

## Investigation of crimes by joint investigation teams: New opportunities for ensuring law and order

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■ **Abstract.** In modern conditions, crime acquires new transnational characteristics and requires adaptation to innovative methods of crime investigation. This specificity actualises the need to create joint investigation teams. The relevance of the topic is due to the tendency to improve the functioning of one of the forms of international cooperation in criminal proceedings – the joint investigation team. The purpose of the study was to address key issues of crime investigation by joint investigation teams and demonstrate their place in law enforcement activities. The primary methods employed in the study were comparative law, formal legal analysis, case studies, terminological analysis, legal hermeneutics, along with other general methods of inquiry, including induction and deduction, forecasting and abstraction, analysis, and synthesis. When solving the tasks of criminal proceedings on the facts of investigation of international crimes and crimes of an international nature, the competent authorities of states interact in various forms of international cooperation. There should be a growing awareness of the need for progressive tools for enhanced police and judicial cooperation to achieve the objectives of pre-trial investigation of crimes. The tasks of the competent authorities of different states in the joint investigation of international crimes and international crimes were reviewed. It was proven that ensuring law and order in the field of investigation of transnational crime directly depends on the functioning of a special form of international cooperation – the creation of joint investigation teams. It was recommended to concentrate on the specifics of conducting investigative procedural actions, applying tactical techniques, considering forensic innovations and algorithms for using joint methods in the investigation of crimes in national and international dimensions

■ **Keywords:** international cooperation; organisation of investigation; criminal proceedings; international organisations; law enforcement agencies

### ■ Introduction

In the modern period of global transformational changes, crime has acquired a global scale. This makes it necessary to form joint investigation teams (hereinafter referred to as JITs) to investigate crimes. The study of this topic is important as of 2025 from a theoretical and practical point of view, since the study of the organisation of JIT activities in the investigation of crimes is an integral element of law enforcement activities. Thus, the examination of

certain provisions of the legislation of foreign countries, clear algorithms of actions, and instructions on measures to counteract transnational crime, along with the specifics of the formation and functioning of various law enforcement systems in the investigation of crime, are relevant issues that require ways to solve problematic aspects. The activities of the JIT during the investigation of crimes are appropriate since this form of international cooperation is able to

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ensure the effectiveness of the investigation, specifically, in collecting evidence and establishing all the circumstances of the crime.

The society's efforts to counter transnational crime consist of the development of measures of destructive influence on the criminogenic phenomenon. National and foreign researchers explored the issues of international cooperation in general and JIT in particular. For example, O. Chernetska (2025) focused on the specifics of the investigation of war crimes through the prism of international cooperation, while rightly noting that the investigation of these crimes is characterised by complexity and increased resource intensity, in addition to cooperation between different states. The author concluded that one of the key aspects of providing assistance to Ukraine from foreign countries is legal expertise, technical support, and participation in JIT. In addition to the above, O. Dufenyuk & R. Kelman (2025) pointed out in their paper that there are problematic issues in the work of JIT. Thus, overcoming legal and procedural differences is identified as the main problem, as evidenced by Eurojust in the report on the assessment of JIT, which was published by the network of EU national experts on JIT issues based on 67 assessments of JIT specialists during 2022-2024 (Fifth Joint Investigation Teams, 2025). The study concludes that forensic support for JIT activities is unique and requires additional study, accounting for a number of issues related to the use of forensic innovations.

The problematic aspects in the legal regulation of the JIT's activities are highlighted by I. Hloviuk (2023), who conducted a comparative analysis of individual provisions of the legislation. For example, unlike the Ljubljana-Hague Convention<sup>1</sup>, in the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine<sup>2</sup>, there is no explicit need to conclude an agreement on the creation of a JIT, despite the fact that agreements are concluded in practical terms. Within the framework of national legislation, the distribution of responsibilities among members of the JIT is succinctly spelt out, particularly regarding the implementation of investigative actions, aspects of internal interaction, and strategies for exchanging information during pre-trial investigations. In turn, I. Tataryn & O. Markhevska (2025) paid closer attention to the active use of the JIT mechanism by EU countries. Of particular importance is the activity of investigators who are representatives of the competent authorities of different countries during joint investigations of crimes, for example, when exchanging evidence and conducting specific investigative actions. The researchers

conclude that the formation of JIT contributes to the effective conduct of International Special Operations to investigate crimes. Firstly, Ukraine should ensure international cooperation through cooperation with Interpol and Europol.

