Mechanisms of Consensual Justice in Algerian Law: An Analytical Study of the Appearance Based on Prior Guilty Plea under Law No 25/14



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Abstract:

The system of appearance based on prior acknowledgment of guilt is a procedural mechanism aimed at achieving swift and effective criminal justice by shortening the course of public prosecution, relying on the defendant's confession and their acceptance of the proposed penalty under judicial supervision. This system contributes to alleviating the burden on courts and reducing case resolution timeframes, while granting the issued decision immediate enforceable effect and consequences similar to those of a conviction judgment. Furthermore, this procedure ensures a certain balance between the demands of speed and the rights of the parties, as it allows the victim to claim compensation and preserves the possibility of reverting to the ordinary judicial process should the agreement fail. Despite the effectiveness it achieves, it raises certain challenges related to the guarantees of a fair trial and the limits of appeal, which necessitates its application within a framework that takes into account the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms.

Keywords: *Confession; Acknowledgment of guilt; Appearance; Criminal justice; Negotiation; Penalty proposal; Proposed sentence; Judicial approval.*

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Introduction:

Contemporary criminal policy has undergone a significant legislative shift aimed at modernizing the procedural penal system by introducing alternative mechanisms seeking to achieve a balance between the requirements of effective crime prosecution and the guarantees of a fair trial. Within this framework, the system of appearance based on prior confession of guilt has emerged as one of the modern procedural systems inspired by comparative legislation. The Algerian legislator consecrated this orientation through amendments made to the Code of Criminal Procedure, particularly by virtue of Law No. 25-14, whereby the system of appearance based on prior confession of guilt was incorporated within Articles 539 to 548 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as a procedural alternative for certain misdemeanors (Ordinance No. 66-155 of June 8, 1966).

Based on this, the central issue raised in this context is: To what extent can this system be considered an effective alternative to ordinary criminal trial procedures, and what are the conditions, controls, and legal effects resulting from its application?

To answer the aforementioned, this study is divided into three main sections: first, the conceptual framework of the appearance based on prior confession procedure; second, the conditions related to this procedure; and third, its procedural stages.

1. Conceptual Framework of the Appearance Based on Prior Confession of Guilt Procedure

This section will outline the nature of appearance based on prior acknowledgment of guilt and its characteristics, in addition to addressing its legal nature and distinguishing it from similar procedural systems in Algerian legislation.

a. Definition of the Appearance Based on Prior Confession of Guilt Procedure

Doctrinal definitions of this procedure are numerous. Some scholars define it as “a means allowing a swift trial for the perpetrator of a crime who acknowledges their responsibility. This procedure is also known as ‘plea of guilty . (Service-Public.fr, 2025)

It is also defined as “a criminal procedure that allows the Public Prosecutor to propose a penalty to the accused who acknowledges the facts attributed to them, with this penalty being submitted to the judge for approval, in order to expedite the resolution of misdemeanor cases” (Pradel, 2022, p. 835)

Others define it as “a system of negotiated justice and an alternative to traditional trial, based on a consensual agreement between the prosecuting authority and the accused or their legal representative, in exchange for a proposed mitigated penalty instead of the original penalty, in return for the accused’s

confession of the criminal acts attributed to them (Paolini, Kantorowicz, & Stefan, 2024, p. 28).

Thus, the appearance based on prior confession can be defined as a procedure whereby the Public Prosecution proposes a specific penalty to the accused, provided that the accused has already acknowledged committing the crime, as an alternative to continuing ordinary judicial proceedings. “It is a procedure aimed at expediting the resolution of criminal cases while preserving certain guarantees, most notably the consent of the accused and obtaining judicial approval of the proposed sentence.”

The Algerian legislator did not provide a definition for this procedure but organized its provisions within Part Eight of the Code of Criminal Procedure, under the title: “Appearance Based on Prior Confession of Guilt,” within Book Three entitled: “On Judgment in Misdemeanors and Violations,” in Articles 539 to 548 of Law No. 25/14, containing the Code of Criminal Procedure.

b. Characteristics of the Appearance Based on Prior Confession of Guilt Procedure

This system is distinguished by several characteristics, the most important of which are:

- It is a consensual (agreed-upon) procedure, based on the accused’s acceptance of the Public Prosecutor’s proposal (Mansour, 2025, p. 488) The judgment is not imposed upon them; rather, they consent to it voluntarily, making it different from the traditional trial which relies solely on the judge’s authority in rendering a verdict.

