded scholarships during this time. Between 2002 and 2004 he studied a Masters degree in Penal Law and Criminal Procedure at the University of Thrace, in Komotini, where he has studied as a PhD student in Penal Procedure since 2004. He has taught Criminal Procedure at the Komotini Police College, as well as teaching at the university of Thrace. He has published two articles in student magazines concerning the use of weapons by the police and the use of community service as a criminal penalty. He has been working as a lawyer in Thessaloniki since 2003.

10. Ties Prakken

Ties Prakken graduated in law at Amsterdam University. She started her career as a practising lawyer in Amsterdam, before going on to teach criminal law at Utrecht University (1971-1985) and completing her PhD there in 1985 on the subject of legal aid and legal activism. From 1985 to 1998 she left academia in order to return to practice as defence counsel, working on many politically important and controversial cases. In 1998 she became a professor in criminal law at Maastricht University, from where she retired in 2004. Throughout her career she has published across a range of areas in criminal law, in particular the law of criminal procedure. Most recently, she has co-authored (with Taru Spronken) a Manual for Criminal Defence Lawyers (2003) and she continues to research and practice in the area of criminal law.

11. Franz Salditt

Franz Salditt has been a defence lawyer in private practice since 1971, specialising in the defense of tax and other white-collar cases. He was a member of the criminal law committee of the German Lawyers' Association (*Deutscher Anwaltverein*) from 1991 to 2002 and co-founded the European Criminal Bar Association (ECBA) in 1997, serving as its vice chairman from 1997 to 2002. He has published extensively on issues of criminal law and criminal procedure. He holds an honorary professorship at the FernUniversität (University for Distant Learning) at Hagen, Germany.

12. Taru Spronken

Taru Spronken is Professor of Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure at the University of Maastricht and defence lawyer at the *Advocatenpraktijk*, *Universiteit Maastricht*. She is Chair of the Legal Development Committee of the European Criminal Bar Association, Chair of the Advisory Committee on Criminal Law of the Dutch Bar Association and an honorary judge in the Court of Appeal of Arnhem. As both an academic and a practitioner she specialises in proceedings before the

XXII

Biographies

European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. She has written a thesis on the role and professional responsibility of the defence counsel in the Netherlands and has published extensively on the position of the defence in criminal proceedings.

13. Frank Verbruggen

Frank Verbruggen is professor at the Institute of Criminal Law of the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium. He teaches Criminal Law, the Law of Criminal Sanctions, European Criminal Law and International Criminal Law. He has studied the impact of the fight against organized crime and terrorism on criminal law and procedure. His current research focuses on pan-European principles legitimizing and limiting mutual recognition in criminal matters and on the reform of Belgian sentencing and penitentiary law within a European context. He served as an expert to the Belgian parliament in the debate on the Bill for a new Belgian Code of Criminal Procedure (2006). He also is a lawyer at the Brussels Bar, as of counsel with Liedekerke-Wolters-Waelbroeck-Kirkpatrick.

14. Thomas Weigend

Thomas Weigend is professor of criminal law and criminal procedure at the University of Cologne, Germany. He has studied law at the Universities of Hamburg, Freiburg and Chicago and received the degree of *Dr. jur.* from the University of Freiburg in 1977. In 1985, he obtained the *Habilitation* (license to teach law) from the University of Freiburg. Since 1986, he has been a member of the law faculty of the University of Cologne. He has published several books and more than one hundred articles in German and foreign law reviews, mostly on problems of (comparative) criminal procedure and recently on international criminal law. He has been co-editor of *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtwissenschaft* since 1988 and managing editor of that journal from 1982 to 2004. He taught as a visiting professor at the University of Chicago (1976/77), the University of Tokyo (1991 and 1996) and New York University (2001).