In turn, P. Yepryntsev (2023) offered a unique understanding of interaction in the investigation of international crime. Thus, the specifics of joint activities of independent units with a combination of opportunities, forces, means, and methods for the successful implementation of events and actions to search for information about criminal organisations are emphasised. Furthermore, the main procedural forms of interaction in international cooperation in the prevention of organised crime are analysed, among which the creation of the JIT occupies a prominent place. Notably, the issue of crime investigation occupies a prominent place in ensuring international justice. This opinion is held by O. Pchelina & V. Pchelina (2025), who state that the fundamental principles of interaction are consistency, efficiency, constant information exchange, mutual assistance, along with modern technologies and international standards. The experience of investigating war crimes demonstrates the unification of efforts of national and international bodies, primarily in the JIT format. In addition, the ability to quickly respond to circumstances in modern conditions, using innovative approaches and involving new participants in the investigation of crimes, is the key to the effectiveness of the investigation of complex criminal offences.

In the context of the philosophical, methodological, and praxeological foundations of law enforcement activities, a monographic study by M. Tsutskiridse (2020) is remarkable, as it highlights that the priority component of the organisation of pre-trial investigation is the cognitive activity of the investigator, their interaction with participants in the criminal process, along with their methodological, cognitive, and competence characteristics. In addition to the above-mentioned research of practical scientists, in particular, their opinions on issues related to the subject of the study, attention should be paid to the publications of foreign authors, highlighting practical scientific positions on the activities of JIT in the investigation of crimes. Thus, A. Furger (2024) considered JITs as practical cooperation mechanisms established between two or more states for joint criminal investigations. JIT are most often deployed to investigate transnational crime, but they have not been sufficiently examined in the field of international criminal law. The researcher assessed the level of

<sup>1</sup> Ljubljana – Hague Convention on International Cooperation in the Investigation and Prosecution of the Crime of Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity, War Crimes and Other International Crimes. (2023, May). Retrieved from <https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MZEZ/projekti/MLA-pobuda/The-Ljubljana-The-Hague-MLA-Convention.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine. (2012, April). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4651-17#Text>.

response of the JIT to the challenges of modern investigations of international crimes.

In turn, M. Caianiello (2022) noted the effectiveness of the JIT in investigating crimes and highlights the advantages of the method of mutual recognition on non-EU entities, as it allows several police or judicial authorities from different countries to work together in investigating crimes and collecting evidence in criminal proceedings. The special value of JIT, according to the author, is to promote spontaneous exchange of information through the practice of parallel investigations of identical or related criminal facts. In view of the above-mentioned opinions on the mechanism of international cooperation in the form of the JIT, attention should be paid to each outlined aspect, starting with the legal regulation of their activities and ending with the specifics of the investigation of international crimes and crimes of an international character. There is no doubt that the JIT should be highlighted as the highest form of organisation for international cooperation between different states in the investigation of crimes. Given the multi-functional nature of the investigation of transnational crime, it is necessary to comprehensively review the activities of the JIT for the investigation of crimes.

The study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of the investigation of crimes by such groups, and the impact of the mechanism of a special form of international cooperation on the fight against crime in international discourse. The objectives were to establish the process of interaction between members, seconded members, and other subjects during the activities of the JIT; determine the key components of the creation of the JIT during the investigation of crimes; identify the aspects of cooperation between the JIT and international partners during the investigation of crimes.