- It is an alternative procedure to full judicial proceedings, as it allows the criminal dispute to be terminated at an early stage without undergoing all the investigation, trial, and appeal procedures, thus serving as a means to alleviate the burden on justice systems (Yacine, 2025, p. 508)

- It is restricted by strict legal guarantees, requiring the accused’s confession to be clear, explicit, and free from any coercion or pressure (Mansour, 2025, p. 450), along with the necessity of submitting the agreement to the judge who monitors its legality and approves it to ensure the protection of the accused’s rights.

c. Legal Nature of the Appearance Based on Prior Confession of Guilt Procedure

This section addresses the determination of the legal nature of the appearance based on prior confession of guilt procedure, as a procedural mechanism of a special nature based on mutual consent between the parties and subject to judicial oversight. Doctrinal opinions are divided regarding its nature: some argue it has a contractual nature due to being based on the convergence of two wills, while others consider it to have a judicial nature or resemble a judicial judgment.

- The Contractual Nature of the Appearance Based on Prior Confession of Guilt Procedure

The contractual nature of this system means that it is based on an agreement between two wills: the will of the Public Prosecution on one hand and the will of the accused on the other, concerning the proposed penalty and its acceptance without undergoing traditional trial procedures. It closely resembles a procedural contract, as each party makes a certain concession: the State waives the right to pursue the case through the ordinary course, and the accused waives the right to a full trial in exchange for benefiting from a mitigated or swift penalty (Al-Qadi, 2010, p. 383) .

- The Judicial Nature of the Appearance Based on Prior Confession of Guilt Procedure

Another doctrinal trend considers that the prior confession of guilt system resembles a judicial judgment in terms of its nature and effects, because the agreement between the Public Prosecution and the accused does not produce its legal effect independently. Rather, it only becomes enforceable after the intervention of the judge who exercises genuine oversight over its legality. This system ultimately results in a written judicial decision specifying the final penalty, which acquires the force of compulsory execution, making it similar in its effects to traditional criminal judgments in terms of binding force, execution, and the resulting legal effects. The judge's intervention gives the procedure a purely judicial character, as the consensual will between the parties alone is insufficient to create the sanction; the authority of the court is necessary to confer final legal force upon it, making it closer to a "simplified judicial judgment" than to a mere procedural agreement. Consequently, this school of thought considers that the final nature of the system is judicial, because its essence lies not in the agreement between the parties, but in the decision issued by the judge, which transforms this agreement into a binding and enforceable judgment, as affirmed by Egyptian jurisprudence under Article 499/11 (Al-Qadi, 2010, p. 384)

As for the Algerian legislator, Article 547 of the Code of Criminal Procedure explicitly states that it is a judicial decision that acquires the force of a conviction judgment and produces all its legal effects. It is not merely a consensual agreement; it is a judicial decision issued by a competent authority bearing an enforceable character in both its criminal and civil aspects.

d. Distinction Between the Appearance Based on Prior Confession of Guilt System and Similar Procedural Systems

The system of appearance based on prior confession of guilt overlaps with several procedural systems established by the Algerian legislator to expedite criminal justice, such as the immediate appearance system, penal mediation, and

penal reconciliation. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the essential differences to highlight its specificity within criminal procedures.

- Distinction between Appearance Based on Prior Confession of Guilt and Immediate Appearance:

