



INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD



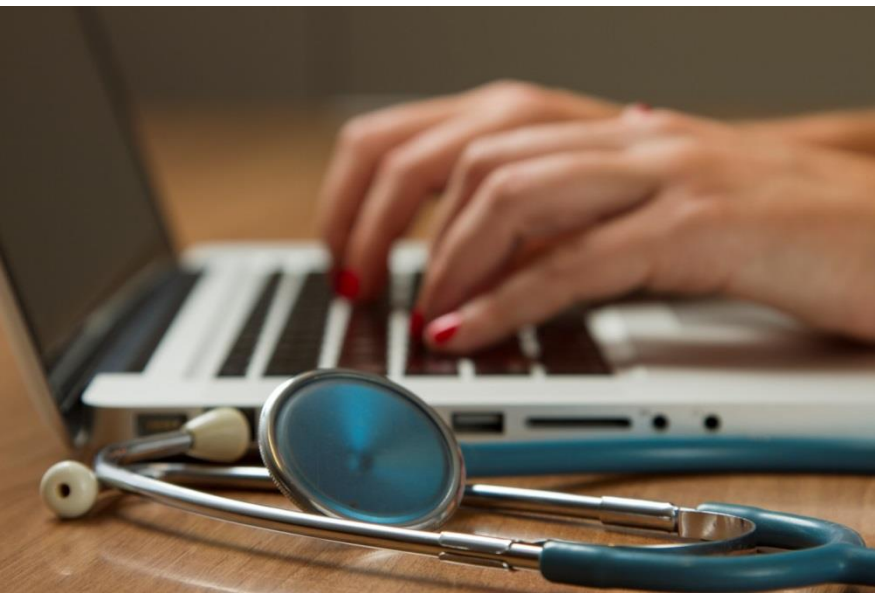
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CND Thematic Discussions on UNGASS Implementation

Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board  
23 January 2017



## (a) Domestic legislation, regulations, administration



- Review domestic legislation, regulatory / administrative mechanisms.
- Simplify and streamline processes.
- Remove unduly restrictive regulations and impediments.
- Maintain appropriate control mechanisms.

Mexico has new regulations and online platform to facilitate prescribing and dispensing to morphine. UAE introduced the e-control medicine prescription system and New Zealand introduced NZ ePrescription Service (NZePS). Uganda has new regulations allowing nurses to prescribe morphine.



## (b) National control systems, assessment mechanisms



- Strengthen national control systems, domestic assessment mechanisms/programmes
- Identify, analyse and remove impediments to availability.
- Maintain appropriate control mechanisms.

The recommendation refers to the WHO publication for guidance.





## (c) Import and export authorizations



- Expedite the process of issuing import and export authorizations for controlled substances at national and international level.

Several countries have enrolled in the I2ES (International Import and Export Authorization System). More countries need to join. Resources for maintaining the system are needed.



## (d) Affordability



- Address issues related to affordability, e.g. limited resources, problems in sourcing.
- Cooperation with private sector.
- Allow manufacture of generics.
- Expanding coverage and distribution.

Rwanda (2016) importing morphine powder, producing morphine syrup locally, available free of charge to patients. Several countries started morphine production at national level.



## (e) Capacity-building and training



- Provide training for staff at competent national authorities on adequate access.
- Awareness-raising, training of health professionals on medical access and use of opioids.

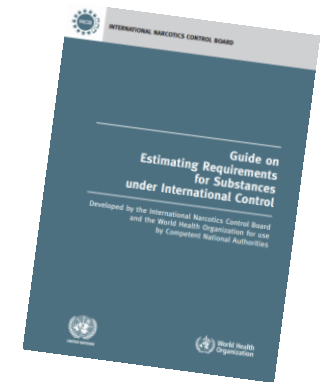
INCB Learning project (launched April 2016): Training seminars, awareness-raising workshops and development of e-learning modules. Two regional trainings in East Africa and South and South East Asia. West Africa planned. Viet Nam, Rwanda, Sudan, Kenya and Panama carried out national training events.



## (f) National supply management system



- Develop national supply management systems.
- Strengthen capacities in adequately estimating needs for controlled substances.  
INCB-WHO Guide



- Enhance data-collection and monitoring mechanisms.

Namibia (June 2016) launched new computerized pharmaceutical system to monitor stocks, ensure availability. Colombia (2016) launched the observatory on palliative care to monitor needs and inform policy.





## (g) Essential Medicines



- Regularly update WHO Model List of Essential Medicines.
- Enhance collaboration with scheduling responsibilities.
- Review national lists of controlled substances and essential medicines.

WHO and CND work collaboratively on this. Countries need to review the lists at national level.





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Thank you!