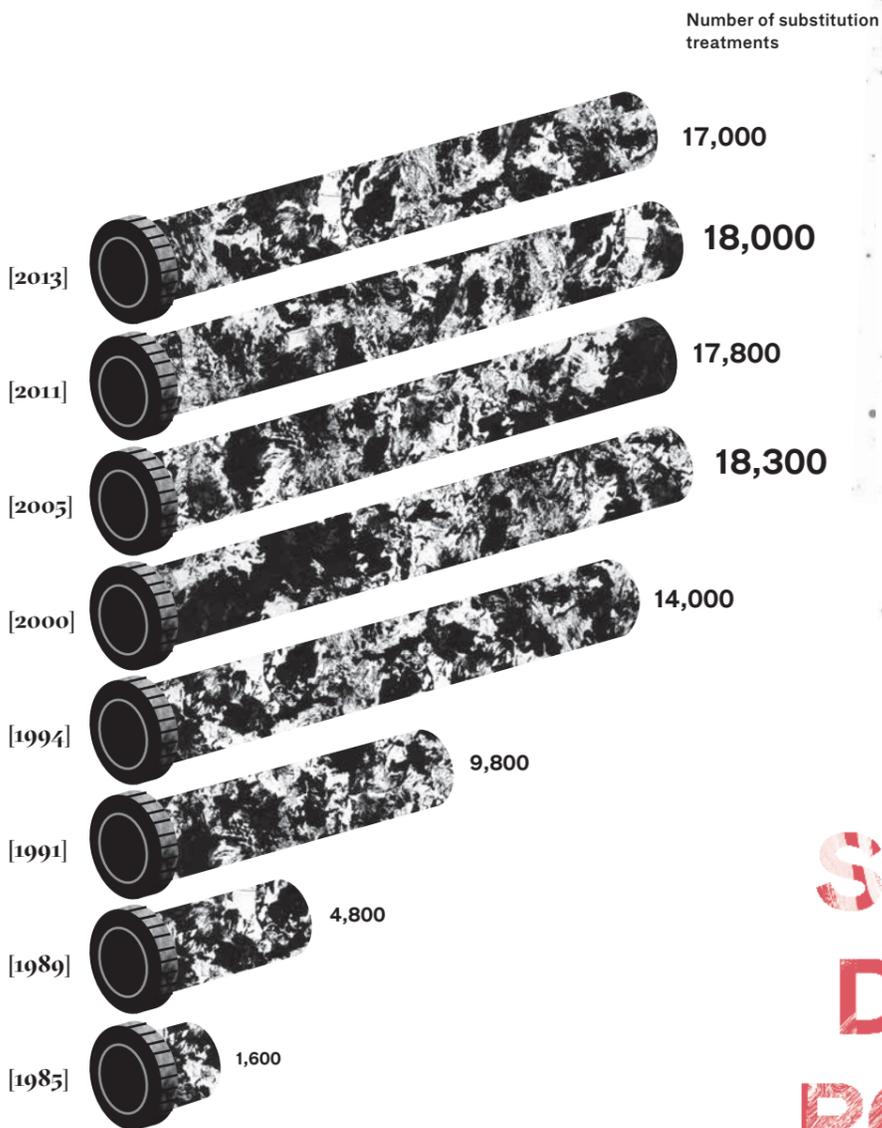


[1985 - 2013]
SUBSTITUTION TREATMENT

Substitution treatments for opiate addicts increased steeply from the mid-1980s onwards and, since 1999, have stabilised at between 17,000 and 18,000 cases per year.

