Directive here

Joint Investigation Teams are still of particular relevance to the latter countries to the extent where certain provisions (such as those on joint investigation teams) have not been replaced the corresponding provisions of the Convention and the Protocol for those EU countries bound by the Directive. The Convention and the Protocol Until 22 May 2017, the Convention was the main tool for obtaining evidence within the EU. As of that date, the Directive on the European Investigation Order requesting authority, if feasible. Unless the executing authority has grounds to refuse a request, the request should be executed as soon as possible – and by the deadline given by the executing authority.

The European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters is the main tool for obtaining evidence within the EU. It was adopted on 20 April 1959 and was signed by the Member States of the Council of Europe. The Convention provides a framework for obtaining evidence and co-operating on criminal matters in order to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of criminals and terrorists. It has been ratified by almost all Member States and has been widely used by EU countries. The European Union of 29 May 2000 and its additional protocol of 17 March 1978; the provisions on mutual assistance in criminal matters of the Convention of 19 June 1990 implementing the Schengen Agreement.

Under the Convention, the requesting authority can contact the issuing authority directly. Unless the executing authority has grounds to refuse a request, the request should be executed as soon as possible – and by the deadline given by the requesting authority, if feasible.

Until 22 May 2017, the Convention was the main tool for obtaining evidence within the EU. As of that date, the Directive on the European Investigation Order replaced the corresponding provisions of the Convention and the Protocol for those EU countries bound by the Directive. The Convention and the Protocol are still of particular relevance to the latter countries to the extent where certain provisions (such as those on joint investigation teams) have not been replaced by the Directive, as well as to the EU countries not bound by the Directive. Please consult here the ratification details for the Convention, and here for the Protocol.

Joint Investigation Teams
A joint investigation team (JIT) is a team consisting of judges, prosecutors and law enforcement authorities of several States, established for a limited period of time and a specific purpose by way of a written agreement, to carry out criminal investigations in one or more of the involved States. The EU legal framework provides the possibility of setting up JITs between Member States in Article 13 of the Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Member States of the European Union and in the Council Framework Decision 2002/465/JHA on joint investigation teams.

More information
JITs

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