Sexual offending is a severe and complex public health problem with impairment on the mental, physical and sexual health of victims, where evidence-based preventive treatment is needed for individuals at risk of (re)offending. Current recommendations include that sexual offender treatment should apply to the Risk, Need and Responsivity principles, a framework proved to decrease general recidivism. To prevent sexual reoffending, the Swedish Prison and Probation Service developed two interventions based on those principles: the shorter and manual based program Consent, and the more extensive and flexible program Sexual offender program with Individual Focus (SEIF). The Swedish model applies the risk principle by matching treatment intensity to risk-level, Consent targets low-to-medium-risk individuals and SEIF medium-to-high-risk. Following the need principle, the programs focus on criminogenic needs, where SEIF is designed to address more complex needs (e.g. hypersexuality and paraphilic interests). Lastly, the responsivity principle is primarily applied by cognitive-behavioral methods in both interventions, and a highly flexible and tailored treatment approach in SEIF, based on forensic case formulation.