



INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD



CND UNGASS FOLLOW UP

INCB follow-up activities on Chapter 2.

Operational recommendations on ensuring the availability of and access to controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion

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Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board

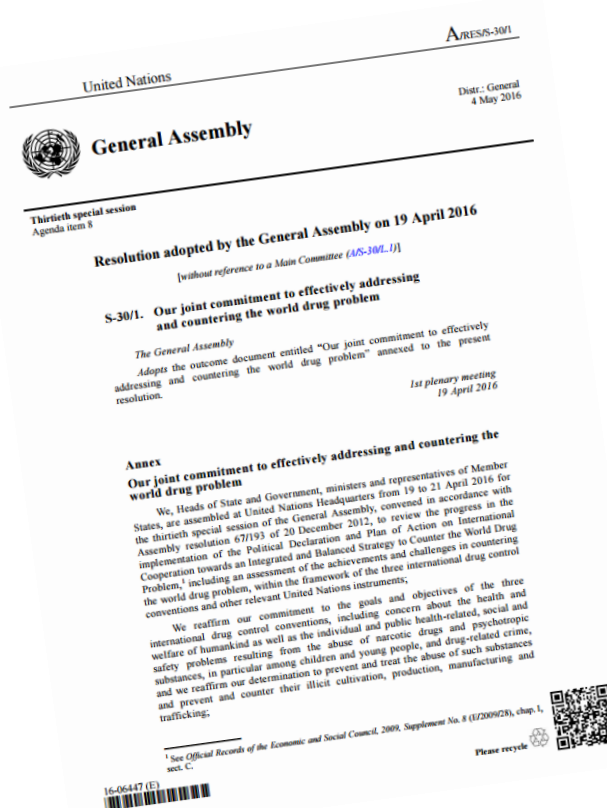
27 September 2017



INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD



UNGASS 2016 Outcome Document



“Operational recommendations on ensuring the **availability of and access to controlled substances** exclusively for **medical and scientific purposes**, while preventing their diversion”



Operational recommendations

- a) Domestic legislation, regulations, administration;
- b) National control systems, assessment mechanisms;
- c) Import and export authorizations;
- d) Affordability;
- e) Capacity-building and training;
- f) National supply management system;
- g) Essential Medicines

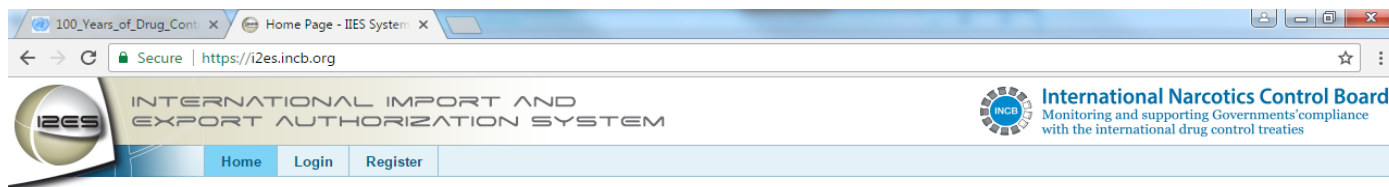


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Expedite import and export - I2ES



Welcome to the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

I2ES is a new online platform developed by INCB with the support of UNODC to facilitate and speed up the process of issuing import and export authorizations for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by competent national authorities (CNAs) of importing and exporting countries in compliance with the international drug control treaties. I2ES will allow CNAs to verify the authenticity of such authorizations and to issue endorsements of export authorizations in a secure way and in real time.

In its initial phase, I2ES will allow information exchange on applications by companies for, and issuance by CNAs of, import and export authorizations for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as electronic generation of import and export authorizations in paper form.

It is envisaged that at a later stage, I2ES will allow full electronic generation, issuance and exchange of import and export authorizations for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Treaty provisions relating to international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances:



Form for export authorization established by CND:



Form for import authorization established by CND:





Challenges identified

- Amount traded surpassed the estimates or assessments;
- The legitimacy of your trading partner's authorizations;
- Delay in the issuance or approval of authorizations by your trading partners;
- Inability to detect short shipment;



Key Features of I2ES

- Free-of-charge;
- In compliance with the provisions of the Conventions;
- User-friendly;
- Facilitate verification of authorization;
- Flexible inter-face (manual input, XML upload, automatic data upload);



From paper to electronic

Some experiences:

- Manual Input (Turkey)
- Batch upload (Thailand)
- Automatic Upload (Switzerland)

**NDS and I2ES users group meeting
Switzerland 3-5 October.**



NDS and I2ES users group meeting Switzerland 3-5 October.