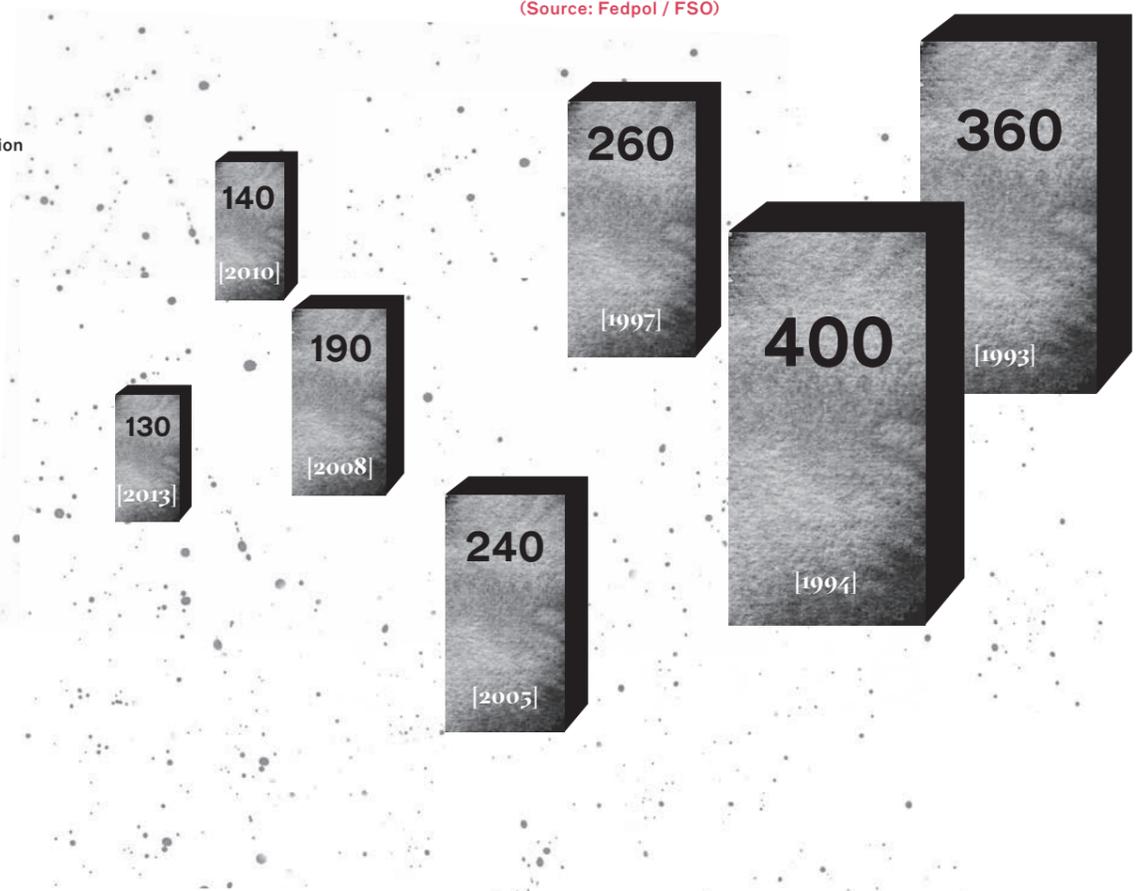
(Source: FOPH)



[1993 - 2013]
DRUG-RELATED DEATHS IN SWITZERLAND

The number of drug-related deaths has been declining for the past 20 years.

(Source: Fedpol / FSO)

