UNITED NATIONS

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# LAWS AND REGULATIONS

## PROMULGATED TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

*In accordance with the relevant articles of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate the following legislative text / texts*

## POLAND

Communicated by the Government of Poland

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

(a) Some editing of texts may be done by the Secretariat in the interest of clarity. In this connection, words in square brackets [ ] have been added or changed by the Secretariat.

(b) Only passages directly relevant to the control of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances have been reproduced in this document. Non-relevant parts of laws and regulations have been deleted by the Secretariat; such deletions are indicated by [...].

## LAW of 29 July 2005 ON COUNTERACTING DRUG ADDICTION

*Note by the Secretariat: These documents are a direct reproduction of the text / texts communicated to the Secretariat.

V.07-83773 (E)

**E/NL.2007/26**

# Act of Law of 29 July 2005 on Counteracting Drug Addiction[1)**]

## Chapter 1
## General provisions

### Article 1.

This Act shall establish:
1) principles and rules of conduct in counteracting drug addiction;
2) tasks and prerogatives of public administration bodies and local governments as well as other entities in the field of counteracting violations of law such as trade, manufacture, processing, conversion and possession of addictive substances;
3) relevant bodies in performance thereof:
   a) Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on drug precursors (Official Journal – OJ) No L 047, 18.2.2004) hereinafter referred to as 'Regulation EC No 273/2004',
   b) Council Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 of 22 December 2004 laying down rules for the monitoring of trade between the Community and third countries in drug precursors (OJ No L 22, 26.1.2005, p.1; OJ Polish special edition of 2005, vol. 48, p.1) hereinafter referred to as 'Regulation EC No 111/2005';
4) penalties for violating the provisions hereof and the regulations referred to in paragraph 3.

### Article 2.

1. Counteracting drug addiction shall be performed through proper social, economic, educational, upbringing and health policy-making and in particular through:
   1) upbringing, educational, informative and preventive activities;
   2) medical treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of addicted persons;
   3) reduction of health and social harm;
   4) control of addictive substances;
   5) combating illicit trade, manufacture, processing, conversion and possession of addictive substances;
   6) control of cultivation of plants containing addictive substances.
2. The tasks referred to in paragraph 1(1-3) shall be financed through statutory funds of the entities performing tasks in counteracting drug addiction, funds allocated to the implementation of health programmes co-financed by the state budget to be disbursed by the Minister competent for health matters and the National Health Fund.
3. The tasks referred to in paragraph 1(4-6) shall be financed through the state budget from the resources to be disposed of by relevant ministers.

### Article 3.

The provisions hereof shall apply to:

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[1)] This Act of Law shall amend the following Acts: the Act of Law of 26 October 1982 on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism, the Act of Law of 14 March 1985 on Polish Sanitary Inspection, the Act of Law of 9 September 2000 on Stamp Duty, the Act of Law of 11 January 2001 on Chemical Substances and Preparations, the Act of Law of 6 September 2001 – Pharmaceutical Law, the Act of Law of 2 July 2004 on Freedom of Economic Activity, the Act of Law of 27 August 2004 on Public Health Care Benefits.

[**] Note by the Secretariat: See also E/NL.1999/43 and E/NL.2005/49 - The Law of 24 April 1997 on Counteracting Drug Addiction, as amended.

1) medical products which are narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors, within the scope not regulated by the provisions of the Act of Law of 6 September 2001 – Pharmaceutical Law (*Dziennik Ustaw)* of 2004 No. 53, item 533 as further amended[2)]);
2) chemical substances and preparations which are precursors within the scope not regulated by the provisions of the Act of Law of 11 January 2001 on Chemical Substances and Preparations (*Dziennik Ustaw)* No 11, item 84 as further amended[3)]).

**Article 4.**

The terms used in this Act have the meanings given below:

1) 'hallucinogenic mushrooms' means the mushrooms containing psychotropic substances;
2) 'importer' means a natural person, a legal entity or a non-legal entity which imports and submits a customs declaration or in the name of whom such a declaration is submitted;
3) 'scientific units' means scientific units within the meaning of Article 2(9) of the Act of Law of 8 October 2004 on Principles in Financing Science (*Dzienik Ustaw* No 238, item 2390 and No 273, item 2703);
4) 'cannabis plant' means any plant of the genus *Cannabis L.*;
5) 'fibrous hemp' means any plant of the species *Cannabis sativa L.* containing less than 0.2 per cent of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol in flowering or fruiting plant tops which still contain resin based on the dry matter of the plant;
6) 'treatment' means medical treatment of mental and behaviour disorders resulting from use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;
7) 'substitution treatment' means administering, in the course of drug treatment, medical products or opioid receptor antagonist drugs;
8) 'poppy' means a plant of the species *Papaver somniferum L.,* also referred to as garden or cultivated poppy;
9) 'low-morphine poppy' means a plant of the species of *Papaver somniferum L.* belonging to the strain in which morphine content in the poppy seed capsule without seeds along with the adjacent 7-centimetre stem equals less than 0.06% calculated as morphine base and the dry matter of the aforementioned parts of the plant;
10) 'poppy milk' means milky sap of the seed capsules;
11) 'drug addiction' means permanent or periodic use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances or substitutes thereof for non-medical purposes, which may result in developing addiction or may have caused addiction thereto;
12) 'health and social harm reduction' means actions aimed at reducing health and social problems resulting from use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances or substitutes thereof for non-medical purposes;
13) 'opium' means coagulated milky sap of the poppy seed capsules;
14) 'addiction endangered person' means a person with a concurrence of mental conditions and environmental impacts that represent the high probability of developing dependence on narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances or a person infrequently using narcotic drugs,

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[2)] The amendments to the consolidated text of the above Act of Law were announced in *Dziennik Ustaw* of 2004 No 69, item 625; No 91, item 877; No 92 item 882; No 93, item 896; No 173, item 1808; No 210, item 2135 and No 273, item 2703.

[3)] The amendments to the above mentioned Act of Law were announced in *Dziennik Ustaw* of 2001 No 100, item 1085; No 123, item 1350 and No 125, item 1367; of 2002 No 135, item 1145 and No 142 item 1187; of 2003 No 189, item 1852; and of 2004 No 96, item 959 and No 121, item 1263.

psychotropic substances or substitutes thereof;

15) ‘addicted person’ means a person who due to the abuse of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or substitutes thereof or the abuse thereof for medical purposes finds himself or herself addicted to the above drugs or substances;
16) ‘precursor’ means a drug precursor which is any scheduled substance referred to in Article 2(a) of Regulation EC No 273/2004 and categorized in Annex 1 thereto.
17) ‘preparation’ means a medical product containing at least one narcotic drug or psychotropic substance or precursors thereof;
18) ‘manufacturer’ means an entrepreneur who manufactures, processes or converts narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors;
19) ‘processing’ means all activities aimed at converting narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors thereof into other narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors thereof or into substances which are not narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors thereof;
20) ‘conversion’ means obtaining mixtures of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors thereof as well as transforming these drugs or substances into forms applied in medical treatment;
21) ‘import’ means any introduction of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances into the European Community customs territory;
22) ‘rehabilitation’ means the process in the course of which a person with mental disorders resulting from use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances reaches an optimal state of health as well as mental and social functioning;
23) ‘reintegration’ means the effect of activities defined in Article 14-16 and Article 18 of the Act of Law of 13 June 2003 on Social Employment (*Dziennik Ustaw* No 122, item 1143 and *Dziennik Ustaw* of 2004 No 69, item 624 and No 99, item 1001);
24) ‘poppy straw’ means a poppy seed capsule without seeds along with the stem or separate parts thereof;
25) ‘psychotropic substance’ means any substance of natural or synthetic origin acting on the central nervous system, listed in the table of psychotropic substances appended hereto as Schedule 2;
26) ‘narcotic drug’ means any substance of natural or synthetic origin acting on the central nervous system, listed in the table of narcotic drugs appended hereto as Schedule 1;
27) ‘substitutes’ means any substance in any physical form, which is a poison or a harmful agent, used instead of or for the same purposes other than medical as a narcotic drug or a psychotropic substance;
28) ‘poppy or hemp cultivation’ means any cultivation thereof irrespective of the cultivation area;
29) ‘addiction to narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances’ means a set of mental or somatic conditions arising from the actions of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances on a human body, manifested through behaviour changes or other psychophysical reactions and the craving for permanent or periodic use of the above drugs or substances in order to experience their influence on the psyche or to avoid the consequences of the lack thereof,
30) ‘harmful use’ means use of a psychoactive substance resulting in somatic or mental harm, including misjudgement or dysfunctional behaviour which may lead to incapacity or have adverse effects on relationships with other people;
31) ‘use of narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or substitutes’ means introducing to human

body a narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or substitutes regardless of route of administration;

32) 'intra-Community consignment' means any transport of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances from the territory of the Republic of Poland into the territory of another Member State of the European Union;
33) 'intra-Community purchase' means any transport of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances from the territory of a Member State of the European Union into the territory of the Republic of Poland;
34) 'placing on the market' means any supply to third parties, whether in return for payment or free of charge, of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors thereof;
35) 'manufacture' means all processes by which narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors thereof may be obtained, including refining, extracting raw materials and semi-products as well as obtaining salts thereof;
36) 'export' means any departure from the European Community customs area of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;
37) 'cannabis' means the flowering or the fruiting tops of the cannabis plant from which the resin has not been extracted, and in the case of plants prior to flowering – leaves and the stem of the plant;
38) 'cannabis resin' means the resin or other cannabis products containing delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol or other biologically active cannabinols.

## Chapter 2
## Entities to perform tasks of counteracting drug addiction

### Article 5.

1. Tasks of counteracting drug addiction shall be performed by bodies of government administration and local governments within the scope provided herein.
2. Tasks of counteracting drug addiction shall also be performed, within the scope provided herein, by:
   1) kindergartens, schools and other organizational units listed in Article 2(3-5) and (7-9) of the Act of Law of 7 September 1991 on Education System (*Dziennik Ustaw* of 2004 No 256, item 2572 as further amended[4)]);
   2) higher education schools;
   3) health care centres as well as other organizational units operating in the health care sector;
   4) units of Polish Army, Police and Border Guard;
   5) customs services;
   6) organizational units of Prison Service, juvenile detention centres and youth shelters;
   7) welfare facilities, county family outreach centres and regional social policy centres;
   8) the media.
3. The tasks referred to in Article 2(1) may be co-performed by non-governmental organizations

[4] The amendments to the consolidated text of the Act were published in *Dziennik Ustaw* of 2004 No 273, item 2703 and No 281, item 2781 and of 2005 No 17, item 141.

and other entities whose statutory activity covers public service-related areas such as health care, health promotion, welfare services, charity, science, education and upbringing, physical education, public order and security, social pathology prevention, promotion and organization of volunteer movements, medical associations, families of addicts as well as self-help groups of addicts and their families.

**Article 6.**

1. Counteracting drug addiction shall be performed by the National Bureau for Drug Prevention, hereinafter referred to as "the Bureau".
2. The Bureau shall be a state budget unit subordinate to the Minister competent for health matters.
3. The Bureau's tasks shall comprise the following:

   1) developing a draft National Programme for Counteracting Drug Addiction as well as coordinating and monitoring its implementation in cooperation with other entities competent for performing tasks defined therein;

   2) drawing up and submitting to the Minister competent for health matters a report on the implementation of the National Programme for Counteracting Drug Addiction, including the information referred to in Article 11(2) hereof until 30 June each year;

   3) performing tasks of counteracting drug addiction manifested in ordering and supporting public tasks including subsidies for the performance thereof acting as a proxy for the Minister competent for health matters;

   4) initiating measures aimed at reducing use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or substitutes;

   5) initiating, supporting and performing analyses and research into drug addiction including drawing up epidemiological assessment of drug addiction;

   6) initiating and conducting works on new legislative solutions serving the purpose of counteracting drug addiction;

   7) conducting periodical evaluations of prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in terms of their effectiveness in reducing use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or substitutes thereof;

   8) developing standards of conduct in the field of drug prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration;

   9) initiating, organising and conducting training courses for personnel performing tasks of counteracting drug addiction;

   10) providing professional assistance to entities concerned with counteracting drug addiction, including units of local government as well as other entities concerned with educational, informative, preventive, treatment, rehabilitative and reintegration activities;

   11) cooperating with international organizations concerned with counteracting and repairing damage caused by drug addiction;

   12) operating the national system of information on drugs and drug addiction as well as monitoring actions of counteracting drug addiction at national and international level, including:

      a) collecting, gathering, exchanging information and documentation on counteracting drug addiction that is covered by public statistical research as well as editing and processing collected data,

b) conducting and initiating research into drug-related problems and drug addiction as well as processing and disseminating results thereof,
c) developing, storing and providing access to databases on drugs and drug addiction,
d) formulating conclusions for shaping adequate anti-drug policies,
e) coordinating actions of provincial experts as referred to in Article 9(6),
f) collecting and disseminating publications on drugs and drug addiction,
g) acting as the National Focal Point of the European Centre for Monitoring Drugs and Drug Addiction,
h) participating in reporting activities for the benefit of international organizations,
i) cooperating with the European Centre for Monitoring Drugs and Drug Addiction and the European Reitox Network on Drugs and Drug Addiction,
j) drawing up and publishing annual report on the state of the drugs problem in Poland,
k) evaluating the implementation of the National Programme for Counteracting Drug Addiction on a regular basis;

13) intervening in case of complaints and requests related to counteracting drug addiction, addressed to the Bureau and the Minister competent for health matters,
14) performing other tasks of counteracting drug addiction ordered by the Minister competent for health matters;
15) technical and organizational service of the Council for Counteracting Drug Addiction.