## ■ Materials and Methods

When discussing methodology in academic research, one should not only adopt a philosophical approach to addressing problematic issues but also focus on socio-cultural discourse. Examining the aspects of the creation and operation of JIT in the investigation of crimes, comparative-legal, terminological, formal-legal, and case study methods were applied. Using the comparative method, the legal norms and principles of creating JIT in different states were compared to identify patterns to improve national legislation. Due to the formal-legal method, the legal aspects of the functioning of the JIT in the investigation of crimes were revealed. The case-study method provided examples of the investigation of crimes by JIT

involving Europol and Eurojust, the creation of the JIT of France and Belgium during the investigation of a robbery committed by an organised group, and the creation of the JIT to investigate drug trafficking. The terminological method allowed focusing on the conceptual framework of JIT.

The results of Europol's reporting activities on the analysis of financial and economic crimes in the EU (European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation, 2023), implementation of SOCTA methodology in the field of combating organised crime, which was used in its activities by the National Police of Ukraine (EU Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment, 2021), were analysed. The analysis of these materials helped conduct a more detailed review of individual crimes investigated by the JIT, to form an idea of the specifics of the JIT's activities as a form of international cooperation in the investigation of transnational crime. The distinctive feature of the source material examined lied in identifying not only the national characteristics of the establishment and operations of the JIT during criminal investigations but also in developing a methodology for applying international best practice in the context of international cooperation in criminal proceedings.

## ■ Results

First and foremost, it is worth emphasising the importance of implementing international standards within the state's law enforcement sector; consequently, the JIT bases its activities on the experience of other countries and best international practice in the field of justice<sup>1</sup>. The driver of JIT activity in the legal field is the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine<sup>2</sup>, international normative legal acts and treaties that form the synergy of international and national legislation for the sole purpose of solving the problems of criminal proceedings.

When examining aspects of the interpretation of the JIT, it is necessary to focus on the definition of the JIT as a group of representatives of law enforcement agencies and judges of two or more states who direct their activities to investigate crimes on the territory of one or more states (Guidelines on the use..., n.d.). Therefore, the issues of JIT activities are considered in two planes – through the prism of legal (legislative) certainty and scientific justification.

The investigation of crimes by JIT takes place through the interaction of members, seconded members, and other entities. The following key features characteristic of the process of cooperation during criminal investigations should be highlighted: composition (competent state authorities, international

<sup>1</sup> Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. (2001, November). Retrieved from [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994\\_518#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_518#Text).

<sup>2</sup> Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine. (2012, April). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4651-17#Text>.

organisations, institutions, etc.); comprehensiveness – involving a wide range of participants in the pre-trial investigation to analyse the circumstances of the criminal proceedings and avoid gaps in the investigation; a common objective (primarily – ensuring an effective pre-trial investigation, establishing the circumstances of the criminal proceedings, and gathering criminally relevant information which may form the evidential basis during the investigation); division of competences; consistency in the actions of the participants in the cooperation, coordinated and consistent actions. In this context, the creation of a JIT within the framework of international cooperation in criminal proceedings becomes important. Other key indicators of cooperation include the exchange of information and operational efficiency; scientific-technological progress; flexibility and the ability to adapt to current internal and external challenges – such as new forms and types of criminal offences, crime rates, and the digitisation of evidence; and compliance with international standards (Pchelina & Pchelin, 2025). Considering the above, it is necessary to emphasise the use of these signs of interaction in the activities of the JIT during the investigation of crimes since members/seconded members, and other subjects of interaction are guided in their activities by the above components aimed at solving common tasks of crime investigation.

It is also necessary to cite several characteristic features inherent in JIT during the investigation of crimes. Firstly, the JIT is created in accordance with the current legislation of the state in which it operates. Secondly, seconded members of the JIT may be involved in the investigation of the offence, unless the team leader decides otherwise, based on the relevant grounds. Thirdly, the head of the JIT may instruct the seconded members of the team to conduct investigative actions with the consent of the member states. Fourthly, seconded members of the JIT can exchange information with other members of the group, act as initiators of the investigation of a crime at the level of the national legislation of the host state (Krasnoborova, 2019).

