

Ensure the sale of seized and confiscated goods at the best price

1 The sale of seized properties before judgment

The agency is solely responsible for selling seized properties before judgment when they are no longer useful for the discovery of the truth, have no owner, or are likely to depreciate.

2 Centralized management of seized funds

The agency is also solely responsible for managing the funds seized during penal proceedings. These funds are placed in an account at the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, which generates interest at the deposit rate.

3 The management of complex properties

The agency may be tasked by magistrates to manage complex properties, that is, properties requiring administrative measures.

Improve the compensation for civil parties and Inform the public creditors

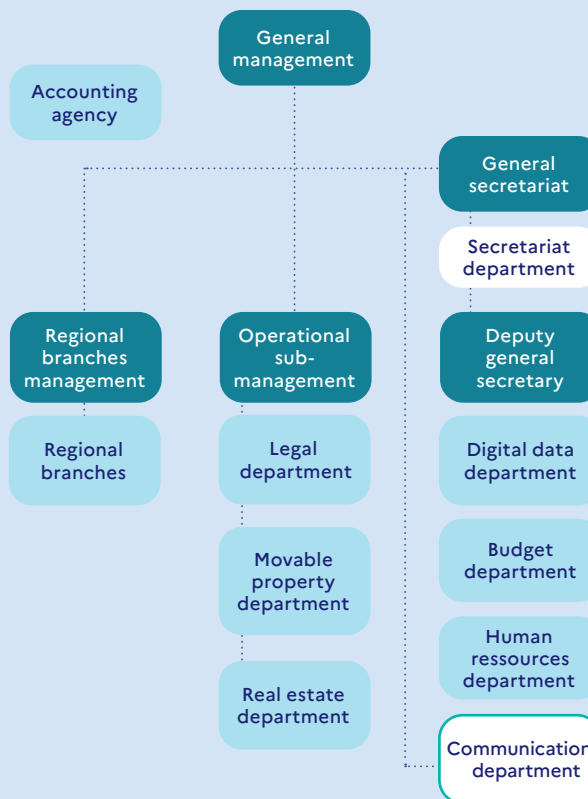
The agency compensates civil parties by settling their compensation paying their compensation in priority from assets whose confiscation has been definitively ordered by the court.

The Agrasc is an administrative public institution under the joint supervision of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Action and public accounts.

The President of its board of directors and its managing director are magistrates from the judicial order, and its secretary-general comes from the Ministry of Action and public accounts.

The agency's staff is composed of officers from four ministries : Justice, Finance, Interior and Education.

Organisation chart



Agrasc
98 - 102 rue de Richelieu, 75002 Paris
01 55 04 04 60
contact-presse@agrasc.gouv.fr
www.agrasc.gouv.fr

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Agency of the management and recovery of seized and confiscated assets



WEBSITE
agrasc.gouv.fr

The agency of the management and recovery of seized and confiscated assets, created by the law of July 9, 2010 and the decree of February 1, 2011, is a structure in charge of assisting magistrates in effectively combating crime against underground economy.

Train judicial personnel, investigators, institutional or foreign partners

National training programs

The Agrasc provides training programs for professionals particularly involved in seizures and confiscations, and travels to jurisdictions or any other institutions concerned with this topic.

In partnership with the National School of Judiciary (ENM) or the National School of courts administration service (ENG), the agency regularly trains futur professionals (initial training) or experienced professionals (continious training).

International training programs

Besides its actions in international judicial assistance in support of French courts, the Agrasc regularly take action to foreign intitutions.

As a model that has been replicated by several countries looking to establish similar structures, the agency is frequently asked to host foreign delegations or to travel aboard to present its operation and to share the best practices it has developed.

To execute its international missions, the agency works closely with numerous French and foreign partners, including foreign recovery agencies, EUROPOL, EUROJUST, the European Union, as well as national institutions (National School of Judiciary, Justice, International Cooperation, PAC).

Intensify the fight against the underground economy

The underground economy has gained considerable importance in recent years : even though total numbers in this area are always approximate, experts estimate that 1.2 billion euros of criminal proceeds are laundered each year worldwide, with more than 500 billion coming from drug trafficking.

Beyond the macroeconomic effects of dirty money, which can destabilize entire regions or even states, the fight against the underground economy is an absolute nessecity in our countries for two complementary reasons :

- First, to demonstrate both to criminals and their associates, by hitting them « in the wallet », that there is no profit to be gained from delinquency.
- Then, to prevent the commission of other offenses. Dirty money indeed helps finance numerous offenses and crimes, from corruption to terrorism.

There are the reasons why the law of July 7, 2010, planned the creation of Agrasc, which is part of the movement to modernize French law on seizures ans criminal confiscations.

Our institution is entrusted with numerous missions aimed at improving the seizure, management, confiscation, and sale of criminal assets, including a general mission of assisting magistrates, both in domestic legal cases and within the framework of international cooperation.



Each year, an annual activity report is published, including any reflections and proposals aimed at improving laws and practices related to seizure and confiscation.

Managing assignments and ill-gotten gains

1 Assignment procedures

Agrasc is the point of contact for investigative services for assignment procedures, both before and after judgement, of seized and confiscated movable property. This movable property may be assigned free of charge to the courts, to the investigative services of the national police and the national gendarmerie, to the financial judicial investigation service, to the French biodiversity office, to prison administration services and to public establishments under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice. Alternatively, they may be allocated to national public establishments administrative nature of a nature park, joint development and management associations, foundations or associations recognised as being in the public interest, and sports federations.

2 Social Allocations

The agency may make available, where appropriate free of charge, property that has been confiscated by the courts and entrusted to it to manage. Such property may only be made available to foundations or associations recognised as being in the public interest and to local authorities. The terms and conditions of this provision are defined by regulation.

3 Restitution of ill-gotten assets

Agrasc's mission is to ensure the management of so-called « ill-gotten » assets. To this end, it offers its expertise in this area to investigators and judges, while strengthening its network of international collaboration. To ensure the effective implementation of the restitution of ill-gotten gains, the agency works in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

So-called « ill-gotten gains » commonly refer to assets acquired illegally by foreign political figures or their relatives as a result of corruption, embezzlement or other economic offences. Since 2021, the law has provided for an innovative mechanism aimed at returning these sums as close as possible to the people who were deprived of them, through cooperation and development initiatives.