4. The Bureau, in the course of performing tasks referred to in paragraph (3), shall cooperate with bodies of public administration performing tasks referred to in Article 2 and may establish work teams.
5. The tasks referred to in paragraph 3(12) shall be performed by the National Focal Point as an organizational unit of the Bureau.

**Article 7.**

1. The National Programme for Counteracting Drug Addiction shall form the basis for actions in counteracting drug addiction.
2. The National Programme for Counteracting Drug Addiction hereinafter referred to as "the National Programme" shall in particular provide for: directions and types of actions in counteracting drug addiction, schedule of adopted actions, objectives and ways of reaching thereof, ministers responsible for the accomplishment thereof, and relevant entities to take specific measures.
3. The costs of implementing National Programme tasks shall be covered from the state budget through the ministers responsible for the completion of specific tasks.
4. The National Programme shall set out courses of action in counteracting drug addiction to be taken by local governments.
5. The Council of Ministers shall, by way of a Regulation, adopt the National Programme including issues referred to in paragraphs (2) and (4) and considering the epidemiological situation in terms of drug addiction as well as the anti-drug strategy provided for in the European Action Plan to Combat Drugs.

**Article 8.**

1. The Minister competent for health matters shall submit to the Council of Ministers until 30 September every year the information on the implementation of actions resulting from the National Programme in the previous year.
2. The Council of Ministers shall annually submit to the Sejm the information on the implementation of the National Programme in the previous year until 31 October.

**Article 9.**

1. The executive body of the provincial government (samorząd wojewodztwa) shall develop a draft Provincial Programme for Counteracting Drug Addiction, hereinafter referred to as "the Provincial Programme", considering courses and types of action laid down in the National Programme as well as tasks within the scope defined in Article 2(1)(1-3). The Provincial Programme constitutes part of the provincial social policy.
2. The Provincial Programme shall be adopted by a provincial assembly (sejmik wojewodztwa).
3. The executive body of the provincial government shall be responsible for:
   1) developing a draft Provincial Programme, its implementation and coordination;
   2) providing professional assistance to entities involved in performing tasks resulting from the Provincial Programme;
   3) cooperating with other bodies of public administration in the field of counteracting drug addiction.
4. The Provincial Programme shall be implemented by the body specified therein.
5. In order to perform tasks referred to in paragraph (3)(1) the executive body of the provincial government may appoint a proxy.
6. The executive body of the provincial government shall appoint and recall a provincial expert on drugs and drug addiction.
7. The provincial expert on drugs and drug addiction shall perform the following tasks to be financed from the provincial government's budget:
   1) collecting, gathering, exchanging information and documentation on counteracting drug addiction that is covered by public statistical research as well as editing and processing collected data,
   2) conducting and initiating research into drug-related problems and drug addiction as well as processing and disseminating results thereof,
   3) developing, storing and providing access to databases on drugs and drug addiction,
   4) formulating conclusions for shaping adequate anti-drug policies,
   5) collecting and disseminating publications on drugs and drug addiction,

**Article 10.**

1. Counteracting drug addiction shall be one of statutory tasks of communes (*gminy*) and it shall cover the following:
   1) increasing the availability of therapeutic and rehabilitative offer for drug addicts and drug-endangered individuals;
   2) providing drug-related families with psychosocial and legal assistance;

3) implementing drug prevention through informing, educating and training, especially children and youth, including sport and recreational classes for pupils and actions aimed at feeding children who participate in extracurricular custodial and upbringing as well as socio-therapeutic programmes;
4) supporting institutions, non-governmental organizations and natural persons in solving drug-related problems;
5) providing welfare services to drug addicts and drug-related poverty-stricken families stricken by poverty and social exclusion and integrating these persons with the local community through social work and social contracts.

2. Commune head (*wojt)* (mayor, city president) in order to perform tasks referred to in paragraph (1) shall develop a draft Communal Programme for Counteracting Drug Addiction hereinafter referred to as "the Communal Programme" incorporating tasks defined in Article 2(1)(1-3) as well as courses of action resulting from the National Programme. The Communal Programme shall constitute a part of the communal strategy of solving social problems.
3. The Communal Programme shall be approved by a communal council (*rada gminy*).
4. The Communal Programme shall be implemented by a unit specified therein.
5. In order to implement tasks referred to in paragraph 1(5), a commune head (mayor, city president) may appoint a proxy.

**Article 11.**

1. The executive body of a provincial and communal government shall produce a report on the implementation of the Provincial Programme and Communal Programme and the effects of the implementation thereof. The report shall be submitted to a provincial assembly or a communal council until 31 March of the year following the reported year.
2. The executive body of a provincial government and communal government on the basis of the survey developed by the Bureau shall produce information on the implementation of actions taken in a given year resulting from the Provincial and Communal Programmes and shall communicate it to the Bureau until 15 April of the year following the information year.

**Article 12.**

1. The Council for Counteracting Drug Addiction, hereinafter referred to as "the Council", is hereby established.
2. The Council shall operate by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers.
3. The Council shall operate as a coordinating and advisory body in the field of counteracting drug addiction.
4. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers shall prescribe, by way of a Regulation, the Council statutes, considering specific conditions and procedure for the operation thereof, including ways of operation of work teams referred to in Article 17.

**Article 13.**

1. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers shall appoint and recall members of the Council.
2. The Council shall comprise:
    1) chairman – secretary or undersecretary of state in the office where a minister

competent for health matters operates;
2) deputy chairman – secretary or undersecretary of state in the office where a minister competent for interior affairs operates;
3) secretary – the Bureau Director
4) members – secretaries or undersecretaries of state in the offices where the following ministers operate:
    a) minister of Justice,
    b) minister competent for matters of education and upbringing,
    c) minister of National Defence,
    d) minister competent for matters of agriculture,
    e) minister competent for matters of social security,
    f) minister competent for matters of public finances – Head of Customs Service,
    g) minister competent for foreign affairs,
    h) minister competent for matters of science;
5) member – representative of local governments side in the Common Commission of the Central Government and Local Government, to be appointed by the local governments side.

3. The Council shall be convened at least twice a year.

**Article 14.**

1. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers shall recall a Council member due to:
    1) his or her resignation;
    2) non-participation in Council proceedings;
    3) submitting a recall motion by the body that this person represents;
    4) final conviction for a premeditated offence or a premeditated tax offence.
2. In the event of a recall or death of a Council member the relevant body submits a motion for appointment of another representative to be a Council member.

**Article 15.**

Council tasks shall comprise in particular:
1) monitoring and coordinating state policy actions in the field of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors;
2) addressing the minister competent for health matters with issues related to creation, changes or amendments to national strategies and plans of counteracting to problems caused by trade and use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors;
3) monitoring information on the implementation of national action strategies and plans;
4) monitoring the implementation of the National Programme;
5) ordering organizational solutions in the scope of counteracting drug addiction;
6) cooperating with bodies referred to in Article 5 in the scope of issues related to Council operation.

**Article 16.**

1. The Council chairman may invite to Council sessions specialists concerned with counteracting drug addiction.
2. The Council shall issue opinions and produce recommendations in the form of resolutions approved by majority voting.

**Article 17.**

In order to complete Council tasks, the Council chairman may appoint work teams to be comprised of Council members or other persons including but not limited to specialists in counteracting drug addiction.

**Article 18.**

1. Council members shall not be remunerated for participating in Council proceedings.
2. Council members shall have the right to be reimbursed for travel expenses pursuant to provisions issued under Article 77(2) of the labour code.

## Chapter 3
## Upbringing, education, information and prevention

**Article 19.**

1. Upbringing, education, information and prevention shall cover the following:
    1) promotion of mental health;
    2) promotion of healthy lifestyle;
    3) information on harmful effects of addictive agents and substances as well as on drug addiction and consequences thereof;
    4) psychological and social education;
    5) legal education;
    6) interventions.
2. The activities referred to in paragraph 1 shall cover in particular:
    1) introducing drug prevention issues into upbringing programmes of the organizational units of the education system;
    2) introducing drug prevention issues into the vocational training programmes for the upbringing and prevention staff in schools and other education system facilities as well as higher education schools;
    3) introducing drug prevention issues into training programmes for basic military service, candidates for professional soldiers and professional soldiers;
    4) implementing preventive actions, including but not limited to drug-endangered environments;
    5) supporting national and local organizations referred to in Article 5(3) and other social initiatives;
    6) incorporating drug prevention issues in the operation of public radio and TV stations

as well as other mass media;

7) conducting scientific research into drug addiction.

3. Specific tasks to be performed in upbringing, education, information and prevention shall be stipulated in the National Programme.

**Article 20.**

1. Advertising and promoting psychotropic substances or narcotic drugs shall be strictly prohibited.
2. Medical products containing psychotropic substances or narcotic drugs may be advertised pursuant to the Act of Law of 6 September 2001 – Pharmaceutical Law.

**Article 21.**

1. The Minister competent for matters of education and upbringing shall incorporate in the curriculum basis of general education issues of mental health and healthy lifestyle promotion with particular emphasis placed on drug prevention issues.
2. The Minister competent for matters of education in agreement with the Minister competent for health matters shall take action in favour of incorporating issues of mental health and healthy lifestyle promotion, including drug prevention issues in vocational training programmes for teachers and upbringing personnel in charge of children and youth in schools and other education system facilities.

**Article 22.**

1. The Ministers competent for education and upbringing, health, culture and national heritage, agriculture, interior affairs, public administration, transport, the Minister of National Defence, the Minister of Justice, each in the scope of their operation shall develop and support educational and preventive activities in order to inform the society on the harmful effects of drug addiction.
2. The bodies listed in paragraph 1 shall undertake activities of upbringing, education, information and prevention based on:
   1) promotion of healthy lifestyle;
   2) support of national and local organizations referred to in Article 5(3) as well as other social initiatives.
3. The Minister competent for matters of education and upbringing in agreement with the Minister competent for health matters shall specify, by way of a Regulation, forms of upbringing, education, information and prevention activities among drug endangered children and youth, considering the welfare of children and youth.

**Article 23.**

1. The Ministers competent for matters of health, higher education, public finances, interior affairs, public administration, transport, labour, science and the Minister of Justice shall provide conditions for conducting scientific research into drug addiction as well as statistical and epidemiological research.

2. Scientific units performing tasks of research into drug addiction as far as it is necessary for conducting such research may possess, store and purchase narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or preparation thereof as well as category 1 precursors.
3. Scientific units referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall:
   1) purchase narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or preparations thereof as well as category 1 precursors from pharmaceutical wholesalers on demand;
   2) keep records of possessed narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or preparations thereof as well as category 1 precursors;
   3) store possessed narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or preparations thereof as well as category 1 precursors in the way protecting against theft or destruction.
4. The Minister competent for health matters in agreement with the Ministers competent for interior affairs, science, public finances and higher education shall prescribe, by way of a Regulation, procedure in scientific units referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article for handling narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or preparations thereof as well as category 1 precursors, including the necessity of preventing access of third parties thereto.

**Article 24.**

1. The Ministers competent for matters of health, education and upbringing, interior affairs, public administration, public finances, transport, labour as well as the Minister of National Defence and the Minister of Justice shall ensure that an adequate number of implementers are prepared to perform tasks referred to in Article 2(1).
2. Organizational units of government administration, organizational units of Prison Service, Military Police as well as higher education schools providing training for persons referred to in paragraph 1 may possess, store or purchase narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or preparations thereof as well as category 1 precursors in quantities necessary for providing such training.
3. Organizational units of government administration and Military Police performing operational and reconnaissance activities may come into possession of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, preparations thereof as well as category 1 precursors in quantities necessary for conducting proper research to ascertain that an offence has been committed.
4. Organizational units or other entities conducting research with use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or preparations thereof as well as category 1 precursors in order to identify or ascertain that an offence has been committed may possess, store or purchase the aforementioned substances in quantities necessary for conducting such research.
5. Units and entities referred to in paragraphs 2-4 shall:
   1) purchase narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or preparations thereof as well as category 1 precursors from pharmaceutical wholesalers on demand;
   2) keep records of possessed narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or preparations thereof as well as category 1 precursors;
   3) store and use for training purposes possessed narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or preparations thereof as well as category 1 precursors in the way protecting against theft or destruction;
   4) destroy narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or preparations thereof as well as category 1 precursors in the way preventing unauthorised persons from access thereto.

