**EU MEMBER STATES**

**TAKING PART**

**IN THE 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

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**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

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**LIFE CYCLE OF AN EIO**

1 - **EUROJUST FACILITATES, ADVISES AND COORDINATES**

2 - **EIO CASES**

3 - **EUROJUST IDENTIFIES CHALLENGES AND BEST PRACTICE IN EIO CASES**

4 - **EU MEMBERS STATES TAKING PART IN THE EIO**

**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

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**HOW IT WORKS**

Member State A requests evidence located in Member State B

Member State B collects evidence on behalf of Member State A

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

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**EUROJUST**

**FACILITATES, ADVISES AND COORDINATES**

**EUROJUST IDENTIFIES CHALLENGES AND BEST PRACTICE IN EIO CASES**

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*For further information on EIO implementation, see EJN website.*