Although both systems share the objective of expediting procedures and are products of Law 25-14, the differences between them are fundamental. Regarding the legal basis and conditions of application, immediate appearance, organized in Articles 477 to 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, is based on the essential condition of flagrante delicto (caught in the act) in misdemeanors, and that the case is ready to be adjudicated. In contrast, the appearance based on prior confession of guilt does not require a state of flagrante delicto at all; rather, it is based on the essential element of the accused's voluntary, explicit confession of the attributed facts, in accordance with Article 539 of the CPP. Thus, the former is a coercive procedure imposed by the Public Prosecution on the accused caught in the act, while the latter is a consensual procedure initiated or accepted by the accused or their lawyer (Al-Askari, 2024, p. 20) . Regarding the role of confession and the judge's authority, in immediate appearance, confession is not a condition; the accused may deny the charge and maintain their innocence, and the court will adjudicate immediately, with the trial judge having full authority to assess guilt and determine the penalty, whether negatively or positively. However, in the appearance based on prior confession of guilt, confession is a condition for the existence of the procedure, without which it is absent. Moreover, the judge's authority is limited to approving or refusing the agreement without having the power to modify the penalty proposed by the Public Prosecution, in application of Articles 543 and 544 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Immediate appearance aims at a swift resolution of flagrante delicto cases prepared for trial, achieving general deterren (Bechkaoui.M .Boukehil, 2021, p. 522) ce whereas appearance based on prior confession aims at achieving negotiated justice based on bargaining between the Public Prosecution and the accused, where the former waives part of the penalty in exchange for the latter waiving their right to a traditional trial.

- Distinction between Appearance Based on Prior Confession of Guilt and Penal Mediation:

Penal mediation, provided for in Article 59 of Law 25/14, is the closest system to consensual justice, but it differs from the appearance based on prior confession of guilt. Regarding legal nature and effect, penal mediation is classified as an alternative to public prosecution; its success results in the suspension of prosecution and the extinction of the public action upon execution of the agreed-upon obligations (Suleiman, 2015, p. 138). In contrast, the appearance based on prior confession of guilt does not aim to avoid trial but is a shortened judicial path that inevitably ends with a conviction judgment, albeit with a mitigated sentence as a result of the accused's confession. Regarding the parties and the role of the

judiciary, penal mediation revolves around the will of the "offender and the victim" under the supervision of the Public Prosecutor, who has the authority to approve the record of agreement without the need for the intervention of the sitting judge. In the appearance based on prior confession of guilt, the agreement is concluded directly between the "accused and the Public Prosecution," while the victim's position is limited to that of a civil party seeking compensation. Furthermore, judicial approval by the trial judge is an essential condition, without which the agreement has no legal authority. Regarding the substantive scope, the scope of penal mediation is narrow, limited to minor misdemeanors with a maximum penalty of imprisonment not exceeding three years, while the scope of appearance based on prior confession of guilt is broader, encompassing a wide range of misdemeanors, excluding only those explicitly excluded by the legislator for reasons related to public order or the gravity of the offense.

2. Conditions for Applying the Appearance Based on Prior Confession of Guilt Procedure

To surround the procedural path of this system with a framework of legal protection, the legislator subjected it to an integrated system of substantive and formal controls. He adopted a system of presenting the penalty to the accused rather than a bargaining system. However, the legislator imposed restrictions on resorting to this procedure, some relating to the crime and penalty, and others relating to the Public Prosecution and the accused.

a. Substantive Conditions

- Regarding the Crime:

Article 540 of the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates that for the application of the appearance based on prior confession of guilt procedure, the offense must be characterized as a misdemeanor. The legislator explicitly excluded a range of crimes under the same Article 540, as follows:

- Misdemeanors punishable by imprisonment of five (5) years or less. By implication, this procedure does not apply to felonies or aggravated misdemeanors whose maximum penalty exceeds five (5) years of imprisonment.

- Felonies and misdemeanors against state security (Articles 61 to 96 bis).

- Unlawful assemblies (Articles 97 to 101 bis).

- Felonies and misdemeanors against the Constitution (Articles 102 to 118).

- Felonies and misdemeanors against public safety (Articles 119 to 143 bis).

- Murder, other felonies, and intentional acts of violence (Articles 254 to 283).

- Negligent homicide and negligent injury (Articles 288 to 290 bis).

- Drug trafficking offenses, organized cross-border crime, offenses related to information and communication technology, money laundering offenses, terrorism, offenses related to foreign exchange legislation, and corruption offenses, due to the special investigation and prosecution procedures they require.

- The Algerian legislator also included certain cases related to the status of persons, such as misdemeanors committed against children or those where the vulnerability of the victim due to age, illness, physical or mental disability, or an apparent or known state of pregnancy, facilitates their commission (Article 540, para. 4).