6. The Minister competent for health matters in agreement with the Ministers competent for interior affairs, public finances, higher education and the Minister of Justice shall prescribe, by way of a Regulation, specific procedure and conditions of purchasing and coming into possession, storing and using for training purposes narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or preparations thereof as well as category 1 precursors by units or entities referred to in paragraphs 2-4 as well as conditions of storing narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, preparations thereof or category 1 precursors as well as destruction methods thereof by units or entities referred to in paragraphs 2-4 including securing these substances against access of third parties thereto.

## Chapter 4
## Conduct with addicted persons

### Article 25.

Undergoing medical treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration by an addicted person shall be voluntary unless otherwise provided herein.

### Article 26.

1. Medical treatment of an addicted person shall be provided by a health care centre or a medical practitioner performing medical practice, including group medical practice.
2. Rehabilitation of an addicted person may be provided by:
    1) medical practitioner specialised in psychiatry;
    2) person holding a certificate of addiction therapy specialist.
3. Rehabilitation of an addicted person may be provided by a person with certificate of addiction therapy instructor.
4. Reintegration of addicted persons may be provided by social integration centres established pursuant to social employment regulations as well as entities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 and Article 5(3).
5. The services referred to in paragraphs 1-4 provided to an addicted person, regardless of his or her place of residence in the country, shall be free of charge.

### Article 27.

1. The certificates referred to in Article 26(2) and (3) shall be issued to persons who completed drug training course in accordance with the programme selected by way of a tender offer launched by the Bureau at least once in a calendar year.
2. Tender bids submitted to the Bureau shall contain the following information:
    1) bidder’s first name and surname as well as place of residence and address or name (company name), registered office and registered address;
    2) bidder’s organizational and legal status;
    3) bidder’s entry number in the register of entrepreneurs, the business activity register or another relevant register;

4) training course location;
5) planned dates of starting and completing the training course;
6) training course syllabus.

3. A training entity shall ensure:
   1) training staff sufficiently qualified to conduct proper training;
   2) training capacity adequate to the teaching programme;
   3) internal training quality evaluation system, including training quality evaluation tools as well as evaluation methods.
4. Tender bids shall be considered by the tender committee appointed by the Bureau Head.
5. The training course referred to in paragraph 1 shall conclude with an examination organized by the Bureau at least twice a year.
6. The final exam shall consist of two parts: written and oral.
7. The certificate of addiction therapy specialist may be received by a person with medical or non-medical higher education in psychology, pedagogy, social rehabilitation, sociology, family science or theology.
8. The certificate of addiction therapy instructor may be received by a person with at least secondary education.
9. Graduates of the training course referred to in paragraph 1 who received the certificate of addiction therapy instructor and within the term of 3 years since graduation received a Master of Arts diploma in the subject applicable in health care or finished medical school may enter for the examination in addiction therapy specialist without having to attend the training.
10. Costs of the training referred to in paragraph 1, examination and certificate issuance shall be borne by the training course participant.
11. The Bureau shall keep records of issued certificates.
12. The Minister competent for health matters shall prescribe, by way of a Regulation, the procedure for submitting tender bids, assessment criteria thereof as well as schedule of tender procedure referred to in paragraph 1, considering the necessity of ensuring the highest training level.
13. The Minister competent for health matters shall prescribe, by way of a Regulation, the following:
    1) requirements to be met by drug training entities,
    2) framework of drug training syllabi,
    3) procedure and way of holding the examination,
    4) composition of the examination board,
    5) certificate specimens: addiction therapy instructor and addiction therapy specialist
    - including the necessity of ensuring the highest level of training and type thereof.

**Article 28.**

1. An addicted person may be treated according to the substitution treatment programme.
2. Substitution treatment may be provided by a health care centre upon licence from the provincial governor (wojewoda) issued upon positive opinion of the Bureau Head in relation to meeting requirements set forth in regulations issued pursuant to paragraph 7.
3. The substitution treatment licence in health care centres for persons deprived of liberty shall be issued by the General Director of Prison Service upon opinion of the Bureau Head.
4. The substitution treatment licence may be granted to the health care centre which has:

1) hospital pharmacy or has entered into an agreement with a pharmacy to distribute a substitute substance;
2) rooms adapted to:
    a) distributing a substitute substance,
    b) provide group therapy,
    c) the work of a medical practitioner, a therapist or a social worker,
    d) collect samples for analysis,
    e) store and prepare substitute substances in the way that prevents access of unauthorised persons thereto;
3) proper personnel capacity adequate for the provision of outpatient treatment with particular reference to programme head as well as programme-trained nurses and auxiliary staff.

5. The licences referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be issued by way of an administrative decision.
6. The substitution treatment licence shall be revoked in the event that a health care centre ceases to meet criteria for issuing the license.
7. The Minister competent for health matters shall prescribe by way of a Regulation specific rules of conduct in substitution treatment as well as specific conditions which the health care centre providing substitution treatment must meet, considering the welfare of addicted persons.

**Article 29.**

1. Medical treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration shall be provided for addicted persons placed in juvenile detention centres and youth shelters as well as organizational units of Prison Service.
2. The Minister of Justice in agreement with the Minister competent for health matters shall define, by way of a Regulation, specific conditions and rules of conduct in medical treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration in relation to drug addicted persons placed in:
    1) juvenile detention centres and youth shelters,
    2) organizational units of Prison Service,
    - considering the welfare of persons placed therein,

**Article 30.**

1. Upon request of a statutory representative, blood relations, siblings, an actual or legal guardian, a family court may refer an addicted person who has not turned 18 years of age to compulsory medical treatment and rehabilitation.
2. The duration of compulsory medical treatment and rehabilitation shall not be determined in advance, however, it may not exceed a two-year period.
3. In the event that an addicted person turns 18 before the compulsory treatment or rehabilitation is completed a family court may extend it by a period necessary for reaching the aim thereof, however, by a period not longer than the one referred to in paragraph 2.
4. Procedure in the cases referred to in paragraph 1 shall be conducted pursuant to provisions on juvenile procedures

## Chapter 5
## Precursors, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

### Article 31.

1. Narcotic drugs shall be grouped according to a degree of risk involved in developing a dependence following their use for other than medical purposes and the scope of their use for medical purposes.
2. A breakdown of narcotic drugs into groups I-N, II-N, III-N and IV-N is defined in Schedule 1 hereto.

### Article 32.

1. Psychotropic substances shall be grouped according to a degree of risk involved in developing a dependence following their use for other than medical purposes and the scope of their use for medical purposes.
2. A breakdown of psychotropic substances into groups I-P, II-P, III-P and IV-P is defined in Schedule 2 hereto.

### Article 33.

1. Group I-N and II-N precursors as well as group II-P, III-P and IV-P psychotropic substances may be used exclusively for medical, industrial and research purposes.
2. Group I-P psychotropic substances may be used exclusively for research purposes and group IV-N narcotic drugs exclusively for conducting research and providing medical treatment to animals, within the scope prescribed in Schedule 1 hereto,

### Article 34.

1. Narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or preparations thereof as well as category 1 precursors may only be possessed by an entrepreneur, an organizational unit or a natural persons authorized pursuant to this Act, Regulation EC No 273/2004 or Regulation EC No 111/2005.
2. Narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or preparations thereof and category 1 precursors shall be subject to securing by law enforcement agencies or customs authorities in accordance with the provisions on criminal procedure.
3. In the event that criminal proceedings have not been instituted, the forfeiture of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or preparations thereof and category 1 precursors for the benefit of the State Treasury shall be ordered by a court of law upon request of the provincial pharmaceutical inspector or the Chief Pharmaceutical Inspector of the Polish Army.
4. In the event that a court of law decides on forfeiture of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, preparations thereof or category 1 precursors for the benefit of the State treasury they shall be subject to destruction.
5. The Minister competent for matters of health, in agreement with the Minister of Justice, the Minister competent for internal affairs and the Minister competent for public finances shall define, by way of a Regulation, entities authorized to store and destroy narcotic drugs,

psychotropic substances or preparations thereof and category 1 precursors as well as specific procedure and conditions for storing and destroying thereof, considering the necessity of securing these drugs and substances against access of third parties thereto.

**Article 35.**

1. Narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances that are medical products may be manufactured, processed or converted, subject to paragraph 4, exclusively by an entrepreneur who has been granted a licence to manufacture medical products issued pursuant to provisions of pharmaceutical law, upon licence from the Main Pharmaceutical Inspector specifying drugs or substances that may be the object of manufacturing, processing or conversion.
2. Narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances that are not medical products may be manufactured, processed or converted exclusively by an entrepreneur upon licence from the Main Pharmaceutical Inspector specifying drugs or substances that may be the object of manufacturing, processing or conversion.
3. Category 1 precursors may be manufactured, processed or converted, subject to paragraph 4, exclusively by an entrepreneur who obtained licence from the Main Pharmaceutical Inspector specifying category 1 precursors that may be the object of manufacturing, processing or conversion.
4. Group I-N, II-N and IV-N narcotic drugs, group I-P, II-P, III-P and IV-P psychotropic substances or category 1 precursors may be manufactured, processed or converted, for scientific research purposes, exclusively by a research facility, within its statutory activity, upon licence from the Main Pharmaceutical Inspector which specifies drugs or substances which may be the object of manufacturing, processing or conversion.
5. No licence shall be required to convert narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances if the conversion takes place in a pharmacy in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Law of 6 September 2001 – Pharmaceutical Law.
6. The licences referred to in paragraphs 1-4 and 7 may be granted upon ascertaining by the provincial pharmaceutical inspector that an entrepreneur applying for the licence meets the manufacturing and trading conditions preventing unauthorized persons from using narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or category 1 precursors specified therein or for purposes other than defined therein.
7. Group IV-N narcotic drugs or group I-P psychotropic substances may be used, for scientific research purposes, exclusively by a research facility, within its statutory activity, upon licence from the Main Pharmaceutical Inspector specifying drugs or substances being the object thereof.
8. The licences referred to in paragraphs 1-4 and 7 shall specify the legal limit and purpose of manufacturing, processing, conversion or use of any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or precursor as well as license expiry date.
9. Narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or category 1 precursors may be used, subject to paragraph 7, for scientific research purposes exclusively by a research facility, within its statutory activity, upon reporting this fact and obtaining licence from the provincial pharmaceutical inspector.
10. The Minister competent for health matters shall define, by way of a Regulation, specific conditions and procedure for granting and revoking licences referred to in paragraphs 1-4 and 7 as well as the criteria to be met by entities holding these licences, with particular reference

to storing the drugs specified therein as well as keeping documentation for the possession and trade in these drugs, as well as the content of an application form for the licenses – also ensuring that the procedure is performed swiftly.

**Article 36.**

1. Harvesting poppy milk and opium as well as cannabis and cannabis resin other than fibrous hemp is permissible exclusively for conducting scientific research upon licence from the Main Pharmaceutical Inspector.
2. Producing extracts from poppy straw may take place exclusively by an entrepreneur or a scientific unit and the Research Centre for Cultivar Testing within statutory activity thereof upon licence from the Main Pharmaceutical Inspector.
3. The Minister competent for health matters shall define, by way of a Regulation, conditions and procedure for granting and revoking licences referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 as well as the content of an application form for granting the licences, considering the principle of respecting the rights of an applying entity as well as ensuring that the procedure is performed swiftly.

**Article 37.**

1. Import, export, intra-Community consignment or intra-Community purchase of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances may be performed exclusively by entrepreneurs referred to in Article 35(1) and (2) or Article 40(1) and (2).
2. Import of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances that are medical products may be performed exclusively by entrepreneurs holding a licence referred to in Article 38(1a) of the Act of Law of 6 September 2001 – Pharmaceutical Law upon an authorisation from the Main Pharmaceutical Inspector listing drugs or substances that may be the object of import.
3. Import or intra-Community purchase of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances may be performed upon obtaining for each shipment imported into the territory of the Republic of Poland:
    1) import authorisation or intra-Community purchase authorisation issued by the Main Pharmaceutical Inspector as well as
    2) export authorisation or intra-Community consignment authorisation issued by relevant authorities of the exporting country.
4. Export or intra-Community consignment of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances may be performed upon obtaining for each shipment exported out of the territory of the Republic of Poland an export authorisation or an intra-Community consignment authorisation issued by the Main Pharmaceutical Inspector on the basis of an import authorisation or an intra-Community purchase authorisation issued by relevant authorities of the importing country.
5. Import, export, intra-Community consignment or intra-Community purchase of poppy straw may be performed exclusively by entrepreneurs referred to in Article 35(1) and (2) or Article 40(1) upon obtaining authorisations referred to un paragraph 3 and 4.
6. Transit of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and poppy straw through the territory of the Republic of Poland shall be permissible by virtue of an export authorisation issued by relevant authorities of the exporting country for each shipment.
7. In cases referred to in paragraphs 3-6 export authorisations or intra-Community consignment

authorisations shall be attached to each shipment.

