****Quiz – Asset recovery and confiscation****

**Q1) The seizure of proceeds of crime in the EPPO proceedings:**

*a)* is governed by the national law of the EDP handling the case

*b)* is governed by the regulation EU/1805/2018

*c)* is governed by the EU directive 2014/42 as long as it is directly applicable

**Q2) In cross border cases, when the handling EDP needs to seize or confiscate proceeds of crime located in the territory of another EPPO Participating State:**

*a)* the handling EDP will make use of the EIO

*b)* the handling EDP will submit a MLA request

*c)* the handling EDP will act under article 31 of the EPPO regulation

**Q3) The directive 2014/42/EU:**

*a)* is an harmonisation legal instrument, so that in each MS the same kind of seizure and confiscation are applicable

*b)* is a mutual recognition tool, to allow the EDP to execute seizure and confisction in another MS

*c)* is a directly applicable legal instrument, governing the execution of seizure and confiscation in the EU

**Q4) “Proceeds of crime” means:**

*a)* only the direct proceeds from criminal activity

*b)* all indirect benefits from the crime, including subsequent reinvestment or transformation of direct proceeds

*c)* proceeds that can be quantified in money

**Q5) In the EU legislation “Confiscation” means:**

*a)* taking someone’s goods directly linked to a criminal offence further to a judicial ruling of conviction

*b)* taking someone’s goods whose possession is disproportionate with the life conditions of the person and not justified, further to a judicial ruling of convition

*c)* taking someone’s goods further to a judicial ruling without a criminal conviction

**Q6) In order to recover the defrauded amount in the EPPO proceedings:**

*a)* OLAF cannot play any role, as the regulation prevents OLAF from opening an administrative enquiry while the EPPO investigation is ongoing

*b)* OLAF and the EPPO can cooperate by exchanging information

*c)* EPPO can delegate OLAF to deal with the financial recovery of the amount