Thereby, attention should be focused on the following elements inherent in JIT:

1) a component that certifies the international level, for example, joint actions of several states aimed at investigating crimes;

2) a specific criminal offence;

3) use of various investigative methods: reactive (complaint–response principle); destructive (actions to obstruct the activities of organised gangs); financial (identification and seizure of assets); intelligence operation (exclusively for the exchange of information and intelligence);

4) limited validity period;

5) agreement on the establishment and operation of the JIT;

6) ability to participate in operational activities in all covered jurisdictions (Guidelines on the use..., 2016).

The first step towards creating a JIT is to collect and analyse available information about crime, which will confirm the need to create a JIT through coordinated and coordinated actions in the states involved. It is necessary to define the legal basis under which the JIT agreement will be drawn up, for example, a bilateral/multilateral agreement, an international legal document, or national legislation. After receiving informal consent to the creation of the JIT from all the countries involved, the prosecutor's office prepares an official request for the creation of the JIT. It is recommended that investigators, prosecutors, and/or judges from states considering the establishment of the JIT meet with Eurojust and Europol officials to discuss the functioning of the above-mentioned Institute for international cooperation. The next step in establishing a JIT to investigate crimes is to draw up a formal agreement between at least two or more states for a specific purpose and for a well-defined period of time set up for a joint investigation. Important elements of the JIT agreement are the purpose, legal possibilities and/or restrictions, the definition of the head of the JIT, its members and participants, the financing, and possible support of Europol and Eurojust. In turn, it is not necessary to specify the validity period of the JIT in the agreement, but it is recommended to set it for 12 months, with the possibility of extending this period. After the approval of the draft agreement by all the states parties, the procedure for signing the agreement, which is an international treaty, begins. It should be remembered that the content of the JIT agreement may be the subject of a disclosure procedure in certain jurisdictions. In addition to the above-mentioned aspects, an operational action plan is drawn up – a document that provides for the progress of the work of the JIT, practical and operational aspects of the agreement, for example, a description of the purpose of the JIT; a description of the role of members and participants of the JIT; a list of special operations/intelligence investigation methods; a description of communication and information exchange methods; decisions on criminal prosecution, etc. The content of the plan can be adjusted in accordance with changes in the circumstances of the investigation of crimes (Guidelines on the use..., 2016). The creation of the JIT can be initiated by both the Ukrainian and foreign sides, and therefore, the subjects need to be separated. In the context of the creation of a JIT in Ukraine, the initiative may come from an investigator or prosecutor, while if there is an interest in

this foreign state – from the authorised competent authority of the latter (Lapkin, 2022).

Legal and procedural differences are identified as one of the biggest problems, as evidenced by the reporting materials of Eurojust on the assessment of JIT. An example of disagreements is the periodisation aspect of updating a court decision. Thus, one of the parties to the case argued that the continuation of wiretapping should be decided by the court every four weeks, while the other party had its own period – every three months. This difference has created a certain imbalance in the procedure for collecting sufficient evidence. Notably, similar disagreements arise regarding the timing of searches, arrests, and forensic support for crime investigations (Fifth Joint Investigation Teams, 2025). The view presented by O. Baeva (2024) that a JIT has an absolute synergistic character is valid since the work of this form of international cooperation is aimed at a single result, which simultaneously increases the result of each of the subjects both simultaneously and separately. For example, in Ukraine, as of August 15, 2024, 37 JITs with 24 states were created. However, problematic aspects of the interaction between the competent authorities of states in the joint investigation of crimes remain on the periphery of the study.

