

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 YES NO

Comments:

Ministry of Health has no jurisdiction for cyber-related offences and the related use of the Internet for illicit trafficking.

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 YES NO

Comments:

Ministry of Health is willing and ready to take part in all matters that can give their professional contribution within the limits of their competence.

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.

Any action taken YES NO

Comments:

Ministry of Health has no jurisdiction for development of specialist skills that will support the investigation of cyber-related offences and lead to successful criminal prosecutions.

Issue II: Alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand 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 disorders in contact with the criminal justice system, particularly at the time of their arrest and at the pretrial stage.

Any action taken YES NO

Comments:

Within the pre-trial procedure: Opportunity - the measure of delayed prosecution under Article 283, paragraph 1, item 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code, based on the signed protocols on cooperation with the Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade and Serbia.
According to the court decision: Measures for the safety of compulsory treatment of drug addicts or alcoholics at large.
Educational measure - special obligation to be subjected to appropriate examination and withdrawal from dependence caused by the use of narcotic drugs under the Law on Juvenile Delinquents and the Criminal Law Protection of Juveniles (the youngest patient is 16 years old)
Co-operation with the Office for Alternative Sanctions for persons under their jurisdiction (home detention with or without electronic control and socially useful work)
Within the framework of the OSCE, medical colleagues have held an educational course for prisoners about the risks of taking drugs.
That's all we had from education.
The above programs have been working continuously for many years.

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 treatment facilities, taking into account their dual role as the first responders and the first criminal justice actors encountered by people with drug use disorders when they come into contact with the criminal justice system.

Any action taken YES NO

Comments:

Ministry of Health is willing and ready to take part in all matters that can give their professional contribution within the limits of their competence.

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 YES NO

Comments:

Ministry of Health has no jurisdiction regarding to 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.

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 YES NO

Comments:

In the treatment of addicts, cooperation with other institutions of the system is modest and mainly relates to communication with health institutions to which convicted addicts have started substitution treatment programs. In Serbia, prison health units provide drug treatment to inmates in cooperation with regional health centres, while specialised drug treatment is available only in the Special Prison Hospital in Belgrade.

Recommendation 5

Governments are encouraged to implement measures to increase public awareness of the benefits of using alternatives to imprisonment.

Any action taken YES NO

Comments:

From the aspect of MoH, it is important to emphasize that there are sufficient addressees (other than psychopharmacotherapy) offer programs that aim to bring to such changes in attitudes, attitudes and behavior that will greatly reduce the risk of relapse through the acquisition of new knowledge and skills, such as:

- Psychosocial treatment for PAS addicts
- Social skills
- Learning communication and assertive training
- Control of aggression, resolution of crises and conflicts
- Controlling anger
- Bibliotherapy
- Of particular importance is contact with families and work on raising the quality of family relationships in situations where there are subjective and objective conditions for it.

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 action taken YES NO

Comments:

Ministry of Health has no initial jurisdiction re this matter but MoH is willing and ready to take part in all matters that can give their professional contribution within the limits of their competence.

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 YES NO

Comments:

Ministry of Health has no initial jurisdiction re this matter but MoH is willing and ready to take part in all matters that can give their professional contribution within the limits of their competence.

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 YES NO

Comments:

In Serbia MoH guarantees gender equality regarding to the treatment of drug addictions. Both sexes, have the right to get adequate treatment in health –care services. Male and female drug addictions are separated in physically separated rooms during treatment under the equal conditions and rights. Treatment of addiction in penal institutions, as well as the treatment of dependence in general, relies on the Strategy for Drug Abuse Suppression 2014-2021, modeled on the EU Drugs Strategy for the period 2013-2020 and also guarantees gender equality.

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 YES NO

Comments:

Between 2013 and 2015, voluntary and confidential counselling and testing for HIV and HCV of all newly admitted patients, and individual and group counselling on risk behaviour, HIV, HCV and overdose prevention, were implemented in prison health services. In 2014, the Special Prison Hospital provided voluntary and confidential counselling and testing for HIV and HCV, and individual and group counselling on risk behaviours, HIV, HCV and overdose prevention, to 343 newly admitted inmates, and in 2015 these services were provided to 320 inmates.

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

Ministry of Health has no jurisdiction regarding to investigation of money-laundering offences and the recovery of the proceeds of crime.

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:

Ministry of Health has no jurisdiction regarding to this matter.

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.

Any action taken YES NO

Comments:

Ministry of Health has no jurisdiction regarding to this matter.