Welcome

Regional Workshop on Joint Investigative Teams (JITs) and Controlled Deliveries (CDs)

Eurojust
The European Union’s Judicial Cooperation Unit

EU-ACT // EU Action Against Drugs and Organized crime, Tbilisi, Georgia, 26.2.-2.3.2018
LEGAL FRAMEWORKS FOR CONTROLLED DELIVERIES AND JOINT INVESTIGATION TEAMS

Piia Vottonen
National Member of Finland at Eurojust
1. What is Eurojust
2. Eurojust at Work
3. Legal Frameworks:
   Controlled Deliveries
4. Legal Frameworks:
   Joint Investigation Teams
1. WHAT IS EUROJUST?
EUROJUST = THE EUROPEAN UNION’S JUDICIAL COOPERATION UNIT

- Moved to New Premises in July 2017
- In close proximity of Europol-250 metres

Piia Vottonen, NMFI

26.02.2018
EUROJUST’S ORGANISATION

• College:
  – 28 National Members, 1 from each EU Member State
  – experienced prosecutors, judges or police officers of equivalent competence
  – supported by Deputies, Assistants or Seconded National Experts

• Administration:
  – Headed by Administrative Director
EUROJUST’S MISSION (ARTICLE 3 OF THE ‘EUROJUST DECISION’)

• **Stimulate** and **improve the coordination of investigations and prosecutions** between the competent authorities in the Member States.

• **Improve the cooperation** between them, in particular by **facilitating** the execution of international mutual legal assistance (MLA) requests and the implementation of **extradition** requests.

In other words: EUROJUST = FACILITATOR
The offences in respect of which **Europol** is competent to act:

- Organised Crime
- Terrorism
- **Drug trafficking**
- Trafficking in human beings
- Smuggling of illegal immigrants
- Trafficking in nuclear and radioactive substances
- Vehicle crime
- Counterfeiting and forgery
EUROJUST’S COMPETENCES (ARTICLE 4 OF THE ‘EUROJUST DECISION’)

- Money laundering
- Computer crime
- Fraud, corruption and financial crime
- Environmental crime
- Participation in a criminal organisation
- Other serious forms of international crime
- Other offences committed together with any of the above
EUROJUST’S POWERS: ART. 6 EJD (NATIONAL MEMBERS) + ART. 7 EJD (COLLEGE)

• **Request** the authorities of a Member State to:

  – *investigate* or *prosecute* specific acts

  – *accept* that one Member State may be in a better position to undertake an investigation or to prosecute specific acts

  – *coordinate* between Member States

  – *set up* a joint investigation team (JIT)

  – *provide* Eurojust with necessary *information*
EUROJUST’S POWERS (ART. 6 & 7 EJD)

• **Ensure** that the **Member States inform each other** about relevant investigations and prosecutions

• **Assist** in ensuring the **best possible coordination** of investigations and prosecutions
• Eurojust organises on average **one coordination meeting per working day**, in total 302 Meetings in 2017
• 376 cases were dealt with

**GOALS:**
• Facilitate the exchange of information
• Identify and implement means and methods to support the execution of MLA requests or coercive measures (e.g. search warrants and arrest warrants)
• Facilitate the possible setting up and functioning of a JIT
• Coordinate ongoing investigations and prosecutions
• Detect, prevent or solve conflicts of jurisdiction, *ne bis in idem*-related issues or other legal or evidential problems.
COORDINATION MEETINGS

Who attends?

• Eurojust National Members
• Representatives of the national desks
• External Participants (the national judicial and law enforcement authorities from the Member States)
• Representatives from third States
• Officials from cooperation partners (e.g. Europol, OLAF) and international organisations (e.g. INTERPOL)
Eurojust’s coordination centres facilitate the exchange in real time of information between Eurojust and the countries involved.
EUROJUST PRIORITY CRIME TYPES 2017

Non-priority crimes 36.1%
- Fraud 27.5%
- Drug trafficking 12.7%
- (Mobile) Organised Crime groups 8.2%
- THB 5.2%
- Terrorism 3.4%
- Cybercrime 2.7%
- Corruption 2.4%
- Illegal Immigrant Smuggling 2.5%

Priority crimes 56%

Statistics produced with data retrieved from CMS on 20 December 2017. Due to the ongoing nature of cases the figures may change after the reporting date.
NON EU STATES IN EUROJUST CASEWORK 2017

Top ten Non EU States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No. Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovia</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova, Republic of</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General information

- Total number of cases with Non EU States: 258
- Total number of Non EU States involved: 48

Statistics produced with data retrieved from CMS on 20 December 2017. Due to the ongoing nature of cases the figures may change after the reporting date.
MAIN CRIME TYPES INVOLVING NON EU STATES 2017

- Swindling and fraud: 72 cases
- Money laundering: 55 cases
- Drug trafficking: 44 cases
- Corruption: 22 cases
- Participation in a criminal organisation: 22 cases
- Organized property crime including organised robbery: 14 cases
- Terrorism: 12 cases
- Cybercrime: 11 cases
- Crimes against life, limb or personal freedom: 10 cases
- Forgery of administrative/ official documents: 8 cases
- Trafficking in human beings: 8 cases
- Criminal offences affecting the European Union's financial interests: 7 cases
- Illegal immigrant smuggling: 5 cases

Statistics produced with data retrieved from CMS on 20 December 2017.
Due to the ongoing nature of cases the figures may change after the reporting date.
JITs 2017

Total JITs supported: 200

Newly signed in 2017, 87
Ongoing from previous year(s), 113

Data confirmed with the National Desks on 12 January 2018