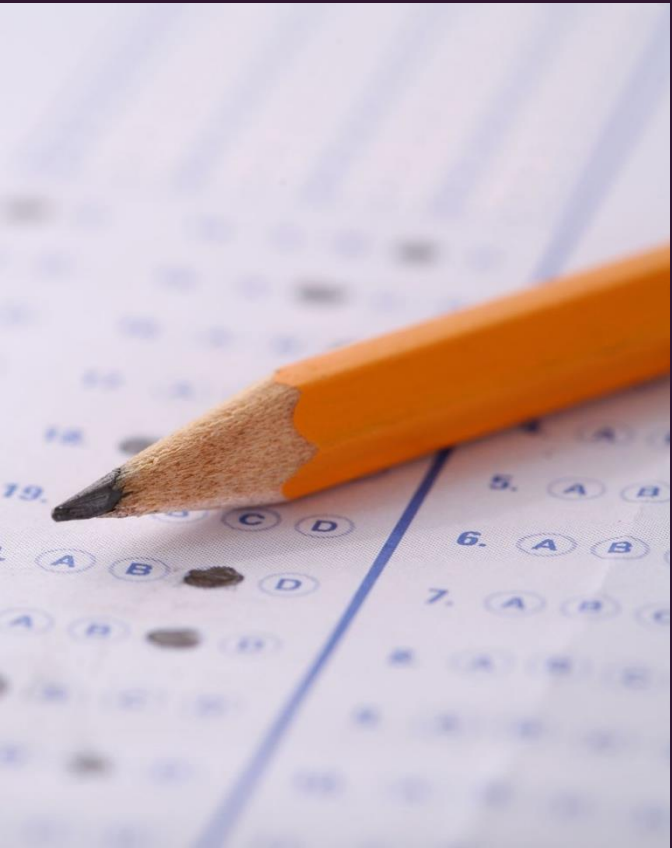


Gender Dimensions in the Implementation of the MEDICRIME Convention

11th Plenary Meeting
Committee of the
Parties



Questionnaire structure and format



- **7 thematic sections**
- **19 Questions:** Mix of closed, multiple-choice and short descriptive questions.
- **Period of time:** 2020 – 2025.
- Designed to provide a **baseline assessment**.

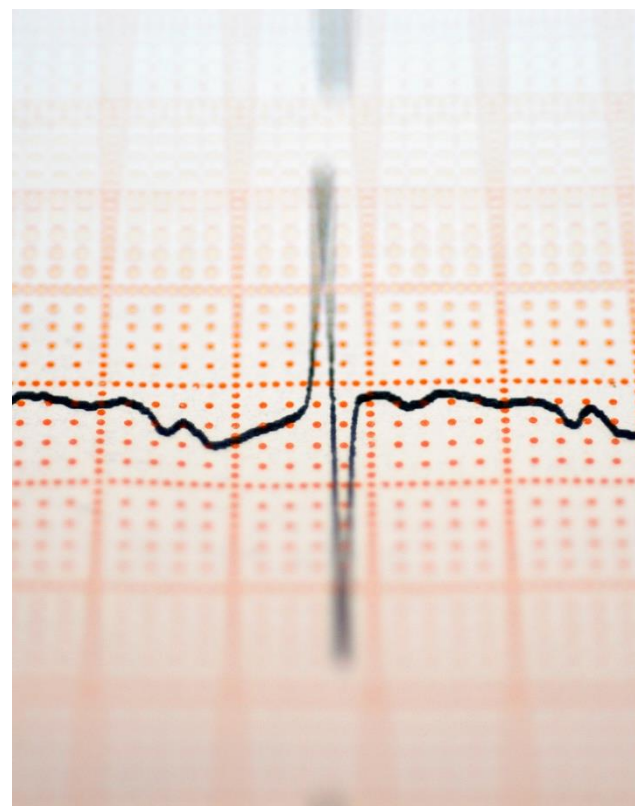
Section 1 - Incidence and Types of Falsified and/or Diverted Medical Products

- The **total number** and the **five most common types** of falsified or diverted medical products detected **in general and** those specifically or primarily used **by women**.
- The **sales channels** detected for the general public and those targeting women (online pharmacies, social media, others).



Section 2 – Prevention and Awareness

- **Public awareness campaigns.**
- The involvement of women's organisations, gender equality bodies or health sector NGOs in **prevention initiatives**.
- **Training** for decision-makers, healthcare professionals, law enforcement officers, NGOs and/or regulatory bodies incorporating a gender equality perspective.



