



INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD



INCB Learning - country and regional workshops to improve the estimates process

CICAD webinar, 12 June 2019

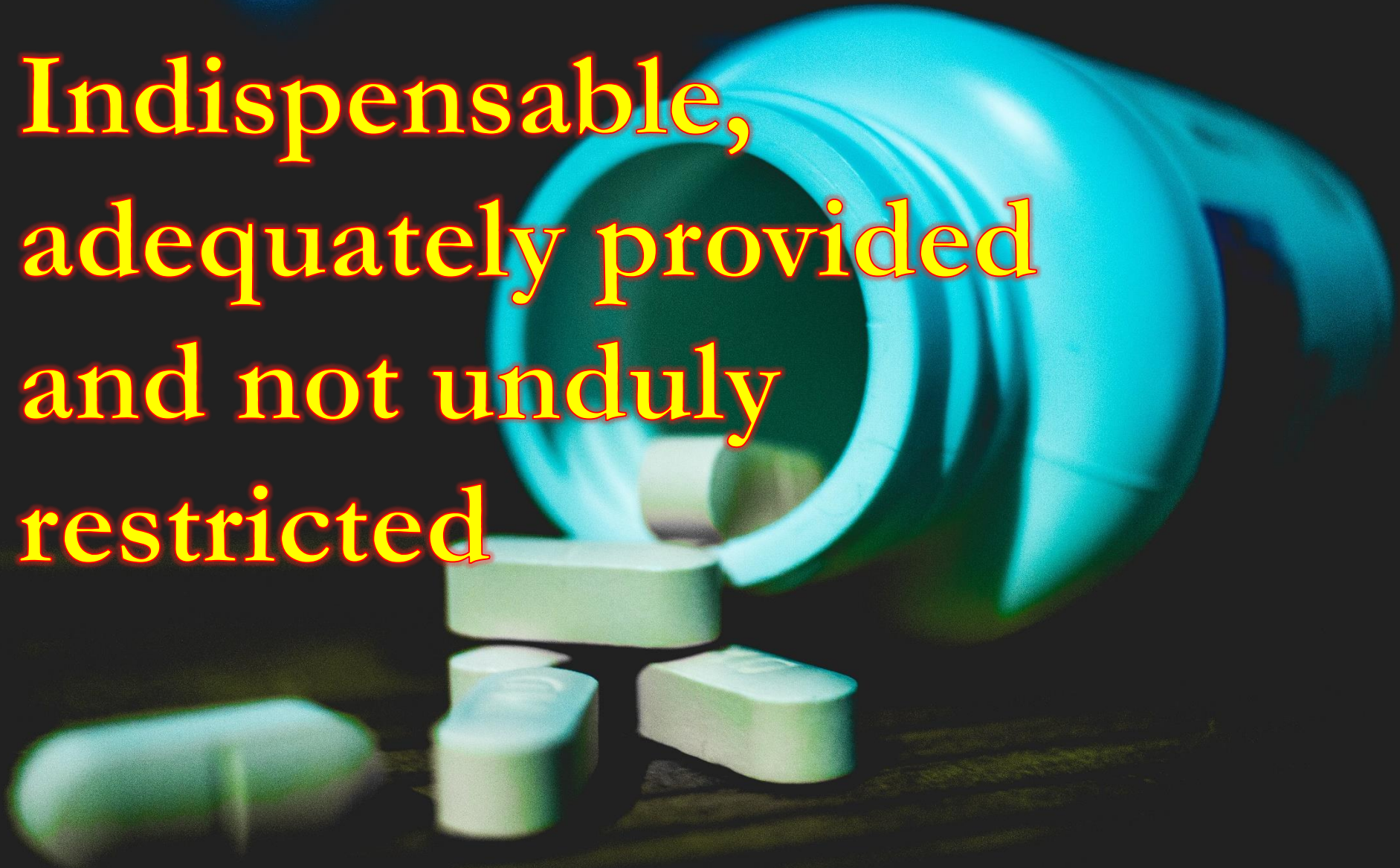
Beate Hammond, INCB secretariat



INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD



**Indispensable,
adequately provided
and not unduly
restricted**





Role of INCB



Monitoring and promoting compliance of Governments with international drug control treaties



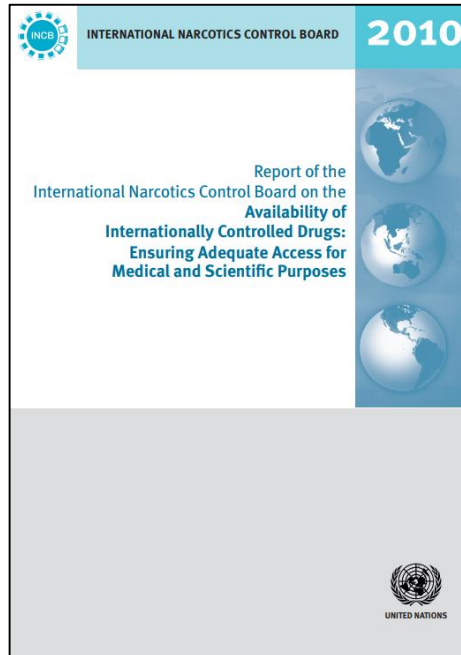
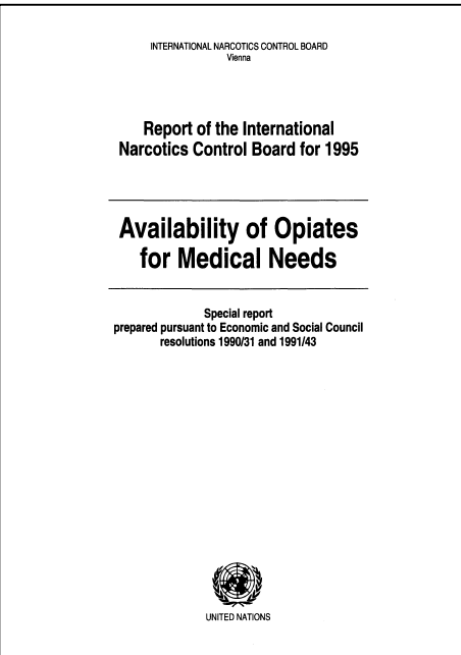
Supporting Governments in ensuring availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes



Unique position to monitor availability, cultivation, production, import, export, consumption



Long history of advocacy





Global access to opioid analgesics

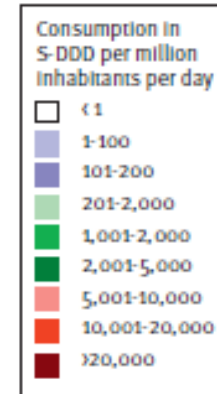
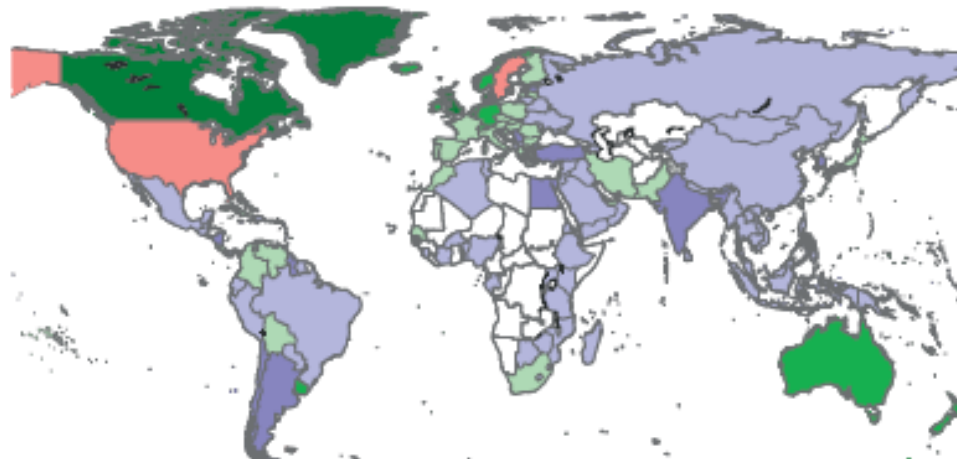
- **92% of morphine consumed by 17% of the world population**
- **75% of the world population is left with limited or no access to opioids**
- Production and stocks are sufficient to cover global demand
- Therefore: no lack of supply
- Inadequate distribution of consumption is **unrelated to lack of supply**



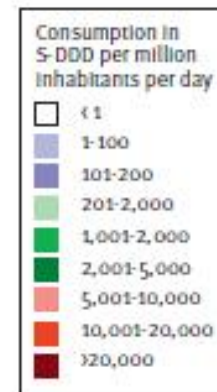
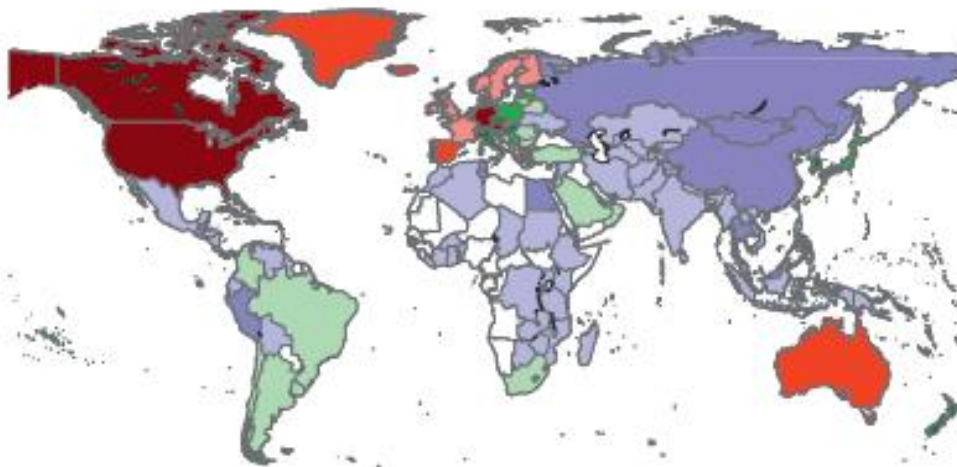


Availability of opioids (1994-1996; 2014-2016 averages)

Availability of opioids for pain management, 1994-1996

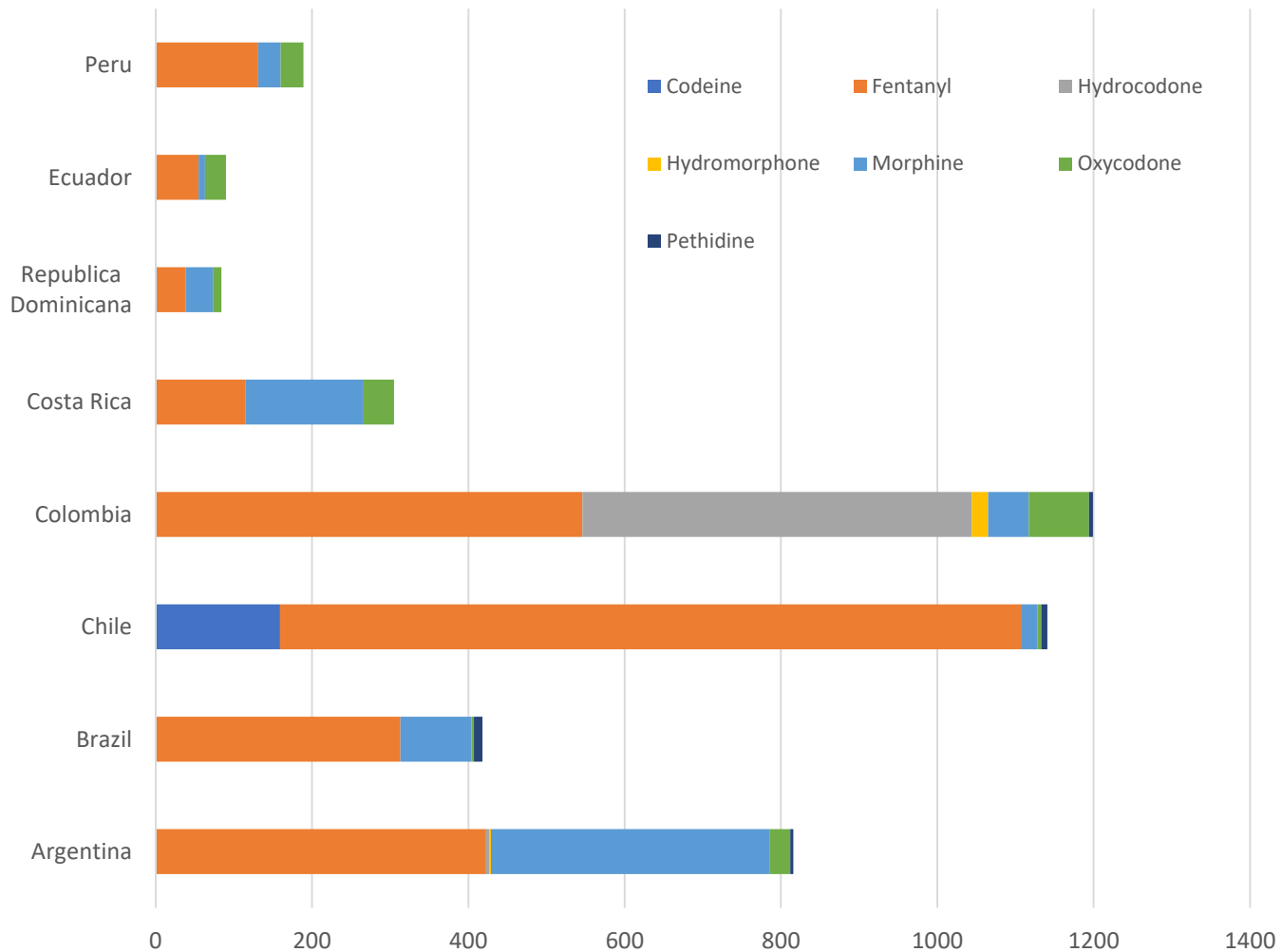


Availability of opioids for pain management, 2014-2016



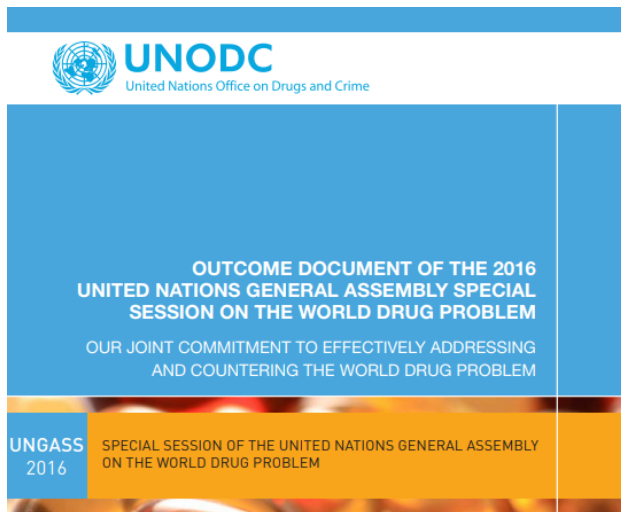


S-DDD of various opioids for selected countries (2017)





UNGASS 2016 Outcome Document



Chapter 2:

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

f) “strengthen the capacity of competent national authorities to adequately estimate and assess the need for controlled substances”



Estimates - the first step to ensure availability

- Estimating licit requirements to ensure access and prevent diversion
- Ensure access:
 - Global picture-publish estimates monthly-exporting countries indication of needs of importing countries
 - Work with Governments on their estimates (establish)
- Control function:
 - Estimate- import limit



The estimates process

Governments' responsibility to determine legitimate requirements for narcotic drugs, submit estimates to INCB (Art. 12, 19)

After estimates are confirmed by INCB (Art. 12), a country may legally manufacture or import narcotic drugs

The image shows a sample of INCB Form B. The form is titled 'International Narcotics Control Board FORM B' and contains various fields for data entry, including 'Country or territory', 'Date', 'Quantity', and 'Remarks'. It also includes a section for 'Remarks' and a footer with contact information and the year '2016/2017'.



Importance of accurate and timely reporting

Monitor levels of demand for controlled substances to ensure availability

Keep account of actual levels of consumption, cultivation, production, etc.

Prevent accumulation of drugs to reduce risk of diversion and abuse

Prevent illicit diversion, trafficking and abuse



Challenges faced by governments



Lack of training and awareness



Limited resources and capacity



Insufficient data available



Complex reporting structures



Introducing: INCB Learning

- Global capacity-building project (GLOY04)
- Launched in 2016
- Trained 237 officials from 88 countries and territories (including 11 countries in LAC)
- Training
- Awareness-raising
- E-Learning





Regional training seminars



Quito, Ecuador
3-6 June 2019

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia,
Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic,
Ecuador and Peru

46 participants

Vienna, Austria
15-18 January 2019

El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras

Follow-up to training in Guatemala City in
December 2017

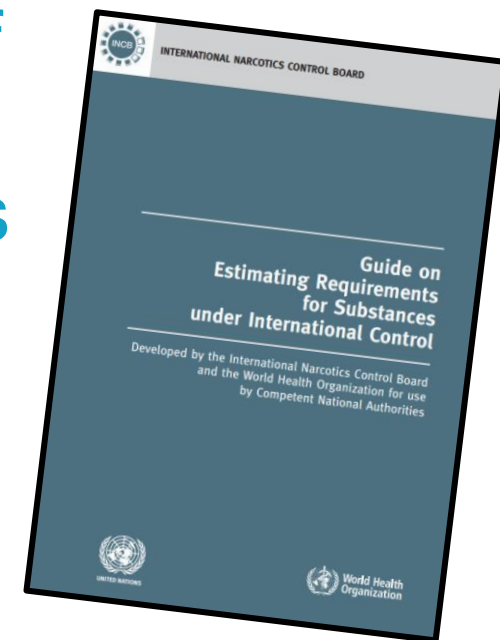
9 participants





Building capacity

- Provisions of the international drug control conventions
- Regulatory control and monitoring of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals
- Methods for estimating licit requirements
- Country-specific consultations
- Regional cooperation and exchange of good practices





E-learning courses

**THREE
E-LEARNING
COURSES**

Estimates System
for Narcotic Drugs

Assessment
System for
Psychotropic
Substances

Estimates of
Annual Legitimate
Requirements for
Precursors



E-learning courses

 **Methods of estimating requirements for internationally controlled drugs** 

Explore how each method works and their limitations by clicking on the images.

MENU



Consumption-based



Service-based



Morbidity-based



E-learning courses

 **Points to consider for establishing estimates** 

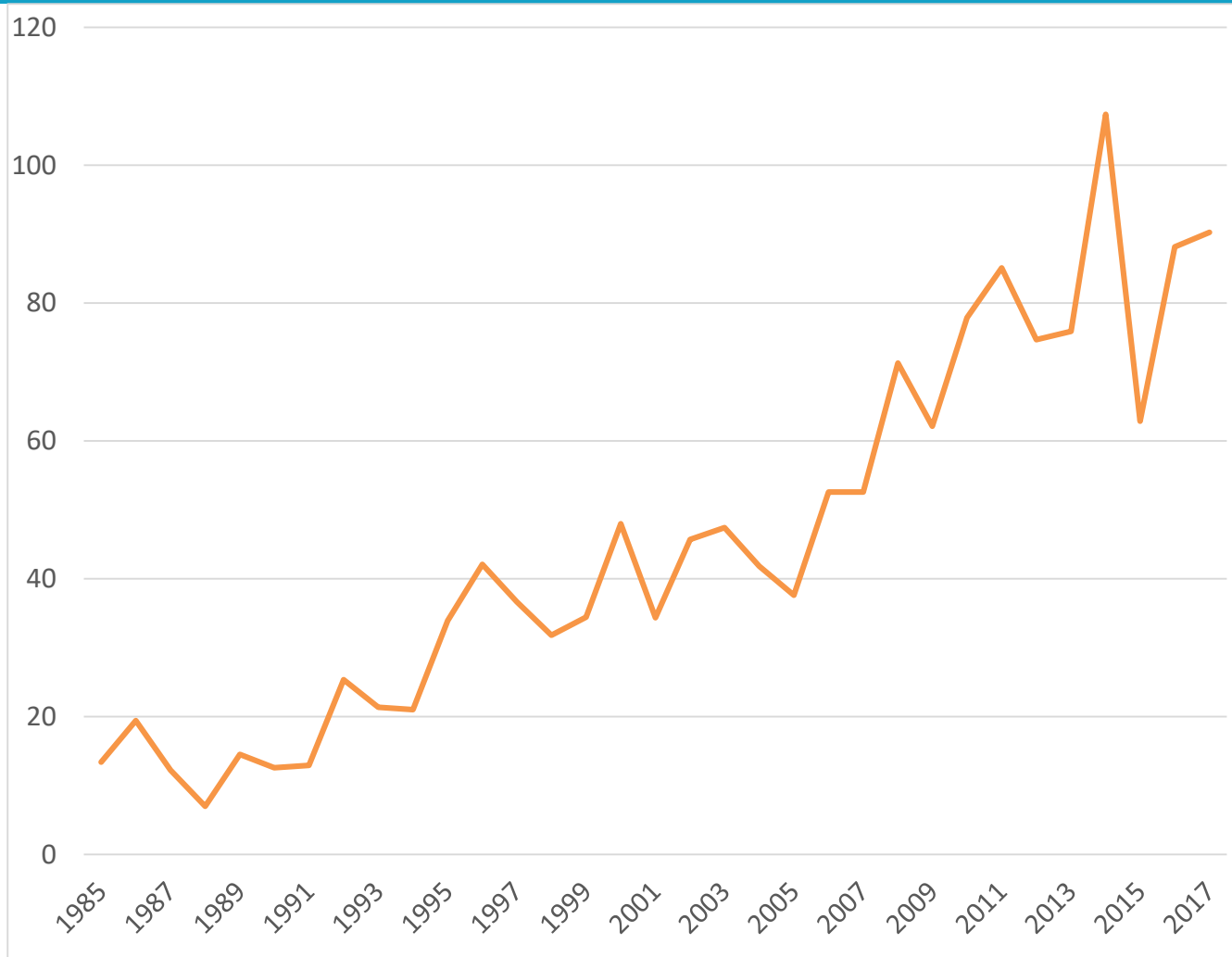
MENU

- 
Medical Requirements
- 
Scientific and Research Requirements
- 
Industrial Requirements
- 
Licit Export (or Re-Export) Requirements
- 
Establishment and Maintenance of Reserve Stocks

Organic synthesis of active pharmaceutical ingredients
— Advanced Drug Technology



S-DDD of opioids, Ecuador 1985-2017





National workshops on availability



**Integral part of capacity-
building efforts**

- Latin America**
- Africa**
- Asia**

**Quito, Ecuador
7 June 2019**

Ecuadorian authorities, INCB, UNODC, WHO,
academia and civil society

67 participants

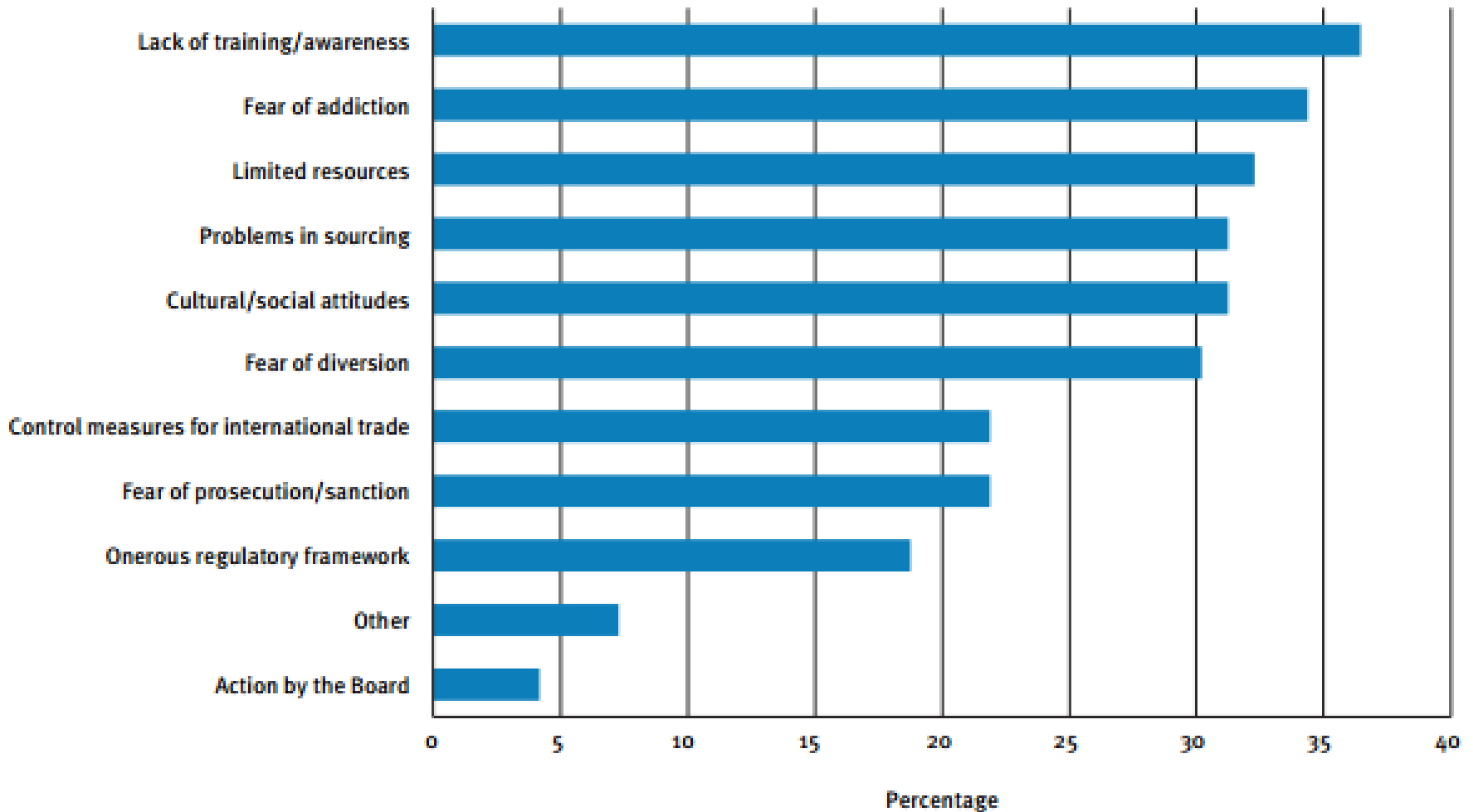


Raising awareness on availability

- Availability, access, affordability
- Impediments to availability
- Importance of raising awareness and of inter-institutional cooperation
- Reports, guidelines and tools available to Member States
- Recommendations

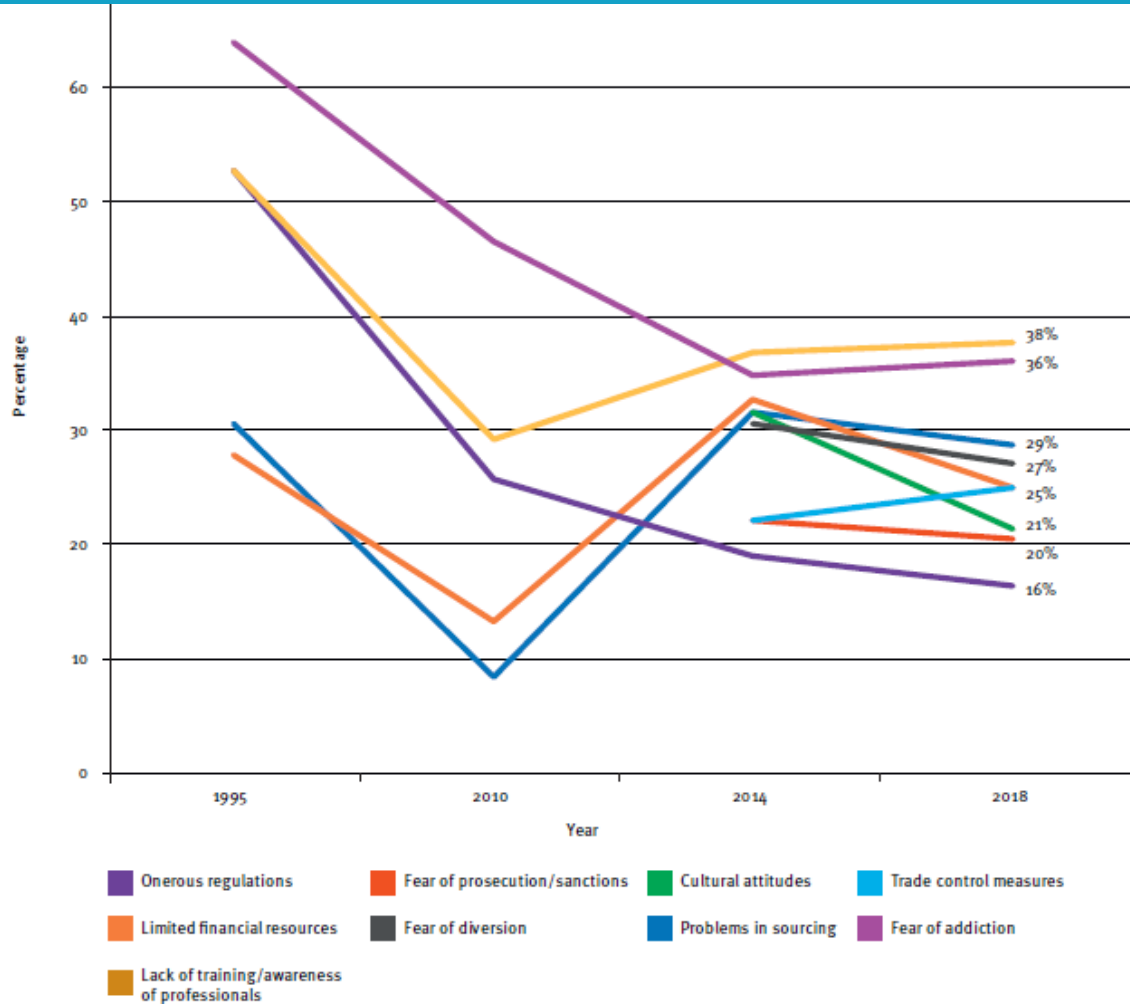


Impediments to availability of narcotic drugs (2014)



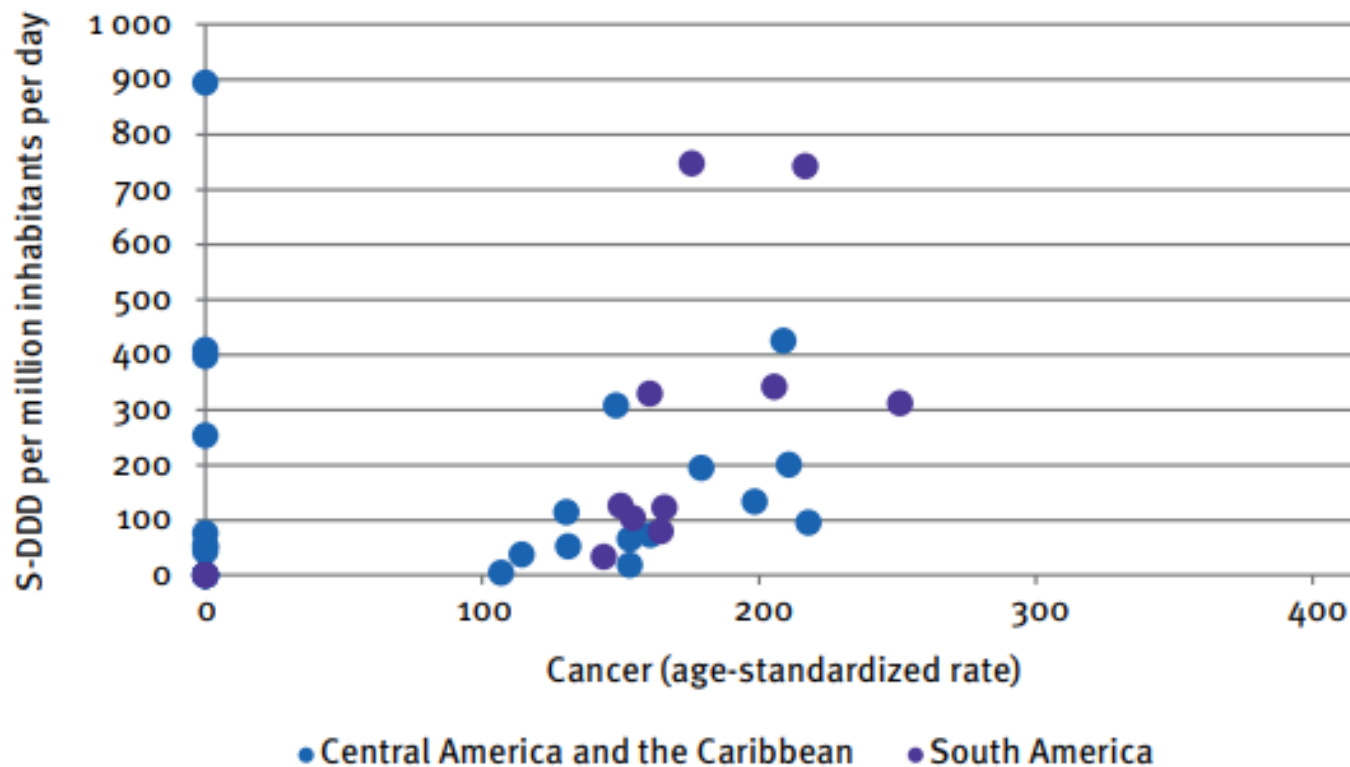


Impediments to availability of narcotic drugs (1995, 2010, 2014, 2018)





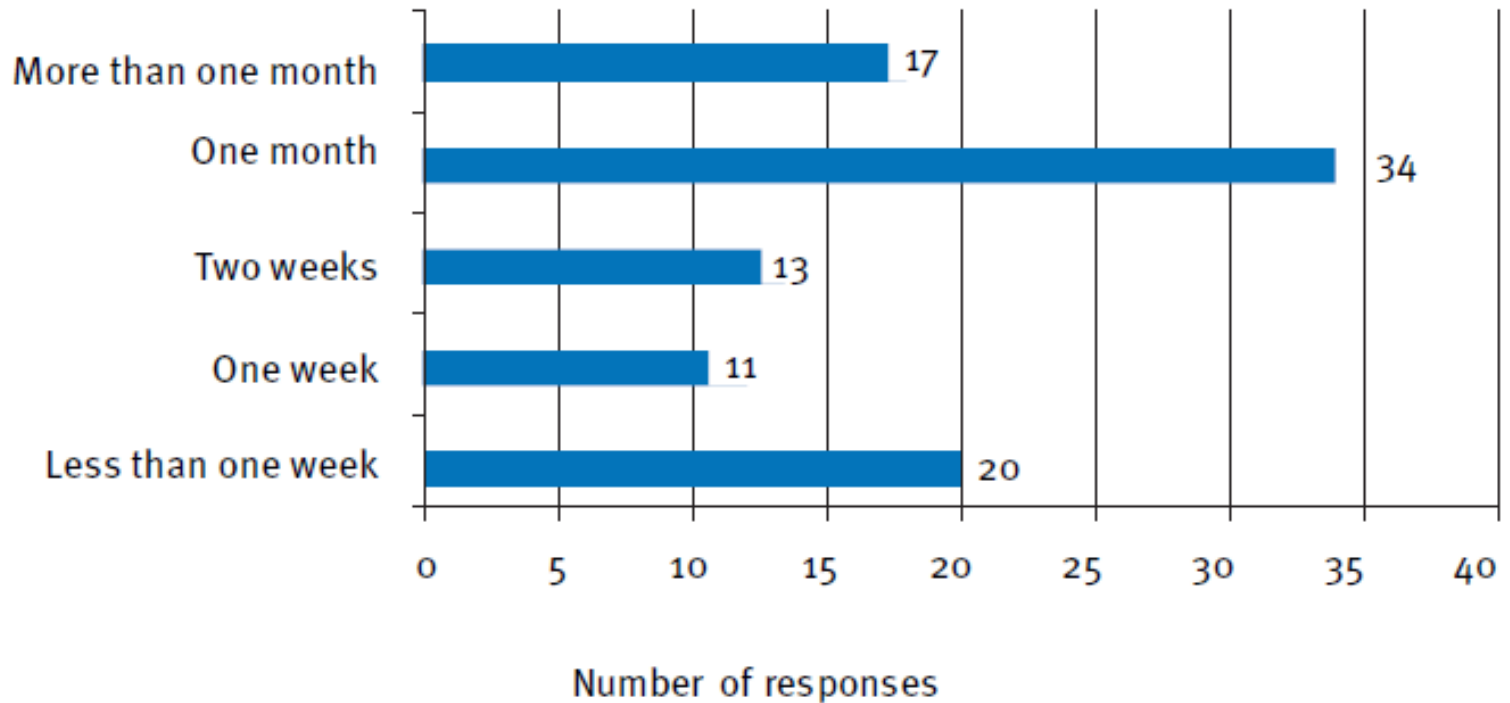
Relationship between cancer incidence, 2012, and consumption of narcotic drugs, 2011-2013



Source: GLOBOCAN database and International Narcotics Control Board.



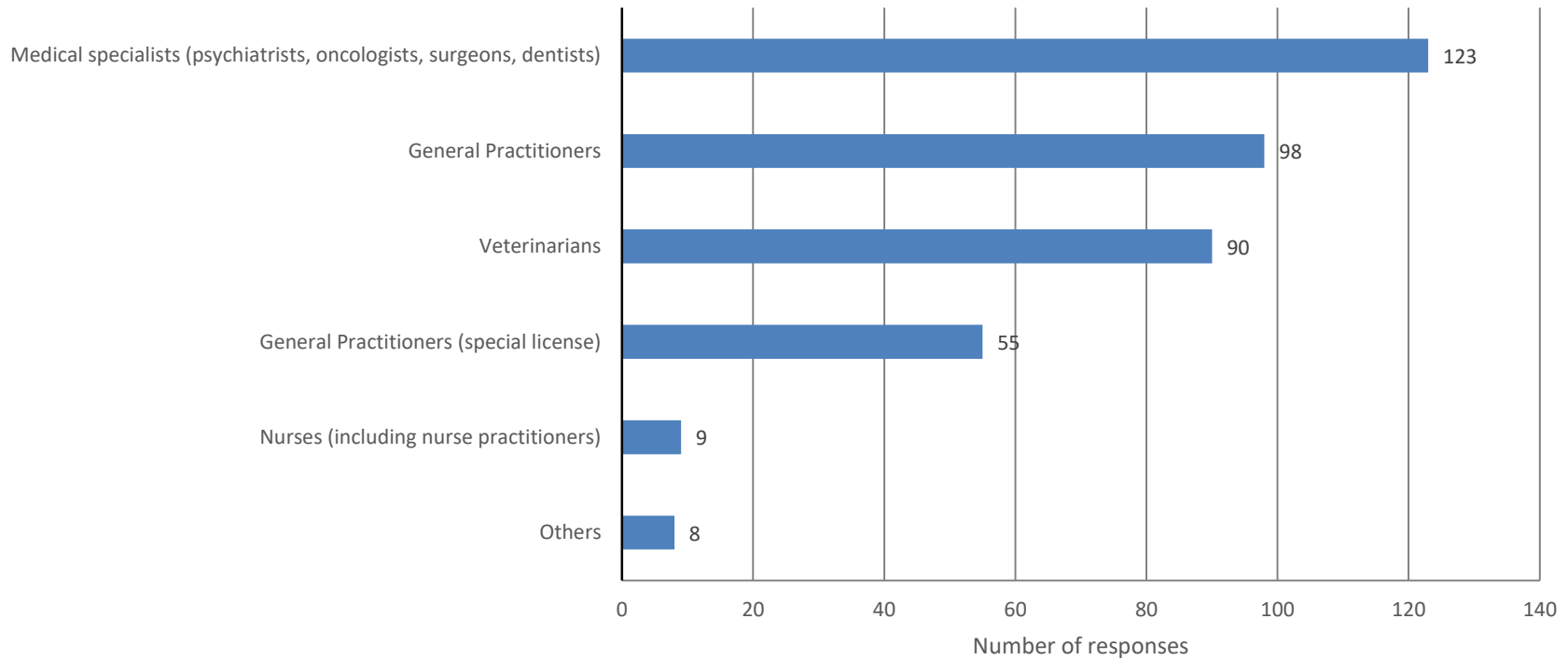
Prescription validity for opioid analgesics (2014)





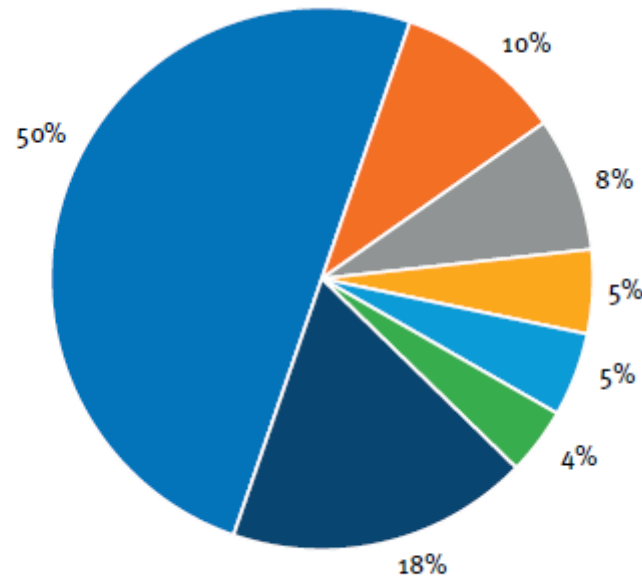
Improving availability of controlled drugs

Who can prescribe opioid analgesics and psychotropics





Steps to improve accessibility by patients to essential medicines, including opioid analgesics



- Improvements to the health insurance system and setting of affordable prices
- Amendments to guidelines and legislation
- Establishment of a list of essential medicines
- Awareness-raising and training
- Procurement of essential drugs
- Monitoring and management
- No action



Conclusions

- Broader range of health-care professionals, in particular nurses, to prescribe controlled substances
- Training in the use and rational prescribing of controlled substances for health-care professionals
- Prescriptions appropriate to the needs of patients
- Mitigate the sanctions applicable in the case of unintentional errors
- Low-cost palliative care services to patients
- Public health prioritized in the issuing of licences for the manufacture, import and export of essential medicines



Conclusions

- National and/or regional production of pharmaceuticals
- Pharmaceutical industry produces controlled substances at affordable prices and enforce
- Consider banning the advertising of controlled substances under international control
- Palliative care in the national curricula of medical and nursing schools
- Review their estimates and assessments to meet medical needs
- Tools for processing import and export authorizations and join I2ES



Thank you

