

EIHA conference 2019



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

Approaching *Cannabis* and hemp policies
through the lens of sustainability

**Kenzi Riboulet-Zemouli
& Hanka Gabrielová**

Hemp policies' foundation: the drug control Conventions

1961 Convention • *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, amended in 1972*

The *Cannabis sativa* plant, Cannabis flowers/fruits, resin, extracts, are controlled under this Treaty, at different levels.

1971 Convention • *Convention on Psychotropic Substances*

Δ^9 -THC and other isomers of THC are controlled under this Treaty, at different levels.

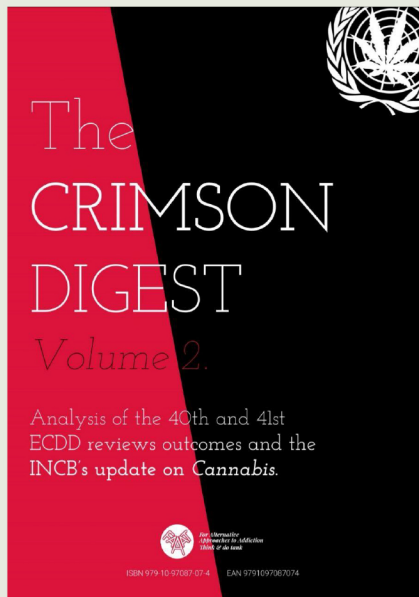
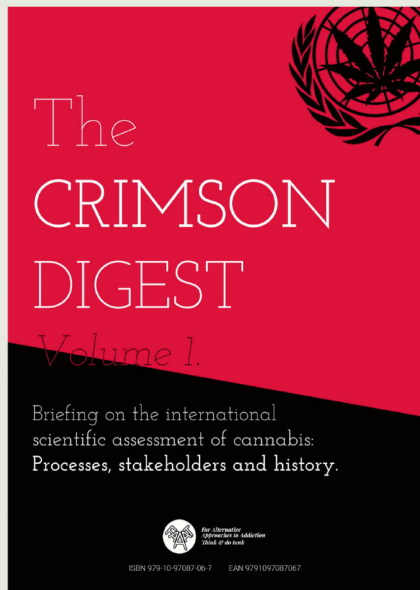
1988 Convention • *UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*

To be implemented, these 3 Treaties need to be read in parallel with other international legal instruments: Human, Cultural, Civil, Political Rights + UN Charter.

Our work related to the *Cannabis* review process wrapped-up

Can be read at:

www.archive.org



Crimson Digest (vol. 1)
History and background on *Cannabis* scheduling

Crimson Digest (vol. 2)
Analysis of the WHO ECDD outcome, and the last INCB piece on *Cannabis*

1954-2019 | Previous official position of the United Nations system on medical uses of *Cannabis* and cannabinoids.

is still a serious problem in many parts of the world, and that not only can there be no abatement in control procedures but there should also be extension of the effort towards the abolition of cannabis from all legitimate medical practice.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
PALAIS DES NATIONS
GENEVA
MARCH 1955
EXPERT COMMITTEE ON DRUGS
LIABLE TO PRODUCE ADDICTION
Fifth Report

2014-2018 | The United Nations roaming on *Cannabis*, hemp.... and CBD

Risks over possible placement of CBD within the drug control convention's narrow policy framework / Risks over possible 0 ppm THC allowance / Risk over differentiating synthetic from naturally-obtained CBD / Risks over scaling-up mandatory minimum measures of restrictions for countries / Other important risks for the preexisting hemp sector globally

Outcome: Recognition + Massive simplification of *Cannabis* Treaty

■-

Cannabis and cannabis resin

- To be deleted from Schedule IV of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)

Dronabinol (*delta*-9-tetrahydrocannabinol)

- To be added to Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)
- To be deleted from Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971), subject to the CND's adoption of the recommendation to add dronabinol and its stereoisomers (*delta*-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) to Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)

Tetrahydrocannabinol (Isomers of *delta*-9-tetrahydrocannabinol)

- To be added to Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961) subject to the CND's adoption of the recommendation to add dronabinol and its stereoisomers (*delta*-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) to Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)
- To be deleted from Schedule I of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971), subject to the CND's adoption of the recommendation to add tetrahydrocannabinol to Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)

Extracts and tinctures

- To be deleted from Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)

Cannabidiol preparations

- To give effect to the recommendation of the fortieth meeting of the ECDD that preparations considered to be pure cannabidiol (CBD) should not be scheduled within the International Drug Control Conventions by adding a footnote to the entry for cannabis and cannabis resin in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961) to read "*Preparations containing predominantly cannabidiol and not more than 0,2 percent of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol are not under international control*"

Preparations produced either by chemical synthesis or as preparation of cannabis, that are compounded as pharmaceutical preparations with one or more other ingredients and in such a way that delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (dronabinol) cannot be recovered by readily available means or in a yield which would constitute a risk to public health

- To be added to Schedule III of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)

CBD products with less 0.2% Δ^9 -THC are fully ruled out of Treaties controls

Outcome: Recognition + Massive simplification of *Cannabis* Treaty policy

Scheduling in force since 1991

1961 Convention		1971 Convention	
Schedule IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Flowering and fruiting tops of <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L. ❑ Resin from the <i>Cannabis sativa</i> plant. 	Schedule I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Isomer $\Delta^{6a(10a)}$-THC. ❑ Isomer $\Delta^{6a(7)}$-THC. ❑ Isomer Δ^7-THC. ❑ Isomer Δ^8-THC. ❑ Isomer Δ^{10}-THC. ❑ Isomer $\Delta^{9(11)}$-THC.
Schedule I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Flowering and fruiting tops. ❑ Resin from the <i>Cannabis sativa</i> plant. ❑ Preparations made of flowering and fruiting tops or resin. 	Schedule II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Isomer Δ^9-THC.
Not subject to the régime of control of the Convention's Schedules		❑ CBD.	

New proposed scheduling (in force after March 2020)

1961 Convention	
Schedule I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Flowering and fruiting tops of <i>Cannabis sativa</i>. ❑ Resin from the <i>Cannabis sativa</i> plant. ❑ Some preparations of flowering and fruiting tops or preparations of resin. ❑ THC (all isomers)
Schedule III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Other preparations of flowering and fruiting tops or of resin.
<div>Not subject to the régime of control of the Convention's Schedules</div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ CBD. ❑ Preparations of flowering and fruiting tops or preparations of resin of <i>Cannabis sativa</i> that are almost-only composed of CBD and that contain less than 0.2% of Δ^9-THC. </div>	

What does the new Scheduling means?

- Cannabis is legitimate in medicine – new official position of WHO
- International policy landscape is more clear and simple
- Countries are encouraged to provide access to a variety of formulations
- Countries have the choice (and the flexibility) to choose what level to apply to each preparation (Schedule I or Schedule III)
- Herbal Cannabis is less considered dangerous than other Schedule I drugs
- Other international legal instruments are open, other UN agencies can get involved (for hemp, it points directly at the FAO - Food and Agriculture Orga)
- **CBD products with <0.2% Δ^9 -THC are fully ruled out of Treaties controls**
- Countries can enforce OTC access for other CBD regardless of THC content

What will countries be able to do?

- Nothing, if they want to. The new Scheduling will not oblige countries to anything new (they were already obliged to ensure availability before)
- + Choose to differentiate Cannabis products as they wish, and place any product they consider relevant (including dry flowers/fruits, or high-THC products) in Schedule III: lighter set of mandatory controls, possibility of OTC, distribution outside of pharmacies network, etc.
- + Herbal *Cannabis* products can be included in the regular national Traditional and Complementary Medicines policies
- + The concept of medical use can be considered broader than prescription-only

**53 countries will decide
to accept or reject
the new scheduling,
in March 2020.**

Algeria		Belgium	
Angola		Canada	
Burkina Faso		France	
Côte d'Ivoire		Germany	
Kenya		Italy	
Libya		Netherlands	
Morocco		Spain	
South Africa		Sweden	
Togo		Switzerland	
tbc	2 African countries are	United Kingdom	
tbc	still pending election.	USA	
Afghanistan		Croatia	
Bahrain		Czech Republic	
China		Hungary	
India		Poland	
Iraq		Russia	
Japan		Ukraine	
Kazakhstan		Brazil	
Kyrgyzstan		Chile	
Nepal		Colombia	
Pakistan		Cuba	
Thailand		Ecuador	
Turkmenistan		El Salvador	
Turkey		Jamaica	
Australia		Mexico	
Austria		Peru	
		Uruguay	

An unprecedented global policy paradigm shift



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

An unprecedented global policy paradigm shift

The relevance of current *sui generis* international law, policies and programmes on “drugs” will progressively fade out, while the relevance, implication and impact of other specialized entities (WHO, UNFCCC, FAO, WTO, UNCTAD, WIPO, etc) will increase. This will also be reflected at the regional and national levels. To better address and guide this switch, only one tool provides common language and shared goals between UN entities and the governments of the world: the 2030 SDG Agenda.



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



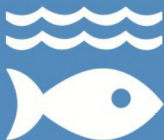
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE AND JUSTICE
STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

The SDGs: “Leaving no one behind”

2000 - 2015: the Millenium Goals

2015 - 2030: the Sustainable Development Goals

At the UN Rio+20 Conference in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in June 2012, Member States adopted the outcome document “The Future We Want” which launched a process to turn the set of Global Goals into an agenda for increased social, environmental and economic sustainability.

Adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Sept. 2015:

A set of 17 Global Goals engaging stakeholders at all levels, with detailed targets and metrics to assess progress in meeting the Goals.

Inclusion of the SDGs in national policies



Czech republic implemented in Agenda 2030 in October 2018
in a strategic government document.

ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA 2030

SPOLEČNĚ – UDRŽITELNĚ

UDRŽITELNÝ ROZVOJ JE KLÍČEM K BUDOUCNOSTI ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY.

KLÍČEM K UDRŽITELNÉMU ROZVOJI JE STRATEGICKÝ RÁMEC ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA 2030.

AKTUÁLNÍ INFORMACE, STRATEGICKÉ PLÁNY A ZAPOJENÍ VŠECH.



The **SDG** approach

Angela Merkel
Chancellor of Germany.



UNITED NATIONS
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
SUMMIT 2015
25-27 SEPTEMBER



The SDG approach: a renewed instrumental framework for advocacy

Justin Trudeau,
Prime Minister of Canada.



The SDG approach: a renewed instrumental framework for advocacy

Pedro Sánchez
Prime Minister of Spain



The SDG approach: a renewed instrumental framework for advocacy

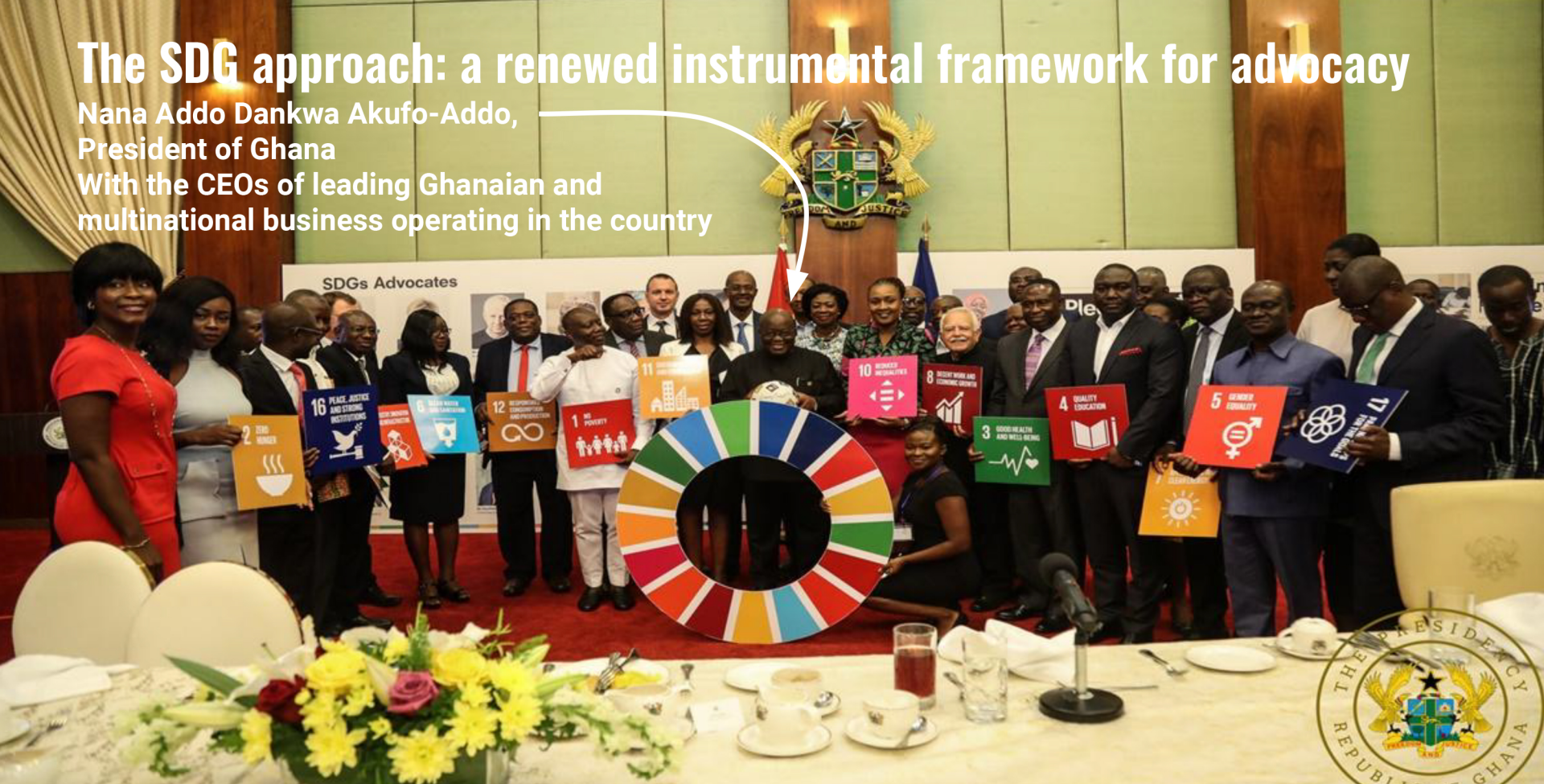
Shinzo Abe
Prime Minister of Japan,
during a meeting at the
Japanese SDGs Promotion HQ



The SDG approach: a renewed instrumental framework for advocacy

Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo,
President of Ghana

With the CEOs of leading Ghanaian and
multinational business operating in the country



The SDG approach: a renewed instrumental framework for advocacy

Queen Mathilde of Belgium



The SDG approach: a renewed instrumental framework for advocacy

Erna Solberg
Prime Minister of Norway



The SDG approach: a renewed instrumental framework for advocacy

Paul Kagame
President of Rwanda



The SDG approach: a renewed instrumental framework for advocacy

Sheikha Moza bint Nasser, of Qatar



The SDG approach: a renewed instrumental framework for advocacy

Paul Polman

Chair of the International Chamber of Commerce

Vice-Chair of the UN Global Compact

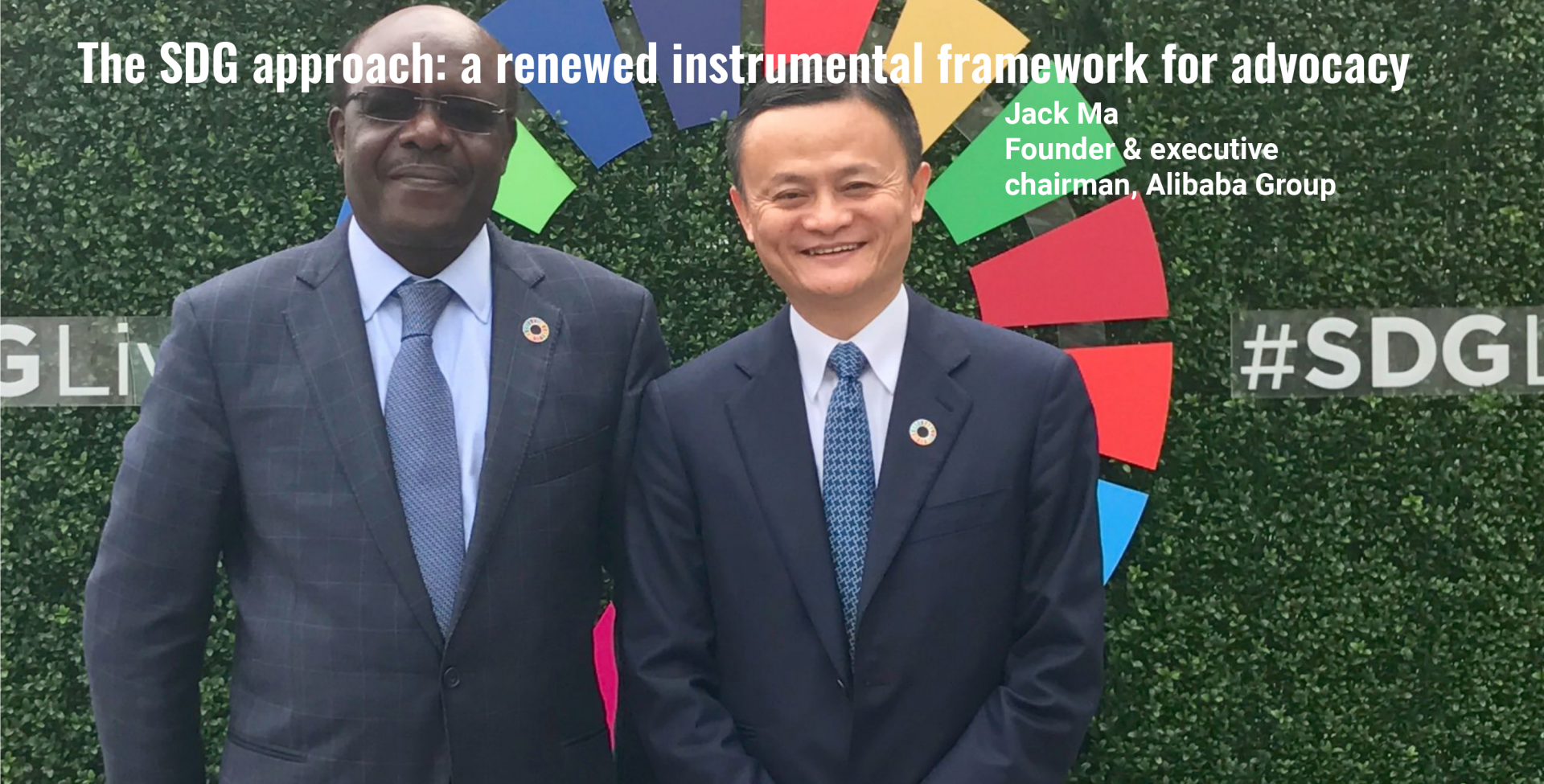
Former CEO of Unilever



Gender equality is the goal and that obviously permeates all the other goals.

The SDG approach: a renewed instrumental framework for advocacy

Jack Ma
Founder & executive
chairman, Alibaba Group

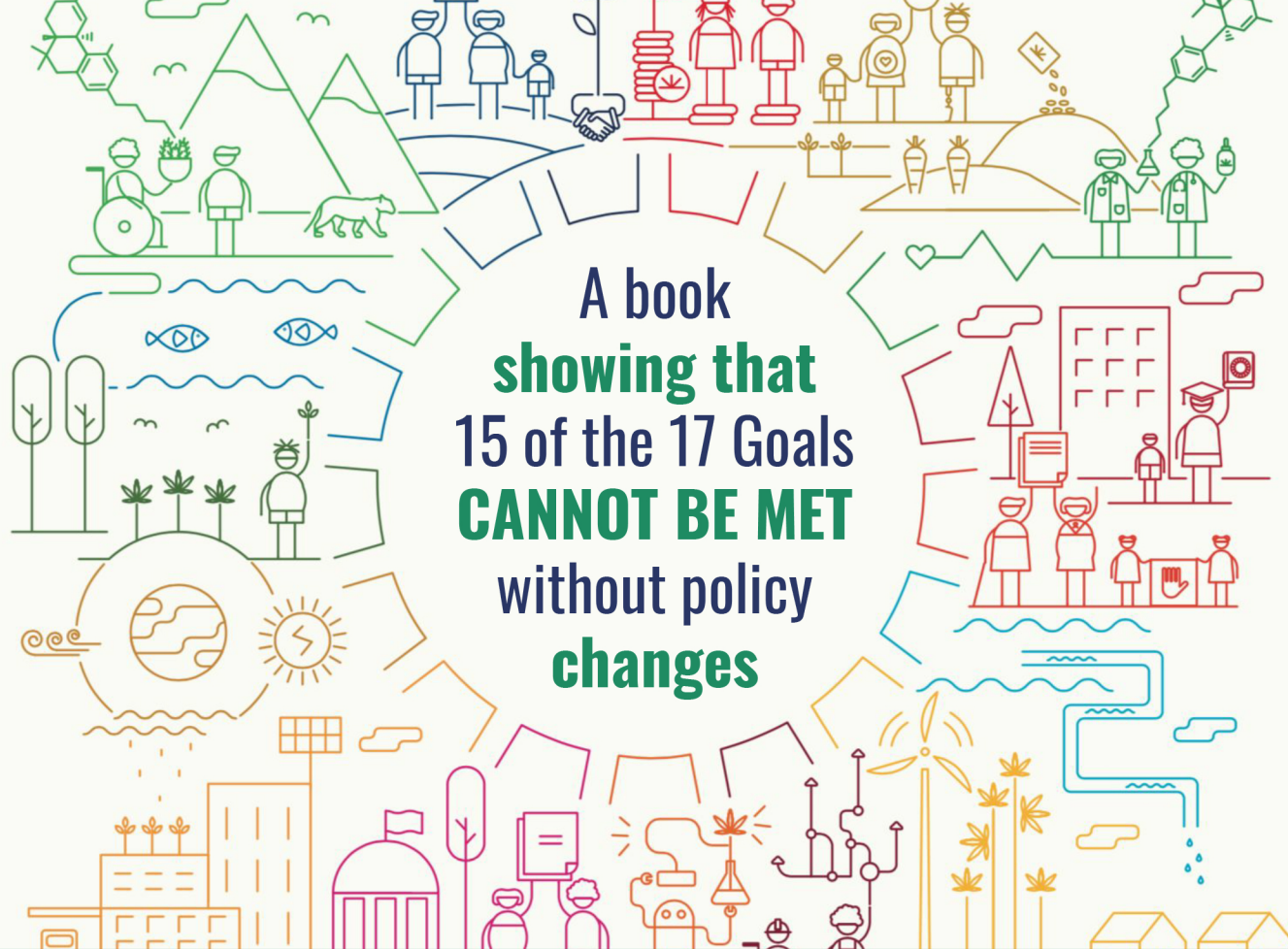


The SDG approach: a renewed instrumental framework for advocacy









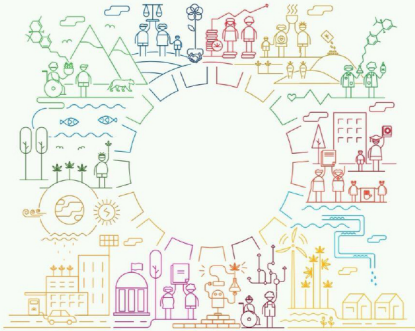
Foreseeing the future of *Cannabis* policies

Can be read at:

www.archive.org

Cannabis & Sustainable Development

Paving the way for the next decade in Cannabis and hemp policies.

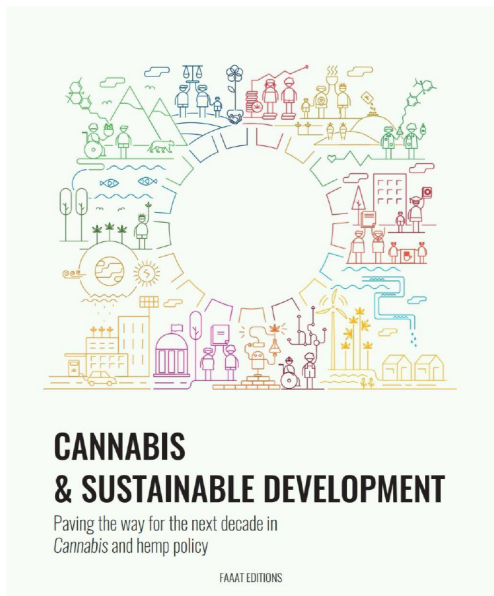


CANNABIS & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

*Paving the way for the next decade in
Cannabis and hemp policy*

FARAT EDITIONS

19 authors and dozens of additional contributors/reviewers

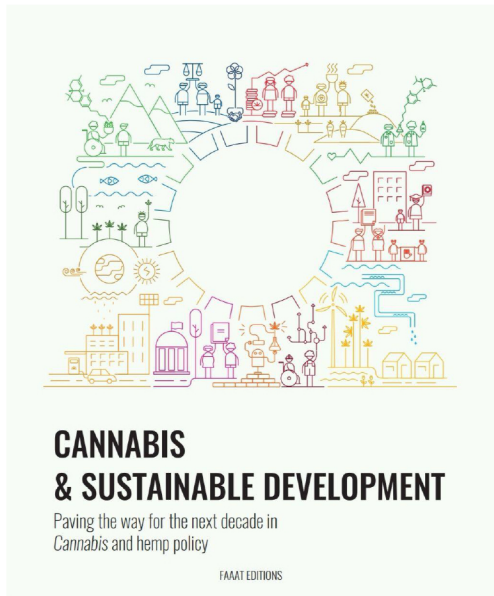


Kenzi Riboulet-Zemouli, Simon Anderfuhren-Biget Ph.D, Martin Díaz Velásquez and Michael Krawitz.

Olivier Bertrand M.D, Michal Brožka, Amy Case King, Swami Chaitanya, Genine Coleman, Chris Conrad, Julie P. Fry, Hanka Gabrielová, Kristen Garringer, Farid Ghehiouèche, Chris Halmo, Daniela Kreher, Marcin Krzyżkowiak, Hannes Lenhart and Kirstin Nevedal.

Marilyn Reina, Victor Aragon

Setting the stage for unbiased, evidence-based and result-oriented Govt-Civil Society discussions on *Cannabis* and hemp policies



Working group 1 year ago during EIHA 2018 Conf.

300+ references.

Launched at the UN in Governmental Event.

3000+ copies offered to worldwide Politicians, Ministerial-level Drug Policy & UN decisionmakers.

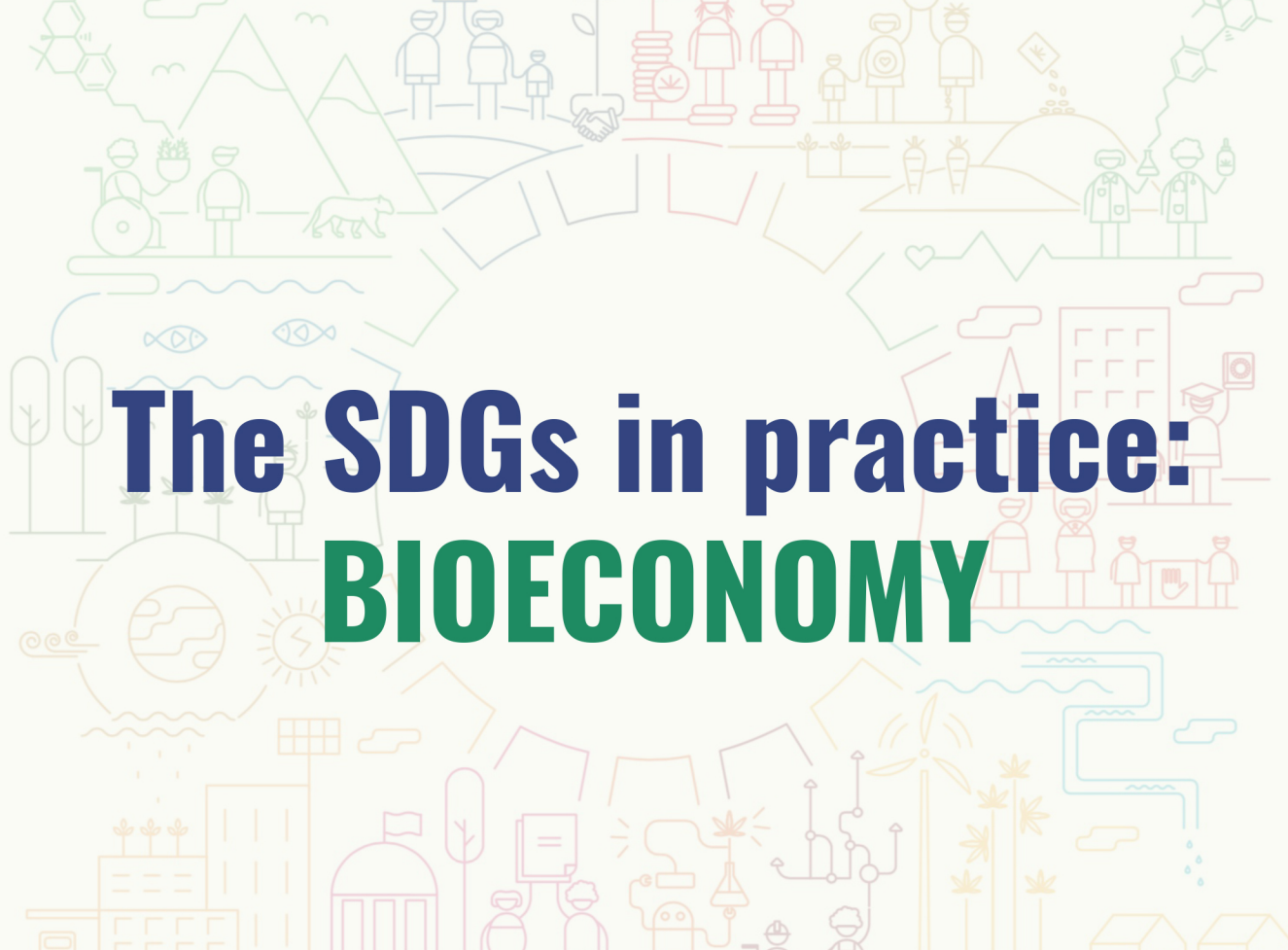
2000+ copies distributed to Civil Society stakeholders (European Union countries, Australia, Brasil, Canada, Cayman

The Sustainable Development Goals are indeed a renewed, strategical and instrumental framework for contemporary advocacy on hemp and *Cannabis* policy reforms.

It allows to reformulate the problematics around shared concerns, and common goals.

The difficulty to change Cannabis-related policies is partly due to important lack of information from policymakers, and by the complexity and multifacets-aspect of the plant and its uses.

Breaking down the issue into thematic Goals is an efficient way to overcome ignorance and move forward.



The SDGs in practice: **BIOECONOMY**

BIOECONOMY

European Commission's definition

“Production of renewable biological resources and the conversion of these resources and waste streams into value added products, such as food, feed, bio-based products and bioenergy”

Bioeconomy refers to the growing new jobs and industries which have strong innovation potential due to their use of a wide range of sciences, enabling and industrial technologies, along with local and tacit knowledge.

Response to key environmental challenges the world is already facing.

EU Bioeconomy Strategy (2018 update)

ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/h2020-section/bioeconomy

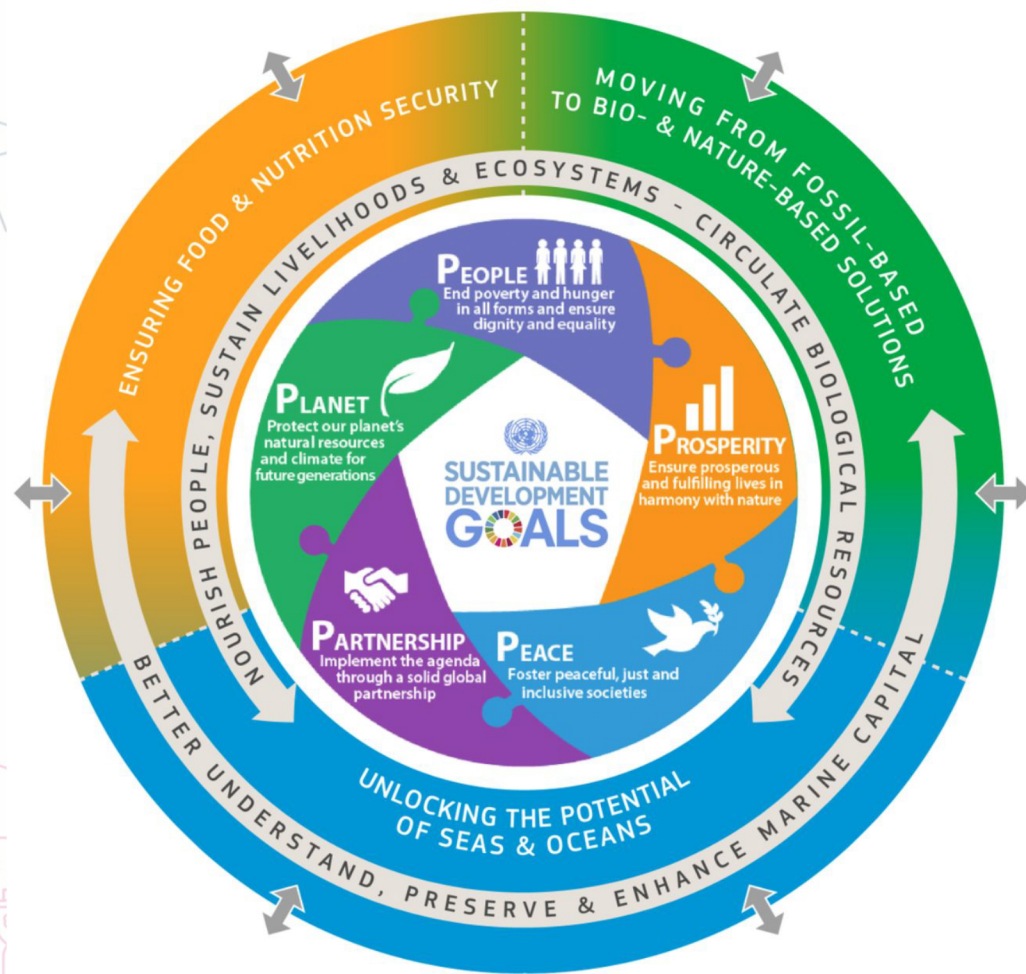


Circular Bioeconomy & Hemp

Huge agronomic potential
Broad scale of exploitability covering different industries:

- paper
- biocomposites & automobile
- natural building materials
- textile
- food & feed
- phyto-medicines

The hemp industry can be a model for bioeconomy by using all parts of the plant

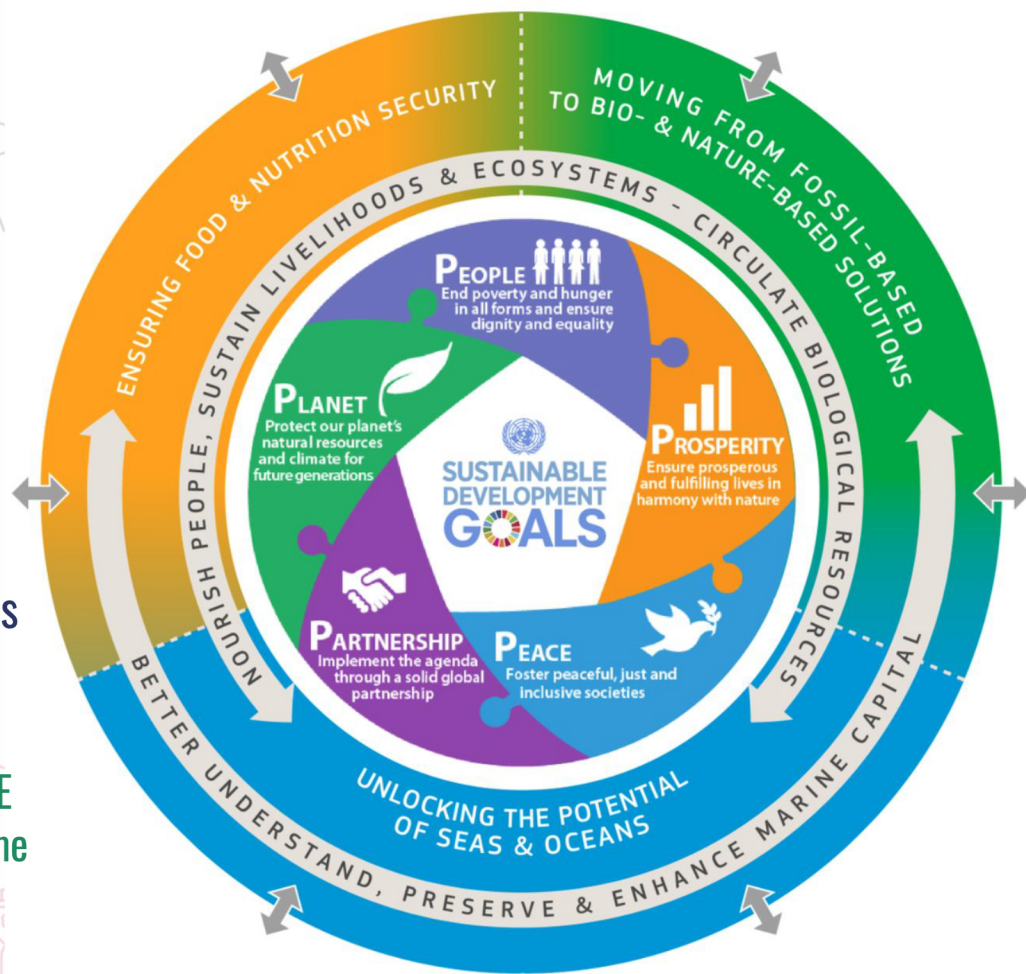


EU Bioeconomy Support

Bioeconomy Directorate,
DG Research & Innovation,
European Commission

Bio-based Industries Joint Undertaking
a €3.7 billion public-private partnership
between the EU and the Bio-based Industries
Consortium, with Horizon 2020

Collaborative Projects (Research & Innovation
Actions) / Coordination and support actions / SME
Instrument / Fast Track to Innovation / Programme
Cofund Actions / ERC-projects





Bioeconomy Clusters

- collaboration & efficiency
- connectivity and bridging gaps
- critical mass of concentrated territorial specialisations
- cumulation of different competencies
- joint learning and innovation processes
- potential to generate new value chain innovation
- ability to tackle specific cross- sectoral challenges
- capacity to deliver changes



CZECHHEMP



Bioeconomy in the Danube Region - Cross-clustering partnership for boosting eco-innovation by developing a joint bio-based value-added network

www.interreg-danube.eu/danubiovalnet

The Czech Hemp Cluster launched

On initiative of the National Cluster Association (NCA), the international DanuBioValNet project has gained a new bio-economy focus, which is the hemp industry value chain. Hemp is one of the fastest growing crops and it has a huge potential in different spheres of production due to the fact that almost a whole plant can be exploited. It can be used in medicine, pharmacy, cosmetics as well as in construction, paper, plastics, textile and other industries. At the same time, the Danube countries have suitable climate conditions for the hemp growing. That is why the hemp-based bioeconomy topic has been included in the DanuBioValNet project besides phytopharma, biopackaging and eco-construction with the vision to create and expand the opportunities for the value-added activities associated with the hemp industry.

The Hemp Cluster Initiative meeting took place in Prague on 19 February 2018, attended by the representatives of hemp growers, hemp businesses as well as universities and research institutes from across the Czech Republic. Pavla Brusková, the President of the NCA, introduced the participants the cluster concept as a tool for regional development and pointed out the opportunities and possibilities of cooperation among stakeholders from the hemp industry



within the whole Danube Region. The barriers of the development of the hemp industry in the Czech Republic were defined during a very lively discussion that will serve the formulation of the strategic objectives of the hemp cluster development. A Steering Group was set up to co-ordinate further meetings and concrete steps for the official registration of the 'CzechHemp' cluster organisation.

Author: National Cluster Association – Czech Republic

Newsletter 02/2018, DanuBioValNet, produced by National Cluster Association, Czech Republic, Prague

EIHA Conference 2019

Danke! ¡Gracias! Thank you! شكرا Merci ! Gràcies!

We need your support to continue moving forward

visit kenzi.zemou.li