- Misdemeanors over which specialized criminal divisions have jurisdiction for prosecution, investigation, and judgment, in accordance with Articles 309 to 348 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

- Offenses committed during sessions of judicial councils and courts, under Article 731 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

- Offenses committed by members of the government, judges, and certain officials, under Articles 736 to 743 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

- Misdemeanors committed abroad, under Article 744 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

- Misdemeanors committed by a local official not related to management actions, under Article 55 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

- Misdemeanors committed by members of parliament for acts unrelated to their parliamentary duties, under Articles 130 and 131 of the Constitution.

- Misdemeanors committed by members of the Constitutional Court, who enjoy immunity for acts related to the exercise of their duties; therefore, they may only be prosecuted by taking the special prosecution procedures provided for in Article 189 of the Constitution.

- Regarding the Public Prosecution:

The initiation of this procedure remains dependent on the discretionary authority vested in the Public Prosecutor. The latter has the choice of resorting to this system or not (Al-Feki, 2016, p. 58). The phrase “the Public Prosecutor may …” in Article 539 of the CPP indicates that the Public Prosecutor has the freedom to assess the appropriateness of resorting to the appearance based on prior confession of guilt system. He may also refrain from applying this procedure if he deems that the circumstances of the case, the personality of the accused, or the requirements of penal policy necessitate referring the matter to the regular courts to achieve general and specific deterrence.

- Regarding the Accused:

For the appearance based on prior confession of guilt procedure to be activated, the accused's will must be directed towards two inseparable, complementary elements. The first is the explicit confession of the facts attributed to them, i.e., acknowledging the commission of the crime as stated in the prosecution file without dispute or denial. This is an essential foundation for this procedure, as it renders a full trial unnecessary regarding the facts. The second element is the acceptance of the penalty proposed by the Public Prosecutor. It is not enough merely to confess the act; the accused must also agree to the sanction proposed by the prosecution as a final settlement of the criminal dispute.

Thus, these two elementsthe Public Prosecutor's initiation and the accused's consentform an integrated unit. The application of this procedure cannot be conceived if there is confession without acceptance of the penalty, or vice versa. If the accused confesses but rejects the penalty, or accepts the penalty without an explicit confession, this procedure must be set aside, and the ordinary methods of prosecution and trial must be followed, in order to respect the principle of consent upon which this system is based (Al-Feki, 2016, p. 61) .

b. Procedural Conditions for the Appearance Based on Prior Confession of Guilt Procedure

Algerian Law 25/14 has surrounded the system of appearance based on prior confession of guilt, as a newly developed mechanism for negotiated justice, with a set of strict procedural conditions. These represent essential guarantees for protecting the rights of the accused, on one hand, and preserving the credibility of the judicial system, on the other. The absence of any of these conditions leads to the nullity of the procedure and the refusal of the trial judge to approve the record. These conditions can be summarized in three main areas:

- The Condition of the Accused's Full Legal Capacity:

It is not sufficient for the validity of the procedure that the confession emanates from the accused; rather, the accused must enjoy full criminal and procedural capacity at the time of making the confession. The legislator decisively settled this in the imperative text of Article 540 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which stipulates that the appearance based on prior confession of guilt procedure cannot be initiated if the accused is a minor (child). The legislative rationale for this exclusion is that the appearance based on prior confession of guilt system is fundamentally based on the idea of the accused's voluntary waiver of the right to a full trial in exchange for a mitigated penalty. This waiver constitutes a serious procedural act affecting the presumption of innocence and the right to defense (Al-Askari, 2024). Therefore, it must emanate from a mature, fully capable person able to appreciate the consequences of this waiver.

- The Condition of Valid Consent and Sound Confession:

Confession is the fundamental pillar upon which this entire system rests. Therefore, the legislator surrounded it with stringent guarantees. He was not satisfied with mere confession; Article 539 of the CPP explicitly required it to be an "explicit and unambiguous confession." The phrase "explicit and unambiguous" means that the confession must be conclusive, encompassing all incriminating facts, and free from any ambiguity, hesitation, or reservation. It must also be free from defects of will known in general legal rules, such as material or moral coercion that might be exercised by the investigating authority, or error in understanding the facts or their legal classification.

To ensure this, the legislator established subsequent judicial oversight under Article 545 of the CPP, which requires the judge, before approving the record, to verify the validity of the accused's confession of the facts. This is done by directly hearing and questioning the accused. If the judge infers that the confession resulted from coercion, a promise, a threat, or was not informed, he must refuse its approval and refer the file back to the Public Prosecutor to initiate the ordinary prosecution procedure. The record, in this case, is considered void and cannot be used against the accused subsequently. Moreover, the presence of a lawyer during the drafting of the record remains an additional guarantee for the validity of consent and the informed nature of the will.