8. Placing narcotic drugs in a bonded warehouse shall be prohibited.
9. Import of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances into duty-free zones shall be prohibited.
10. Import, export, intra-Community consignment or intra-Community purchase of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or category 1 precursors for private medical purposes may be performed on the basis of documentation defined in regulations issued pursuant to paragraph 12.
11. Authorisations for export, import, intra-Community consignment or intra-Community purchase of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances being the stock of organizational units of the Ministry of National Defence participating in missions, drills or training courses outside the country shall be issued by the Chief Pharmaceutical Inspector of the Polish Army upon request of the organizational unit head (chief, commander, director).
12. The Minister competent of health matters shall define, by way of a Regulation, specific conditions and procedure for issuing authorisations and documents referred to in paragraphs 3, 4 and 10, the specimens thereof, 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.

**Article 38.**

1. Entrepreneurs running businesses of manufacturing, processing, conversion, import, export, intra-Community consignment or intra-Community purchase and wholesale trade in category 1 precursors shall provide the Main Pharmaceutical Inspector with information on any questionable business operations such as:
    1) orders for the above-mentioned substances;
    2) the above-mentioned substance-related activities;
    3) attempts to make use of the above-mentioned substances.
2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall be applied to category 2 and 3 precursors; however, the information referred to therein shall be provided to the Chief Sanitary Inspector.
3. The Main Pharmaceutical Inspector, with reference to category 1 precursors, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector, with reference to category 2 and 3 precursors, in justified cases report to the Police and customs services about the necessity to seize a shipment of precursors that does not meet the requirements mandated by law.
4. The Main Pharmaceutical Inspector and the Chief Sanitary Inspector shall keep records of the information obtained pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2.
5. The Minister competent for health matters, in agreement with the Minister competent for public finances and the Minister competent for interior affairs, shall define by way of a Regulation:
    1) specific procedure for passing the information,
    2) manner of keeping records of the information obtained pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2,
    3) specific procedure for reporting, as referred to in paragraph 3, as well as a specimen thereof,
    4) procedure and rules of conduct with a shipment referred to in paragraph 3
        - considering the prevention of illegal manufacturing of precursors.

**Article 39.**

1. Licences referred to in Article 35(1-4) and (7), Article 36 and Article 40 shall be granted upon a written request of an entrepreneur.
2. Prior to taking a decision on granting a licence a licence issuing body hereinafter referred to as "the licensing body" may:
    1) order an applicant to provide, before a set deadline, missing documentation certifying that he or she meets the requirements laid down herein,
    2) perform a control check of the facts provided in the application for a licence in order to determine whether an entity meets the requirements of the business operation under licence.
3. The licence shall be issued for an unlimited period of time or, at an applicant's request, for a limited period of time.
4. Granting a licence, denying a licence or revoking a licence shall occur by way of an administrative decision. The decision on revoking a licence shall be subject to immediate execution.
5. In the event of discovering that the entity that has been granted a licence operates in breach of the provisions regulating the business operation under licence the licensing body shall forthwith determine a deadline for eliminating the irregularities.
6. The licensing body shall revoke a licence in the event that:
    1) a licensed entity ceased to meet the requirements for performing the business operation stipulated in the licence.
    2) an entity referred to in point 1 did not eliminate before the deadline set by the licensing body factual or legal state found in breach of the legal provisions regulating the business operation under licence.
7. A licensed entity shall be bound to report to the licensing body any changes of data listed in the licence.
8. An entrepreneur that has been revoked a licence for reasons referred to in paragraph 6 may reapply for a licence within the same scope not sooner than 3 years since the day of the decision to revoke the licence.
9. The licences to manufacture, process, convert, use for research, and the authorisations to import, export, perform an intra-Community purchase of intra-Community consignment of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and category 1 precursors as well as changes thereto shall be subject to charges that constitute the State budget's revenue.
10. Provisions of paragraphs 1-9 and 11 shall apply to licences referred to in Article 35(1-4) and (7), Article 36 and Article 40, within the scope not regulated therein.
11. The Minister competent for health matters shall define by way of a Regulation the amount and manner of collecting charges referred to in paragraph 9 considering in particular the scope of manufacturing, processing, conversion of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and category 1 precursors.

**Article 40.**

1. Wholesale trade in narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances that are medical products may be performed by an entrepreneur referred to in Article 72 of the Act of Law of 6 September

2001 – Pharmaceutical Law, upon licence from the Main Pharmaceutical Inspector.

2. Wholesale trade in narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances that are not medical products may be performed by an entrepreneur upon licence from the Main Pharmaceutical Inspector.
3. Wholesale trade in category 1 precursors may be performed by an entrepreneur upon a licence from the Main Pharmaceutical Inspector.
4. Entrepreneurs referred to in paragraphs 1-3 shall be bound to:
    1) keep records of possessed narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or their preparations and category 1 precursors;
    2) store possessed narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or their preparations and category 1 precursors in reloading chambers in the manner preventing them from theft or destruction.
5. Licences referred to in paragraphs 1-3 may be issued upon determining by a provincial pharmaceutical inspector that an entrepreneur applying for a licence provides trade conditions preventing narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors under licence form being used by unauthorised persons for purposes other than stipulated therein.
6. The Minister competent for health matters shall define, by way of a Regulation, specific conditions and procedure for issuing and revoking licences referred to in paragraphs 1-3, the content of an application form for issuing thereof, as well as specific responsibilities of entities holding the licences, with particular reference to storing drugs under licence, distributing these drugs to authorised units as well as keeping records on possession and trade in these drugs as well as the conditions that an entity must meet in order to store the drugs under licence in reloading chambers, ensuring that the procedure for granting licences is performed swiftly.

**Article 41.**

1. Retail trade in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors that are medical products shall be performed by pharmacies and pharmaceutical retail outlets that shall ensure adequate conditions of storing thereof and prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto.
2. Preparations containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances shall be distributed from pharmacies exclusively on the basis of a specially marked prescription or demand orders, subject to paragraph 4.
3. Entities referred to in paragraph 1 shall be subject to Article 40(4).
4. Preparations containing group II-N narcotic drugs or group III-P and IV-P psychotropic substances may be distributed from pharmacies on the basis of prescriptions other than defined in paragraph 2 and preparations containing group III-N narcotic drugs may be distributed from pharmacies without prescription.
5. The Minister competent for health matters shall define by way of a Regulation:
    1) specific conditions of storing by pharmacies narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, category 1 precursors or preparations containing these drugs or substances as well as the way of keeping records related to their possession and trade, considering securing these substances against access of third parties thereto.
    2) specific conditions of issuing prescriptions and demand orders for preparations containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, specimens of these documents, distributing these preparations from pharmacies, considering security conditions of

distributing preparations.

**Article 42.**

1. Preparations containing group I-N, II-N, III-N narcotic drugs or group II-P, III-P and IV-P psychotropic substances that have been introduced to trade as medical products under provisions of pharmaceutical law may be possessed, upon a licence from a provincial pharmaceutical inspector, by a health care facility with no hospital pharmacy, animal medical centre as well as a medical practitioner, a dentist or a veterinary surgeon performing medical practice as well as another entity whose operation requires possession and use thereof.
2. The Minister competent for health matters shall define, by way of a Regulation, types of preparations and their quantities that may be possessed by entities referred to in paragraph 1, specific conditions of supplying, storing of these preparations and keeping possession and use records as well as kinds of entities whose business operation requires possession and use of preparations referred to in paragraph 1, considering securing the substances against misuse.

**Article 43.**

1. An entrepreneur or another organizational unit that has been granted a licence referred to in Article 35(1) and (2) or Article 40(1) and (2) or an authorisation referred to in Article 37(3-5) shall be bound to submit to the Main Pharmaceutical Inspector reports from the business operation stipulated in a licence or an authorisation.
2. The Minister competent for health matters shall define, by way of a Regulation, specific conditions, procedure and terms of submitting the reports referred to in paragraph 1 including necessary data that these reports should contain.

**Article 44.**

1. Monitoring of manufacturing, processing, conversion, storing, trade or destruction of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances as well as category 1 precursors shall be exercised by a provincial pharmaceutical inspector corresponding to the registered address of a manufacturer, an importer or another entity placing on the market – through control of duties pursuant to Regulation EC No 273/2004, Regulation EC No 111/2005 and provisions of pharmaceutical law.
2. Monitoring of category 2 and 3 precursors shall be exercised by a county sanitary inspector corresponding to the registered address of a manufacturer, an importer or another entity placing on the market – through control of duties imposed on a manufacturer, an importer or another entity placing on the market pursuant to this Act, Regulation EC No 273/2004, Regulation EC No 111/2005 and issuing licences – under terms and conditions laid down in provisions on the State Sanitary Inspection, Regulation EC No 273/2004 and Regulation EC No 111/2005.
3. The body competent for sending a pre-export notification to third countries in relation to category 2 and 3 precursors referred to in Article 11(1) and (2) of Regulation EC No 111/2005 shall be the Chief Sanitary Inspector.
4. The Inspector for Chemical Substances and Preparations shall keep records of manufacturers, importers and other entities placing category 2 precursors on the market, including data

referred to in Article 3(6) of EC No Regulation 273/2004 as well as report the registration to a relevant state county sanitary inspector.

5. The Minister competent for health matters shall communicate to the European Commission all information referred to in Articles 13 and 16 of Regulation EC No 273/2004 and Article 32 of Regulation EC No 111/2005.
6. The Minister of National Defence shall exercise control of conversion, storing, trade and stocks of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in subordinate organizational units – under terms and conditions laid down in the provisions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.
7. The Minister competent for interior affairs shall exercise control of conversion, storing, trade and stocks of category 2 and 3 precursors in subordinate organizational units – under terms and conditions laid down in the provisions referred to in paragraph 2.
8. Entities, which within the scope of their business operation, possess counterfeit, bad, fake narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and category 1 precursors, their compounds, also as constituents of medical products or any expired drugs or substances shall destroy these substances in the manner referred to in paragraph 9.
9. The Minister competent for health matters shall define, by way of a Regulation, specific conditions and procedure for handling narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and category 1 precursors, compounds thereof, medical products that may be counterfeit, bad or fake or expired and may contain narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or category 1 precursors, as well as category 1 precursors used in the cosmetics or grocery industry, including particular reference to security measures against misuse, ways of destroying these substances depending on their type and quantity as well as entities mandated to cover costs related to destruction thereof.

## Chapter 6
## Cultivation of poppy and hemp

### Article 45.

1. The cultivation of poppy, save for low-morphine poppy, shall be permissible exclusively for the needs of the pharmaceutical industry and seed production.
2. The cultivation of low-morphine poppy shall be permissible exclusively for food purposes and seed production.
3. The cultivation of fibrous hemp shall be permissible exclusively for the needs of the textile, chemical, cellulose and paper, grocery, cosmetics, pharmaceutical, construction materials and seed production industries.
4. The cultivation of hemp other than listed in paragraph 3 shall be prohibited.

### Article 46.

1. The cultivation of poppy shall be permissible on a predetermined area, in designated areas, upon licence, with use of first or second class seed material within the meaning of the provisions on seed production, by virtue of a sale/purchase contract concluded with an entity holding a licence to conduct poppy purchase operations issued by a provincial governor.
2. The cultivation of fibrous hemp may be performed in a predetermined area, in designated

areas, upon cultivation licence with use of first or second class seed material within the meaning of the provisions on seed production and in addiction:

1) sale/purchase contract concluded with an entity holding a licence granted by a provincial governor to purchase fibrous hemp purchase operations, not listed in the registry of authorised primary processors of the straw of flax or hemp grown for fibre within the meaning of provisions on the organization of some agricultural markets, or
2) sale/purchase contract referred to in Article 2(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1673/2000 27 July 2000 on the common organisation of the markets in flax and hemp grown for fibre (OJ No L 193 of 29 July 2000, p. 16; OJ Special Polish edition, Chapter 3, volume 30, p. 131) hereinafter referred to as "Regulation EC No 1673/2000", concluded with an entity holding a licence granted by a provincial governor to purchase fibrous hemp, listed in the register of authorised primary processors of the straw of flax or hemp grown for fibre within the meaning of provisions on the organisation of some agricultural markets and in the case of a processor originating from an EU Member State other than the Republic of Poland – authorised by this State, or
3) contract to process hemp straw into fibre, referred to in Article 2(1)(b) of Regulation EC No 1673/2000, concluded with an entity holding a licence granted by a provincial governor to purchase fibrous hemp, listed in the registry of authorised primary processors of the straw of flax or hemp grown for fibre within the meaning of provisions on the organisation of some agricultural markets and in the case of a processor originating from an EU Member State other than the Republic of Poland – authorised by this State, or
4) commitment to carry out the processing of hemp straw into fibre as referred to in Article 2(1)(a) of Regulation EC No 1673/2000 made to the President of the Agricultural Market Agency, in the event that the fibrous hemp farmer is also listed in the registry of authorised primary processors of the straw of flax or hemp grown for fibre within the meaning of provisions on the organization of some agricultural markets.