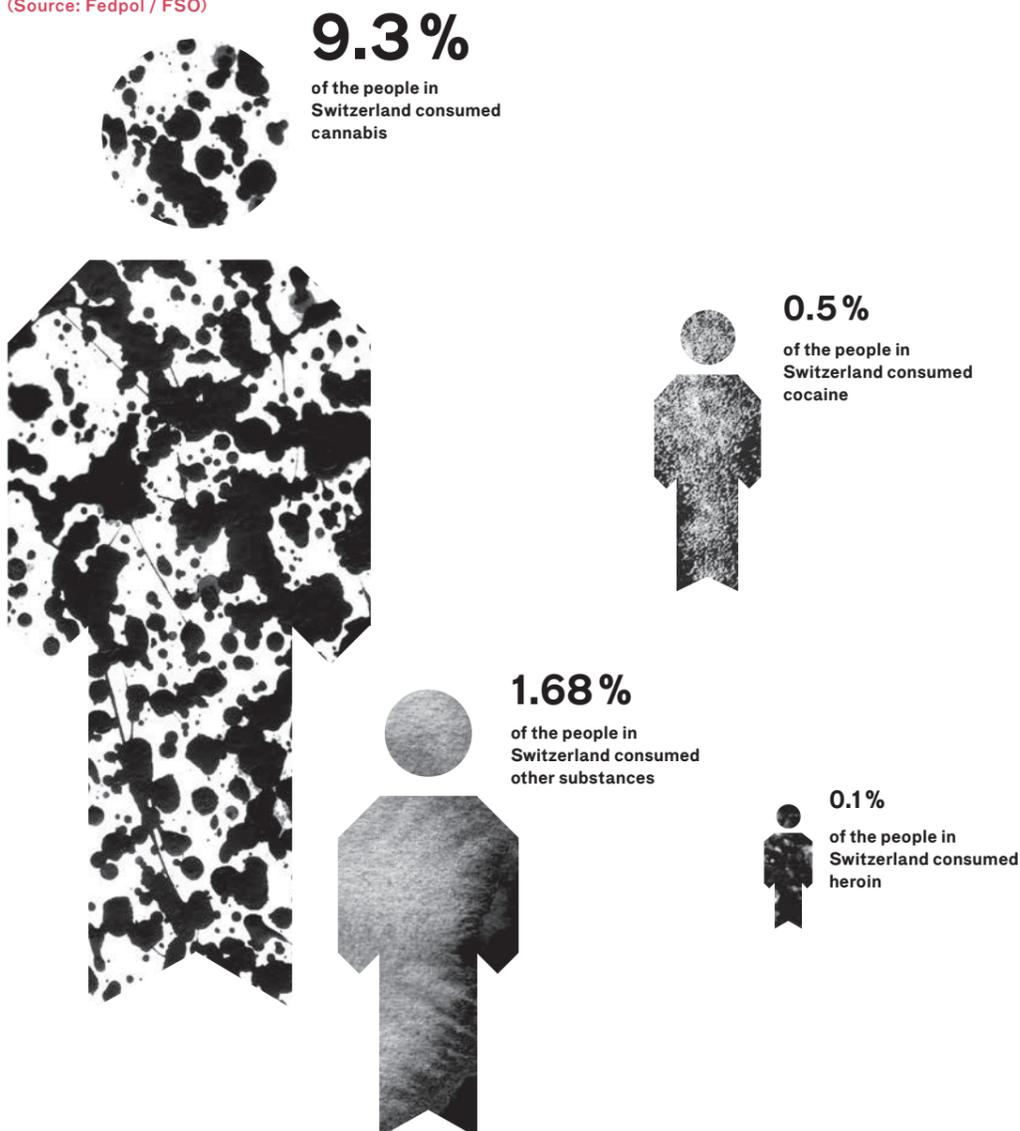


SWISS DRUG POLICY

To protect public health and public safety and security, experts and politicians developed a multidimensional approach to drug-related problems: the four-pillar policy based on prevention, treatment, harm reduction, and repression and control.