An example of exposing an organised group during an attempt to commit a robbery on cash collectors was the creation of the JIT of France and Belgium. This group comprises the Specialised Inter-regional Court (JIRS PARIS), the Organised Crime Unit (OCCLLO), the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office of the Kingdom of Belgium, and specialised units of the Belgian Federal Police (PJF Bruxelles, DSU) (Suspected bank robbers..., 2025). Another example of the activities of the JIT of Switzerland and Romania was the investigation of human trafficking. This team included the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice of Romania, specifically the Directorate for Investigating Organised Crime and Terrorism (DIICOT), a specialised unit of the Romanian police responsible for investigating organised crime, drug trafficking, and other serious offences, the Bacău Territorial Service, the Neamţ County Gendarmerie Inspectorate, and the Bacău County Gendarmerie Inspectorate (Romania), the Iaşi Organised Crime Police Brigade, the Bacău Mobile Gendarmerie Unit, and the Cantonal Public Prosecutor's Office and the Zurich City Police (Switzerland) (Eurojust supports successful..., 2025). In addition, the JIT was established to investigate drug trafficking. The JIT includes the Competent Authorities of Denmark, namely the unit for particularly serious crimes (NSK) and the prosecutor's office, as well as the Norwegian National Criminal Police Service. During the investigation, several types of narcotic drugs, firearms, cash, and cryptocurrencies

were seized in Denmark and Norway, in addition to several apartments and real estate. As a result of the investigation, 152 drug traffickers were sentenced (Dufenyuk & Kelman, 2025; Cooperation via Eurojust leads to..., 2025).

During the investigation of crimes, JITs cooperate with international partners, in particular, international organisations, for example, the European Union Mission for Security and Defence Policy, the European Office for the Prevention of Abuse and Fraud, the European Commission, etc. In this context, the JIT's cooperation with international police organisations also plays a key role, namely: the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (hereinafter – Europol) and the International Criminal Police Organisation (hereinafter – Interpol). The formation of international law enforcement organisations at the regional level is becoming a global trend because the deepening of various areas of regional cooperation requires the creation of similar organisations in other territories (Zhuravel, 2022).

Since crimes go beyond state borders, Europol is designed to strengthen the interaction of two or more member states in conducting joint procedural actions aimed at solving specific goals and with the aim of effectively investigating crimes. Consequently, the main goal of Europol is to fight organised crime, because its scale, complexity of structure, and impact require coordinated actions of all member states of the Council of Europe (Lehan, 2021). In light of the findings of Europol's report on the analysis of financial and economic crime in the EU, in July 2023, during an operation carried out by officers of the Spanish National Police, with the support of Europol, 17 individuals were arrested on suspicion of manipulating the results of football matches through corrupt schemes (European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation, 2023). One example of the activities of the JIT is an international operation involving law enforcement and judicial authorities in 10 countries, conducted to stop the activities of the criminal group "Kompania Bello" in the cocaine trade in Europe. Thus, the JIT was created between Italy and the Netherlands with the assistance and funding of Eurojust and Europol (Europol, n.d.). A striking example of the success of the JIT and ensuring international justice is the downing of flight MH17, which demonstrates the importance of careful collection of evidence, interstate coordination, and compliance with legal standards even in difficult circumstances (Chernetska, 2024). Thus, the involvement of Europol and Interpol in conducting joint procedural actions with the JIT ensures careful planning of the investigation stages, rapid exchange of evidentiary information and data of operational significance. In addition to the above, one of the examples of investigating crimes by JIT with the participation of

Eurojust was the formation of an international JIT in Ukraine under martial law. The corresponding group included several countries, for example, Lithuania, Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Slovakia, and Romania. In turn, there is a positive experience in implementing the SOCTA methodology in the field of combating organised crime, which is used in its activities by the National Police of Ukraine. This method ensures the effectiveness of international cooperation at the national level (Movchan & Sozansky, 2023). According to the results of the use of SOCTA, 80% of criminal activity by organised criminal groups is committed in the field of drug trafficking, fraud, and human trafficking (EU Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment, 2021).

In view of the above, the activities of the JIT in the investigation of crimes are formed on the basis of scientific research and practical implementation of international standards in national legislation in the field of international cooperation. A prominent place in the process of creating a JIT belongs to the specific features of interaction between members and seconded members of relevant international teams, both among themselves and with other subjects of criminal proceedings. In the course of the research, a list of signs that are characteristic of interaction during the investigation of crimes by JIT is given. It is also necessary to highlight several key aspects of the creation of the JIT, namely: the legal framework, the preparation of a formal agreement between at least two or more states for a joint investigation of the crime and the development of an operational action plan. During the investigation of crimes by JIT, problematic issues arise, particularly legal and procedural differences that require further discussion.

