



In the UNGASS outcome document, Member States reiterated their commitment to supporting efforts at all levels, based on the common and shared responsibility, to effectively address and counter the world drug problem. With the CND-led post-UNGASS process, initiated immediately after the adoption of the UNGASS outcome document, the Commission has decided to focus on supporting the practical implementation of the over 100 operational recommendations contained in the seven chapters of the UNGASS outcome document. At the core of the immediate CND UNGASS follow-up are the thematic discussions, which provide Member States, UN entities and specialized agencies, international and regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, with the opportunity to share experiences, lessons learnt and to inform about concrete activities already taken to implement the UNGASS operational recommendations, as well as discuss action that can be taken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to operationalize the recommendations.

With a view to retaining and collecting the valuable contributions, best practices and lessons learnt shared during the UNGASS follow-up, it was proposed by the CND Facilitator for post-UNGASS matters, to work on further enhancing the use of the post UNGASS website, making the website into a knowledge hub for the implementation of the UNGASS 2016 outcome document – highlighting good practices and learning from others’ experiences, developing a better understanding of challenges, as well as tools that have yielded positive results.

In order to ensure coherence and to make best use of the information provided, it is proposed to use the table below to share, through the CND post UNGASS website www.ungass2016.org, information on implemented, ongoing or planned activities/programmes/initiatives that support the implementation of the UNGASS outcome document.

Submitted by (Member State/Organization/Entity):	Poland. National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Chief Pharmaceutical Inspectorate.
Date of submission:	28.07.2017
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Do you agree to post the information shared on the CND post-UNGASS website www.ungass2016.org?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES

kindly submit in WORD format to sgb@unodc.org

Chapter I: Operational recommendations on demand reduction and related measures, including prevention and treatment, as well as other health-related issues

1. Prevention of drug abuse

Relevant operational recommendation(s)	Project/Programme/Initiative/Legislation Description	Implementing authorities/organizations	Main Activities/Outcome	Status of Implementation	Link to more information	Challenges
	<p>The basic drug legislation in Poland is the Act of 29 July 2005 on Counteracting Drug Addiction as further amended.</p> <p>The document which sets priorities in the Polish drug policy is currently the <u>National Health Programme (NPZ)</u>, which replaced (in 2016) the National Drugs Strategy in force from 2011. The NPZ is a regulation developed by the Council of Ministers in order to implement public health policy, which focuses on such aspects as the improvement of the effectiveness of functioning of entities responsible for health care in society.</p> <p>The NPZ defines activities related to several areas of the human functioning (e.g. nutrition, mental health, procreation). One of the operation objectives is the component devoted to counteracting drug addiction. The regulation also specifies mandatory tasks for other entities and institutions.</p> <p>The main institution responsible for counteracting drug addiction is the National Bureau for Drug Prevention, which is responsible for implementing and coordinating national drug policy. Another body defined in the Polish law is the Council for Counteracting Drug Addiction, a coordinating and advisory body operating by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Council comprises secretary of state and undersecretaries of state of the respective ministries while the National Bureau for Drug Prevention provides the technical and organizational service.</p>	<p>The main institution responsible for counteracting drug addiction in Poland is the National Bureau for Drug Prevention</p>	<p>Recommendation system for drug prevention and mental health promotion programmes</p> <p>In Poland, there is a recommendation system whose main goal is to raise quality of drug prevention and health promotion programmes, disseminating evidence-based drug prevention strategies and program development methods.</p> <p>The recommendation system framework and standards were developed upon initiative of the National Bureau for Drug Prevention in collaboration with the Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Centre for Education Development of the Ministry of Education and State Agency for Preventing Alcohol-Related Problems under the National Drug Strategy 2006-2010.</p> <p>In 2016, the National Bureau performed activities of promoting the recommendation system as well as disseminating information on the standards of drug prevention programmes and specific recommended programmes. To this end the National Bureau developed and launched a new dedicated website (www.programyrekomendowane.pl) and distributed publications on the standards and recommended programmes.</p>	<p>Implemented</p>		

