

18 January 2023

Palais des Nations, Room XXI
Geneva, Switzerland



Workshop on industrial hemp

H e m p :

What are we discussing?

Botanical characteristics and
international regulations





Workshop on industrial hemp

Hemp: What are we discussing? Botanical
characteristics and international regulations

Kenzi Riboulet-Zemouli

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

18 January 2023

Palais des Nations, Room XXI

Geneva, Switzerland

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Part I



Workshop on industrial hemp

Hemp: What are we discussing? Botanical
characteristics and international regulations

Kenzi Riboulet-Zemouli

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18 January 2023
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botany: evolution.

WHERE DOES HEMP COME FROM?

Center of origin of *Cannabis sativa* L. (hemp)

Vegetation History and Archaeobotany
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00334-019-00731-8>

REVIEW



Cannabis in Asia: its center of origin and early cultivation, based on a synthesis of subfossil pollen and archaeobotanical studies

John M. McPartland^{1,2} · William Hegman³ · Tengwen Long⁴

Received: 20 December 2018 / Accepted: 6 May 2019
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Abstract

Biogeographers assign the *Cannabis* centre of origin to “Central Asia”, mostly based on wild-type plant distribution data. We sought greater precision by adding new data: 155 fossil pollen studies (FPSs) in Asia. Many FPSs assign pollen of either *Cannabis* or *Humulus* (*C-H*) to collective names (e.g. *Cannabis/Humulus* or Cannabaceae). To dissect these aggregate data, we used ecological proxies. *C-H* pollen in a steppe assemblage (with Poaceae, *Artemisia*, Chenopodiaceae) was identified as wild-type *Cannabis*. *C-H* pollen in a forest assemblage (*Alnus*, *Salix*, *Quercus*, *Robinia*, *Juglans*) was identified as *Humulus*. *C-H* pollen curves that upsurged alongside crop pollen were identified as cultivated hemp. Subfossil seeds (fruits) at archaeological sites also served as evidence of cultivation. All sites were mapped using geographic information system software. The oldest *C-H* pollen consistent with *Cannabis* dated to 19.6 ago (Ma), in northwestern China. However, *Cannabis* and *Humulus* diverged 27.8 Ma, estimated by a molecular clock analysis. We bridged the temporal gap between the divergence date and the oldest pollen by mapping the earliest appearance of *Artemisia*. These data converge on the northeastern Tibetan Plateau, which we deduce as the *Cannabis* centre of origin, in the general vicinity of Qinghai Lake. This co-localizes with the first steppe community that evolved in Asia. From there, *Cannabis* first dispersed west (Europe by 6 Ma) then east (eastern China by 1.2 Ma). *Cannabis* pollen in India appeared by 32.6 thousand years (ka) ago. The earliest archaeological evidence was found in Japan, 10,000 BCE, followed by China.

Qinghai Lake (青海湖)



Image: Google Maps.

Nikolai Ivanovich Vavilov (1887-1943)



Origin and Geography of Cultivated Plants

N. I. Vavilov



Arrival in Europe at the Neolithic period

Vegetation History and Archaeobotany (2018) 27:635–648
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00334-018-0678-7>

REVIEW



***Cannabis* is indigenous to Europe and cultivation began during the Copper or Bronze age: a probabilistic synthesis of fossil pollen studies**

John M. McPartland^{1,2} · Geoffrey W. Guy² · William Hegman³

Received: 22 October 2017 / Accepted: 9 April 2018 / Published online: 5 May 2018
© Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2018

Abstract

Conventional wisdom states *Cannabis sativa* originated in Asia and its dispersal to Europe depended upon human transport. Various Neolithic or Bronze age groups have been named as pioneer cultivators. These theories were tested by examining fossil pollen studies (FPSs), obtained from the European Pollen Database. Many FPSs report *Cannabis* or *Humulus* (*CIH*) with collective names (e.g. *Cannabis/Humulus* or Cannabaceae). To dissect these aggregate data, we used ecological proxies to differentiate *CIH* pollen, as follows: unknown *CIH* pollen that appeared in a pollen assemblage suggestive of steppe (Poaceae, *Artemisia*, Chenopodiaceae) we interpreted as wild-type *Cannabis*. *CIH* pollen in a mesophytic forest assemblage (*Alnus*, *Salix*, *Populus*) we interpreted as *Humulus*. *CIH* pollen curves that upsurged and appeared de novo alongside crop pollen grains we interpreted as cultivated hemp. FPSs were mapped and compared to the territories of archaeological cultures. We analysed 479 FPSs from the Holocene/Late Glacial, plus 36 FPSs from older strata. The results showed *CIH* pollen consistent with wild-type *C. sativa* in steppe and dry tundra landscapes throughout Europe during the early Holocene, Late Glacial, and previous glaciations. During the warm and wet Holocene Climactic Optimum, forests replaced steppe, and *Humulus* dominated. *Cannabis* retreated to steppe refugia. *CIH* pollen consistent with cultivated hemp first appeared in the Pontic-Caspian steppe refugium. GIS mapping linked cultivation with the Copper age Varna/Gumelnia culture, and the Bronze age Yamnaya and Terramara cultures. An Iron age steppe culture, the Scythians, likely introduced hemp cultivation to Celtic and Proto-Slavic cultures.

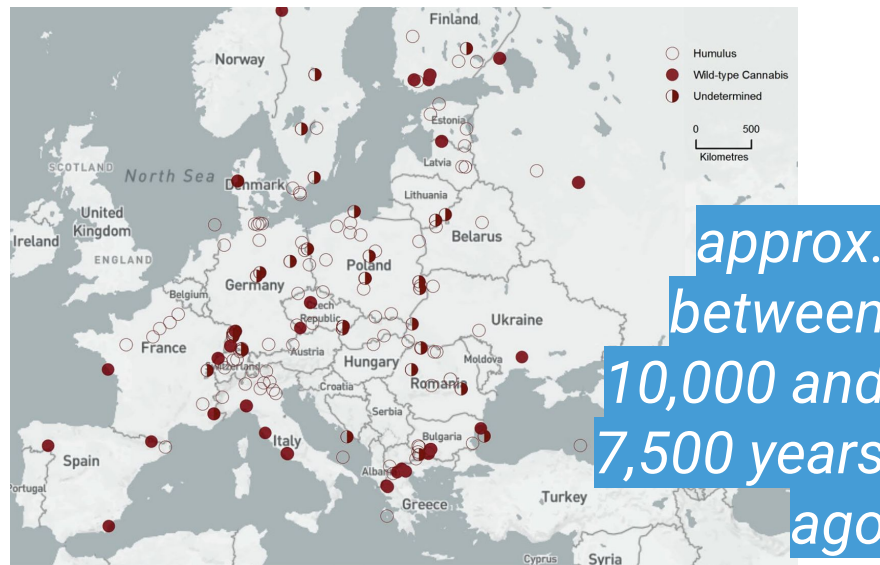
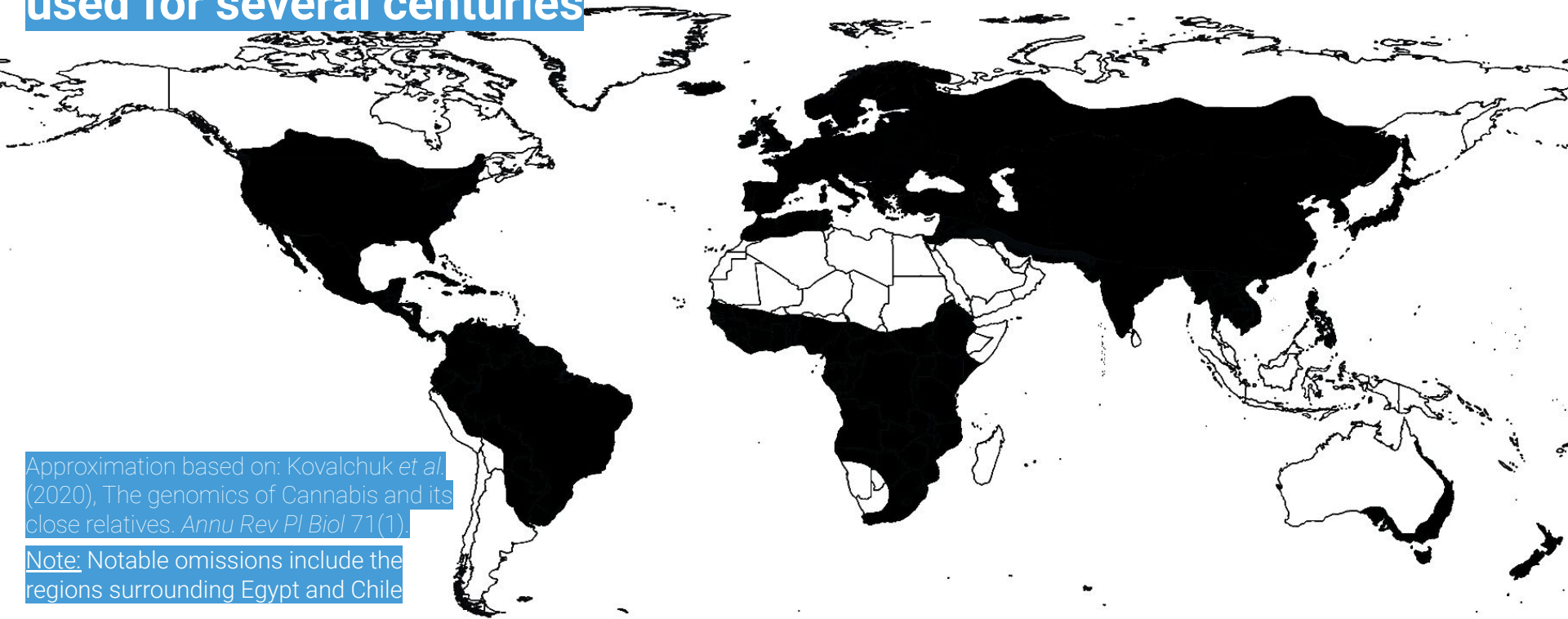


Image from the article (p.641): “Fig. 4. Bin 3 (10,000–7,500 cal BP). Background base map by Natural Earth, free open-source map data, naturalearthdata.com”

MAP 4.4. Dispersal of *Cannabis indica* within Africa before 1900. In addition to what is represented on the map, cannabis probably came to Mauritius after 1819, with indentured Indian laborers. Map by Chris S. Duvall.