## ■ Discussion

In the context of the review, attention should be paid to the position of Yu. Chornous (2017) on promising areas of cooperation between the JIT and Europol, Eurojust and Interpol in solving crime investigation tasks. Thus, the organisation and tactics of functioning of the JIT in law enforcement activities need to be improved, and transformational changes at the legislative level can improve the quality of crime investigation. The conclusions made by the researcher are quite appropriate since during the investigation of crimes, the JIT interacts with international police organisations and other international institutions during the implementation of procedural actions. This interaction of subjects is designed to create an effective mechanism for combating transnational crime, and, in turn, is aimed at solving common tasks of criminal proceedings and achieving a single result on the way to international justice. As indicated by B. Rostami & A. Jooj (2021), Europol helps share data, analyse information, compile expert

reports, and conduct training. The international organisations, together with the law enforcement agencies of the member states, fights transnational crime (human trafficking, terrorism, money laundering and forgery, illegal immigration, financial criminal offences, cybercrime). The above review and analysis of the organisation's successful actions confirm positive assessments of its activities. Eurojust operates a Secretariat of the Network of Experts on the JIT to provide support to the JIT and offer methodological assistance, whose representatives provide practical and financial support to the JIT; for example, they analyse legislation and issue relevant recommendations regarding the prosecution of those involved in criminal offences. It should also be underlined that the meeting of the JIT at the Eurojust headquarters and the use of the coordination centre are among the key organisational aspects of the JIT's activities in the investigation of crimes (Krasnoborova, 2020).

In this context, the aspect of activating the complex process of standardisation and unification of approaches should be emphasised to minimise the above-mentioned discrepancies (Dufenyuk & Kelman, 2025). Participation in the work of the JIT allows for improving national institutions, expanding the boundaries of knowledge and technologies, primarily forensic ones. Considering foreign experience in the field of combating transnational crime, JIT use a hybrid approach in the methodology of crime investigation (Dufenyuk & Kelman, 2025). In turn, forensic algorithms of actions of the investigator, prosecutor, and other participants in the criminal process in a separate investigative situation and the corresponding investigation programmes form a separate forensic methodology, which is a kind of means of formalising methodological and forensic recommendations (Bondar, 2022). The above analysis demonstrates the need to apply a unified approach to the creation and operation of JITs to reduce the risks of disagreements in certain jurisdictions during the investigation of crimes. Notably, a special form of international cooperation forms a unique investigation methodology, accounting for the experience of international partners in the field of combating crime in the international space. Thus, it is necessary to focus on the formation of a separate methodology for investigating crimes, which is used in their practical activities by JIT.

M.I. Pashkovsky (2024) presented the opinion that it is important to use the EU's usual tool, the JIT, to unite and coordinate national efforts. In light of the findings of this study, it is possible to consider the activities of the JIT as a well-established practice in the investigation of international crimes and crimes of an international nature. This approach actualises the practice of creating a JIT at the national level with the introduction of the experience of foreign countries. It makes sense to interpret the

category “interaction” as the activity of an investigator (inquirer) and operational units in the investigation of criminal offences with agreed goals and conditioned by the tasks of criminal proceedings under a single leadership, which has a normative form (Bondar, 2022). O.S. Tarasenko *et al.* (2024) note that in practical terms, it is not uncommon for JIT to create multiple parties, which in turn facilitates the exchange of evidence-based information. The establishment and organisation of the activities of the JIT are performed in accordance with international treaties and national criminal procedure legislation. Interaction covers the efforts of various units in the detection and pre-trial investigation of crimes, the consistency of actions of each participant in criminal proceedings, and observing the rule of law. The conclusions made by the researchers are quite appropriate, as members and seconded members of the JIT, in particular, interacting with international organisations, perform investigations in accordance with the drawn-up plan (in the context of organisational, legal, and tactical principles) regarding the sequence of procedural actions.

## ■ Conclusions

Thus, globalisation and the level of transnational crime create the need for international coordination. Firstly, through forms of international cooperation in the investigation of criminal offences, for example, the creation of the JIT, it is possible to form effective international justice. The analysis of legislation and scientific literature helped to establish problematic issues of standards in international agreements to avoid legal gaps, problematic aspects of determining jurisdiction, and complications in the execution of court decisions. Thus, international cooperation has a specific legal nature and occupies a prominent place in the implementation of justice at the international level. Regularities of improving national legislation were identified, considering the comparison of legal norms and principles of creating a JIT for the investigation of crimes.

The results of the study demonstrated a positive trend in the activity of JIT in the investigation of international crimes and crimes of an international nature. Thus, several practical cases of investigating crimes by JIT and their interaction with Europol

and Eurostat are presented, which allow asserting the effectiveness of the investigation in the context of collecting evidence and establishing all the circumstances of the crime. In addition, the examination of the materials of Europol’s reporting activities indicates interaction with the JIT under the investigation of organised crime in the field of drug trafficking, fraud and human trafficking. The results obtained allow stating that the activities of the JIT as a special form of international cooperation are a powerful mechanism for ensuring international justice. The functioning of the JIT was a kind of challenge in the framework of law enforcement activities. Attention was focused on the conceptual framework of JIT and its structural elements. The effectiveness of the investigation of crimes by JIT was analysed, and the influence of the mechanism of a special form of international cooperation on the fight against crime in international discourse was investigated. Conceptually, the above indicates the need for a process of interaction between members, seconded members, and other entities during the activities of the JIT. The dynamics of integration processes and globalisation challenges require international regulation, establishing the specifics of the relationship between international and national law, and developing new conceptual approaches to examine their interaction.

Improving the results of the above-mentioned activities of the JIT in the investigation of crimes requires improving the regulatory framework, the development of methodology and forensic support in the investigation of criminal offences in accordance with the best international practices. A comprehensive examination of the activities of JIT, combining national and international experience, can become a promising area for understanding the aspect of investigation crimes by JIT.

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## Розслідування злочинів спільними слідчими групами: нові можливості забезпечення правопорядку

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■ **Анотація.** У сучасних умовах злочинність набуває нових транснаціональних ознак, постійно пристосовуючись до інноваційних прийомів розслідування злочинів. З огляду на це, виникла потреба в створенні спільних слідчих груп. Актуальність теми зумовлено тенденцією до вдосконалення функціонування однієї з форм міжнародного співробітництва в кримінальному провадженні – спільної слідчої групи. Мета статті полягала у визначенні ключових питань розслідування злочинів спільними слідчими групами та їх значення в правоохоронній діяльності. Пріоритетними методами в дослідженні стали порівняльно-правовий (компаративістський), формально-правовий, кейс-стаді, термінологічний, юридичної герменевтики, а також інші загальні методи пізнання, зокрема, індукції та дедукції, прогнозування й абстрагування, аналізу й синтезу. Під час виконання завдань кримінального провадження за фактами розслідування міжнародних злочинів і злочинів міжнародного характеру відбувається взаємодія компетентних органів держав у різних формах міжнародного співробітництва. Встановлено, що реалізація завдань досудового розслідування злочинів потребує використання прогресивних інструментів посиленої поліцейської та судової співпраці. Досліджено завдання компетентних органів різних держав під час спільного розслідування злочинів міжнародного характеру та міжнародних злочинів. Доведено, що забезпечення правопорядку у сфері розслідування транснаціональної злочинності безпосередньо залежить від функціонування особливої форми міжнародного співробітництва – створення спільних слідчих груп. Рекомендовано зосередити увагу на особливостях проведення слідчих процесуальних дій, застосуванні тактичних прийомів з урахуванням криміналістичних інновацій та алгоритмів використання спільних методик під час розслідування злочинів у національному та міжнародному вимірах

■ **Ключові слова:** міжнародне співробітництво; організація розслідування; кримінальне провадження; міжнародні організації; правоохоронні органи