

Lieutenant Colonel Giuseppe D'Urso Commandor of the Economic Financial Police Unit Of Milan's Finance Guard «OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY WITH THE EXTRA JUDICIAL IMPLICATION. THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE ITALIAN FINANCIAL POLICE»

University of Milano - Bicocca Corso Jean Monnet 1 March 2022



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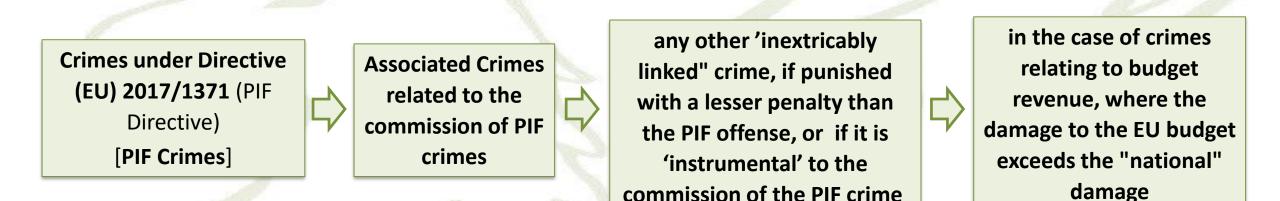
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THE EUROPEAN PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE COMPETENCES



E.P.P.O.'s Competences: Art. 22 of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 (EPPO Regulation)



As regards to VAT fraud, EPPO has jurisdiction only where the intentional actions or omissions defined in that provision relate to the territory of two or more Member States and involve a total loss of at least EUR 10 million

EPPO is not responsibile for offences relating to direct national taxes

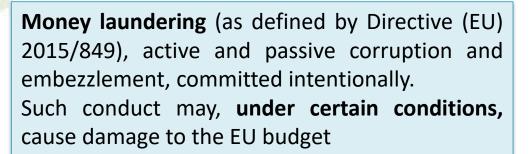
THE COMPETENCES OF THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

E.P.P.O. Directive (EU) 2017/1371 – P.I.F.

Crimes that affect the financial interests of the Union under Directive (EU) 2017/1371 (PIF Directive)

Crimes which inevitably affect the financial interests of the European Union (Art. 3)

Fraudulent behavior, both in terms of EU budget expenditure (misappropriation, retention or misappropriation of funds, illegal procurement) and in terms of revenue (cross-border VAT fraud or, in any case, lower revenue) **Crimes which may adversely affect the financial interests of the European Union** (Art. 4)



THE FINANCIAL GUARD'S INSTITUTIONAL MISSION



FINANCIAL GUARD: THE «EUROPEAN» PERSPECTIVE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL MISSION

D. Lgs. 19 March 2001, n. 68 (*«Adjustment of the duties of the Financial Guard Corps»*)

Art. 2 - Budgetary protection

«[...], the Financial Police Corps performs the functions of economic and financial police to protect the public budget, the regions, local authorities and the European Union [...]».

<u>Art. 4 - International activity to protect the budget of the State and the European Union</u> The FG «promotes and implements, [...] *forms of operational cooperation*, at the international level, with foreign collateral bodies, to combat violations in economic and financial matters to protect the budget of the State and the European Union [...]».

THE FINANCIAL GUARD'S INSTITUTIONAL MISSION



FINANCE GUARD: THE «EUROPEAN» PERSPECTIVE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL MISSION

In addition, in the light of the coordination of the specialized sections of the Police Forces defined by the Ministry of the Interior by decree of 15 August 2017, the Finance Guards exercises:

- Exclusively, the task of detecting and combating fraud affecting the EU budget and customs offences";
- a prominent role, in the field of Community fraud, "also with regard to the protection of the Community's financial interests in the agricultural and fisheries sectors
- and a prominent role in prevention and combat:

A. infringements of national, European and foreign currency, securities, securities, means of payment, **financial and capital movements**

B. Money laundering, counterfeiting, fraud involving non-cash means and payment systems, etc.

THE FINANCIAL GUARD'S INSTITUTIONAL MISSION



FINANCIAL GUARD: THE «EUROPEAN» PERSPECTIVE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL MISSION

Lastly, the Financial Guard plays a **central role** in the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism, constituting for the other police forces the fundamental pole of information gravitation and analysis, by virtue of the cited D.Lgs. n. 68/2001 and especially as a result of the legislation relating to the prevention of the use of the financial system for **the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing**.

