

Medicrime Convention

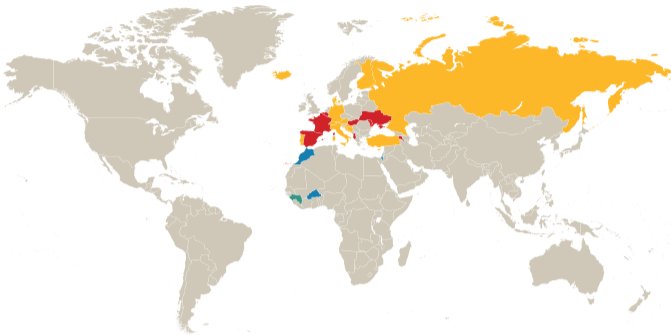


The Medicrime Convention is the only international legal instrument that has made it a criminal offence to produce and distribute fake medical products or commit similar crimes.

Developed by the Council of Europe to protect public health, the Convention was adopted on 8 December 2010. It provides for the enforcement of effective, fitting and dissuasive sanctions to punish the production and trafficking of fake medical products, at both the national and international level.

» The Medicrime Convention came into force on 1 January 2016. The threshold of 5 ratifications has been reached.

Signatures and ratifications



- Signatures of member States of the Council of Europe
- Signatures of non-member States of the Council of Europe
- Member States of the Council of Europe which have ratified the Convention
- Non-member States of the Council of Europe which have ratified the Convention

As of the 17th of February 2017

» Since the Convention was open for signature in Moscow on 28 October 2011, 27 States have already signed it. Austria, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Switzerland, Ukraine, and Israel (non-member State of the Council of Europe) upon the Convention's opening for signatures on October 28, 2011.

- LiechtensteinNov. 4, 2011
- LuxembourgDec. 22, 2011
- DenmarkJan. 12, 2012
- TurkeyJune 29, 2012
- BelgiumJuly 24, 2012
- Armenia and Moldova..... Sept. 20, 2012
- SpainOct. 8, 2012
- GuineaOct. 10, 2012
- MoroccoDec. 13, 2012
- HungarySept. 26, 2013
- CroatiaSept. 3, 2015
- Bosnia-HerzegovinaDec. 4, 2015
- AlbaniaDec. 17, 2015
- Burkina FasoFeb. 16, 2017

» 9 countries have ratified the Convention

- UkraineAug. 20, 2012
- SpainAug. 5, 2013
- HungaryJan. 2014
- MoldovaAug. 14, 2014
- GuineaSept. 24, 2015
- ArmeniaFeb. 5, 2016
- AlbaniaJune 6, 2016
- BelgiumAug. 1, 2016
- FranceSept. 21, 2016

The Convention concerns all medical products



Medicines for human and veterinary use



Medical devices (intended for both diagnosis and treatment) and their accessories



Various active ingredients, excipients, elements or equipment

The Convention serves to prevent and combat offences against public health by:



Criminalising the actions listed by the Convention, including aiding and abetting and attempt



Protecting the rights of victims (through access to information and assistance)



Promoting national and international cooperation

The Convention makes it a criminal offence to



Produce counterfeit medical products or falsify them



Commit similar offenses, i.e. the unauthorised production or supply of medicines and the sale of medical devices that do not meet the compliance standards



Falsify documents



Supply, offer to supply or traffic counterfeit medical products



Aid and abet or attempt to produce a counterfeit product