- Faster the import/export authorizations;
- Compliance with the provisions of the Conventions;
- User-friendly;
- Facilitate verification of authorization;
- Flexible inter-face (manual input, XML upload, automatic data upload);



I2ES status

40 countries registered; and 26 have active accounts :

Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Zambia.



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Build capacity of national authorities

INCB Learning
project GLOY04

BUILDING CAPACITIES

Training

Technical
assistance
with a global
scope

Facilitate
appropriate
availability,
preventing
abuse and
diversion

**Aware-
ness**

**(e-)
Learning
Material**

Increase
compliance
with drug
control
conventions



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Learning project: Regional training



Nairobi, Kenya 25-29 April 2016

Burundi, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tanzania, Uganda.

19 participants



Bangkok, Thailand 12-15 July 2016

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam.

45 participants



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Learning project: Awareness-raising



Nairobi, Kenya 29 April 2016

Kenyan national authorities,
civil society, INCB, WHO, AU

33 participants



Bangkok, Thailand 15 July 2016

Thai national authorities,
civil society, INCB, WHO

26 participants



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Learning project: Regional training



Vienna, Europe 4-6 July 2017

Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

57 participants



INCB Learning project

- **Outcomes:**

- Improved reporting capacities & compliance;
- Facilitated control (e.g. through I2ES);
- Awareness & commitment on improving availability;
- Country-specific consultations & follow-up, exchange;
- Papua New Guinea requested assistance on accession to 1988 Convention;

- **Upcoming activities:**

- Regional training for Oceania (November 2017);
- Regional training for Central America (SICA countries December 2017);
- Regional training for francophone African countries;

Contributions by: United States, Australia, France and Belgium





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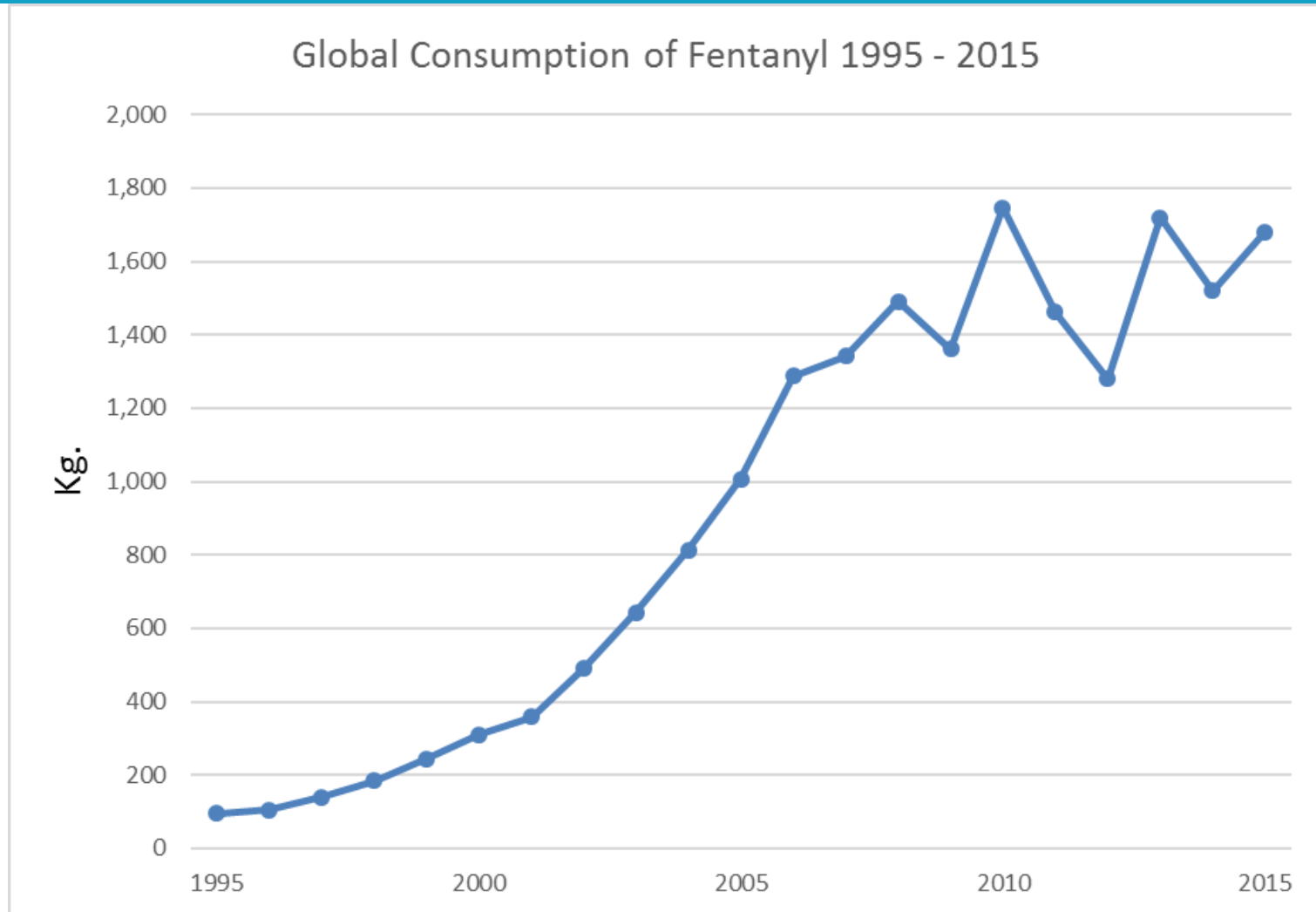


