

Organised crime must be fought with the joint capacity of society.

Increased and deeper cooperation between central government agencies, municipalities, regions, the business community and other actors is important. The cross-border nature of organised crime also means that organised crime must be fought in cooperation with other states.



More information about the strategy is available on the Government Offices webpage: [government.se/government-policy/national-strategy-against-organised-crime/](https://www.government.se/government-policy/national-strategy-against-organised-crime/)

The Government Offices of Sweden

Switchboard: +46 8 405 10 00
www.government.se

**Resistance and decisive action
– a national strategy against
organised crime**



Government Offices of Sweden

Resistance and decisive action

Organised crime poses a significant threat to Sweden. The violence, the threats, the recruitment of children, and the criminal economy have both direct and indirect impacts on people's safety and security, as well as on critical societal functions. Organised crime exists all over Sweden and is a significant problem for actors at national, regional and municipal level. It constitutes a threat to the welfare systems, the business community, the civil society, and not least, the inhabitants of Sweden. The perception of Sweden abroad is also affected.

Organised crime has spread throughout Sweden for far too long. Society's resistance against organised crime must be fundamentally strengthened.

With the full force of society, we must push back organised crime and reverse the trend. Therefore, the government has produced "Resistance and decisive action – a national strategy against organised crime", the first of its kind.

The national strategy aims to give the work a clearer direction, and to reduce the vulnerabilities exploited by actors in organised crime. The strategy describes the problems in detail, provides guidelines for measures, and outlines the most important current and planned work in this area. The needs are extensive and covers a range of policy areas. Five strategic objectives are to guide the work ahead.

Five strategic objectives



Stop criminal careers

- Countering young people being socialised and recruited into crime
- Increasing the prosecution of serious offences in criminal milieu
- Improving social protection and reducing the risk of reoffending



Reduce the supply of illegal firearms and explosives

- Averting their illegal importation and smuggling
- Increasing the risk of detection and prosecution
- Strengthening controls and supervision



Destroy the criminal economy

- Averting the appropriation of public funds
- Prevent that companies are used for criminal purpose
- Increasing the recovery rate of the proceeds of crime



Build robustness against unlawful and undue influence

- Safeguard the integrity of public decision-making
- Present a new action plan against corruption
- Prevent threats from the inside in the form of insiders and infiltrators



Safeguard systems for reliable identification and an efficient provision of information

- A more coherent identity administration including extended use of biometric data
- Improve the possibilities to exchange data
- Increase the use of technical aids