The anti-money laundering legislation, in particular, is outlined in Italy as a **three-part model**, in which the Financial Information Office (FIO) of the Bank of Italy are exclusively entrusted financial analysis functions while two investigative bodies, The **Financial Guard** Special Unit of the Currency Police and the **D.I.A**., is recognized as the administrative ownership of special powers of **investigation of suspicious transaction reports**.



THE FINANCIAL POLICE IN E.P.P.O



FINANCE GUARD: THE «EUROPEAN» PERSPECTIVE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL MISSION

The Office of the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO - European Public Prosecutor's Office) legally assumes the task of criminal law protection of the Union's financial interests, the European Public Prosecutor's Office operates essentially in the institutional areas entrusted, in the national context, to the garrison of the Financial Guard, which therefore stands as its natural partner



THE FINANCIAL POLICE IN THE E.P.P.O



FINANCIAL GUARD: THE «EUROPEAN» PERSPECTIVE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL MISSION



To that end, and with a goal to ensure a complete and immediate response to their investigative needs, PDEs will be able to make use of the entire operational device of the Structured Body. As well as, the Departments widely distributed throughout the territory - primarily the Economic and Financial Police Units – and the competent Special Departments.



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EXECUTION OF DELEGATED INVESTIGATIONS

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEASURES ASSIGNED: Art. 32 EPPO Regulation

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JOINT INVESTIGATION TEAMS

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FG ACTIVITIES IN THE E.P.P.O.



E.P.P.O - CROSS-BORDER INVESTIGATIONS: Art. 31 Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 (EPPO Regulation)

The European Delegated Prosecutors (EDPs) shall act in close cooperation by assisting and regularly consulting each other in cross-border cases. Where a **needs to be undertaken in a Member State (MS) other than that of the EDP in charge of the case, the EDP shall decide** on the adoption of the necessary measure and **assign** it to a EDP located in the Member State where the measure needs to be carried out.

The EDP in charge of the case may assign any measure at their disposal in accordance with Art. 30. The justification and adoption of such measures are governed by the law of the Member State of the EDP in charge of the case. If the EDP assigns an investigative measure to one or more EDPs of another MS, it shall at the same time inform their supervising European Prosecutor.

If a **judicial authorization for the measure is required under the law of the MS of the assisting EDP,** the **assisting EDP shall obtain that authorization in accordance with the law of that MS.** If judicial authorization for the assigned measure is refused, the handling EDP shall withdraw the assignment.

However, if judicial authorization is not required by the law of the EDP in charge of providing assistance's MS, but the law of the MS of the handling EDP requires it, the authorization shall be obtained by the latter EDP and submitted together with the assignment.

FG ACTIVITIES IN THE E.P.P.O.



E.P.P.O. – ENFORCEMENT OF ASSIGNED MEASURES: Art. 32 EPPO Regulation.

The assigned measures shall be implemented in accordance with this Regulation and the law of the Member State of the assisting EDP. Formalities and procedures expressly indicated by the handing EDP shall be complied with unless such formalities and procedures are contrary to the fundamental principles of law of the Member State of the assisting European Delegated Prosecutor.



FG ACTIVITIES IN THE E.P.P.O.



E.P.P.O. – PRE-TRIAL ARREST AND CROSS-BORDER SURRENDER

Art. 33 EPPO Regulation

The handling EDP may order or request the arrest or pre-trial detention of the suspect or accusedperson in accordance with the national law applicable in similar domestic cases.