	<p>The expenditure on the implementation of the National Drugs Strategy in 2015 (i.e. the last year of the Strategy's operation) stood at PLN 120 699 461.41, which constitutes a considerable increase compared to 2014 (PLN 36 640 480). However, it must be noted that not all reporting units were able to determine the precise amount spent on counteracting drug addiction. Difficulties in reporting the anti-drug expenditure concern the majority of the European countries.</p>		<p>Other activities: Support for implementing evidence-based drug prevention standards</p> <p>In 2016, the brochure entitled "<i>Prevention Standards</i>" was published. The publication overviewed prevention standards based on the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention developed by UNDOC experts.</p> <p>The standards were classified according to human growth periods – from the prenatal and infant period, nursery school, primary school, adolescence to young adulthood.</p> <p>The brochure is an important source of information on drug prevention standards and is targeted mainly on specialists working with children and adolescents at educational and care facilities. The brochure has been distributed to all the local governments in Poland.</p> <p>The online service www.programyrekomendowane.pl was launched. It is intended for drug prevention providers working with children and adolescent as well as developers of drug prevention programmes.</p> <p>The National Bureau promotes and implements drug prevention standards both at home and abroad. In 2016, the following activities were performed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on the European Drug Prevention Quality Standards in Lithuania. On 30 June 2016 in Vilnius a training seminar for drug prevention specialists was held. It included central and local government officials, NGO staff and university students. More than 			
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			<p>20 participants took part in the seminar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on the European Drug Prevention Quality Standards in Latvia. On 30 November 2016 under the cooperation with the Latvian Reitox Focal Point and Latvian National Drug Coordinator a one-day training seminar was organized in Riga. It was devoted to the European Drug prevention Quality Standards (EDPQS). The seminar was attended by central and local government officials. For the purposes of the seminar a Quick Guide on the EDPQS had been translated in the Latvian language. Other training materials had also been prepared. <p>International Conference on the Quality in Drug Prevention. On 5-6 October 2016 in Warsaw an international conference entitled “Quality in Drug Prevention” was held by the National Bureau for Drug Prevention (KBPN) and Mazovian Centre for Social Policy (MCPS). The conference was attended by over 140 participants, including 20 foreign experts from Cyprus, Italy, Sweden, Lithuania, Latvia, Ukraine, Georgia and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA). The conference was aimed to present new publications on the European Drug Prevention Quality Standards and share experiences of the European partners in implementing the EDPQS. During the conference the recommended programmes.</p>			
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2. Treatment of drug use disorders, rehabilitation, recovery and social reintegration; prevention, treatment and care of HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne infectious diseases

Relevant operational recommendation(s)	Project/Programme/Initiative/Legislation Description	Implementing authorities/organizations	Main Activities/Outcome	Status of Implementation	Link to more information	Challenges
	<p>Draft amendment of the Act on counteracting drug addiction intended to ease access to opioid substitution treatment.</p> <p><u>The draft amendment is currently being consulted.</u></p>	National Bureau for Drug Prevention	<p>The clue of the proposed amendment is the provision on the opioid substitution treatment (OST) based on orally administered combined preparations containing buprenorphine and naloxone by a physician specializing in psychiatry or by one who is currently in the process of becoming a psychiatrist or primary care physician. The opioid substitution treatment could also be provided at a treatment unit other than an OST centre under an OST programme or by a practising physician based on an referral issued by the head of an OST programme or physician authorised by the head of such a programme.</p> <p>The change will not only result in widening access to this form of treatment but will also provide an important stimulus to use safer substitute drugs other than methadone in OST programmes.</p>	The draft amendment is currently being consulted.		

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

Relevant operational recommendation(s)	Project/Programme/Initiative/Legislation Description	Implementing authorities/organizations	Main Activities/Outcome	Status of Implementation	Link to more information	Challenges
<p>Consider reviewing, within the framework of national legal systems, domestic legislation and regulatory and administrative mechanisms, as well as procedures including domestic distribution channels, with the aim of simplifying and streamlining those processes and removing unduly restrictive regulations and impediments, where they exist, to ensure access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering, as required by the three international drug control conventions and defined by national legislation, while preventing their diversion, abuse and trafficking, and encourage the exchange of information, lessons learned and best practices in designing and implementing regulatory,</p>	<p>Amendments of the Act on counteracting drug addiction Access to medicines containing CANNABIS and CANNABIS RESIN other than fibrous hemp and extracts and pharmaceutical tinctures of cannabis other than fibrous hemp, The raw material will be imported</p>	<p>Ministry of Health. Chief Pharmaceutical Inspector, Office for Registration of Medicinal Products, Medical Devices and Biocidal Products</p>		<p>It enters into force 3 months following promulgation</p>		<p>Evaluation of the functioning of the Act</p>

financial, educational, administrative and other related measures;						
<p>Expedite, in accordance with national legislation, the process of issuing import and export authorizations for controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, using International Import and Export Authorization System of the International Narcotics Control Board;</p>	<p>Regulation of Ministry of Health of 16.03. 2017 on conditions and procedure for issuing authorisations and documents for import, export, intra-Community consignment or intra-Community purchase of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.</p> <p>In this regulation have been specified specific conditions and procedure for issuing above-mentioned authorisations, the responsibilities of entities and persons holding these authorisations and documents related to storing the drugs listed therein, distributing these drugs to authorized units as well as keeping documentation for the possession and trade in such drugs, ensuring the procedure to grant licenses is performed swiftly.</p> <p>International Import and Export Authorization System of the International Narcotics Control Board (I2ES)</p>	Chief Pharmaceutical Inspector,	I2ES system Access to the system has been obtained and is tested	Regulation entered into force		Possibility of applying the I2ES system to issue authorisations

