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United Nations
Interregional Crime and Justice
Research Institute



The importance of enhancing the capacity of national drug control administrations to improve their reporting mechanisms for drugs under international control

UNICRI-INCB Secretariat training initiative.

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UNICRI-INCB Secretariat training initiative

The project activities will work towards addressing the principal inadequacies faced by national competent authorities in the implementation of the Conventions

1. *Estimation of licit requirements for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances*

Governments are obliged:

- ✓ To determine their legitimate requirements for narcotic drugs and submit the estimates to the Board

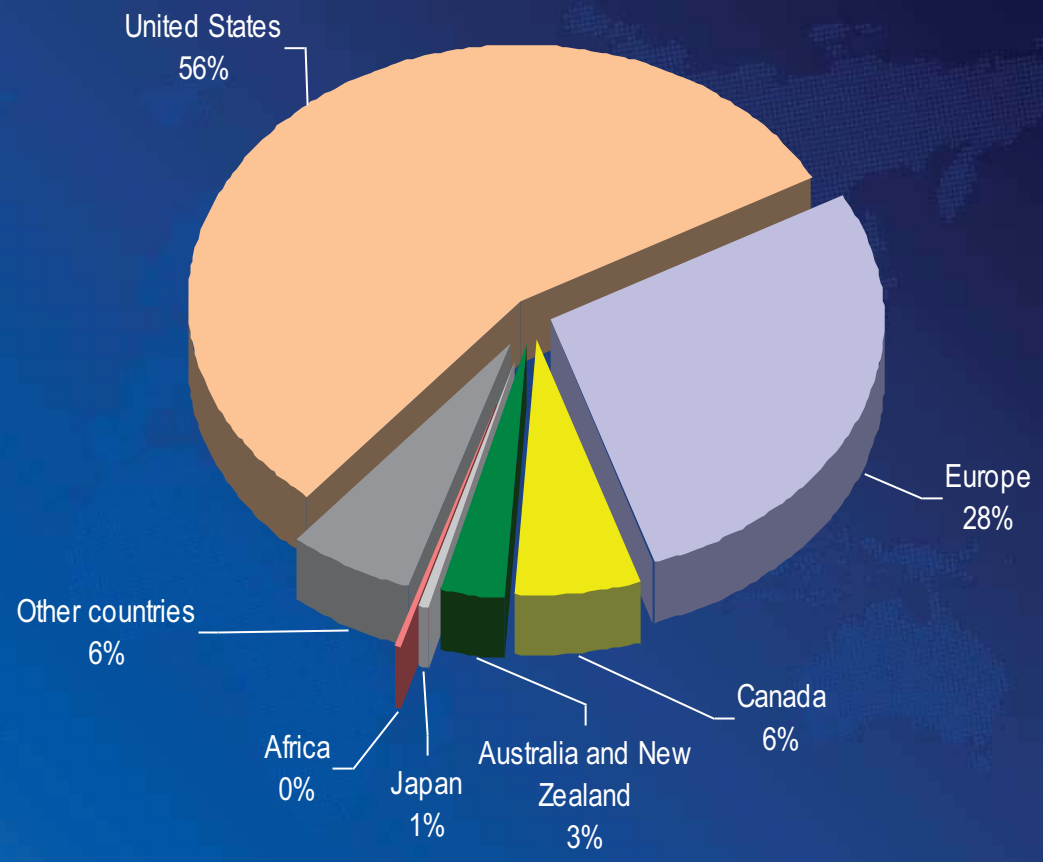
Every year:

- 20 to 30 per cent of countries fail to comply with their reporting obligations under the Conventions.

- As many as 40 per cent of all countries are not yet in a position to furnish the information required under article 12 of the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

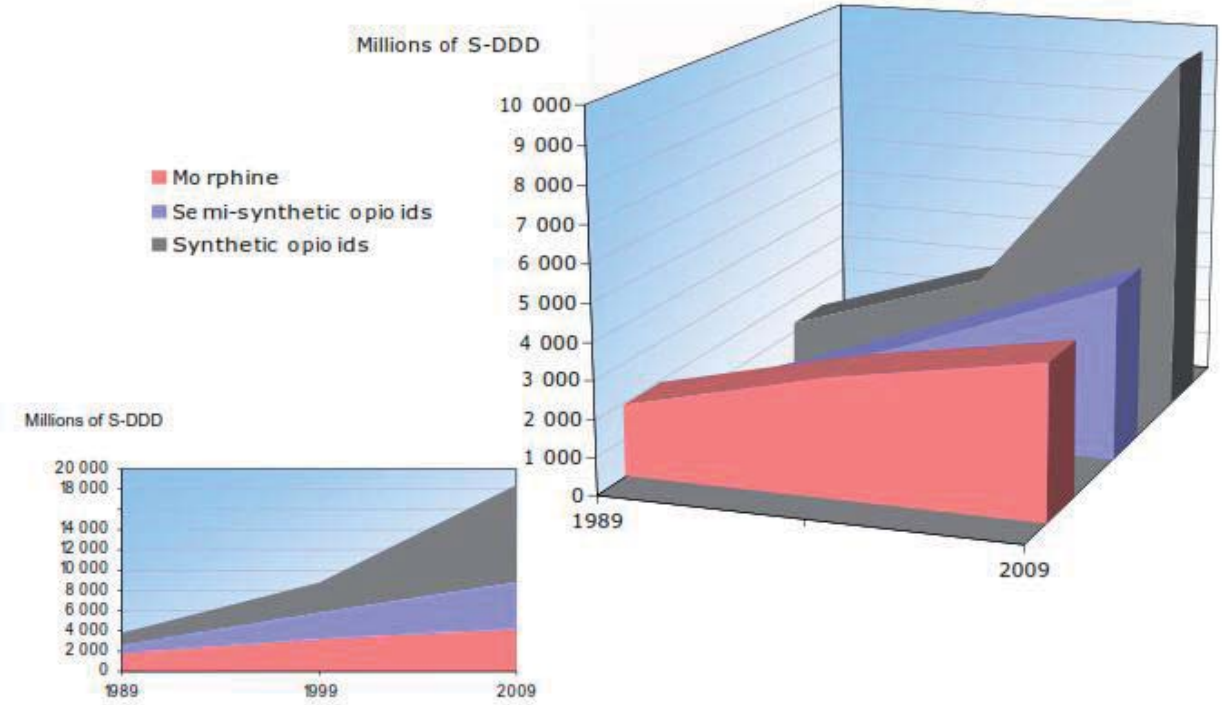
2. Availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes

A fundamental aim of the international drug control conventions is to ensure the adequate availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes

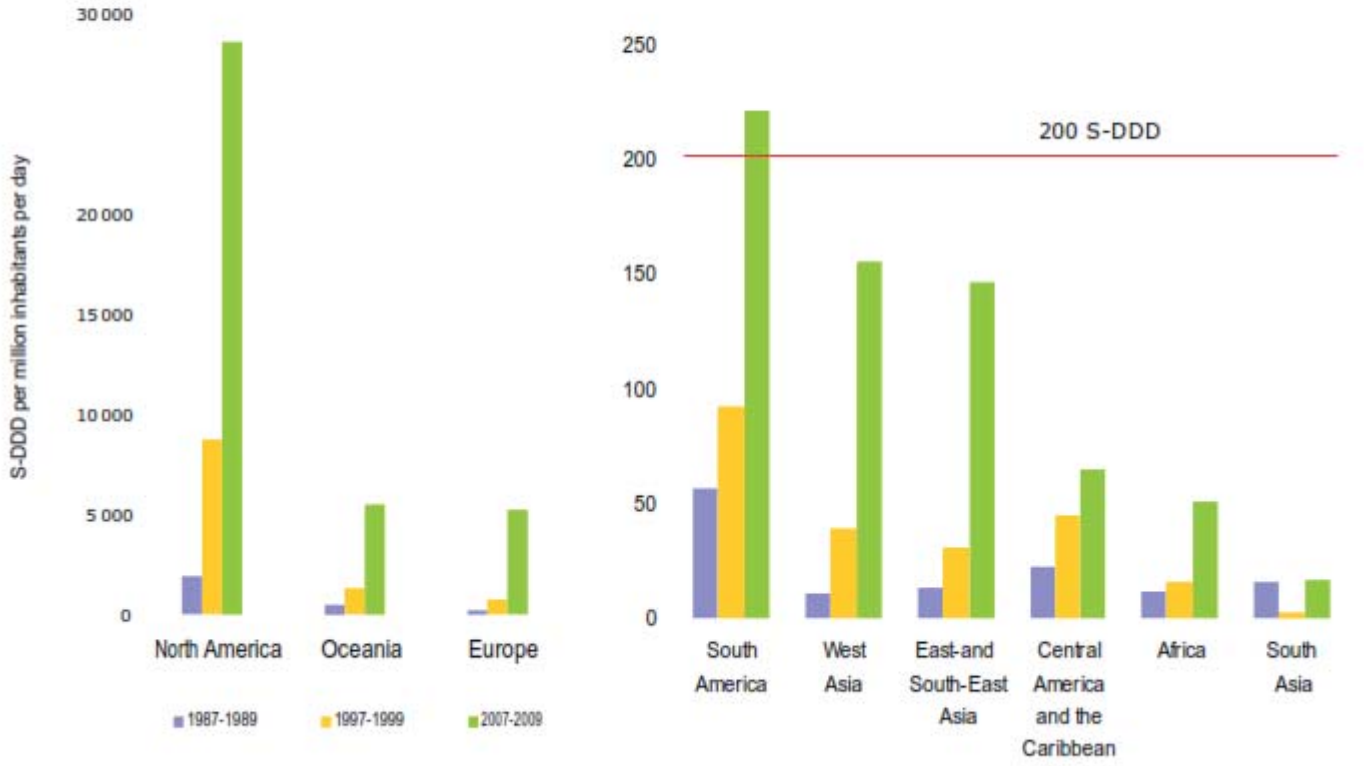


Distribution of morphine consumption, 2009

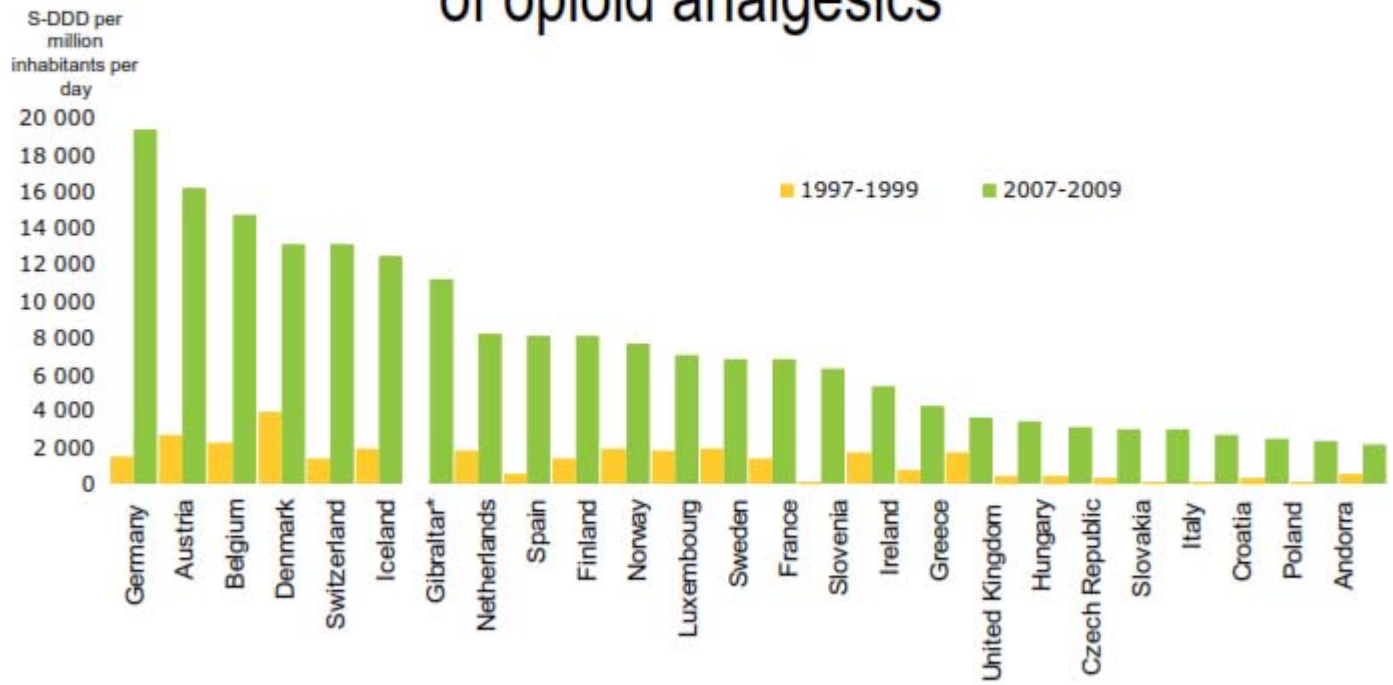
Growth in manufacture of opioids



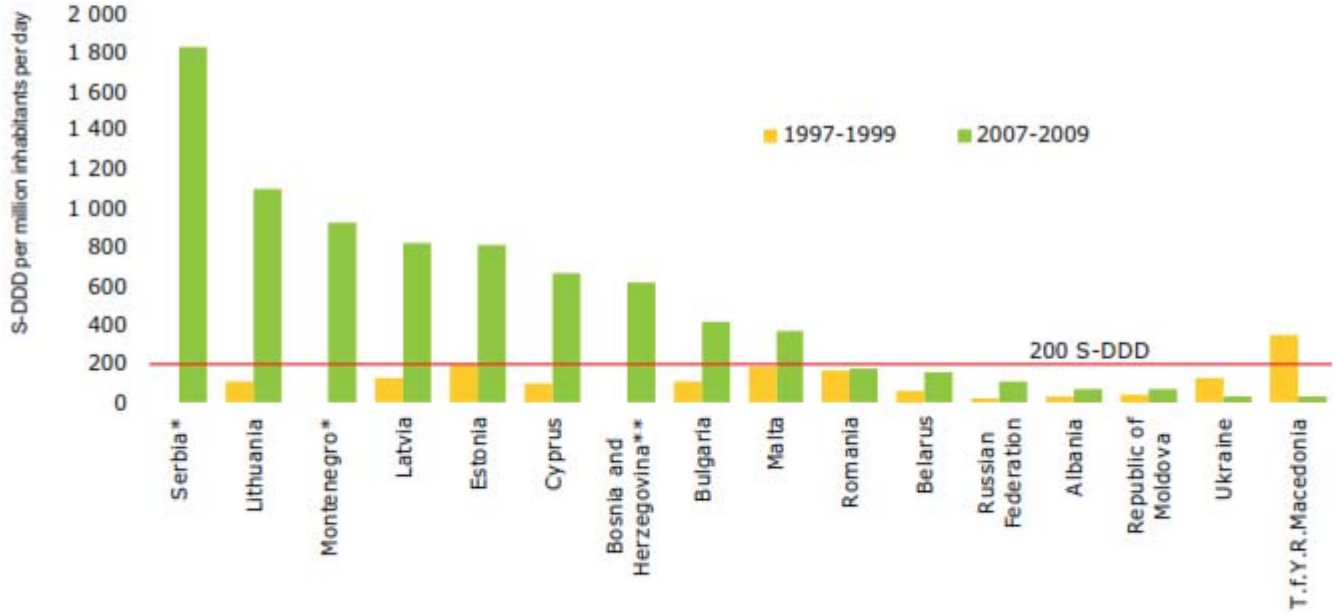
Consumption of opioid analgesics



European countries with higher consumption of opioid analgesics



European countries with lower consumption of opioid analgesics



2. *Precursor chemicals*

The 1988 Convention entrusts INCB with specific responsibilities:

(a) monitoring the implementation by Governments of the control measures provided for under article 12;

(b) activities related to possible modification of the scope of control of substances in Tables I and II;

(c) the submission of an annual report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of that article.

3. Abuse of pharmaceutical preparations containing controlled substances ("prescription drugs")

Pursuant the provisions of the 1961, 1971 and 1988 Conventions:

- Governments have the obligation to prevent diversion of, trafficking in and abuse of preparations containing controlled substances

- INCB is mandated to monitor the implementation of such provisions

Expected outcomes:

- Significantly improved knowledge-base, skills and know-how of national drug control administrators
- National competent authorities are strengthened to improve the availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes
- National competent authorities are strengthened with the capacity to meet their reporting obligations
- Law enforcement, regulatory and drug control authorities are strengthened to effectively counter the diversion and abuse of internationally controlled substances
- Regulatory and law enforcement authorities and other relevant national government agencies involved in the control of chemical precursors are strengthened

Thematic programme on interjection between Law Enforcement and Public Health

- Uniting Public Health and Law Enforcement as partners in an integrated approach to drug policy

- Reconciling the Law Enforcement and Public Health perspectives

National mental health resources

Some indicators:

- 41% do not have mental health policy
- 25% do not have mental health legislation
- 25% do not have basic psychotropic drugs in primary care settings
- 40% do not have treatment facilities for severe mental health disorders at primary care level
- 50% have less than one psychiatrist and one psychiatric nurse per 100,000 population

Thank you for your attention

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