

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:

Within the Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau (*hereafter referred to as "LCPB"*), a separate unit, i.e. the Fifth Serious and Organised Crime Investigation Board (*hereafter referred to as 'SONT5'*) is set up. The area of its competence comprises cybercrime disclosure and investigation. In addition, officers are appointed in territorial police agencies whose responsibility is investigation of this type of crime. Training is provided for these officers, on constant basis, in order to improve their professional skills in investigating cyber offences. Such training is delivered by the Criminal Intelligence Training Centre of the LCPB and officers of SONT5 in LCPB.

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:

Both Lithuanian territorial police agencies and officers of SONT5 (LCPB) are competent to conduct inter-regional and international cyber-related trafficking offences; there is a well-defined cooperative mechanism between police and other law enforcement agencies as well as Internet service providers established.

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:

Training is provided, on constant basis, for officers conducting cybercrime investigations with a view to develop their professional skills in this area. Such training is delivered by the Criminal Intelligence Training Centre of the LCPB and officers of SONT5, LCPB. Officers also participate in training courses organised by other competent institutions (e.g. by the Lithuanian bank, etc.)

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:

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:

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:

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:

Since 2016 Vilnius Police have an agreement with the Vilnius Centre for Addictive Diseases for providing methadone treatment services for people without compulsory health insurance who were detained by using drugs so called “open drugs scene” in Vilnius and expressed their wish to receive substitutional treatment.

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:

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:

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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:

In 2018 was adopted the national Drug, Tobacco and Alcohol Control and use Prevention Programme 2018–2028, which is a strategic document that provides long-term national goals, priorities and commitment to apply a health-based approach to the use of psychoactive substances (drugs, tobacco and alcohol) and to help people protect or recover their health, well-being and the quality of life.

One of the tasks foreseen in the Program “Accessible, high-quality, cost-effective, accredited treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration services tailored to personal needs” with an area for implementation “ensuring effective and high-quality service standards (including, service standards for vulnerable groups of population such as women, children, etc.) and the introduction of a system of professional development and support for treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration”.

In 2017 was conducted cross sectional survey in prisons of Lithuania on substance use among prisoners serving a prison sentence. The results of the survey showed that the prevalence of substance use among women aged 15-64 years old before imprisonment was higher compared to the general population: for heroin the excess was more than 160 times higher, for amphetamine – 84 times, cannabis – 6 times. Although some substances used by women during imprisonment show higher excess than men.

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:

Half of rehabilitation communities in Lithuania accept both women and men. 1 out of 13 rehabilitation communities is for women only, they can live there with their children if necessary. During rehabilitation process, all women get social and psychological services, possibility to learn or be employed in order to reintegrate into the society.

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:

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:

In accordance with Law on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter - AML/CFT law), The Financial Crime Investigation Service (Lithuania FIU) provides information to law enforcement institutions.

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:

In accordance with the AML/CFT law, Lithuania FIU forwards information about a possible criminal act to law enforcement institutions. This information can be used in courts.

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:

Lithuania police officers and FIU investigators undergo training in other training institutions (e.c. CEPOL, EUROPOL)

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:

Lithuania completed its National money laundering and terrorist financing risk assessment in 2015. It is publicly published and available in english at www.fntt.lt. New risk assessment is foreseen in 2020.