Where it is necessary to arrest and surrender a person who is not in the Member State in which the handling EDP is located, the latter shall issue or request the competent authority of that Member State to issue a European Arrest Warrant in accordance with Coucil Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA

Art. 15 D.Lgs. 9/2021 («Provisions on the European arrest warrant»)
The delivery of procedures relating to MAE issued by EDP are governed by Law no. 69 of 22 April 2005.
For the purposes of the passive surrender procedure, 'issuing Member State' shall mean the European Union MS where the EDP which issued the European Arrest Warrant is located



The European Criminal Investigation Order (EIO)	
SOURCE OF EUROPEAN LAW	NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION
Directive 2014/41/EU of the European	10/ 00
Parliament and of the Council of 3 April	D. Lgs. 21 June 2017, n. 108
2014	

The Freezing of Assets		
SOURCE OF EUROPEAN LAW	NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION	
EU Regulation 2018/1805 – dal 19.12.2020	D. Lgs. 15 February 2016, n. 35	

Joint Investigation Teams (JITs))	
SOURCE OF EUROPEAN LAW	NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION
Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 (2002/465/GAI)	D. Lgs. 15 February 2016, n. 34



EUROPEAN ORDER OF INQUIRY

Instrument by which the competent authority of one MS requires the counterpart body of another EU country to carry out specific investigative acts, aimed at obtaining targeted evidence

active procedure

Issued in the context of **criminal proceedings** or **proceedings for the application of a Capital MP,** and transmitted directly by the PM to the Executing Authority

passive procedure

Performed in accordance with the **forms requested by the foreign authority,** provided they are not contrary to the fundamental principles of the State legal order

The issuing Authority **may require** that, in the execution phase of the EIO in the other State, its *direct* participation or **the participation of Judicial Police Officers is allowed.**

To this end, the Authority may promote the establishment of a Joint Investigation Team (JIT)



THE FREEZING OF ASSETS



Regulation (EU) 2018/1805 obliges MS's (respectively "issuing State" and "executing State") to **automatic recognition** of all types of seizure and confiscation orders issued as part of a "*criminal proceedings*" including **extended confiscation orders, confiscation of third parties** and, in particular, **confiscation without conviction** (*including MP*)

The application of the **principle of mutual recognition of judicial decisions in criminal matters**, as the basis of Judicial Cooperation in the Union, not only in the process but also in the **pre-trial context**, with particular reference to measures allowing the **competent judicial authorities to proceed with the seizure of evidence and confiscation**



JOINT	INVESTIGATIO	ON TEAMS
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SOURCE OF EUROPEAN LAW

Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 (2002/465/JHA) NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

D. Lgs. 15 February 2016, n. 34

International Investigation Group that acts under a common objective and operate simultaneously in various Member States concerned by the investigations, in order to achieve **greater repressive effectiveness of crimes of international scope**, are often hampered by differing criminal laws in the various Member States.

Overcoming the limits of judicial and investigative cooperation in the fight against cross-border crimes is characterized by the **interaction between associations of different nationalities** with the **fragmentation of criminal activities** in countries subject to different national jurisdictions.

The acts carried out abroad by the JIT have the same effectiveness as those made according to the provisions of the Code of Rite and are usable according to Italian law



INVESTIGATIVE INSTRUMENTS IN THE FIELD OF POLICE COOPERATION

The Convention implementing the **Schengen Agreement** (signed on 19 June 1990) has initiated cooperation at the European level between **police agencies, customs administrations and judicial bodies**, so that the **abolition of border controls does not lead to an increase in crime**



Among the **measures** to compensate for the reduced security resulting from the **abolition** of border controls, the Convention provided for:

The creation of an automated search system: the **Schengen Information System** (S.I.S.), inserted within S.D.I. - CED *Interforze* (Law n. 121/1981)

the obligation to provide other SSMMs with all information relevant to the prevention and combating of crime

intensive and uniform controls at the external borders of the Schengen area,
 including the possibility of cross-border surveillance and the right to pursue
 offenders across borders



THE EXCHANGE OF POLICE INFORMATION

UPON REQUEST

In compliance with national law and within the limits of their competence, for the purpose of preventing and detecting criminal offences, except where national law reserves the application to the judicial authorities or the application (or its execution) involves the application of coercive measures by the requested State

OWN-INITIATIVE

Subject to the limits imposed by national law, in specific cases, each Contracting State may voluntarily send useful information "for the suppression of future crimes, the prevention of crimes or threats to public order and public security" (Art. 46 Conv. Schengen)

The exchange of information shall be carried out:

<u>in ordinary cases</u> through the National Central Body (for Italy: the **International Police Cooperation Service**

in cases of emergency

directly between the police authorities concerned, promptly informing the designated National Central Body



CROSS-BORDER OBSERVATION AND TRACKING (1/2)

CROSS BORDER SURVEILLANCE May be carried out in the context of a judicial investigation against a person who is likely to have committed an extradition offence		
In this case, the staff shall be obliged to forward a request for legal assistance without delay. If the observation is not authorized within 5 hours of the request for legal aid, the observation must cease		

If the Authorities in whose territory the observation took place request, the agents assigned to the surveillance shall contribute to the investigation following the operation in which they participated, as well as to the judicial procedures



CROSS-BORDER OBSERVATION AND TRACKING (2/2)

CROSS-BORDER PURSUIT

Availabile if the Authorities of the State in which a person is being pursued:

- ✓ In case of emergency, have not been notified in advance of entrance into their territory;
- ✓ Was not able to go to the place in time to resume the pursuit

The police officer shall be given the opportunity, without the need for prior authorization, to continue on the territory of another State, party to the Convention, in pursuit of the escaped person, or of a person who has been caught or accused of a serious offence.

The forms of assistance referred to in **art. Articles 40 and 41 of the Schengen Treaty also apply to Switzerland,** a country bordering Italy, which **although not joining the European Union** has been part of the Schengen area since **2008**.

FG and EPPO = OPERATION «KOMOSECHIAMA»



OPERATION KOMOSECHIAMA: A COLLABORATION EXPERIENCE BETWEEN E.P.P.O. AND THE FINANCIAL GUARD

International strike against organised crime group: 10 arrests and seizures worth at least €13 million in Germany, Italy and Bulgaria

Seppo.europa.eu/en/news/international-strike-against-organised-crime-group-10-arrests-and-seizures-worth-least-eu13





FG and EPPO = OPERATION «KOMOSECHIAMA»



OPERATION KOMOSECHIAMA: A COLLABORATION BETWEEN E.P.P.O. AND THE FINANCIAL GUARD

Economic and financial investigations carried out on behalf of EPPO by the PEF Group of Milan, in collaboration with the Department of the Central
Criminal Police of Upper Bavaria North, regarding a complex international tax fraud in the luxury car trade.





Execution of a European Arrest Warrant against 10 persons under investigation and a decree of preventive seizure of movable property, real estate and financial assets for a total value of over 13 million euros, as a result of tax crimes.

FG and EPPO = OPERATION «KOMOSECHIAMA»



OPERATION KOMOSECHIAMA: A COLLABORATION BETWEEN E.P.P.O. AND THE FINANCIAL GUARD

Simultaneously, at the end of investigations coordinated by the local **Anti-Mafia District Directorate** and conducted also with the collaboration of the **Central Directorate for Drug Services**, a Provisional Custody Order was carried out against 4 additional subjects, involved in a **complex drug trade**.







THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Lieutenant Colonel Giuseppe D'Urso

Commandor of the Economic Financial Police Unit Of Milan's Finance Guard