Issue I: Use of the Internet for drug-related activities

Recommendation 1
Governments should be encouraged to ensure that their law enforcement agencies are well informed, professionally trained and suitably resourced so as to be effective in the investigation of cyber-related offences and the related use of the Internet for illicit trafficking.
Any action taken X YES NO
Comments:
The Swedish Police have a central function for the combat of cybercrime in force including strategic and operative experts specialized in intelligence and surveillance work on the internet. The cybercrime function has carried through several successful operations that have resulted in convictions in court.

Recommendation 2

Governments must work together to overcome the obstacles encountered in undertaking the investigation of cyber-related trafficking offences across multiple jurisdictions and introduce the changes needed in legislation, practices and procedure to expedite information-sharing, enquiries with Internet service providers and the transfer of evidence.

Any action taken X YES NO

Comments:

In the domain of drugs, including those supplied via the internet, the Swedish Police works closely together with other national agencies, organisations and other experts. The Swedish Police contribute actively in four national assemblies that together covers all aspects of the problem area that concern abuse, demand and criminal supply of drugs and illegal trade of precursor chemicals. Topics as sharing information and procedures for administrative and judicial countermeasures against the criminal activities linked to drugs and precursor chemicals are actively discussed in these assemblies. Aspects as needs for strengthening existing legislation or needs for ad mending new legislation are discussed, suggested and when needed brought forward for consideration to the Government.

Recommendation 3

Governments should encourage their law enforcement agencies to develop the specialist skills that will support the investigation of cyber-related offences and lead to successful criminal prosecutions.

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Issue II: Alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand reduction strategies that promote public health and public safety

reduction strategies that promote public health and public safety			
Recommendation 1			
Governments are encouraged to make full use of alternatives to imprisonment for people with drug use disorder in contact with the criminal justice system, particularly at the time of their arrest and at the pretrial stage.			
Any action taken X YES NO			
Comments:			
Sweden has several programs in force for the rehabilitation of drug addicted individuals. In several cities and municipalities the local police have developed a close cooperation with social authorities, schools, voluntary organisations, medical treatment centers and locally placed national authorities with the aim to support a way our from addiction and a drug related lifestyle. Abusers that the police get in contact with in their work are in most cases fined but are as an alternative also offered support at treatment to end their abuse. Methadone treatment programs for opiate abusers, syringe exchange programs and different kind of therapy are examples on efforts made by the society to reduce the number of drug abusers. The legislative tools as the criminalization of drug abuse gives the police and other local actors as social authorities an opportunity to approach people that are addicted and offered them support as treatment.			
Recommendation 2			
Governments are encouraged to promote and implement institutional mechanisms, including through induction and training programmes, that enable the police to screen, assess and refer appropriate cases to treatmen facilities, taking into account their dual role as the first responders and the first criminal justice actor encountered by people with drug use disorders when they come into contact with the criminal justice system.			
Any action taken X YES NO			
Comments:			
The Swedish Police has a long history in identifying people that are under the influence of drugs and besides their core activities as law enforcement officers also bring with the social and health aspects on drug abuse. Training in identifying people that are on the influence of drugs is on a regularly basis offered to officers that as a part of their duties get in contact with drug addicted persons. Police officers are in general aware of their responsibilities as an important link in to guarantee the citizens security and welfare.			
Recommendation 3			
Governments are encouraged to adopt or amend legislation, policies, and guidelines that allow flexibility when handing down sentences for drug-related offences that take into account the nature and gravity of the offence as well as the personality and background of the offender.			
Any action taken X YES \Backslash NO			