Preventing diversion





Rational use ?



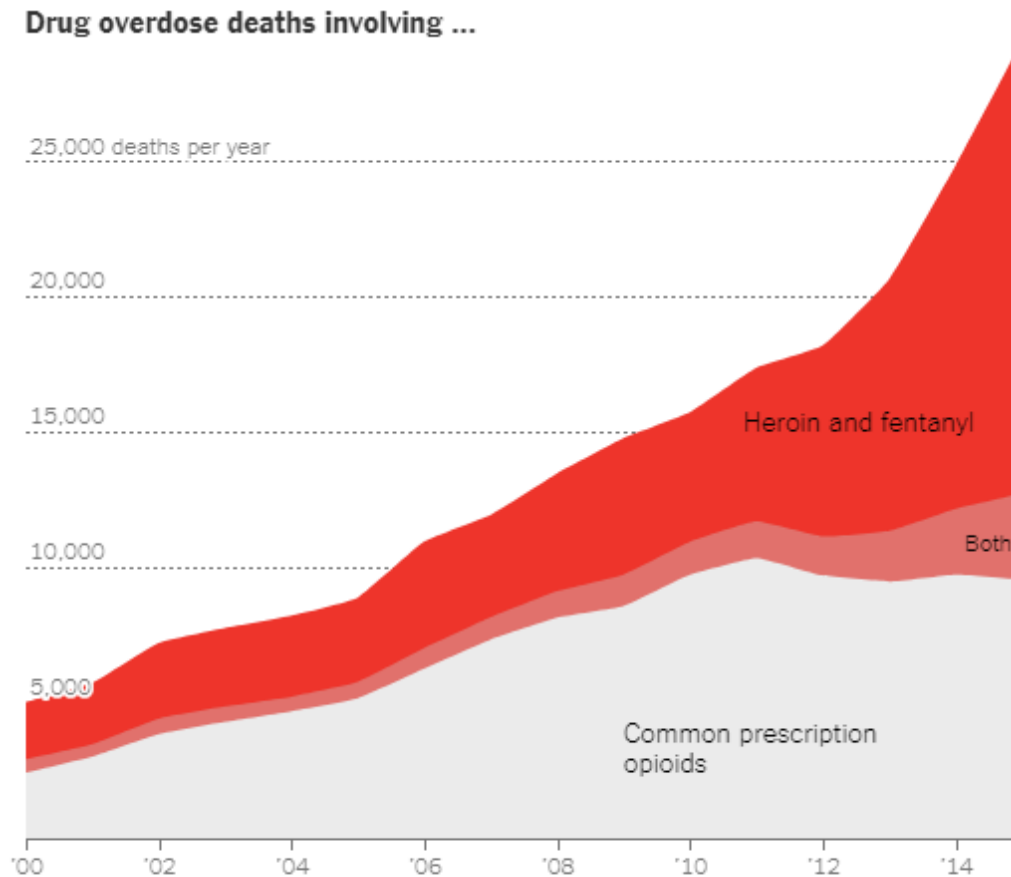


Non-rational use

- Strong increase not related to increase in cancer morbidity;
- Increase in the prescription of strong opioids analgesics for the treatment of chronic non-cancer pain;
- Aggressive marketing by pharmaceutical companies together with the targeted training of practitioners by the same companies;
- Use of the limited evidence of studies on hospitalized cancer patients showing low risk of causing dependence with strong opioids;



