



The right to interpretation and translation: objectives of Directive 2010/64 and its transposition in the Member States

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Introduction

- **First instrument** adopted pursuant to the **Roadmap** for strengthening the procedural rights of suspects and accused persons
- Directive 2010/64/EU adopted on **20 October 2010** - Transposition period ended on **27 October 2013**
- COM **Infringement proceedings** for non-transposition against 16 Member States, last proceedings closed in January 2018.

Main elements of the Directive

The Directive establishes the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings and EAW proceedings. It lays down the **following rights**:

The right to interpretation during criminal proceedings before investigative and judicial authorities

The right to interpretation for communication between suspect and legal counsel

The right to translation of essential documents

Conformity Assessment

Compliance assessment by COM together with external contractor

Implementation Report by COM, 18.12.2018

COM(2018) 857 final

Report by FRA , 9.11.2016

https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2016-right-to-information-translation_en.pdf

Several projects funded by EU, notably on quality of interpretation and translation

State of Play

Assessment of national implementing measures have raised **certain issues of compliance** in several Member States.

Main issues:

- **Scope** of the rights;
- Interpretation for **communication between suspect and legal counsel**
- **Translation** of essential documents
- **Costs** of interpretation and translation
- **Quality** of interpretation and translation

Lessons from Directive 2010/64/EU

- Has Directive 2010/64/EU improved the situation in Member States?
- How to ensure the quality of interpretation and translation?
- Is it possible to extend the right to interpretation and translation to other fields of public service?

Thank you for your attention!

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