- The Condition of the Public Prosecution's Temporal Jurisdiction:

This procedure derives its legal nature from being an alternative to initiating public prosecution by referral to the trial court, not an alternative to the trial itself. Therefore, its scope of application is while the case is in the pre-trial phase, i.e., in the hands of the Public Prosecution, which holds discretionary authority to prosecute. Consequently, the determining criterion is the moment of the accused's referral to the court. Once the case file leaves the hands of the Public Prosecution and comes into the hands of the trial court, the Public Prosecution's authority to dispose of it via the appearance based on prior confession of guilt procedure lapses. Judicial proceedings are then initiated, which can only be resolved by a final decision on the merits (Saayoud, 2025, p. 55). This explains why the Public Prosecutor cannot present this procedure to an accused during a trial session, as the case is no longer under their authority. An important consequence of this condition is that the judge's refusal to approve the record does not give the Public Prosecution the right to present it again .

3. Procedures of Appearance Based on Prior Confession of Guilt

The transition from the traditional trial system to the system of appearance based on prior confession of guilt necessitated the formulation of precise procedures, starting from the initiative and proposal phase, up to the final approval phase that gives the agreement enforceable character. Therefore, we will address these procedural stages according to the provisions of Amendment 25/14.

a. The Proposal and Negotiation Phase

The Algerian legislator devoted special attention to organizing the appearance based on prior confession of guilt procedure, vesting the Public Prosecutor with the authority to resort to it, either on their own initiative or in response to a request from the accused or their lawyer, provided that the confession is explicit, complete, unambiguous, and covers all the facts attributed to them. It can be inferred that the authority to activate this procedure is granted to both the Public Prosecutor and the accused or their defense. Accordingly, the Public Prosecutor may propose to the accused, who is present and confessing to the facts, the execution of one or more principal or supplementary penalties. The amount of the proposed penalty varies according to the nature of the misdemeanor committed, as stated in Article 541 of the CPP:

- If the proposed penalty is imprisonment or imprisonment and a fine, the term of imprisonment or the amount of the fine must not exceed half of the maximum penalty prescribed by law.

- If the proposed penalty is a fine only, and the crime is also punishable by imprisonment, its amount must not be less than two-thirds of the prescribed penalty by law. It is also permissible to propose that the proposed penalty be suspended, or to propose replacing an enforceable prison sentence with an alternative penalty according to the conditions stipulated in the Penal Code.

b. The Response Phase

According to Article 542 of the CPP, the Public Prosecutor may grant the accused a period not exceeding five (5) days to respond to the proposed penalty. In this case, they may take one of the following decisions:

- Either keep the accused on release.

- Or bring them before the trial judge.

- Or postpone consideration of the case to a later date, by a judicial order that is not appealable.

In all cases, the accused and their lawyer are heard. The accused may be kept free, held under pre-trial detention, or under judicial supervision for a period not exceeding twenty (20) days. They have the right to communicate freely and privately with the accused.

If the accused expresses their acceptance of the penalty within the aforementioned period, this is recorded in an official report. According to Article 544 of the CPP, the record of confession, approved and signed by the accused, the Public Prosecutor, and the court clerk, must include:

- The identity of the accused perpetrator of the criminal acts.

- A precise description of the facts attributed to them, the place, date, and circumstances of their occurrence, and their explicit and unambiguous confessions of having committed them.

- The legal classification of the attributed acts.

- The amount of the penalty(ies) proposed by the Public Prosecutor and the accused's acceptance of the proposed penalty and its immediate execution.

If the accused refuses the Public Prosecutor's proposal or does not express their consent within the granted period, the Public Prosecutor takes the appropriate action. If the accused is detained, their appearance before the trial court or investigating judge must be ensured before the effect of the pre-trial detention order lapses, according to Article 543 of the CPP.

If the file is referred to the court and it decides to postpone the case, the detention order remains in effect until the case is decided, unless the court orders release.

c. The Judicial Approval Phase

The judicial approval phase is the most critical procedural stage in the appearance based on prior confession of guilt system. It represents the balancing point between the effectiveness of negotiated justice and the protection of individual rights. Through it, the agreement moves from being an "administrative negotiation" in the hands of the Public Prosecutor to becoming a complete judicial instrument. The essence of approval lies in granting the Public Prosecutor's decision enforceable power; the judge here does not play a ceremonial role but rather gives the agreement the legitimacy of a final judgment. According to scholarly opinion (Pradel, 2022) , the judge acts as a guardian of legality, ensuring that the accused's confession resulted from a free and conscious will, and that the presence of a lawyer was not merely formal but a real guarantee of the accused's understanding of the consequences of their admission. The approving judge's authority extends beyond merely reviewing the documents; they exercise control over legality by verifying that the penal text applies to the facts.

When the accused appears before the court for the approval of the confession record, the judge verifies the validity of the confession procedures and ensures that the accused made the confession freely and without coercion. They also hear the accused and their lawyer, if present, and ascertain their understanding of the facts, the legal classification, and the penalty proposed by the Public Prosecutor. If the judge is convinced of the validity of the procedures and the legality of the confession, they approve the record and issue a judgment according to its contents, deciding the civil action where applicable. If they find a defect or that the legal conditions are not met, they refuse approval, and the case returns to the ordinary process, ensuring that the accused's prior confession is not

considered, in order to protect defense rights, as established by Article 545 of the CPP.

The appearance based on prior confession of guilt system leads to the final and conclusive termination of the public action after the judge approves the agreement. The prosecution file is closed, and it cannot be reopened. Furthermore, the issued judgment is immediately enforceable, as this order acquires immediate executory force upon its issuance by the judge. In its legal effects, it is considered equivalent to a judicial conviction, thus having the same authority and effect as final criminal judgments, and consequently becomes enforceable without delay. Additionally, compensation claims submitted by the civil party are considered within the same procedure for approving the agreement between the Public Prosecutor and the accused. The victim is allowed to claim compensation for the damage suffered by joining as a civil party, either before or during the approval hearing, with the possibility of submitting their claims in their absence, subject to respecting legal time limits.

The competent judge also assesses and decides on the civil compensation within the same decision, thereby contributing to the rapid redress of harm and the simplification of litigation procedures. However, acceptance of these requests remains subject to the judge's discretionary authority, which may grant or refuse compensation based on the case file elements. The civil party may, where appropriate, use a lawyer to ensure their rights are defended and their claims are properly presented.

Thus, this system achieves a certain procedural link between the public action and the civil action, as compensation is decided in parallel with the termination of criminal prosecution, ensuring greater effectiveness in redressing harm and avoiding multiple judicial proceedings.

Conclusion

At the conclusion of this modest study entitled "Mechanisms of Consensual Justice in Algerian Law: An Analytical Study of the Appearance Based on Prior Confession System in Light of Law 25/14," we conclude that this system represents a revolution in traditional procedural concepts, moving public action from its coercive, adversarial nature to a more flexible one based on negotiation. It goes beyond being merely a procedure to simplify trial; it is the embodiment of a penal policy aimed at achieving effectiveness through exploiting the accused's confession in exchange for a mitigated sentence. .

Moreover, this system is not left to absolute discretion but is subject to a series of strict substantive and procedural conditions, ranging from the nature of the targeted crimes (misdemeanors and violations), to the necessity of an explicit, spontaneous, judicial confession in the presence of a lawyer as an essential guarantee. These procedures, starting with the Public Prosecutor and ending with

the judge's approval, are not mere formalities but guarantees against the deviation of negotiated justice from its proper path. The real challenge faced by this system today is the difficult balance between the speed of case resolution and the protection of rights and freedoms. As much as it contributes to reducing judicial congestion and public expenditure, it raises concerns about the ability of the accused to appreciate the consequences of their confession in the absence of a full, public trial. For this reason, we have arrived at a set of suggestions, summarized as follows:

- Strengthening defense rights and making the presence of a lawyer not a mere formality but mandatory from the first moments of opening the confession negotiations with the Public Prosecution, to ensure the accused's full awareness of the legal effects of their decision.

- Reviewing the list of crimes eligible for this procedure, by including certain economic or customs offenses that are not violent in nature, which may contribute to the faster collection of fines and compensation for the public treasury.

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