[2014]
CONSUMPTION OF ILLICIT DRUGS IN SWITZERLAND IN 2014

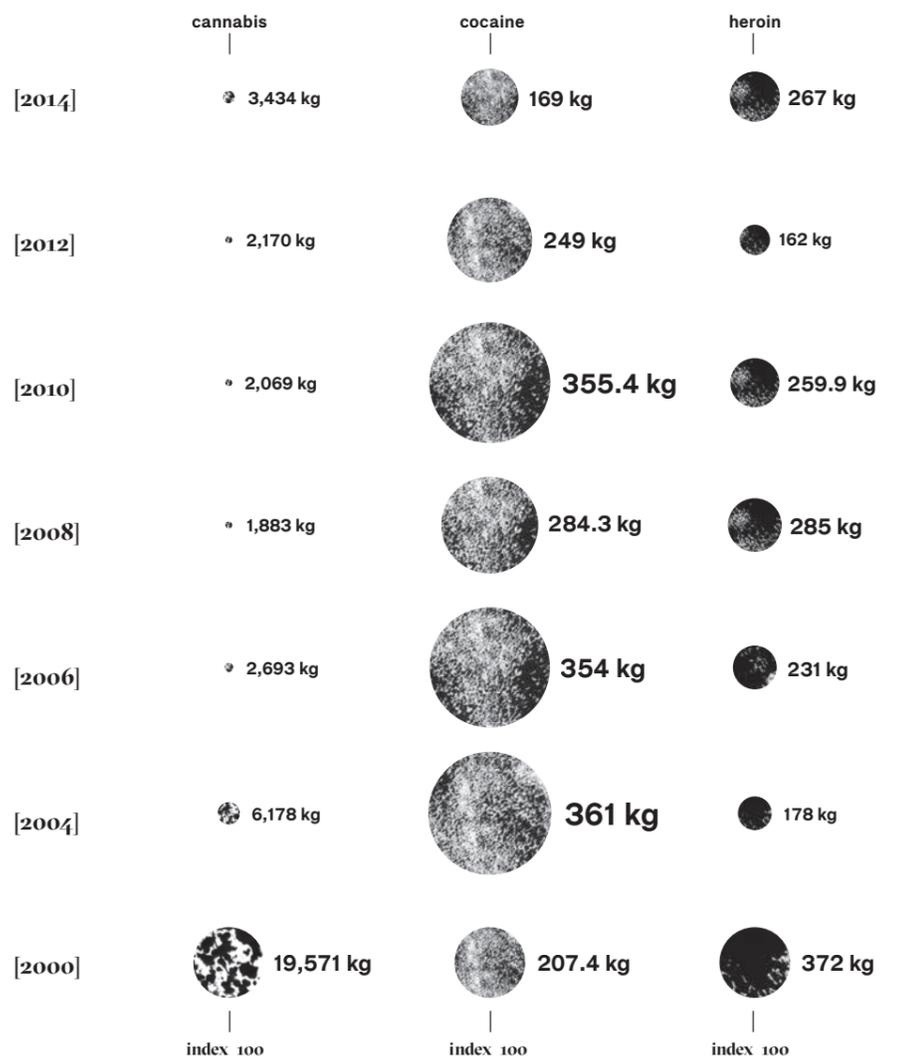
(Source: Fedpol / FSO)



[2000 - 2014]
TREND IN SEIZURES

The graphic representation has been indexed to show the trend in the quantities of various narcotics seized. The data from 2000 is taken as the basis for 100 index points.

(Source: Fedpol / FSO)





AIMS OF THE SWISS DRUG POLICY

Reducing the negative effects on drug users

Reducing drug consumption

Reducing the negative consequences for society

THE FOUR-PILLAR POLICY

I Prevention

Health protection, health promotion, early detection

Prevention comprises all strategies and measures that contribute to preventing people from starting to take drugs and to reducing drug consumption and the development of addiction.

II Treatment

Various treatment options, social integration

Treatment and counselling cover all strategies and measures aimed at improving physical and mental constitution as well as health rehabilitation.

III Harm reduction

Reduction of harm to individuals and society

Harm reduction comprises all strategies and measures that reduce the negative consequences on the drug users and society.

IV Repression and control

Market regulation and youth protection

Repression and control contribute to enforcing statutory provisions through regulatory measures and prohibitions.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FOUR-PILLAR POLICY

The most important indicators for the effectiveness of the four-pillar policy are: the number of drug users, the number of drug or AIDS-related deaths, the extent of drug-related crime and the perception of public safety and security.

→ Decline in the number of AIDS-related deaths among drug users

→ Decline in the number of new HIV infections among drug users

→ Decline in the number of drug-related deaths

→ Decline in drug-related crime

→ Improvement in public safety and security

→ Feeling of greater safety and security thanks to the disappearance of the open drugs scenes

Switzerland has ratified the three international United Nations conventions on illicit drugs:

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971

UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988

SWITZERLAND'S INTERNATIONAL DRUG POLICY



Internationally, Switzerland advocates the following in relation to illicit drugs:

→ safeguarding fundamental human rights

→ abolition of the death penalty

→ international cooperation in the reduction of drug-related crime and corruption, such as financial crime

→ promotion of social and economic development in areas of illicit drug cultivation

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA
Federal Office of Public Health FOPH