Comments:
In situations when the police acts in duties that includes individuals that are under the influence of drugs these cases are initially determined by the officer in charge. In general the Swedish judicial system gives the right to free sifting of evidence meaning the possibility for the court to consider additional circumstances and thereby come to other judgments than sentences as for example forced treatment.
Recommendation 4
Governments are encouraged to employ a multidisciplinary approach in providing treatment and rehabilitation as an alternative to conviction or punishment and to promote and develop the capacity for institutional coordination between justice, health, and social services authorities.
Any action taken X YES \[\] NO
Comments:
See answer given to recommendation 1
Recommendation 5
Governments are encouraged to implement measures to increase public awareness of the benefits of using alternatives to imprisonment.
Any action taken X YES \[\] NO
Comments:
The Swedish Police together with other national agencies, organisations and national experts contributes to the public debate on the views of drugs and drugs addiction. This debate has contributed to an increased public awareness but also to an active political discussion that in some cases has brought through suggestions to assess the current national policy on drugs. However, none of these suggestions has been put in force yet.
Recommendation 6
Governments are encouraged to collect and analyse gender- and age-disaggregated data on the use of alternatives to imprisonment and, if applicable, to undertake periodic evaluation of existing initiatives to provide treatment as an alternative to conviction or punishment for people with drug use disorders.

Any ac	tion taken	XYES	□ NO
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Comments:

The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN) has as its task to monitor the drug markets in Sweden with the aim to report on drugs related statistics, trends and developments. The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) is an agency under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice and a knowledge center for the criminal justice system. The agency's mandate is to contribute to the development of knowledge within the criminal justice system and the criminal policy area, as well as to promote crime prevention work. These two institutions provides the Government with basic data and analysis of the national criminal and drug markets and consist a guideline for validated data and information for policies as in the domain of drugs and drugs abuse.

Issue III: Mainstreaming gender perspectives in drug-related policies and programmes

Recommendation 1
Governments are encouraged to collect and analyse gender-disaggregated data to obtain more information about the situation and circumstances of women drug users and the various roles women assume in drug-related crime and in organized crime groups with a view to developing and implementing effective and comprehensive policies and programmes.
Any action taken X YES NO
Comments:
The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN) and the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) have both given the task to collect, collate and analyse data related to gender in the context of drugs abuse. This issue is also discussed in relation to repressive actions against drugs and drugs abuse performed by law enforcement.
Recommendation 2
Governments are encouraged to ensure non-discriminatory access to health-care services for women, including in prison, and to develop gender-sensitive prevention, primary care, treatment and reintegration policies and programmes, particularly for pregnant women and women with caretaking responsibilities.
Any action taken X YES NO
Comments:
The Swedish Police take part in discussions on the views and attitudes on gender equality via the national multi-agency assemblies. As a part of the method development work the Police have launched a project on how to improve the identification of female drug abusers. All national agencies are aware about the issue on equality between the genders and the Government does encourage this view as an important part of the policy in the performance of all national agencies and other organisations.
Recommendation 3
Governments are encouraged to ensure close cooperation and collaboration among all relevant national authorities in developing and implementing gender-sensitive drug policies and programmes that take into account the specific needs and circumstances faced by women and girls with regard to the world drug problem.
Any action taken X YES NO
Any action taken A TES [] NO

Comments:
See the answer to recommendation 3

Issue IV: Money-laundering, illicit financial flows and effective countermeasures

Recommendation 1
In support of the investigation of money-laundering offences and the recovery of the proceeds of crime, Governments are encouraged to enable access by their law enforcement authorities to the information held by their financial intelligence units.
Any action taken YES NO
Comments:
Recommendation 2
Governments are encouraged to ensure that evidence gathered through investigations of money-laundering offences by their financial intelligence units has legal standing in their courts if used in prosecutions brought by other law enforcement agencies.
Any action taken YES NO
Comments:
Recommendation 3
Governments are encouraged to make use of the tools available for training and building the capacity of their law enforcement authorities, financial investigators and prosecutors available through the Global Programme against Money-Laundering of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other training institutions.
Any action taken YES NO

Comments:
Recommendation 4
Governments are encouraged to share with UNODC the results of their national money-laundering risk
assessments to facilitate a coordinated global response and to strengthen the capacity of competent
authorities and financial institutions to thwart attempts at money-laundering.
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Any action taken YES NO
Comments: