

European Investigation Order

KEY FEATURES

- ▶ EU Directive on the EIO (2014/41) of 3 April 2014
- ▶ Mutual recognition of judicial decisions
- ▶ Replaces Letters of Request for investigative measures
- ▶ Deadline for transposition: 22 May 2017
- ▶ Obtains evidence located in another EU Member State
- ▶ Simplifies and accelerates cross-border criminal investigations

LIFE CYCLE OF AN EIO



- 1 - DRAFTING** of EIO by judicial authority in Member State A
- 2 - TRANSMISSION** of EIO to judicial authority in Member State B
- 3 - RECOGNITION** of EIO in Member State B
- 4 - EXECUTION** of EIO in Member State B

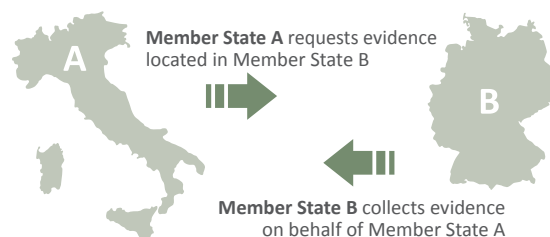


EUROJUST IDENTIFIES CHALLENGES AND BEST PRACTICE IN EIO CASES

ADVANTAGES OF THE EIO

- ✔ Creates a single comprehensive instrument with a large scope
- ✔ Sets strict deadlines for gathering the evidence requested
- ✔ Limits the reasons for refusing such requests
- ✔ Reduces paperwork by introducing a single standard form
- ✔ Protects the fundamental rights of the defence

HOW IT WORKS



Examples of investigative measures:

- ▶ Obtaining existing evidence
- ▶ Hearings of witnesses and suspects
- ▶ (House) searches
- ▶ Checks on bank accounts/financial operations
- ▶ Interception of telecommunications
- ▶ Temporary transfer of persons in custody
- ▶ Preservation of evidence

EU MEMBER STATES TAKING PART IN THE EIO *



■ EIO implemented ■ MS not taking part

* As of 15 September 2018. For further information on EIO implementation, see [EJN website](http://EJN.website).