From prescription opioids to heroin

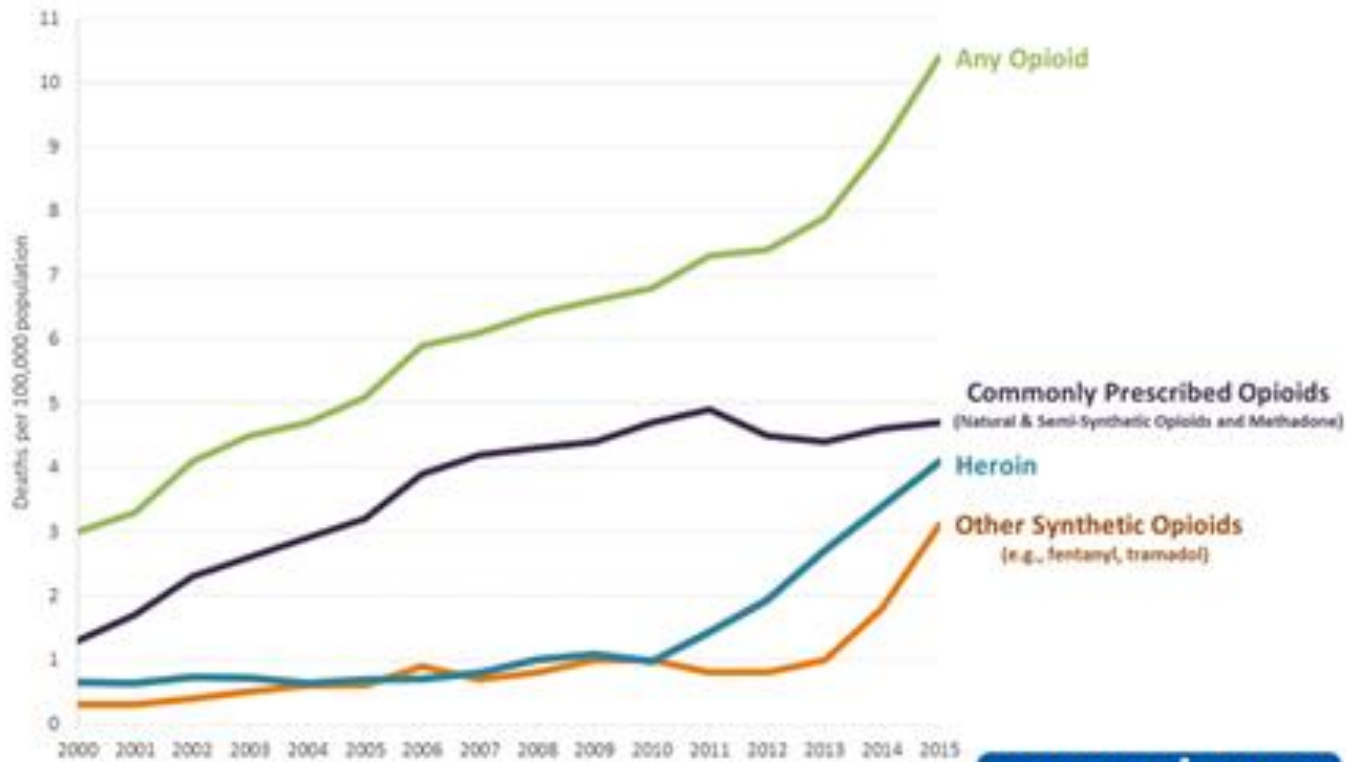


Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



From prescription opioids to heroin

Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids, United States, 2000-2015



SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. CDC WONDER, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2016. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/>.



Risk for all countries

- The increase in the abuse of prescription opioids and the consequent increase in overdose deaths has so far been limited to some countries;
- But all Governments should be aware of the risks associated with the abuse of prescription drugs as they work to ensure that controlled substances are available for medical and scientific purposes;



Actions taken by countries

- Prescription of controlled substances by medical and health professionals is guided by a rational approach to prescribing as described in the “WHO Guide to Good Prescribing - A Practical Manual;
- Alternatives to opioid analgesics for the treatment of chronic non-cancer pain;
- Control measures to reduce and eliminate misuse of prescription drugs without limiting access to those in need (ie electronic or digital prescriptions monitoring programmes);



Actions taken by countries

- Regular take-back prescription drugs initiatives to ensure that expired and/or unused medications are returned.
- Independent and unbiased training of health care professionals on the use of the medications, including on associated risk of dependence avoidance and mitigating measures.
- Awareness campaign to ensure that the public is aware of the dependence risks and of the proper use of the medication.



Actions taken by countries

- Opioid use disorder treatment services linked to medication-assisted treatments with methadone and buprenorphine
- Accessible overdose reversing medication (such as naloxone) available to first responders in areas affected by the abuse of opioids.
- Abuse deterrent formulations (ADFs) efficiency in reducing the risk of abuse is disputed. Further research needed.



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Thank you!