3. Using first or second class seed material of poppy or fibrous hemp shall within the meaning of provisions on the seed production shall be confirmed by a purchase invoice of this seed material as well as a label from the seed material packaging of these plants.
4. The purchase of:
    1) poppy, under a contract referred to in paragraph 1,
    2) fibrous hemp, under contracts referred to in paragraph 2(1) and (2)

    may be performed by an entity holding a licence, granted by a provincial governor corresponding to the location of a crop, that defines in particular the scope and the object of business activity in place.
5. The licence referred to in paragraph 4 shall be issued by way of a decision, upon application which shall contain:
    1) first name, surname, place of residence and address or name (company name), registered office and applicant's registered address;
    2) taxpayer's identification number (NIP) or the REGON statistical number of an applicant;
    3) address of performing purchase activity;
    4) information on the scope and object of business activity in place.

6. The application referred to in paragraph 5 shall be accompanied by:
    1) declaration that an applicant has a warehouse or means of transport that is secured against poppy seed capsule theft referred to in Article 48(1), or
    2) copy of a decision of the President of the Agricultural Market Agency on the entry into register of authorised primary processors of the straw of flax or hemp grown for fibre within the meaning of provisions on the organization of some agricultural markets or a copy of the document certifying that a processor has been authorised by an EU member State other than the Republic of Poland – in the case of a provincial governor's licence to purchase fibrous hemp under a sale/purchase contract;
    3) commitment to communicate, at a provincial governor's request, of all information on the scope and object of business activity in place.
7. Provincial governor shall revoke a licence in the event of breaching the terms and conditions of the business activity laid down herein or in the licence.
8. Provincial governor, acting in agreement with the Minister competent for health matters and the Minister competent for agriculture, shall define by way of a Regulation – an act of local law, a general area designated for poppy or hemp crops as well as division of the arable land, considering the danger of drug addiction, demand for the crop derivatives as well as tradition of cultivating poppy and fibrous hemp.

**Article 47.**

1. The licence to cultivate poppy or fibrous hemp shall be issued by a commune head (wojt) (mayor or city president) corresponding to the crop location.
2. The licence referred to in paragraph 1 shall be issued by way of a decision upon application that shall contain the following:
    1) first name, surname, place of residence and address or name (company name), registered office and applicant's registered address;
    2) information on strain of poppy or fibrous hemp, arable land and registration number of the lot in the registry of lands and buildings, determined pursuant to the provisions of land surveying and cartographic law;
    3) information on the type of contract or the commitment to process hemp straw into fibre as referred to in Article 46(2);
    4) declaration of an applicant that he or she has a room secured against poppy seed capsule theft as referred to in Article 48(1);
    5) declaration of an applicant that he or she has not been convicted of an offence referred to in Article 63 or 64 or a petty offence referred to in Article 65.
3. The licence referred to in paragraph 1 shall stipulate:
    1) entity it has been issued to;
    2) licence number;
    3) strain of poppy or fibrous hemp;
    4) area of poppy or fibrous hemp crops;
    5) lot number referred to in paragraph 2(2) where the poppy or fibrous hemp crop is going to be located;
    6) expiry date;
    7) date of issue.

4. Commune head (mayor, city president) shall deny the licence if an applicant does not guarantee that he or she will safely secure the crop against its use for purposes other than stipulated herein and that in particular:
    1) he or she does not have a room secured against poppy seed capsule theft as referred to in Article 48(1), or
    2) he or she has been convicted of an offence referred to in Article 63 or 64, or
    3) he or she has been convicted of a petty offence referred to in Article 65.
5. The licence shall be revoked in the event of breaching terms and conditions of business activity stipulated in this Act or in the licence.
6. Commune head (mayor, city president) shall keep registry of licences issued.

**Article 48.**

1. Poppy seed capsule along with seeds obtained in the process of poppy cultivation performed for the purposes of the pharmaceutical industry along with an adjacent stem of the maximum length of 7 cm shall be passed in whole to the poppy purchasing entity on terms and conditions laid down in the sale/purchase contract. Poppy straw remaining after separation of poppy seed capsule from an adjacent stem of the maximum length of 7 cm shall be destroyed by the farmer in the manner specified in the sale/purchase contract.
2. Poppy straw of the low-morphine crops shall be destroyed by the farmer at his or her own expense in the manner specified in the sale/purchase contract.
3. The remaining after-harvest parts of poppy shall be destroyed at the crop location in the course of a special agrotechnological operation on terms and conditions set out in the sale/purchase contract.

**Article 49.**

The provisions of Articles 45-48, save for the provisions on the obligation to destroy poppy straw and after-harvest parts of poppy plants, shall not apply to poppy or hemp crops cultivated by a higher education school, a research and development centre or another scientific facility as well as the Research Centre for Cultivar Testing if it is performed within statutory activity and by an entity that grows plants and uses fibrous hemp for insulation purposes.

**Article 50.**

1. Control of poppy or fibrous hemp crops shall be exercised by a commune head (mayor, city president) corresponding to the location of the crop.
2. Within the scope of exercising control the persons authorized by the body referred to in paragraph 1 shall be authorised to:
    1) enter the grounds where poppy or fibrous hemp is cultivated, including access to these grounds through another real property;
    2) control the licences to cultivate poppy or fibrous hemp,
    3) demand explanations and statements from the owner of poppy or fibrous hemp crop.
3. The persons authorised to perform activities referred to in paragraph 2 shall be obligated to produce the authorisation issued by the controlling body.

**Article 51.**

In the event of finding that the poppy or fibrous hemp is cultivated contrary to provisions under Article 46 and 47, a commune head (mayor, city president) shall order the destruction of the crop through ploughing or harrowing the soil at the expense of the crop farmer; the decision is subject to immediate implementation.

**Article 52.**

The tasks referred to in Article 47,50 and 51 shall be performed by a commune as the tasks ordered within the scope of the government administration.

## Chapter 7
## Penal provisions

**Article 57.**

1. Whoever, contrary to the provisions of this Act, manufactures, processes or converts narcotic drugs or psychotropic drugs or processes poppy straw shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term up to three years.
2. If the object of the act referred to in paragraph 1 is a considerable quantity of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or poppy straw or the act has been committed in order to gain material or personal benefit, the perpetrator shall be subject to the penalty of a fine and the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term not shorter than three years.

**Article 54.**

1. Whoever manufactures, possesses, stores, sells or buys instruments, if the circumstances indicate that they serve the purposes of or are intended for illegal manufacture, processing or conversion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, shall be subject to the penalty of a fine, limitation of liberty or deprivation of liberty for a term up to 2 years.
2. The same penalty shall be applied to whoever:
    1) adapts receptacles and instruments, even if they have been made for other purposes, for illegal manufacture, processing, conversion or consumption of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, or
    2) conspires with another person to commit the act defined in Article 53(2).

**Article 55.**

1. Whoever, contrary to the provisions of this Act, imports, exports, performs intra-Community purchase, intra-Community consignment or transports in transit through the territory of the Republic of Poland or the territory of another state narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or poppy straw, shall be subject to a fine and the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term up to 5 years.

3. In the case of a lesser gravity, the perpetrator shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of limitation of liberty or deprivation of liberty for a term up to one year.
4. If the object of the act referred to in paragraph 1 is a considerable quantity of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or poppy straw or the act has been committed with intent to gain material or personal benefit, the perpetrator shall be subject to a fine and the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term not shorter than 3 years.

**Article 56.**

1. Whoever, contrary to the provisions of Articles 33-35 and 37 places on the market narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or poppy straw or participates in such an activity, shall be subject to a fine and the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term from 6 months to 8 years.
2. In the case of a lesser gravity, the perpetrator shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of limitation of liberty or deprivation of liberty for a term up to 1 year.
3. If the object of the act referred to in paragraph 1 is a considerable quantity of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or poppy straw, the perpetrator shall be subject to a fine and the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term up to 10 years.

**Article 57.**

5. Whoever makes preparations for the offence defined in Article 55(1) or Article 56(1), shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of limitation of liberty or deprivation of liberty for a term up to 2 years.
6. Whoever makes preparation for the offence defined in Article 55(3) or Article 56(3), shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term up to 3 years.

**Article 58.**

1. Whoever, contrary to the provisions of this Act, supplies another person with a narcotic drug or a psychotropic substance, facilitates or makes the use thereof possible or incites another person to use such a drug or substance, shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term up to 3 years.
2. If the perpetrator of the act referred to in paragraph 1 supplies a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance to a minor or incites him or her to use thereof or provides another person with considerable quantities thereof, shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term up to 5 years.

**Article 59.**

1. Whoever, with intent to gain material or personal benefit supplies another person with a narcotic drug or a psychotropic substance, facilitates the use or incites to the use thereof, shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term up to 10 years.
2. If the perpetrator of the act referred to in paragraph 1 supplies a narcotic drug or a psychotropic substance to a minor, facilitates the use or incites to the use thereof, shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term not shorter than 3 years.
3. In the case of lesser gravity, the perpetrator shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of limitation

of liberty or deprivation of liberty for a term up to 2 years.

**Article 60.**

Whoever, while being the owner or the supervisor acting on the owner's behalf or the manager of a food and beverage business, an entertainment facility or while running another form of service business, having credible information on the committed offence referred to in Article 56, Article 58 or Article 59 on the premises thereof, does not report it forthwith to the law enforcement agencies, shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of limitation of liberty or deprivation of liberty for a term up to 2 years.

**Article 61.**

Whoever, contrary to the provisions of Regulation EC No 273/2004 or Regulation 111/2005, in order to illegally manufacture a narcotic drug or a psychotropic substance manufactures, processes, converts, imports, exports, performs intra-Community purchase, intra-Community consignment or transports in transit through the territory of the Republic of Poland or the territory of another state, purchases, possesses or stores precursors shall be subject to a fine and the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term up to 5 years.

**Article 62.**

1. Whoever, contrary to the provisions of this Act, possesses narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, shall be subject to the deprivation of liberty for a term up to 3 years.
2. If the object of the act referred to in paragraph 1 is a considerable quantity of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, the perpetrator shall be subject to a fine and the penalty of the deprivation of liberty for a term up to 5 years.
3. In the case of lesser gravity, the perpetrator shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of limitation of liberty or deprivation of liberty for a term up to 1 year.

**Article 63.**

1. Whoever, contrary to the provisions of this Act, cultivates poppy, save for low-morphine poppy, or cannabis plant, save for fibrous hemp, shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of limitation of liberty or deprivation of liberty for a term up to 2 years.
2. Whoever, contrary to the provisions of this Act, collects poppy milk, opium, poppy straw, cannabis resin or cannabis shall be subject to the same penalty.

**Article 64**

Whoever wilfully takes away, with intent to appropriate, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, poppy milk or poppy straw shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term from 3 months to 5 years.

**Article 65.**

Whoever, contrary to the provisions of this Act, cultivates low-morphine poppy or fibrous hemp shall be subject to a fine.

**Article 66.**

Whoever, contrary to the provisions of this Act, Regulation EC No 111/2005, manufactures, processes, applies, imports, exports, performs intra-Community purchase, intra-Community consignment, transports in transit through the territory of the Republic of Poland or the territory of another state, purchases, possesses or stores precursors, shall be subject to a fine.

**Article 67.**

Whoever, contrary to the provisions of this Act, Regulation EC No 273/2004 or Regulation EC No 111/2005, does not fulfil the obligation of keeping the register of manufacture, processing, conversion of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors and trade in them or in another manner violates the provisions specifying principles of use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors and trade therein, shall be subject to a fine.

**Article 68.**

Whoever, contrary to the provisions of Article 20(1) advertises or promotes a psychotropic substance or a narcotic drug, for purposes other than medical, shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of limitation of liberty or deprivation of liberty fro a term up to 1 year.

**Article 69.**

1. The acts defined in Articles 65-67 shall be adjudicated on pursuant to the provisions on the procedure in petty offences.
2. In the event of a custodial sentence for the petty offence defined in Article 65 or Article 66 the forfeiture of the objects of the offence shall be ordered as well as the objects coming directly or indirectly from the offence, even if they did not belong to the perpetrator. The court, while ordering the forfeiture of the objects, may also order their destruction. The destruction shall be subject to a report.

**Article 70.**

1. In the event of a custodial sentence for the offences defined in Articles 53-61, 63 or 64 the court shall order the forfeiture of the object of the offence as well as the objects and tools that served or were intended for the commission thereof, even if they did not belong to the perpetrator.
2. In the event of a custodial sentence for the offence defined in Article 62 as well as the discontinuance or conditional discontinuance of the criminal proceedings, the forfeiture of the narcotic drug or psychotropic substance shall be ordered even if neither of them belonged to the perpetrator. The court, while ordering the forfeiture of the objects, may also order

destruction thereof. The destruction shall be subject to a report.

3. the forfeiture shall not be ordered if the narcotic drug or the psychotropic substance belonged to a third party and the perpetrator obtained them in the course of an offence or a petty offence or came into their possession in the manner flagrantly neglecting job responsibilities or the terms and conditions of a contract between him or her and the owner of the narcotic drugs or the psychotropic substances.
4. In the event of a custodial sentence for the offence defined in Articles 53-63, the court may award pecuniary compensation of up to PLN 50 000 for the purposes of preventing and combating drug addiction.
5. The provision of paragraph 4 shall not apply to the perpetrator of the offence defined in Article 62(1) if he or she is an addicted person.

**Article 71.**

1. In the event that an addicted person is sentenced for committing the offence in relation to the use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances to the penalty of deprivation of liberty, whose execution has been conditionally suspended, the court shall obligate a convict to enter treatment, rehabilitation or reintegration in a relevant health care centre and transfer him or her under probation of a specified person, institution or society.
2. The court may order the execution of the suspended penalty of deprivation of liberty, if the convict on probation evades the obligation referred to in paragraph 1 or is found in flagrant breach of the rules of the centre he or she has been referred to.
3. In the event that an addicted person is sentenced, including the conditions defined in paragraph 1, to the penalty of deprivation of liberty without conditional suspension thereof, the court may order to place the perpetrator, prior to the execution of the sentence, in a relevant health care centre.
4. The duration of stay in a treatment centre shall not be determined in advance, however, it may not exceed the period of 2 years; the discharge from the centre is decided on the basis of treatment or rehabilitation results. If the convict does not enter treatment and rehabilitation or is found in flagrant breach of the health care centre rules, the discharge may occur at the request of the centre performing the treatment.
5. Upon completion of treatment or rehabilitation the court shall decide whether the suspended penalty of deprivation of liberty should be executed.
6. The Minister competent for health matters in agreement with the Minister of Justice shall define, by way of a Regulation, the specific conditions and procedure for treatment, rehabilitation or reintegration of addicted persons referred to in paragraphs 1-3, considering the welfare of an addicted person.

**Article 72.**

1. In the event that an addicted person or a person using psychoactive substances in a harmful manner has been charged with committing the offence subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term up to 5 years, enters treatment and rehabilitation or participates in a prevention and treatment programme in a relevant health care centre or another entity in the health care sector the prosecutor may suspend the proceedings until the treatment is completed.

2. Upon initiating proceedings the prosecutor shall, considering treatment results, decide whether to continue the proceedings or file the court with the request for the conditional discontinuance thereof.
3. The defendant shall have the right to file a complaint against the decision to continue the proceedings.
4. In the case referred to in paragraph 2 the conditional discontinuance may be applied in relation to the perpetrator of an offence subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term up to 5 years.

**Article 73.**

The provisions of Articles 72 shall apply accordingly in the court proceedings until the completion thereof.

**Article 74.**

Articles 96-98 of the Penal Code shall not apply within the scope regulated by this Chapter.

**Chapter 8.**
**Amendments to binding provisions, transitional and final provisions**

**Article 75.**

The Act of Law of 26 October 1982 on upbringing in sobriety and counteracting alcoholism (*Dziennik Ustaw* of 2002 No 147, item 1231, as further amended[5]) shall be amended as follows:

1) Article $9^3$(1) shall be worded as follows:
"1. Charges referred to in Article $9^2$(1) may be utilised by management boards of provinces exclusively for financing:
1) tasks specified in Article 4(1) thereof;
2) tasks specified in Provincial Programme referred to in Article 9(1) of the Act of Law of 29 July 2005 on counteracting drug addiction (*Dziennik Ustaw* of 2005 No 179, item 1485).";

2) Article $18^2$ shall be worded as follows:
"Article $18^2$. Revenues from charges for licences issued pursuant to Article 18 or Article $18^1$ as well as revenues from charges stipulated in Article $11^1$ shall be utilised for the implementation of communal programmes for prevention and resolving alcohol-related problems as well as Communal Programmes referred to in Article 10(2) of the Act of Law of 29 July 2005 on counteracting drug addiction and they shall not be utilized for any other purposes.".

**Article 76.**

Article 4(9) of the Act of Law of 14 march 1985 on State Sanitary Inspection (*Dziennik Ustaw* of

[5] Amendments to the consolidated text of this Act were announced in *Dziennik Ustaw* of 2002 No 167, item 1372, of 2003 No 80, item 719, No 122, item 1143, of 2004 No 29, item 257, No 99, item 1001, No 152, item 1597, No 273, item 2703, of 2005 No 23, item 186

1998 No 90, item 575, as further amended [6]) shall be worded as follows:

"9) performing duties by entities placing category 2 and 3 precursors on the market pursuant to the Act of Law of 29 July 2005 on counteracting drug addiction (*Dziennik Ustaw* of 2005 No 179, item 1485), Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on drug precursors as well as Council Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 of 22 December 2004 laying down rules for the monitoring of trade between the Community and third countries in drug precursors.".

**Article 77.**

In the Act of Law of 9 September 2000 on stamp duty (*Dziennik Ustaw* of 2004 No 253, item 2532 and of 2005 No 14, item 115) in the table scheduled thereto in Section IV Licences point 27 shall be worded as follows:

"27. For licences issued pursuant to the provisions on counteracting drug addiction:

1) to cultivate poppy or fibrous hemp PLN25
2) to purchase poppy under a sale/purchase contract or purchase fibrous hemp under a sale/purchase contract or a sale contract PLN120".

**Article 78.**

Article 11(1)(5a) of the Act of Law of 11 January 2001 on substances and chemical preparations (*Dziennik Ustaw* No 11, item 84, as further amended [7]) shall be worded as follows:
"5a) accepting and collecting data on category 2 precursors specified in the provisions on counteracting drug addiction,".

**Article 79.**

Article 68(6) of the Act of Law of 6 September 2001 – Pharmaceutical law (*Dziennik Ustaw* of 2004 No 53, item 533, as further amended[8]) shall be worded as follows:
"6. The provision of paragraph 5 shall not apply to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances whose import from abroad is regulated by the provisions of the Act of Law of 2005 on counteracting drug addiction (*Dziennik Ustaw* of 2005 No 179, item 1485).".

**Article 80.**

Article 75(1)(5) of the Act of Law of 2 July 2004 on freedom of economic activity (*Dziennik Ustaw* No 1807 and No 281, item 2777 and of 2005 No 33, item 289) shall be worded as follows:

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[6] Amendments to the consolidated text of this Act were announced in *Dzienik Ustaw* of 1998 No 106, item 668 and No 117, item 756, of 1999 No 70, item 778, of 2000 No 12, item 136 and No 120, item 1268, of 2001 No 11, item 84, No 29, item 320, No 42, item 473, No 63, item 634, No 125, item 1367, No 126, item 1382 and No 128, item 1407 and 1408, of 2002 No 37, item 329, No 74, item 676 and No 135, item 1145, of 2003 No 80, item 717 and No 208, item 2020 and of 2004 No 273, item 2703.

[7] Amendments to this Act were announced in *Dziennik Ustaw* of 2001 No 100, item 1085, No 123, item 1350 and No 125, item 1367, of 2002 No 135, item 1145 and No 142, item 1187, of 2003 No 189, item 1852 and of 2004 No 96, item 959 and No 121, item 1263.

[8] Amendments to the consolidated text of this Act were announced in *Dziennik Ustaw* of 2004 No 69, item 625, No 91, item 877, No 92, item 882, No 93, item 896, No 173, item 1808, No 210, item 2135 and No 273, item 2703.

"5) of the Act of Law of 29 July 2005 on counteracting drug addiction (*Dziennik Ustaw* of 2005 No 179, item 1485);".

**Article 81.**

Article 12(3) of the Act of Law of 27 August 2004 on Public Health Care Benefits (*Dziennik Ustaw* No 210, item 2135) shall be worded as follows:
"3) Article 26(5) of the Act of Law of 29 July 2005 on Counteracting Drug Addiction (*Dziennik Ustaw* of 2005 No 179, item 1485).".

**Article 82.**

Licences issued pursuant to Article 23(1-3) and (8), Article 25(2) and (3) and Article 27(1) and (2) of the Act of Law referred to in Article 90 shall remain valid with coming into force of this Act.

**Article 83.**

Substitution treatment licences issued pursuant to the provisions binding so far shall become licences with coming into force of this Act within the meaning of Article 28 hereof.

**Article 84.**

1. Licences to sell or purchase poppy or fibrous hemp issued prior to coming into force of this Act shall cease to be valid as of 31 December 2005.
2. In the event that an entity holding a licence referred to in paragraph 1 applies, by 31 December 2005, for issuing a licence to purchase poppy or fibrous hemp, the licence valid so far shall remain valid until the day on which the decision taken upon considering the application becomes final.

**Article 85.**

Certificates of completing a specialist drug training course in addiction therapy specialist and addiction therapy instructor obtained prior to coming into force of this Act shall become certificates of addiction therapy specialist and addiction therapy instructor within the meaning of the provisions hereof.

**Article 86.**

Personnel of rehabilitation facilities that did not hold certificates of addiction therapy specialist or addiction therapy instructor on the day of coming into force of this Act shall complete the training course referred to in Article 27(1) within the term of 5 years since the day of coming into force hereof.

**Article 87.**

The training courses commenced prior to the day of coming into force of this Act as well as the

final examination shall be held according to the training curriculum covering drugs approved prior to the day of entering into force hereof.

**Article 88.**

1. The National Bureau for Drug Prevention operating pursuant to this Act shall assume all rights and duties of the National Bureau for Drug Prevention operating pursuant to Article 3a(1) of the Act referred to in Article 90.
2. The assets of the National Bureau for Drug Prevention pursuant to Article 3a(1) of the Act referred to in Article 90 shall, with the day of coming into force of this Act, become the assets of the National Bureau for Drug Prevention operating pursuant to this Act.
3. Cession of rights and assets of the National Bureau for Drug Prevention operating pursuant to Article 3a(1) of the Act referred to in Article 90 onto the National Bureau for Drug Prevention operating pursuant to this Act shall take effect free of charge and shall be free of taxes and payments.
4. Personnel of the National Bureau for Drug Prevention operating pursuant to Article 3a(1) of the Act referred to in Article 90 shall , with the day of coming into force of this Act, become personnel of the National Bureau for Drug Prevention operating pursuant to this Act.

**Article 89.**

The executive acts issued pursuant to Article 5(6), Article 9(4), Article 11(3), Article 12(3), Article 14(4), Article 15(5), Article (16), Article 22(5), Article 23(14), Article 24(2), Article 25(4), Article 27(6), Article 28(4), Article 29(2), Article 30(2), Article 31(2b) and Article 56(6) of the Act referred to in Article 90 hereof shall remain binding until the day of coming into force of provisions issued pursuant to Article 7(5), Article 12(4), Article 22(3), Article 23(4), Article 24(6), Article 27(12) and (13), Article 28(7), Article 29(2), Article 34(5), Article 35(10), Article 36(3), Article 37(12), Article 38(5), Article 40(6), Article 41(5), Article 42(2), Article 43(2) and Article 44(9).

**Article 90.**

The Act of Law of 24 April 1997 on Counteracting Drug Addiction (*Dziennik Ustaw* od 2003 No 24, item 198 and No 122, item 1143) is hereby declared null and void.

**Article 91.**

This Act of Law shall come into force 14 days following promulgation hereof.

Schedules to the Act of Law of 29 July 2005 on Counteracting Drug Addiction

Schedule 1

LIST OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Group I-N narcotic drugs

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| ACETORPHINE | | 3-O-acetyltetrahydro-7-alpha-(1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-6,14-endoetheno-oripavine |
| | Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl | N-[1-(alpha-methylphenethyl)-4-piperidyl]acetanilide |
| ACETYLMETHADOL | | 3-acetoxy-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylheptane |
| ALLYLPRODINE | | 3-allyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine |
| ALPHACETYLMETHADOL | | alpha-3-acetoxy-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylheptane |
| ALPHAMEPRODINE | | alpha-3-ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine |
| ALPHAMETHADOL | | alpha-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol |
| | Alpha-methylfentanyl | N-[1(alpha-methylphenethyl)-4-piperidyl]propionanilide |
| | Alpha-methylthiofentanyl | N-[1-[1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide |
| ALPHAPRODINE | | alpha-1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine |
| ALFENTANIL | | N-[1-[2-(4-ethyl-4,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)ethyl]-4-(methoxymethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide |
| ANILERIDINE | | 1-para-aminophenethyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester |
| BENZETHIDINE | | 1-(2-benzyloxyethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester |
| BENZYLMORPHINE | | 3-O-benzylmorphine |
| BETACETYLMETHADOL | | beta-3-acetoxy-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylheptane |
| | Beta-hydroxyfentanyl | N-[1-(beta-hydroxyphenethyl)-4-piperidyl]propionanilide |
| | Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl | N-[1-(beta-hydroxyphenethyl)-3-methyl-4-piperidyl]propionanilide |
| BETAMEPRODINE | | beta-3-ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine |
| BETAMETHADOL | | beta-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol |
| BETAPRODINE | | beta-1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine |
| BEZITRAMI*DE* | | 1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-(2-oxo-3-propionyl-1-benzimidazolinyl)-piperidine |
| DESOMORPHINE | | dihydrodeoxymorphine |
| DEXTROMORAMIDE | Palphium | (+)-4-[2-methyl-4-oxo-3,3-diphenyl- |

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| | | 4-(1-pyrrolidinyl)butyl]-morpholine |
| DIAMPROMIDE | | N-[2-(methylphenethylamino)-propyl]propionanilide |
| DIETHYLTHIAMBUTENE | | 3-diethylamino-1,1-di-(2´-thienyl)-1-butene |
| DIFENOXIN | | 1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenylisonipecotic acid |
| DIHYDROMORPHINE | | |
| DIMENOXADOL | | 2-dimethylaminoethyl-1-ethoxy-1,1-diphenylacetate |
| DIMEPHEPTANOL | | 6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol |
| DIMETHYLTHIAMBUTENE | | 3-dimethylamino-1,1-di-(2'-thienyl)-1-butene |
| DIPHENOXYLATE | | 1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester |
| DIPIPANONE | | 4,4-diphenyl-6-piperidine-3-heptanone |
| DROTEBANOL | | 3,4-dimethoxy-17-methylmorphinan-6-beta,14-diol |
| ECGONINE | | its esters and derivatives which are convertible to ecgonine and cocaine |
| ETHYLMETHYLTHIAMBUTENE | | 3-ethylmethylamino-1,1-di-(2´-thienyl)-1-butene |
| ETONITAZENE | | 1-diethylaminoethyl-2-para-ethoxybenzyl-5-nitrobenzimidazole |
| ETORPHINE | | tetrahydro-7-alpha-(1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-6,14-endoetheno-oripavine |
| ETOXERIDINE | | 1-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-ethyl]-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester |
| PHENADOXONE | | 6-morpholino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanone |
| PHENAMPROMIDE | | N-(1-methyl-2-piperidinoethyl)-propionanilide |
| PHENAZOCINE | | 2'-hydroxy-5,9-dimethyl-2-phenethyl-6,7-benzomorphan |
| PHENOMORPHAN | | 3-hydroxy-N-phenethylmorphinan |
| PHENOPERIDINE | | 1-(3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester |
| FENTANYL | | 1-phenethyl-4-N-propionylanilinopiperidine |
| FURETHIDINE | | 1-(2-tetrahydrofurfuryloxyethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester |
| HEROIN | | diacetylmorphine |
| HYDROCODONE | | dihydrocodeinone |
| HYDROMORPHINOL | | 14-hydroxydihydromorphine |
| HYDROMORPHONE | | dihydromorphinone |
| HYDROXYPETHIDINE | | 4-meta-hydroxyphenyl-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester |
| ISOMETHA*DONE* | | 6-dimethylamino-5-methyl-4,4-diphenyl-3-hexanone |
| KETOBEMIDONE | Cliradon | 4-meta-hydroxyphenyl-1-methyl-4-propionylpiperidine |

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| CODOXIME | | dihydrocodeinone-6-carboxymethyloxime |
| CANNABIS and CANNABIS RESIN other than fibrous hemp and extracts and pharmaceutical tinctures of cannabis other than fibrous hemp | | |
| COCAINE | | methyl ester of benzoylecgonine |
| COCA LEAF | | |
| CLONITAZENE | | 2-para-chlorbenzyl-1-diethylaminoethyl-5-nitrobenzimidazole |
| LEVOMETHORPHAN | | (-)-3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan |
| LEVOMORAMIDE | | (-)-4-[2-methyl-4-oxo-3,3-diphenyl-4-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-butyl]morpholine |
| LEVOPHENACYLMORPHAN | | (-)-3-hydroxy-N-phenacylmorphinan |
| LEVORPHANOL | | (-)-3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan |
| CONCENTRATE OF POPPY STRAW - the material arising when poppy straw has entered into a process for the concentration of its alkaloids when such material is placed on the market | | |
| EXTRACTS OF POPPY STRAW – products other than the concentrate obtained form poppy straw or through its extracting by means of water or any other solvent as well as products obtained through processing of poppy milk | | |
| METAZOCINE | | 2'-hydroxy-2,5,9-trimethyl-6,7-benzomorphan |
| METHADONE | | 6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanone |
| METHADONE INTERMEDIATE | | 4-cyano-2-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylbutane |
| METHYLDESORPHINE | | 6-methyl-delta-6-deoxymorphine |
| METHYLDIHYDROMORPHINE | | 6-methyldihydromorphine |
| | 3-methylfentanyl | N-(3-methyl-1-phenethyl-4-piperidyl)propionanilide |
| | 3-methylthiofentanyl | N-[3-methyl-1-[2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide |
| METOPON | | 5-methyldihydromorphinone |
| MYROPHINE | | myristylbenzylmorphine |
| MORAMIDE INTERMEDIATE | | 2-methyl-3-morpholino-1,1-diphenylpropane carboxylic acid |
| MORPHERIDINE | | 1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester |
| MORPHINE | | |
| MORPHINE METHOBROMIDE AND OTHER PENTAVALENT NITROGEN MORPHINE DERIVATIVES | | |
| MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | | |
| | MPPP | 1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinol propionate |
| NICOMORPHINE | | 3,6-dinicotinylmorphine |
| NORACYMETHADOL | | (±)-alpha-3-acetoxy-6-methylamino-4,4-diphenylheptane |
| NORLEVORPHANOL | | (-)-3-hydroxymorphinan |
| NORMETHADONE | | 6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-hexanone |

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| NORMORPHINE | | demethylmorphine or N-demethylated morphine |
| N*O*RPIPANONE | | 4,4-diphenyl-6-piperidino-3-hexanone |
| OPIUM AND TINCTURES OF OPIUM | | |
| OXYCODONE | Eucodal | 14-hydroxydihydrocodeinone |
| OXYMORPHONE | | 14-hydroxydihydromorphinone |
| | Para-fluorofentanyl | 4'-fluoro-N-(1-phenethyl-4-piperidyl)propionanilide |
| | PEPAP | 1-phenethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinol acetate |
| PETHIDINE | | 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester |
| PETHIDINE INTERMEDIATE A | | 4-cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine |
| PETHIDINE INTERMEDIATE B | | 4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester |
| PETHIDINE INTERMEDIA*TE C* | | 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid |
| PIMINODINE | | 4-phenyl-1-(3-phenylaminopropyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester |
| PIRITRAMIDE | | 1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-(1-piperidino)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid amide |
| PROHEPTAZINE | | 1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxyazacycloheptane |
| PROPERIDINE | | 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid isopropyl ester |
| RACEMETHORPHAN | | (±)-3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan |
| RACEMORAMIDE | | (±)-4-[2-methyl-4-oxo-3,3-diphenyl-4-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-butyl]-morpholine |
| RACEM*O*RPHAN | | (±)-3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan |
| REMIFENTANIL | | 1-(2-methoxycarbonyl-ethyl)-4-(phenylpro-pionylamino)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid methyl ester |
| SUFENTANIL | | N-[4-(methoxymethyl)-1-[2-(2-thienyl)-ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide |
| THEBACON | | acetyldihydrocodeinone |
| | Thiofentanyl | N-[1-[2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide |
| TRIMEPERIDINE | | 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine |
| TILIDINE | | (±)-ethyl-trans-2-(dimethylamino)-1-phenyl-3-cyclohexene-1-carboxylate |
| and:<br>- the isomers, unless specifically excepted, of the narcotic drugs listed in this group whenever the existence of such isomers is possible within the specific chemical notation,<br>- the esters and ethers, unless appearing in another group, of the narcotic drugs listed in this group whenever the existence of such esters or ethers is possible,<br>- the salts of the narcotic drugs listed in this group, including the salts of esters, ethers and isomers as provided above whenever the existence of such salts is possible | | |

2. Group II-N narcotic drugs

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINE | | |
| CODEINE | | 3-*O*-methylmorphine |

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| DEXTROPROPOXYPHENE | | *alpha*-(+)-4-dimethylamino-1,2-diphenyl-3-methyl-2-butanol propionate |
| DIHYDROCODEINE | | |
| ETHYLMORPHINE | Dionine | 3-*O*-ethylmorphine |
| NICOCODINE | | 6-nicotinylcodeine |
| NICODICODINE | | 6-nicotinyldihydrocodeine |
| NORCODEINE | | *N*-demethylcodeine |
| PHOLCODINE | | morpholinylethylmorphine |
| PROPIRAM | | *N*-(1-methyl-2-piperidinoethyl)-*N*-2-pyridylpropionamide |
| and:<br>- the isomers, unless specifically excepted, of the narcotic drugs listed in this group whenever the existence of such isomers is possible within the specific chemical notation,<br><br>- the salts of the narcotic drugs listed in this group, including the salts of the isomers as provided above whenever the existence of such salts is possible | | |

Group III-N narcotic drugs

1. Preparations of codeine when compounded with one or more other ingredients and containing not more than 50 milligrams of the drug per dosage unit and with a concentration of not more than 1.5 per cent in undivided preparations.

2. Preparations of:

- ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINE
- DIHYDROCODEINE
- ETHYLMORPHINE
- NORCODEINE
- NICODICODINE
- NICOCODINE

when compounded with one or more other ingredients and containing not more than 100 milligrams of the drug per dosage unit and with a concentration of not more than 2.5 per cent in undivided preparations.

3. Preparations containing, per dosage unit, not more than 2.5 milligrams of diphenoxylate calculated as base and a quantity of not less than 0.025 milligrams of atropine sulfate per dosage unit.

4. Preparations containing, per dosage unit, not more than 0.5 milligram of difenoxin and a quantity of atropine sulfate equivalent to at least 5 per cent of the dose of difenoxin.

4. Group IV-N narcotic drugs

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| ACETORPHINE *) | | 3-*O*-acetyltetrahydro-7-alpha-(1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-6,14-*endoetheno*-oripavine |
| | Acetyl-*alpha*-methylfentanyl | *N*-[1-(*alpha*-methylphenethyl)-4-piperidyl]acetanilide |
| | *Alpha*-methylfentanyl | *N*-[1-(*alpha*-methylphenethyl)-4-piperidyl]propionanilide |
| | *Alpha*-methylthiofentanyl | *N*-[1-[1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide |
| | *Beta*-hydroxy-3- | *N*-[1-(*beta*-hydroxyphenethyl)-3- |

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| | methylfentanyl | methyl-4-piperidyl]propionanilide |
| | *Beta*-hydroxyfentanyl | *N*-[1-(beta-hydroxyphenethyl)-4-piperidyl]propionanilide |
| DESOMORPHINE | | dihydrodeoxymorphine |
| ETORPHINE *) | | tetrahydro-7-*alpha*-(1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-6,14-*endoetheno*-oripavine |
| HEROIN | | diacetylmorphine |
| KETOBEMIDONE | Cliradone | 4-meta-hydroxyphenyl-1-methyl-4-propionylpiperidine |
| CANNABIS and CANNABIS RESIN other than fibrous hemp and extracts and pharmaceutical tinctures of cannabis other than fibrous hemp | | |
| | 3-methylfentanyl | *N*-(3-methyl-1-phenethyl-4-piperidyl)propionanilide; *cis*-*N*-[3-methyl-1(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidyl]propionanilide; *trans*-*N*-[3-methyl-1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidyl]propionanilide |
| | MPPP | 1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinol propionate |
| | *Para*-fluorofentanyl | 4'-fluoro-N-(1-phenethyl-4-piperidyl)propionanilide |
| | PEPAP | 1-phenethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinol acetate (ester) |
| | Thiofentanyl | N-[1-[2-(thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide |
| and:<br>- the isomers, unless specifically excepted, of the narcotic drugs listed in this group whenever the existence of such isomers is possible within the specific chemical notation,<br><br>- the esters and ethers, unless appearing in another group, of the narcotic drugs listed in this group whenever the existence of such esters or ethers is possible,<br><br>- the salts of the narcotic drugs listed in this group, including the salts of esters, ethers and isomers as provided above whenever the existence of such salts is possible | | |
| *) may be applied in veterinarian treatment | | |

Schedule 2

LIST OF PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

1. Group I-P psychotropic substances

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 2C-I | 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenethylamine |
| | 2C-T-2 | 2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethylthiophenethylamine |
| | 2C-T-7 | 2,5-dimethoxy-4-n-propylthiophenethylamine |
| BROLAMFETAMINE | DOB | 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-Bromoamphetamine |
| | DET | N,N-diethyltryptamine |
| | DMA | (±)-2,5-dimethoxy-*alpha*- |

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| | | methylphenethylamine<br>i.e.<br>2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine |
| | DOET | (±)-2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethyl-*alpha*-methylphenethylamine<br>i.e.<br>2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethylamphetamine |
| | DMHP | 3-(1,2-Dimetylheptyl)-6,6,9-trimetyl-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6H-dibenso(b,d) pyranol-(1) |
| | DMT | N,N-dimethyltryptamine |
| ETRYPTAMINE | | 3-(2-aminobutyl)indole |
| | N-ethyl MDA, MDEA | (±)-N-ethyl-*alpha*-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine |
| | *N*-hydroxy MDA | (±)-*N*-[*alpha*-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethyl]hydroxylamine |
| | Methcathinone | 2-(methylamino)-1-phenylpropan-1-one |
| | 4-methylaminorex | (±)-*cis*-2-amino-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline |
| | 4-MTA | *alpha*-methyl-4-methylthiophenethylamine<br>i.e.<br>4-methylthioamphetamine |
| ETICYCLIDINE | PCE | *N*-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine |
| CATHINONE | | (-)-*alpha*-aminopropiophenone |
| (+)-LYSERGIDE | LSD, LSD-25 | 9,10-didehydro-*N,N*-diethyl-6-methylergoline-8*beta*-carboxamide |
| | MDMA | (±)-*N*,*alpha*-dimethyl-3,4-(methylene-dioxy)phenethylamine<br>i.e.<br>3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine |
| | MMDA | 2-methoxy-*alpha*-methyl-4,5-(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine<br>i.e.<br>5-methoxy-3,4-methylendioxyamphetamine |
| | Mescaline | 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenethylamine |
| | Parahexyl | 3-Hexyl-l-hydroxy-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6 H-dibenzo (b,d) pyran |
| | PMA | 4-methoxy-*alpha*-methylphenethylamine<br>i.e.<br>para-methoxyamphetamine |
| | PMMA | 4-methoxy-N-methyl-alpha-methylfenethylamine<br>i.e.<br>paramethoxy-methylamphetamine |
| | Psilocine, Psilotsin | 3-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl] indol-4-ol |
| PSILOCYBINE | | 3-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]indol-4-yl dihydrogen phosphate |
| ROLICYCLIDINE | PHP, PCPY | 1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)pyrrolidine |
| | STP, DOM | 2,5-dimethoxy-*alpha*,4-dimethylphenethylamine |
| TENAMFETAMINE | MDA | *alpha*-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine |
| TENOCYCLIDINE | TCP | 1-[1-(2-thienyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine |
| | TMA | (±)-3,4,5-trimethoxy-*alpha*-methylphenethylamine |
| | Tetrahydrocannabi | the following isomers and their |

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| | nols | stereochemical variants:<br><br>=>7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6*H*-dibenzo[*b,d*]pyran-1-ol,<br><br>=>(9*R*,10a*R*)-8,9,10,10a-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6*H*-dibenzo[*b,d*]pyran-1-ol,<br><br>=> (6a*R*,9*R*,10a*R*)-6a,9,10,10a-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6*H*-ibenzo[*b,d*]pyran-1-ol,<br><br>=> (6a*R*,10a*R*)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6*H*-dibenzo[*b,d*]pyran-1-ol,<br><br>=> 6a,7,8,9-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6*H*-dibenzo[*b,d*]pyran-1-ol,<br><br>=> (6a*R*,10a*R*)-6a,7,8,9,10,10a-hexahydro-6,6-dimethyl-9-methylene-3-pentyl-6*H*-dibenzo[*b,d*]pyran-1-ol, |
| and:<br>- the salts of the substances listed in this group whenever the existence of such salts is possible,<br>- the stereoisomers, unless specifically excepted, of the substances listed in this group whenever the existence of such stereoisomers is possible within the applied chemical notation | | |

2. Group II-P psychotropic substances

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 2C-B | 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine |
| AMFETAMINE | Psychedrine | 2-Amino-1-phenylpropane |
| AMINEPTINE | | 7-[(10,11-Dihydro-5Hdibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-yl)-amino] heptanoic acid |
| DEXAMFETAMINE | | 1-phenylpropan-2-amine |
| PHENCYCLIDINE | PCP | 1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine |
| FENETYLLINE | | dl-3, 7-dihydro-1, 3 dimethyl-7-(2-[(l-methyl-2-phenylethyl) amino]ethyl)-lH-purine-2, 6-dione |
| KETAMINE | | 2-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(methylamino)cyclohexanone |
| LEVAMFETAMINE | | (x)-(*R*)-*alpha*-methylphenethylamine |
| LEVOMETAMPHETAMINE | | (x)-*N*,*alpha*-dimethylphenethylamine |
| MECLOQUALONE | | 3-(o-chlorophenyl)-2-methyl-4 (3H)-quinazolinone |
| METHAQUALONE | | 2-methyl-3-o-tolyl-4(3H)-quinazolinone |
| METHAMPHETAMINE | Methamphetamine racemate | (+)-2-methylamino-l-phenylpropane |
| METHYLPHENIDATE | Rytaline | 2-phenyl-2 (2-piperidyl) acetic acid, methyl ester |
| PENTAZOCINE | Fortral | (2*R**,6*R**,11*R**)-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-6,11-dimethyl-3-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-2,6-methano-3-benzazocin-8-ol |
| PHENMETRAZINE | | 3-methyl-2-phenylmorpholine |
| SECOBARBITAL | | 5-allyl-5-(1-methylbutyl)barbituric acid |

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| | *delta*-9-tetrahydro-cannabinol and its stereochemical variants | (6a*R*,10a*R*)-6a,7,8,10a-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6*H*- dibenzo[*b,d*]pyran-1-ol |
| ZIPEPROL | | *alpha*-(*alpha*-methoxybenzyl)-4-(*beta*-methoxyphenethyl)-1-piperazineethanol |
| and:<br>- the salts of the substances listed in this group whenever the existence of such salts is possible | | |

3. Group III-P psychotropic substances

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| AMOBARBITAL | Amytal | 5-ethyl-5-isopentylbarbituric acid |
| BUPRENORPHINE | | 2l-cyclopropyl-7-*alpha*-[(*S*)-1-hydroxy-1,2,2-trimethylpropyl]-6,14- *endo*-ethano-6,7,8,14-tetrahydrooripavine |
| BUTALBITAL | | 5-allyl-5-isobutylbarbituric acid |
| CATHINE | | d-threo-2-amino-l-hydroxy-l-phenylpropane |
| CYCLOBARBITAL | | 5-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-5-ethylbarbituric acid |
| FLUNITRAZEPAM | | 5-(o-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-7-nitro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| GLUTETHIMIDE | Glimid | 2-ethyl-2-phenylglutarimide |
| PENTOBARBITAL | Nembutal | 5-ethyl-5-(1-methylbutyl)barbituric acid |
| and:<br>- the salts of the substances listed in this group whenever the existence of such salts is possible | | |

4. Group IV-P psychotropic substances

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| ALLOBARBITAL | | 5,5-diallylbarbituric acid |
| ALPRAZOLAM | | 8-chloro-1-methyl-6-phenyl-4*H*-*s*-triazolo[4,3-*a*][1,4]benzodiazepine |
| AMFEPRAMONE | Diethylpropion | 2-(diethylamino)propiophenone |
| AMINOREX | | 2-amino-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline |
| BROMAZEPAM | | 7-bromo-1,3-dihydro-5-(2-pyridyl)-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| BROTIZOLAM | | 2-bromo-4-(o-chlorophenyl)-9-methyl-6H-thieno[3,2-f]-s-triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]diazepine |
| BARBITAL | Verolanum | 5,5-diethylbarbituric acid |
| BENZPHETAMINE | | *N*-benzyl-*N*,*alpha*-dimethylphenethylamine |
| BUTOBARBITAL | | 5-butyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid |
| CAMAZEPAM | | 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2*H*-1,4 benzodiazepin-2-one dimethylcarbamate (ester) |
| CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE | Elenium | 7-chloro-2-(methylamino)-5-phenyl-3*H*-1,4-benzodiazepine-4-oxide |
| CLOBAZAM | | 7-chloro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1*H*-1,5-benzodiazepine-2,4(3*H*,5*H*)-dione |
| CLONAZEPAM | Rivotril | 5-(*o*-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-7-nitro-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| CLORAZEPATE | | 7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-5-phenyl-1*H*-1,4-benzodiazepine-3-carboxylic acid |
| CLOTIAZEPAM | | 5-(*o*-chlorophenyl)-7-ethyl-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-2*H*-thieno [2,3-*e*] -1,4-diazepin-2-one |
| CLOXAZOLAM | | 10-chloro-11b-(*o*-chlorophenyl)-2,3,7,11b-tetrahydro-oxazolo- [3,2-*d*][1,4]benzodiazepin-6(5*H*)-one |
| DELORAZEPAM | | 7-chloro-5-(*o*-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| DIAZEPAM | Relanium | 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| ESTAZOLAM | | 8-chloro-6-phenyl-4*H*-*s*-triazolo[4,3-*a*][1,4]benzodiazepine |
| ETHCHLORVYNOL | | 1-chloro-3-ethyl-1-penten-4-yn-3-ol |
| ETHYL LOFLAZEPATE | | ethyl 7-chloro-5-(*o*-fluorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1*H*-1,4-benzodiazepine-3-carboxylate |
| ETILAMFETAMINE | | *N*-ethyl-*alpha*-methylphenethylamine i.e. *N*-ethylampetamine |
| ETHINAMATE | | 1-ethynylcyclohexanolcarbamate |
| FENCAMFAMIN | | dl-N-ethyl-3-phenylbicyclo (2,2,1)-heptan-2-amine |
| FENPROPOREX | | (±)-3-[(*alpha*-methylphenylethyl)amino]propionitrile |
| FLUDIAZEPAM | | 7-chloro-5-(*o*-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| FLURAZEPAM | | 7-chloro-1-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-5-(*o*-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| | GHB | |
| HALAZEPAM | | 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| HALOXAZOLAM | | 10-bromo-11b-(*o*-fluorophenyl)-2,3,7,11b-tetrahydrooxazolo [3,2-*d*][1,4]benzodiazepin-6(5*H*)-one |
| KETAZOLAM | | 11-chloro-8,12b-dihydro-2,8-dimethyl-12b-phenyl-4*H*-[1,3]oxazino[3,2-*d*][1,4]benzodiazepine-4,7(6*H*)-dione |
| LEFETAMINE | SPA | (x)-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-1,2-diphenylethylamine |
| LOPRAZOLAM | | 6-(*o*-chlorophenyl)-2,4-dihydro-2-[(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl) methylene]-8-nitro-1*H*-imidazo[1,2-*a*][1,4]benzodiazepin-1-one |
| LORAZEPAM | | 7-chloro-5-(*o*-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| LORMETAZEPAM | | 7-chloro-5-(*o*-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| MAZINDOL | | 5-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-2,5-dihydro-3*H*-imidazo[2,1-*a*]isoindol-5-ol |
| MEDAZEPAM | Rudotel | 7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1*H*-1,4-benzodiazepine |
| MEFENOREX | | *N*-(3-chloropropyl)-*alpha*-methylphenethylamine |
| MEPROBAMATE | | 2-methyl-2-propyl-1,3- |

| Internationally recommended names | Other names | Chemical names |
|---|---|---|
| | | propanedioldicarbamate |
| METHYLPHENOBARBITAL | Prominalum | 5-ethyl-1-methyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid |
| METHYPRYLON | | 3,3-diethyl-5-methyl-2,4-piperidine-dione |
| MESOCARB | | 3-(*alpha*-methylphenethyl)-N-(phenylcarbamoyl)sydnone imine |
| MIDAZOLAM | | 8-chloro-6-(*o*-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-4*H*-imidazo[1,5-*a*][1,4]benzodiazepine |
| NIMETAZEPAM | | 1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-7-nitro-5-phenyl-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| NITRAZEPAM | | 1,3-dihydro-7-nitro-5-phenyl-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| NORDAZEPAM | | 7-chloro-1,3-dihdyro-5-phenyl-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| OXAZEPAM | | 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-5-phenyl-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| OXAZOLAM | | 10-chloro-2,3,7,11b-tetrahydro-2-methyl-11b-phenyloxazolo [3,2-*d*][1,4]benzodiazepin-6(5*H*)-one |
| PEMOLINE | | 2-amino-5-phenyl-2-oxazolin-4-one (=2-imino-5-phenyl-4-oxazolidinone) |
| PHENDIMETRAZINE | | (+)-3, 4-dimethyl-2-phenylmorpholine |
| PHENOBARBITAL | Luminalum | 5-ethyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid |
| PHENTERMINE | | *alpha*,*alpha*-dimethylphenethylamine |
| PINAZEPAM | | 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-1-(2-propynyl)-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| PIPRADROL | | 1,1-diphenyl-1-(2-piperidyl)-methanol |
| PYROVALERONE | | 4'-methyl-2-(1,-pyrrolidinyl)valerophenone |
| PRAZEPAM | | 7-chloro-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| SECBUTABARBITAL | | 5-*sec*-butyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid |
| TEMAZEPAM | Signopam | 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| TETRAZEPAM | | 7-chloro-5-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one |
| TRIAZOLAM | | 8-chloro-6-(*o*-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-4*H*-*s*-triazolo[4,3-*a*][1,4]benzodiazepine |
| VINYLBITAL | | 5-(1-methylbutyl)-5-vinylbarbituric acid |
| ZOLPIDEM | | N,N,6-trimethyl-2-p-tolylimidazo[1,2 -a] pyridine-3-acetamide |
| and:<br>- the salts of the substances listed in this group whenever the existence of such salts is possible | | |