Section 3 – Detection and alert

- The mechanisms and information provided to alert the public when falsified medical products are detected.
- Communication **strategies to alert women and/or vulnerable groups.**



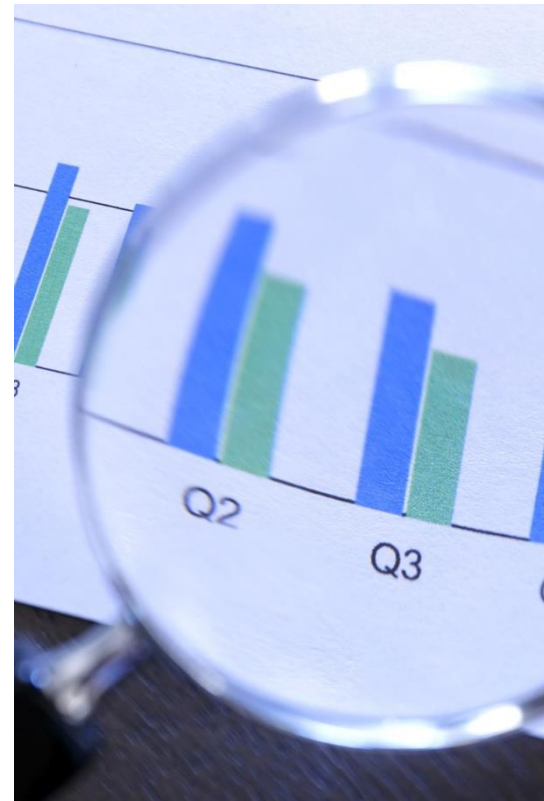
Section 4 – Protection of Victims and Access to Justice

- **Gender-sensitive measures** in investigations and proceedings.
- **Support for victims and witnesses.**
- **Participation of NGOs** during proceedings.
- **Training** programmes for legal professionals with a **gender-sensitive approach.**
- Collection of judicial **data disaggregated by gender.**



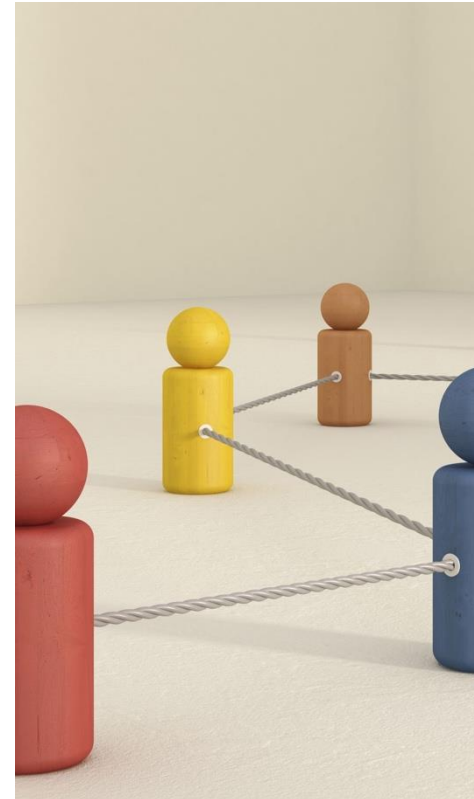
Section 5 – Co-operation, Reporting and Data Collection

- Whether **data** on the use, exposure to or consumption of falsified or diverted medical products is disaggregated **by gender**.



Sections 6 and 7 - Good Practices & Toolkit

- 1) **Good practices.** The Parties may share good practices (where available) regarding the design and implementation of a gender equality approach in matters relating to the implementation of the MEDICRIME Convention.
- 2) Gathering the views of the States Parties on the usefulness of a **toolkit** for incorporating a gender equality perspective into their policies on prevention, access to justice and data collection.



Preliminary findings (April 2026)

Responses received from 10 countries:

Bosnia and Herzegovina · Côte d'Ivoire · Croatia · Hungary · Morocco · Portugal · Slovenia · Switzerland · Türkiye · Ukraine

Key observations

- Medical products specifically or primarily intended for use by women have been identified, including:
 - Hormones (e.g. estradiol, oestrogens, progesterone)
 - Abortion kits
 - Oncology medicines (e.g. breast cancer treatments)
- Medical products primarily used by men were also reported:
 - e.g. erectile dysfunction medicines

Preliminary findings

- Among the most frequently falsified or diverted medical products, a notable proportion are predominantly used by women, including:
 - Sleeping medicines and tranquillisers
 - Laxatives
 - Weight-loss medicines and products

A gender dimension is already visible in the types of medical products falsified or diverted that have been identified.

Based on an initial and limited set of responses.



Thank you