Chapter III: Operational recommendations on supply reduction and related measures; effective law enforcement; responses to drug-related crime; and countering money laundering and promoting judicial cooperation

1. Prevention of drug-related crime

Relevant operational recommendation(s)	Project/Programme/Initiative/Legislation Description	Implementing authorities/organizations	Main Activities/Outcome	Status of Implementation	Link to more information	Challenges

2. Countering illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

Relevant operational recommendation(s)	Project/Programme/Initiative/Legislation Description	Implementing authorities/organizations	Main Activities/Outcome	Status of Implementation	Link to more information	Challenges

3. Addressing links with other forms of organized crime, including money-laundering, corruption and other criminal activities

Relevant operational recommendation(s)	Project/Programme/Initiative/Legislation Description	Implementing authorities/organizations	Main Activities/Outcome	Status of Implementation	Link to more information	Challenges

Chapter IV: Operational recommendations on cross-cutting issues: drugs and human rights, youth, children, women and communities

1. Drugs and human rights, youth, women, children, vulnerable members of society and communities

Relevant operational recommendation(s)	Project/Programme/Initiative/Legislation Description	Implementing authorities/organizations	Main Activities/Outcome	Status of Implementation	Link to more information	Challenges
	<p>“Urban Drug Policy Conference Warsaw 2016” during which the Warsaw Declaration was developed.</p>	<p>Representatives of civil society, municipal government officials, scientists and staff of public institutions.</p>	<p>The conference aimed at professionalization of municipal drug policies, improvement of cross-sectoral cooperation, transfer of knowledge between European cities, promotion and dissemination of municipal evidence-based drug policies. The conference was designed to integrate and increase collaboration between staff of local governments, policy-makers, local decision-makers, representatives of units implementing drug strategies, police officers, prosecutors, correctional facility staff as well as NGO personnel and scientists.</p> <p>The conference was attended by 178 participants from all over Poland and 46 guests from partner countries in Europe.</p> <p>The Warsaw Declaration was developed during the conference. It featured recommendations in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balanced, evidence-based drug policy. • Necessity to include human rights in the process of developing drug policies. 	<p>Implemented</p>	<p>http://urbandrugpolicies.com/</p> <p>http://urbandrugpolicies.com/sign-the-warsaw-declaration/</p>	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harm reduction-related issues. • Support and promotion of including civil society in the process of shaping and implementing drug policies. • Widening access to controlled substances for medical purposes. <p>In the process of disseminating information on the Warsaw Declaration, on 17 March 2016 in Vienna the National Bureau for Drug Prevention in collaboration with NGOs and Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland to the United Nations organized a side event devoted to the abovementioned conference as well as the adopted Declaration.</p>			
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2. Proportionate and effective policies and responses, as well as legal guarantees and safeguards pertaining to criminal justice proceedings and the justice sector						
Relevant operational recommendation(s)	Project/Programme/Initiative/Legislation Description	Implementing authorities/organizations	Main Activities/Outcome	Status of Implementation	Link to more information	Challenges

Chapter V: Operational recommendations on cross-cutting issues in addressing and countering the world drug problem: evolving reality, trends and existing circumstances, emerging and persistent challenges and threats, including new psychoactive substances, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments

1. Addressing new psycho-active substances, amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, the diversion of precursors and pre-precursors and the non-medical use and misuse of pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

Relevant operational recommendation(s)	Project/Programme/Initiative/Legislation Description	Implementing authorities/organizations	Main Activities/Outcome	Status of Implementation	Link to more information	Challenges
	International conference on monitoring New Psychoactive Substances	National Bureau for Drug Prevention	<p>The Polish Reitox Focal Point in collaboration with the Marshal Office of Wielkopolskie Region and European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) held an international conference on New Psychoactive Substances.</p> <p>The conference took place on 26-27 October 2016 in Poznan and included EU experts from Poland, Portugal, Italy, France, Ireland, Norway, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czechia and Romania as well as European Commission.</p> <p>The conference featured presentations of the latest research and monitoring on NPS with particular emphasis placed on the situation the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. During the conference, the results of the European Commission-financed I-Trend projects were presented. The project had been implemented in Poland, France, Czech Republic, Netherlands and United Kingdom. The project leader was the French Drug Monitoring Centre (OFDT), while works on the implementation in Poland were coordinated by the University of Social Sciences and Humanities (SWPS).</p>	Implemented		

	The IX conference of the international precursor diversion network	National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Pompidou Group	<p>On 12-14 October 2016 the National Bureau for Drug Prevention in collaboration with the Pompidou Group held the 9th conference of the international precursor diversion network. The conference was devoted to drug precursors and new synthetic drugs and was attended by 100 specialists from all over the world. They included representatives of the Member States Council of Europe, officials of the Maghreb States cooperating with the Council of Europe, personnel of the EMCDDA, Eurojust, Europol, Interpol as well as INCB.</p> <p>The conference was divided into thematic blocs on collaboration with: international organizations, industry, scientific community and third countries. The following issues were discussed: drug markets in Europe, trafficking in drug precursors into the countries of the Middle East as well as evolution and new trends in pre-precursors used for drug manufacture.</p> <p>An key highlight of the three-day event was a full day visit to the International Training Centre for Combating Clandestine Drug Laboratories in Legionowo. The conference participants were able to familiarise themselves with work methods of the Polish specialists in combating synthetic drugs. In over 20 rooms of the Centre precise replicas of clandestine laboratories of synthetic drugs and precursors were built. The Centre also features a greenhouse cannabis plantation. The lab rooms are specially equipped to conduct practical training in near real-life conditions.</p>	Implemented		

<p>Strengthen national, regional and international monitoring of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and new psychoactive substances, with a view to more effectively preventing the diversion of and trafficking in those chemicals, 20 while ensuring that the legitimate trade in and use of those chemicals are not adversely affected, including by using national, subregional and international reporting systems and International Narcotics Control Board tools such as Project Prism, the Precursors Incident Communication System and Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online)</p>	<p>Project Prism</p>	<p>Chief Pharmaceutical Inspectorate</p>		<p>Implemented</p>		<p>Strengthen national and international cooperation</p>
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2. Evolving reality, trends and existing circumstances, emerging and persistent challenges and threats						
Relevant operational recommendation (s)	Project/Programme/Initiative/Legislation Description	Implementing authorities/organizations	Main Activities/Outcome	Status of Implementation	Link to more information	Challenges

	<p>Act of Law of 7 July 2017 on amending the Act on counteracting drug addiction concerning the so-called medical cannabis.</p>		<p>On 19 July 2017, President of the Republic of Poland signed the Act of 7 July 2017 on amending the Act on counteracting drug addiction and the Act on refund of medical drugs, foods of special nutritional purposes and medicinal products.</p> <p>The licence (valid 5 years) to trade in the medical marijuana shall be issued by the President of the Office for Registration of Medicinal Products, Medical Devices and Biocides. Upon receipt thereof the pharmaceutical raw material, with certain exceptions defined in the Act, may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extract from cannabis indica other than fibrous cannabis, • Tincture from cannabis indica other than fibrous cannabis, • Resin from cannabis indica other than fibrous cannabis. <p>Medical drugs shall be sold on prescription written by a physician and shall not be refunded.</p>	<p>The amendment shall enter into force after 3 months since its promulgation i.e. in mid-October 2017</p>		

Chapter VI: Operational recommendations on strengthening international cooperation based on the principle of common and shared responsibility

Relevant operational recommendation(s)	Project/Programme/Initiative Description	Implementing authorities/organizations	Main Activities/Outcome	Status of Implementation	Link to more information	Challenges
	Project entitled E-PROFI. Effective prevention. Support for the Georgian drug prevention at local level.	National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Praestern Foundation	<p>The aim of the project implemented by the Polish Praestern Foundation in collaboration with the Georgian Centre For Mental Health And Prevention Of Addiction LTD, (commissioned and financed by the National Bureau for Drug Prevention) is to raise professional qualifications of 40 drug therapy specialists and/or local government staff in Georgia of planning, developing and implementing local drug prevention programmes.</p> <p>One of the expected outcomes of the project is the development and online dissemination in the Georgian and Russian language of a handbook developed on the basis of the experiences throughout the programme. The handbook will contain recommendations how to design and develop drug prevention programmes adapted to specific regional conditions of the project beneficiaries.</p>	In progress. Implementation period: May-December 2017		

Chapter VII: Operational recommendations on alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug control policy; addressing socioeconomic issues

1. Socio-economic issues and alternative development

Relevant operational recommendation(s)	Project/Programme/Initiative/Legislation Description	Implementing authorities/organizations	Main Activities/Outcome	Status of Implementation	Link to more information	Challenges
	Such activities are not performed.					

2. Technical and financial cooperation for comprehensive and balanced development-oriented drug policies and viable economic alternatives

Relevant operational recommendation(s)	Project/Programme/Initiative/Legislation Description	Implementing authorities/organizations	Main Activities/Outcome	Status of Implementation	Link to more information	Challenges