Regions where hemp has been cultivated and used for several centuries



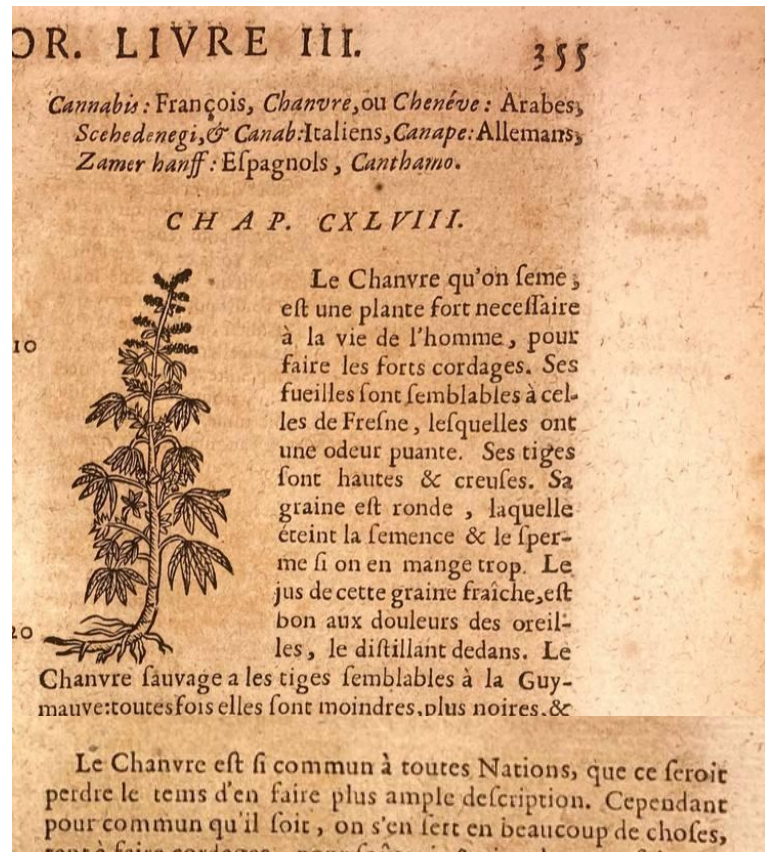
Approximation based on: Kovalchuk *et al.* (2020), The genomics of *Cannabis* and its close relatives. *Annu Rev Pl Biol* 71(1)

Note: Notable omissions include the regions surrounding Egypt and Chile



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

« Traditional crops are crops that have been grown for a long time by local communities and that are well adapted to the local agro-climatic conditions »



Pedanius Dioscorides

Written in Anatolia, around 60 CE

This image: edition of Lyon, 1680 CE

*"A plant much
necessary to life"*

...

*"so common to every nation
that it would be a loss of
time to describe it further"*



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(11

→ hemp is a local crop
(this statement is also valid
for online participants)

Image: UNCTAD



Workshop on industrial hemp

Hemp: What are we discussing? Botanical
characteristics and international regulations

Kenzi Riboulet-Zemouli

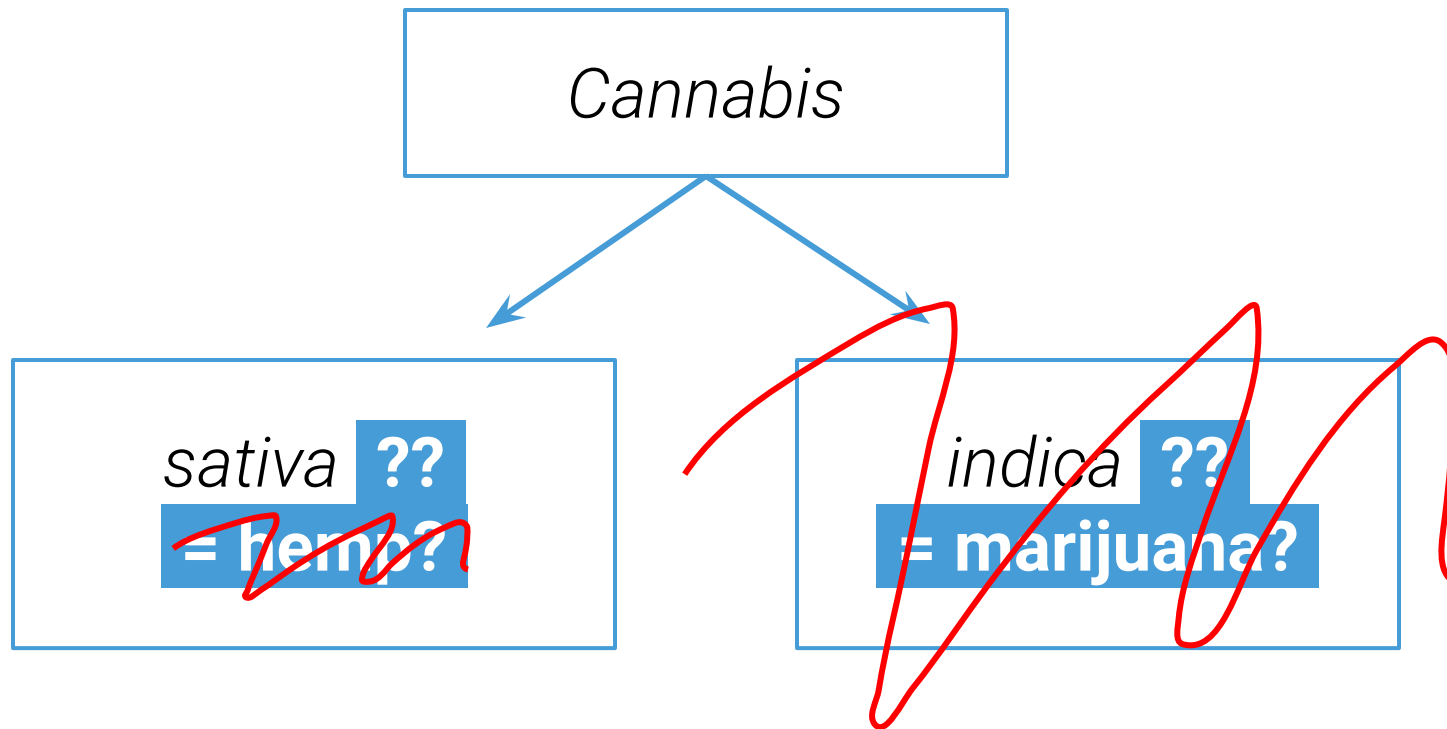
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

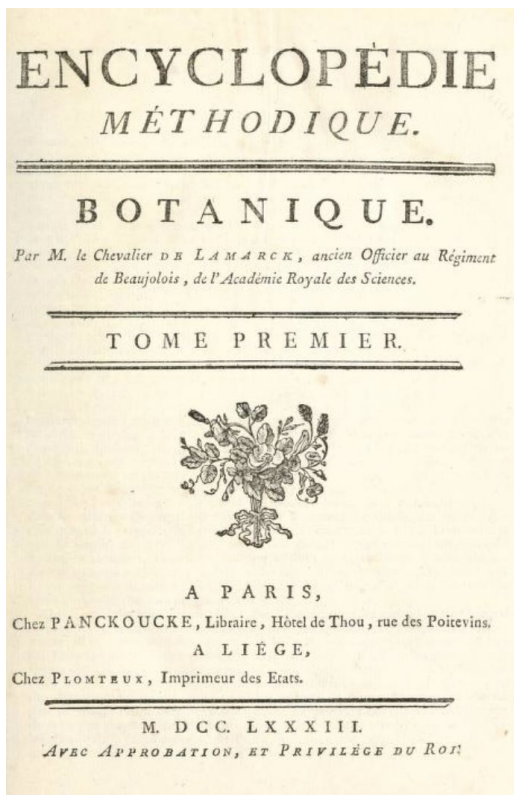
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botany: systematics.

THE FALSE 'HEMP VS MARIJUANA' DIVIDE





2. CHANVRE des Indes, *Cannabis Indica*. *Cannabis foliis alternis*. N. *Cannabis similis exotica*. Bauh. Pin. 320. *Cannabis peregrina*, gemmis fructuum longioribus. Moris. Hist. 3. p. 433. n°. 2. Kalengi-cansjava. Rheed. Mal. 10. p. 119. t. 60. Tsjeru-cansjava. Ibid. p. 121. t. 61. *Bangue des Indiens*. Dakka ou Bangua. Hist. des Voyages, Vol. 5. p. 188. fig.

2. *Eadem caule altiore*. *Cannabis Indica*. Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 208. t. 77.

Cette plante, dont M. Sonnerat nous a communiqué des morceaux qu'il a rapportés de l'Inde, nous paroît une espèce très-distinguée de celle qui précède. Elle est moins grande, plus rameuse, à tige plus dure & presque cylindrique, & s'en distingue particulièrement en ce que ses feuilles sont toutes constamment alternes. Leurs folioles sont fort étroites, linéaires-lancéolées, & très-acuminées. Les individus mâles en portent cinq ou sept; mais ceux qui sont femelles, n'en ont communément que trois sur chaque pétiole, & même les feuilles du sommet sont tout-à-fait simples. Les fleurs femelles ont leur calice velu, & de longs styles qui le sont pareillement. Cette plante croît dans les Indes orientales. (v. f.) Sa tige dure & son écorce mince, la rendent incapable de fournir des filaments semblables à ceux que l'on retire de l'espèce ci-dessus, & dont on fait un fi

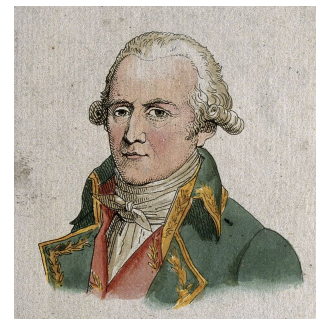


Image: Wellcome Trust, CC-BY 4.0 (on wikimedia)





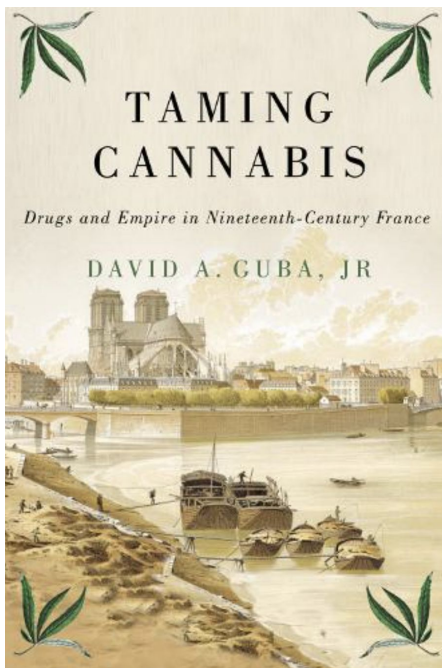
← A young Nepali woman from the Shipti region of Darchula District wearing a hemp cloth sash belt.

A Nepali man from the Shipti region of Darchula District wearing the Bhangara [hemp cloth] →

Photos: **Robert C. Clarke** (2007)
“Traditional Nepali Hemp Textiles”,
Journal of Industrial Hemp, 12(2)



“Chanvre des Indes”: hashish and otherness



CONCLUSION: HISTORICIZING THE TAXONOMY OF CANNABIS

Despite persistent confusion and debates over the proper scientific taxonomy of cannabis, the polytypic concept concretized by Lamarck in 1783 has dominated Western scientific, popular, and legal perceptions of the plant and its byproducts through to the present day.¹⁰⁵ Scientists, scholars, and laypeople alike generally believed and still believe that there are distinct species of cannabis – *Cannabis sativa*, *Cannabis indica*, and, after 1924, *Cannabis ruderalis*.¹⁰⁶ Moreover, this polytypic concept has allowed, as in the above writings of French naturalists, travel writers, physicians, government officials, and literati, French authorities to speak of each subspecies as a pure type with essential characteristics reflective of contrasting (and unequal) cultures of cultivation and consumption.

GACETA DE MADRID (1867)

Los verdaderos cáñamos de Asia y Europa constituyen una sola especie, el *cannabis sativa*: las diferencias que presenta la planta cultivada en la India, la Persia y la China, dependen de las condiciones climatológicas, y aunque algunos botánicos las han creído suficientes para hacer de esta una especie distinta con el nombre de *Cannabis Indica*, esta división no ha sido admitida, porque no existe ninguna modificación en los caracteres sobre los que descansa la determinación de la especie botánica.



Cannabis and Cannabinoid Research
Volume 3.1, 2018
DOI: 10.1089/can.2018.0039

Cannabis and
Cannabinoid Research

Mary Ann Liebert, Inc. publishers

MINI-REVIEW

Open Access

Cannabis Systematics at the Levels of Family, Genus, and Species

John M. McPartland^{1,2,*}

Abstract

New concepts are reviewed in *Cannabis* systematics, including phylogenetics and nomenclature. The family *Cannabaceae* now includes *Cannabis*, *Humulus*, and eight genera formerly in the *Celtidaceae*. Grouping *Cannabis*, *Humulus*, and *Celtis* actually goes back 250 years. Print fossil of the extinct genus *Dorofeovia* (= *Humularia*) reveals that *Cannabis* lost a sibling perhaps 20 million years ago (mya). *Cannabis* print fossils are rare ($n=3$ worldwide), making it difficult to determine when and where she evolved. A molecular clock analysis with chloroplast DNA



Cannabis sativa L. - Botany and Biotechnology pp 101–121 | [Cite as](#)

Cannabis sativa and *Cannabis indica* versus “Sativa” and “Indica”

[John M. McPartland](#) 

Chapter | [First Online: 24 May 2017](#)

7513 Accesses | 17 Citations | 14 Altmetric

Cannabis and Cannabinoid Research
Volume 3.1, 2018
DOI: 10.1089/can.2018.0027

Cannabis and
Cannabinoid Research

Mary Ann Liebert, Inc. publishers

MINI-REVIEW

Open Access

The Name of *Cannabis*: A Short Guide for Nonbotanists

Antonino Polito^{*}

Abstract

The genus *Cannabis* (Family *Cannabaceae*) is probably indigenous to wet habitats of Asiatic continent. The long coexistence between mankind and *Cannabis* led to an early domestication of the plant, which soon showed an amazing spectrum of possible utilizations, as a source of textile fibers, as well as narcotic and psychoactive compounds. Nowadays, the species(s) belonging to the genus *Cannabis* are represented by myriads of cultivated varieties, often with unstable taxonomic foundations. The nomenclature of *Cannabis* has been the object of numerous nomenclatural treatments. Linnaeus in *Species Plantarum* (1753) described a single species of hemp, *Cannabis sativa*, whereas Lamarck (1785) proposed two species of *Cannabis*: *C. sativa*, the species largely cultivated in Western Continent, and *Cannabis indica*, a wild species growing in India and neighboring countries. The dilemma about the existence of the species *C. indica* considered distinct from *C. sativa* continues up to present days. Due to their prevalent economic interest, the nomenclatural treatment is particularly important as far as it concerns the cultivated varieties of *Cannabis*. In this context, we propose to avoid the distinction between *sativa* and *indica*, suggesting a bimodal approach: when a cultivar has been correctly established: it could be advisable to apply a nomenclature system based on the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants

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Taxonomic studies of *Cannabis* in China

Shao Hong¹ and Robert C. Clarke²

¹ Department of Biology and Genetics, Beijing Medical University, Beijing 100083, PRC
² Projects Manager, International Hemp Association, Postbus 75007, 1070 AA Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Shao Hong and Robert C. Clarke 1996. Taxonomic studies of *Cannabis* in China. *Journal of the International Hemp Association* 3(2): 55–60.

Many aspects of *Cannabis* taxonomy and systematics have been studied in the People's Republic of China (PRC) since it was founded in 1949. Most of the reports indicated that only one species (*Cannabis sativa* L.) exists in China and consists of two infra specific taxa (variously indicated either as subspecies, varieties or forms) *sativa* and *indica*. The fiber types low in THC are classified as subspecies *sativa* and drug types with higher THC contents are classified as subspecies *indica*. These drug varieties are found south of 42°N latitude in western China and south of 30°N latitude in eastern China. Since classical taxonomic studies fall short of fully answering questions about the evolution of *Cannabis* in China, various molecular methods are suggested.



United Nations

Office on Drugs and Crime

BULLETIN
ON NARCOTICS

Topics • What we do • Information For • About us • Field Offices • Quick Links • COVID-19 Response • EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
► Topics ► Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

American law and the species problem in *Cannabis*: Science and semantics

American law and the species problem in *Cannabis*: Science and semantics

Sections

Introduction
The treatment of cannabis in the literature
Taxonomy and the “species”
Semantic questions concerning the use of terms
The scientific question concerning taxonomic structure in *Cannabis*
Acknowledgements

Details

Author: Ernest SMALL
Pages: 1 to 20
Creation Date: 1975/01/01

Bot. Rev. (2017) 83:327–381
DOI 10.1007/s12229-017-9187-0



Models of *Cannabis* Taxonomy, Cultural Bias, and Conflicts between Scientific and Vernacular Names

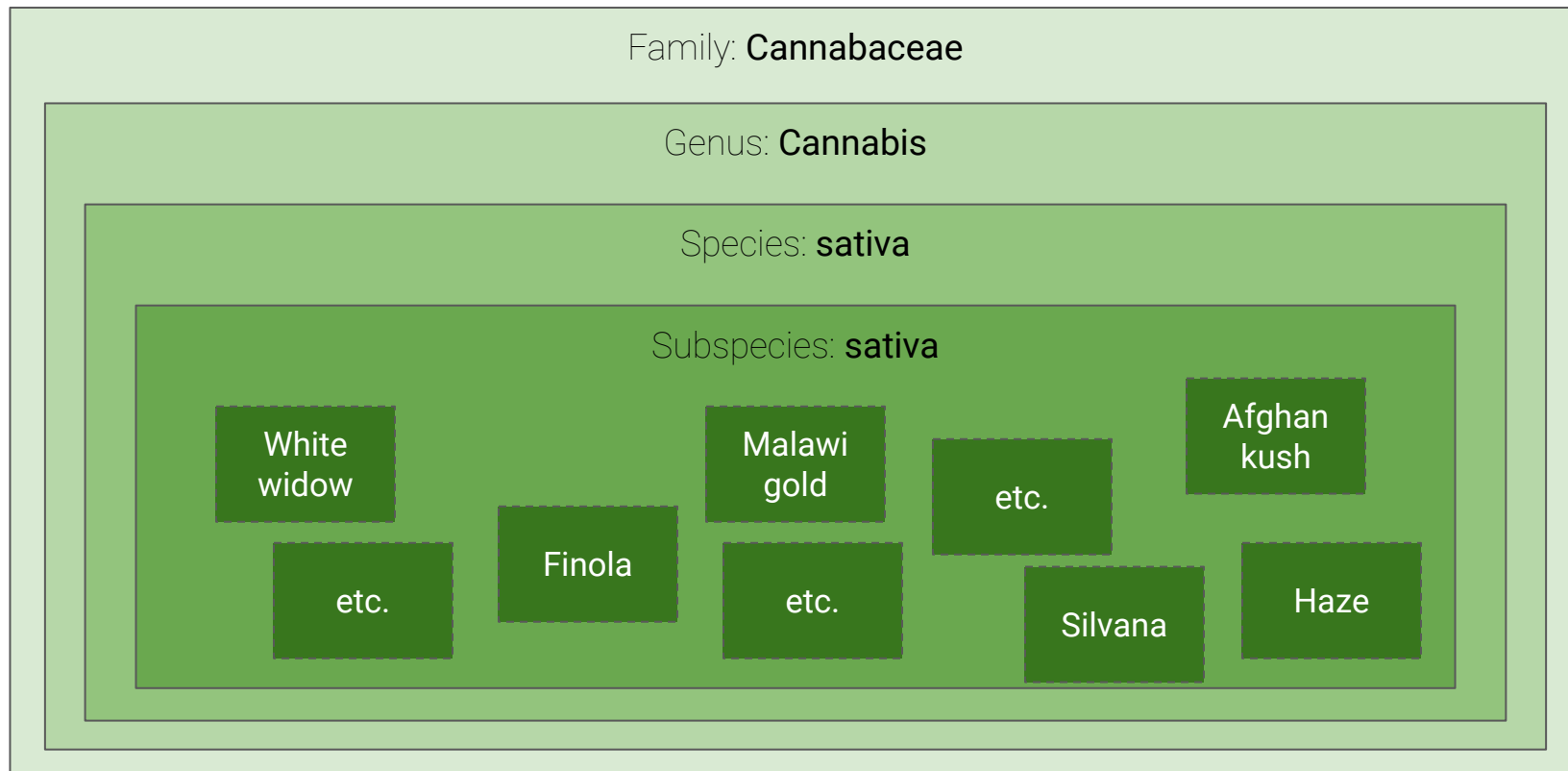
John M. McPartland^{1,2} · Geoffrey W. Guy¹

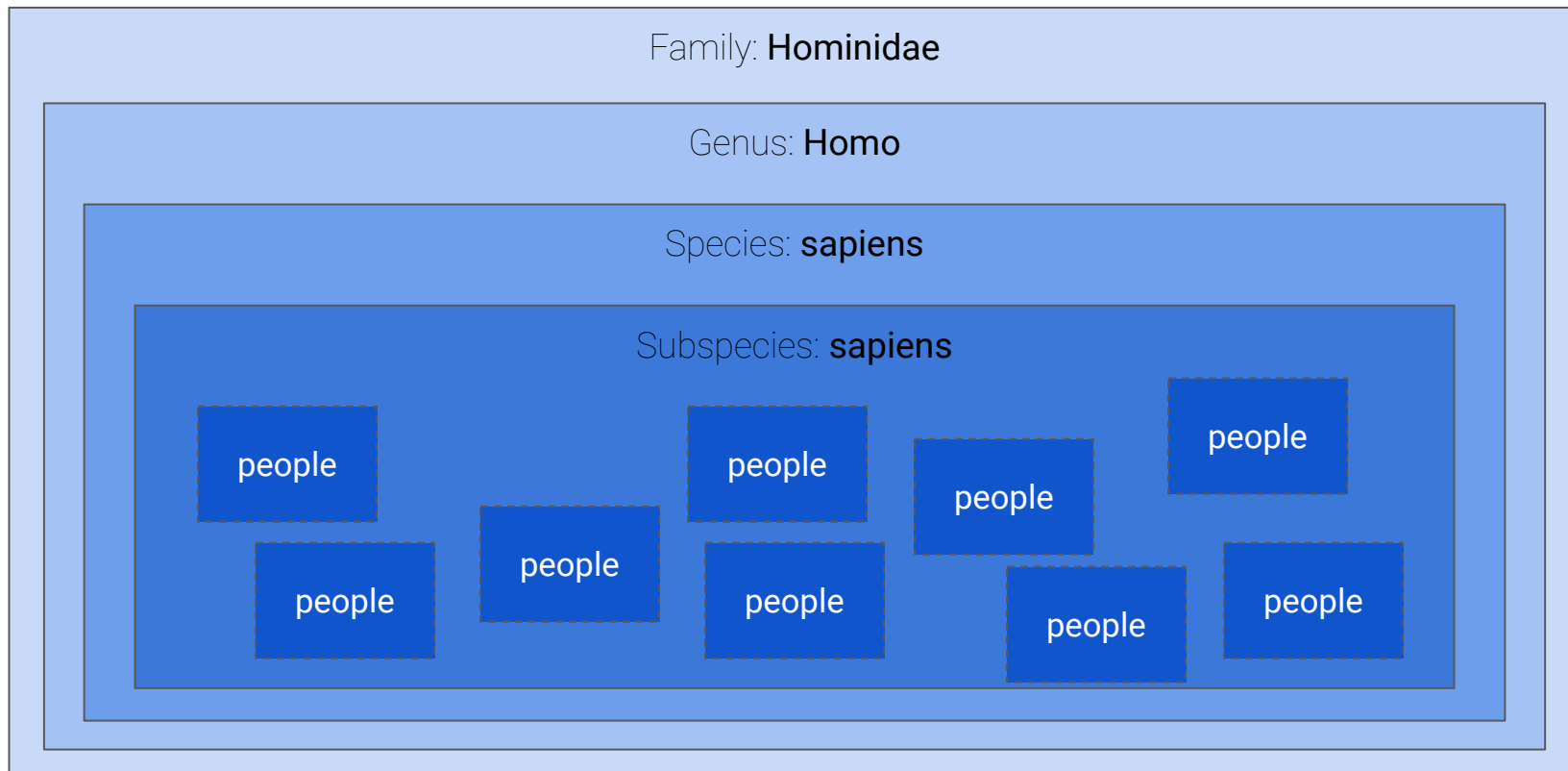
¹ GW Pharmaceuticals, Sovereign House, Histon, Cambridge CB24 9BZ, UK

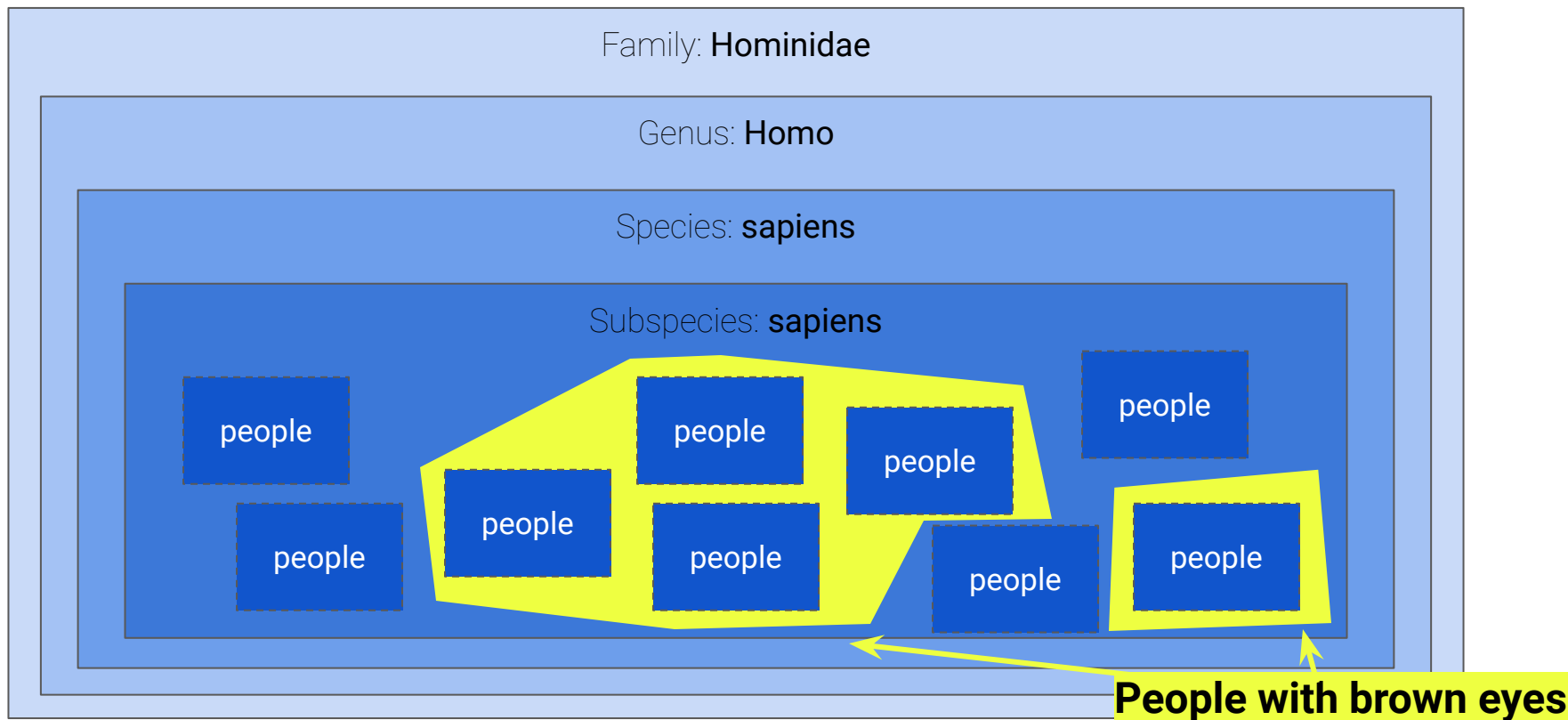
² Author for Correspondence; e-mail: mcpruit@myfairpoint.net

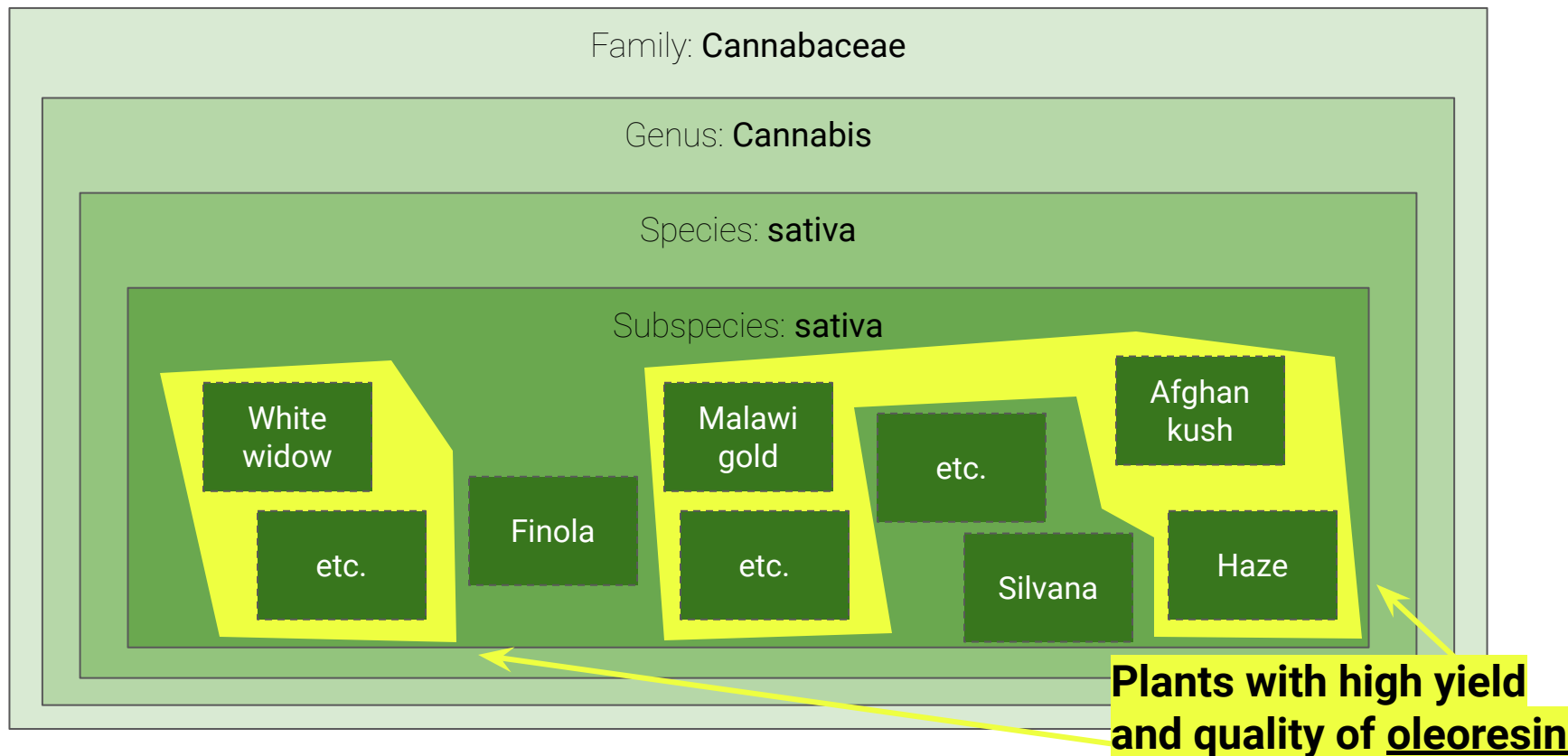
Published online: 22 June 2017

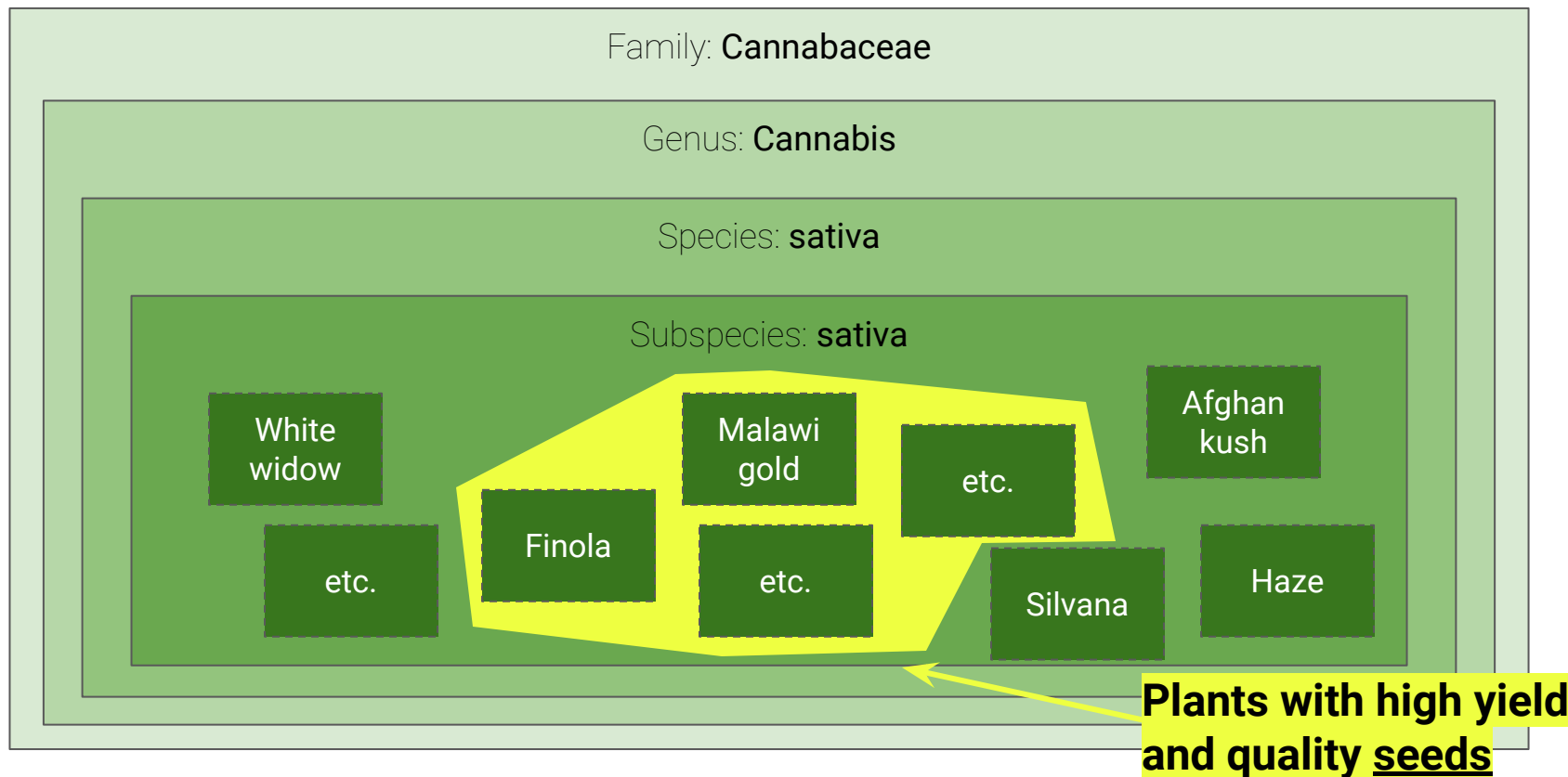
© The New York Botanical Garden 2017











Family: **Cannabaceae**

Genus: **Cannabis**

Species: **sativa**

Subspecies: **sativa**

White
widow

etc.

Finola

Malawi
gold

etc.

etc.

Silvana

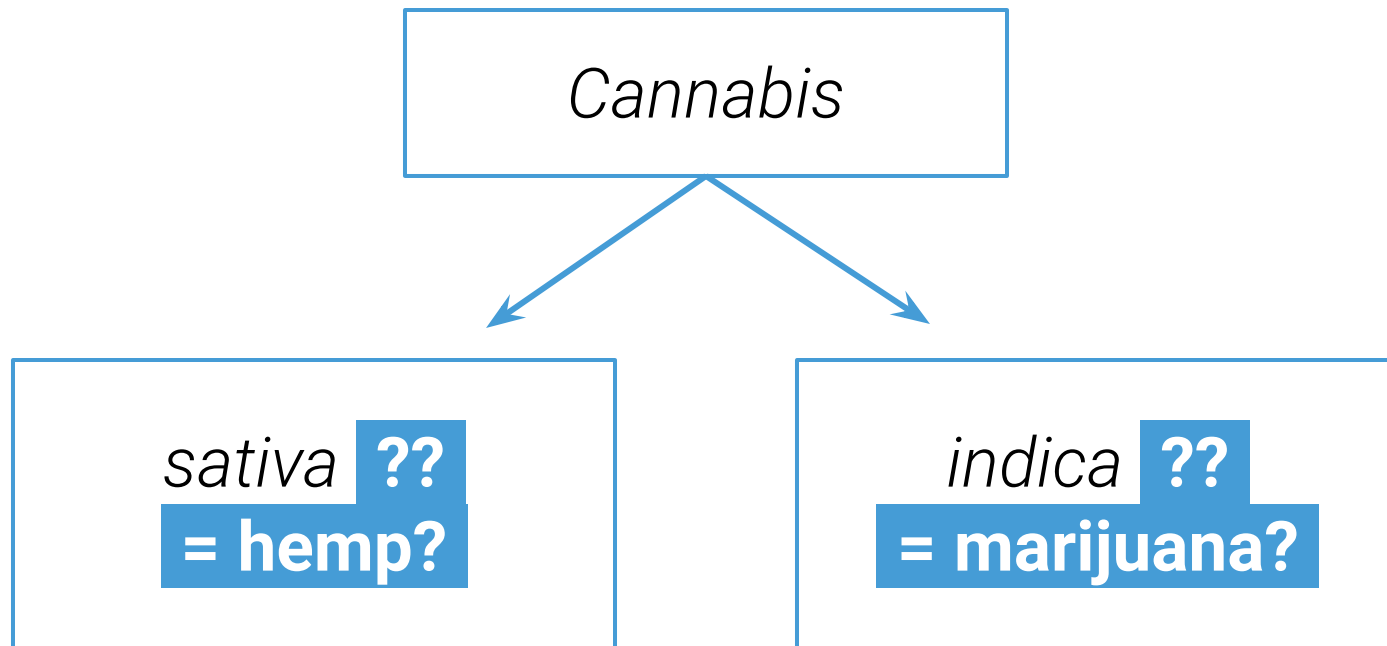
Afghan
kush

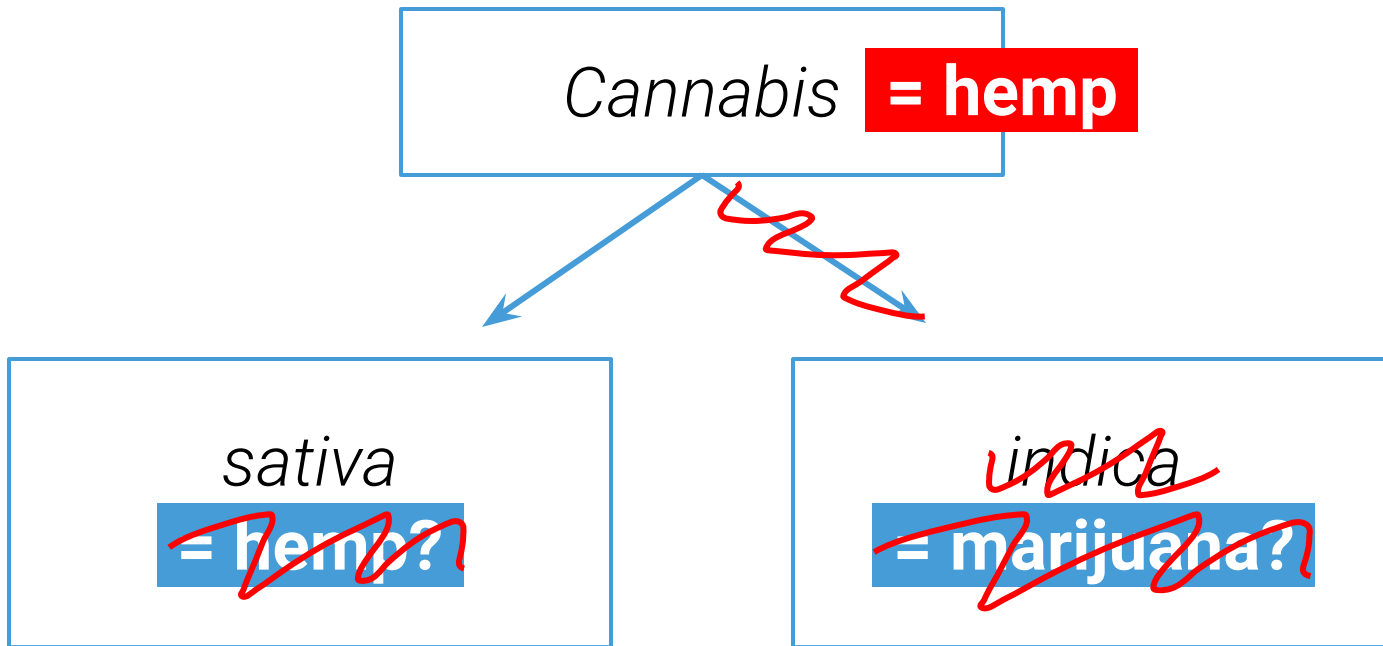
Haze



Photo: Robert
C. Clarke

**Plants with high yield
and quality of fibers**





Cannabis and Cannabinoid Research
Volume 3.1, 2018
DOI: 10.1089/can.2018.0039

**Cannabis and
Cannabinoid Research**

Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.  publishers

MINI-REVIEW

Open Access

***Cannabis* Systematics at the Levels of Family, Genus, and Species**

John M. McPartland^{1,2,*}

In summary, reconciling the vernacular and formal nomenclatures: “Sativa” is really *indica*, “Indica” is actually *afghanica*, and “Ruderalis” is usually *sativa*. All three are varieties of one species, *C. sativa* L.

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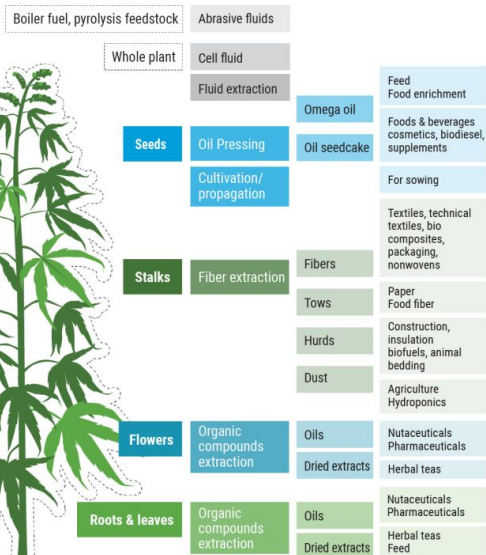
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botany: plant parts.

TOPS, LEAVES, STEM, ROOTS



Hemp plant's major uses and agricultural benefits



Agricultural benefits

Soil
regeneration/
bonification

Soil
decontamination

Water
depollution

Low needs
in pesticides
and
herbicides

CO₂
absorption

Source: UNCTAD Commodities at a glance Special issue on industrial hemp.

Plant part:

Composed of:

Tops [flowering and fruiting tops]



Flowers (or seedless fruits)

Seeds (seeded fruits)

Leaves

Stem

Leaves



/

Stem



(see next slide)

Roots

/

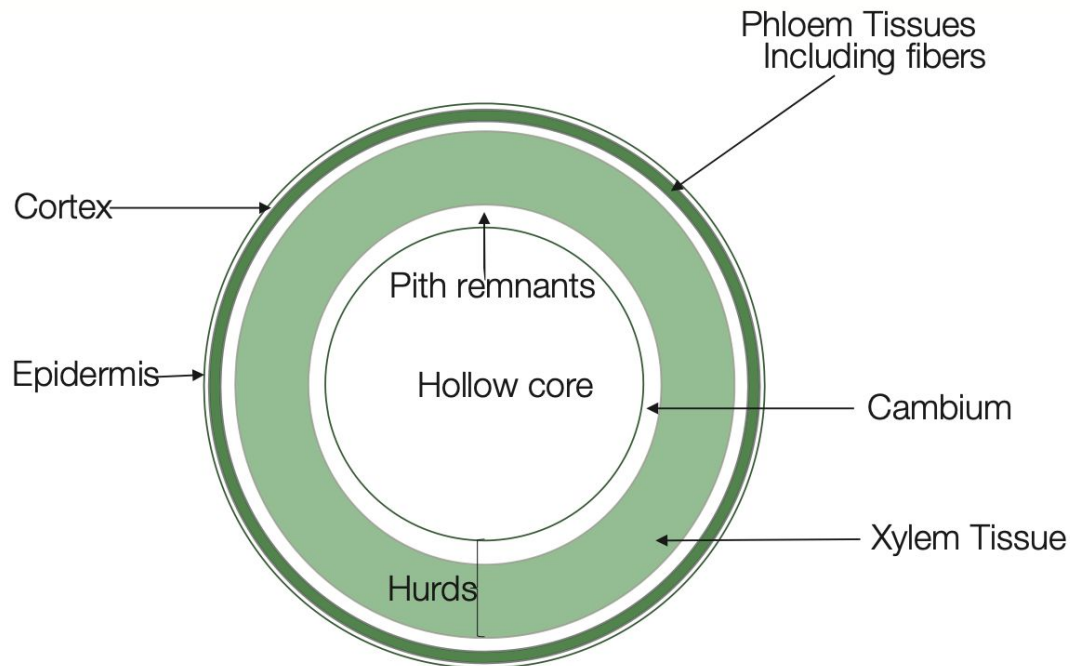
Oleoresin



Phytocannabinoids + aromatic compounds
(Can be CBD-rich, can be THC-rich, can be both)

Scaled diagram of a cross section of a mature hemp stem

Source: UNCTAD Commodities at a glance Special issue on industrial hemp.



Both male & female flowers are present
(dioecious or monoecious)



+



=

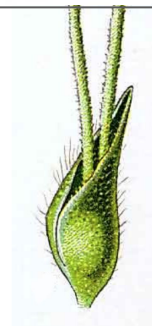


*Seeded tops,
less oleoresin*

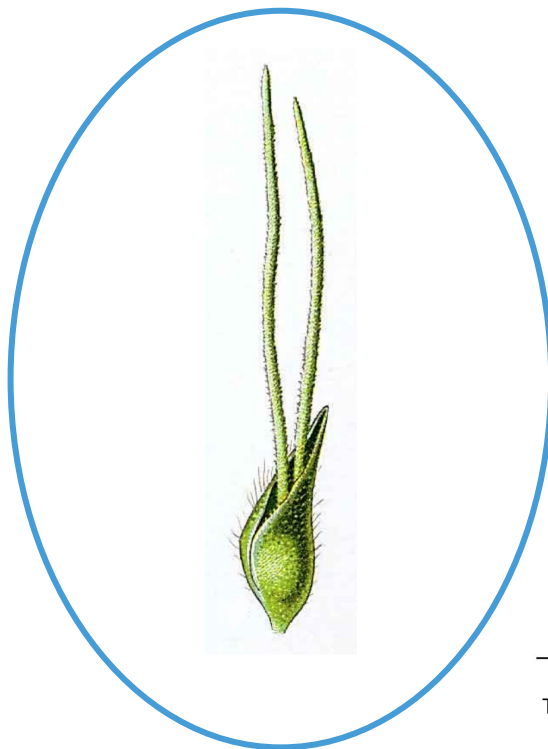
Only female flowers
are present
(dioecious, males
have been removed)



=



Seedless tops,
more oleoresin



Tops [flowering and fruiting tops]

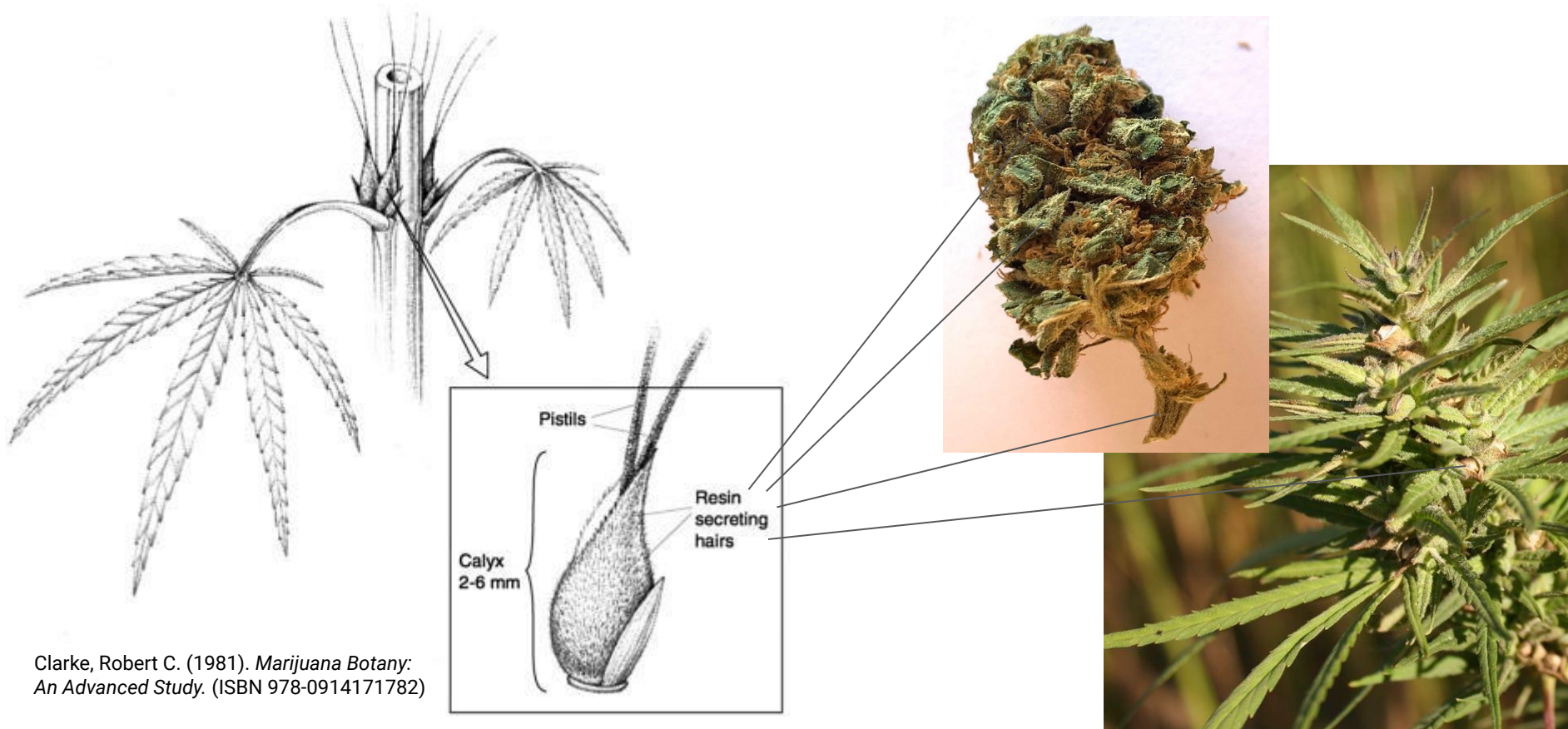


Flowers (or seedless fruits)

Seeds (seeded fruits)

Leaves

Stem



Clarke, Robert C. (1981). *Marijuana Botany: An Advanced Study*. (ISBN 978-0914171782)

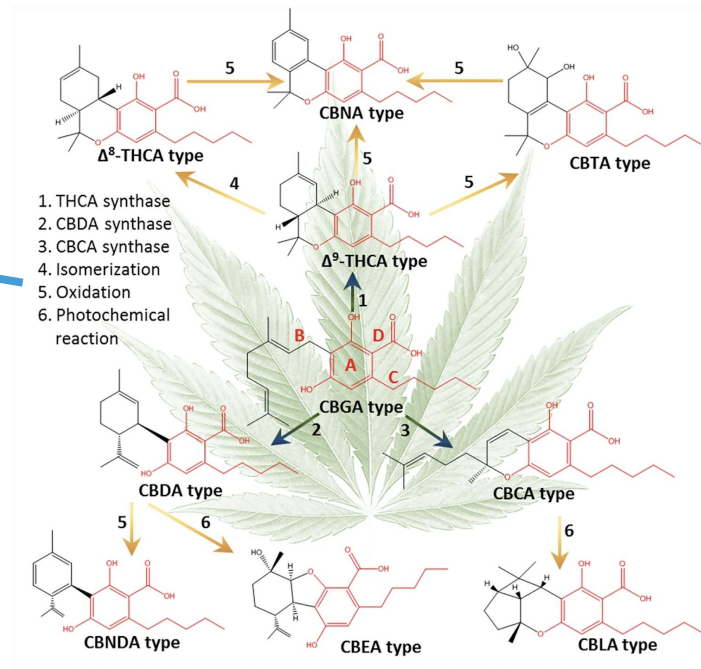


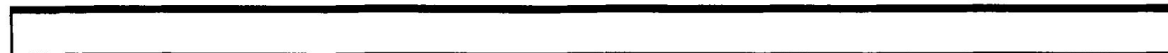
Image: Berman, P. (2018). "A new ESI-LC/MS approach for comprehensive metabolic profiling of phytocannabinoids in *Cannabis*", *Scientific Reports*, 8:14280

Table I. Ethanol contents in various food items^a

	Mean	SD						
Grape juice (g/L)			Malt beer (g/L)			Bananas		
Brand 1 (red)	0.77	±0.05	Brand 1	2.15	± 0,2	Banana, green peel	<LOQ	
Brand 2 (rose)	0.29	±0.02	Brand 2	<LOQ		Banana, ripe	0.02	±0.01
Brand 3 (red)	0.86	±0.10	Brand 3	0.44	±0.02	Banana, very ripe, peel with dark zones	0.04	±0.01
Apple juice (g/L)			Vinegar (g/L)			Mean	0.02	
Brand 1	0.24	±0.01	Vinegar (white, from wine)	2.64	±0.09	Other fruit (g/100 g)		
Brand 2	0.06	±0.01	Bread and bakery products, packed (g/100 g)			Pear, ripe	0.04	±0.01
Brand 3	0.66	±0.05	Wheat toast	0.18	±0.01	Mango, ripe	<LOQ	
Brand 4	0.10	±0.02	Wheat rolls	0.14	±0.01	Apple sauce, ready to eat	<LOQ	
Brand 5	0.26	±0.05	Burger rolls, American style	1.28	±0.08	Fruit salad, ready to eat	0.01	±0.01
Mean	0.26		Wheat and rye bread	0.29	±0.02	Dried fruit		
Orange juice (g/L)			Crispbread, Scandinavian style	<LOQ		Prunes, soft	<LOQ	
Brand 1	0.72	±0.05	Zwieback	<LOQ		Figs, soft	<LOQ	
Brand 2	0.73	±0.03	Rye bread	0.18	±0.01	Dairy products (g/100 g)		
Brand 3	0.30	±0.02	Pumpernickel, rye	0.03	±0.01	Kefir 1	0.02	±0.01
Brand 4	0.16	±0.01	Rye bread, traditional	0.20	±0.01	Kefir 2	<LOQ	
Brand 5	0.20	±0.01	Rye bread, organic	0.17	±0.01	Kefir 3	<LOQ	
			Apple pie, traditional, packed	<LOQ		Yogurt, cherry	0.02	±0.01
			Sweet milk rolls, French style	1.21	±0.02	Yogurt, with Bircher muesli	<LOQ	
			Mean (without burger rolls, American style)	0.22				
			Bread, loose (g/100 g)					
			Wheat bread	0.12	±0.01			

^aData represent mean values (g/L or g/100 g) and standard deviations (SD) of three independent measurements/samples.

Journal of Analytical Toxicology, Vol. 22, May/June 1998



Ethanol Content of Various Foods and Soft Drinks and their Potential for Interference with a Breath-Alcohol Test

Barry K. Logan and **Sandra Distefano**

*Washington State Toxicology Laboratory, Department of Laboratory Medicine, University of Washington,
2203 Airport Way South, Seattle, Washington 98134*



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Part II



Workshop on industrial hemp

Hemp: What are we discussing? Botanical
characteristics and international regulations

Kenzi Riboulet-Zemouli

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regulations.
HEMP & THE TREATY



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The International Drug Control Conventions

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961
as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in
Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

with final acts and resolutions

➔ 1961 'Single Convention'

"Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961" (concluded in New York)
as amended by the 1972 Protocol (concluded in Geneva)

➔ 1971 Convention

"Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971" (concluded in
Geneva)

➔ 1988 Convention

"United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic
in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances" (concluded in Vienna)



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The International Drug Control Conventions

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961
as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in
Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

with final acts and resolutions

SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

PREAMBLE

The Parties,

Concerned with the **health** and welfare of mankind,

Recognizing that the medical use of narcotic drugs continues to be indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering and that adequate provision must be made to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs for such purposes,

Recognizing that addiction to narcotic drugs constitutes a serious evil for the individual and is fraught with social and economic danger to mankind,

Conscious of their duty to prevent and combat this evil,

Considering that effective measures against abuse of narcotic drugs require co-ordinated and universal action,

Understanding that such universal action

ARTICLE 1

Definitions

1. Except where otherwise expressly indicated or where the **context** otherwise requires, the following definitions shall apply throughout the Convention:

(a) "Board" means the International Narcotics Control Board.

(b) "Cannabis" means the flowering or fruiting tops of the cannabis plant (excluding the seeds and leaves when not accompanied by the tops) from which the resin has not been extracted, by whatever name they may be designated.

(c) "Cannabis plant" means any plant of the genus cannabis.

(d) "Cannabis resin" means the separated **resin**, whether crude or **purified**, **obtained from** the cannabis plant.

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ARTICLE 28

Control of cannabis

2. This Convention shall not apply to the cultivation of the cannabis plant exclusively for industrial purposes (fibre and seed) or horticultural purposes.

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Scope and definition of the exemption covering “hemp” in the international drug control Conventions. A total exemption – by purpose

October 2019

DOI: [10.13140/RG.2.2.15697.28008](https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.15697.28008)

Project: Cannabis: Policy & Sustainability



Scope and definition
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A total exemption - by purpose.



➔ bit.ly/HempAndTheTreaties

Riboulet-Zemouli (2022), ***High Compliance***. Paris: FAAAT.



**Legal analysis of Article 28
in this report, pages 54-58**

➔ ssrn.com/abstract=4057428

In order for the exemption of hemp crops to be extended to hemp tops and hemp leaves, the following obligations apply to governments:

➤ **For hemp leaves:** art. 28(3)

Prevention of any “misuse” and “illicit traffic”

➤ **For hemp tops:** art. 2(9)

- Collect data on total Kg. of hemp tops produced.
- Prevention of any “abuse and ill effects” and reduction of risks and harms by any means.

Riboulet-Zemouli (2022), **High Compliance**. Paris: FAAAT.



Legal analyses of these provisions in this report

➤ ssrn.com/abstract=4057428

Trends to legalise the non-medical use of drugs, with an emphasis on cannabis

Beyond international law, if foreseen differently than in Bill C-45, Canada's legalization could better fit into the overarching goals of the international community by addressing environmental & biodiversity concerns, including affected populations in the licit system, and building sustainability.

22:02 / 23:45
International Narcotics Control Board hearing – 25 May 2022

INCB Civil Society Hearing 2022, Kenzi Riboulet Zemouli

Vienna NGO Committee on D...
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9

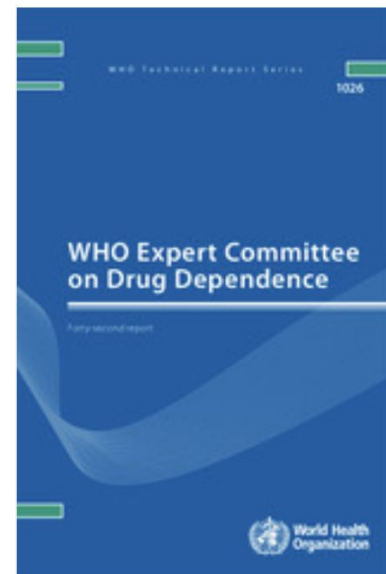
Share

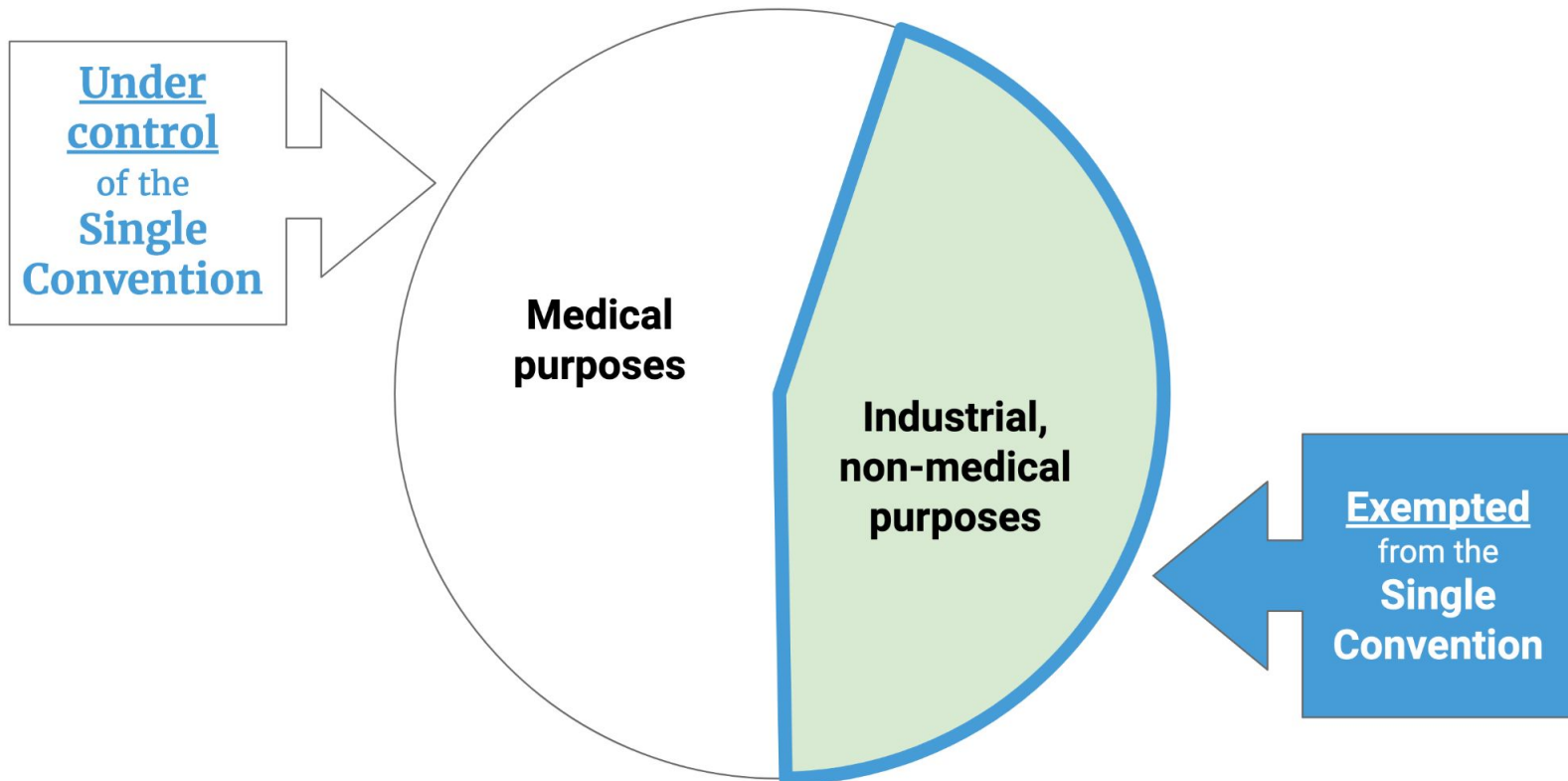
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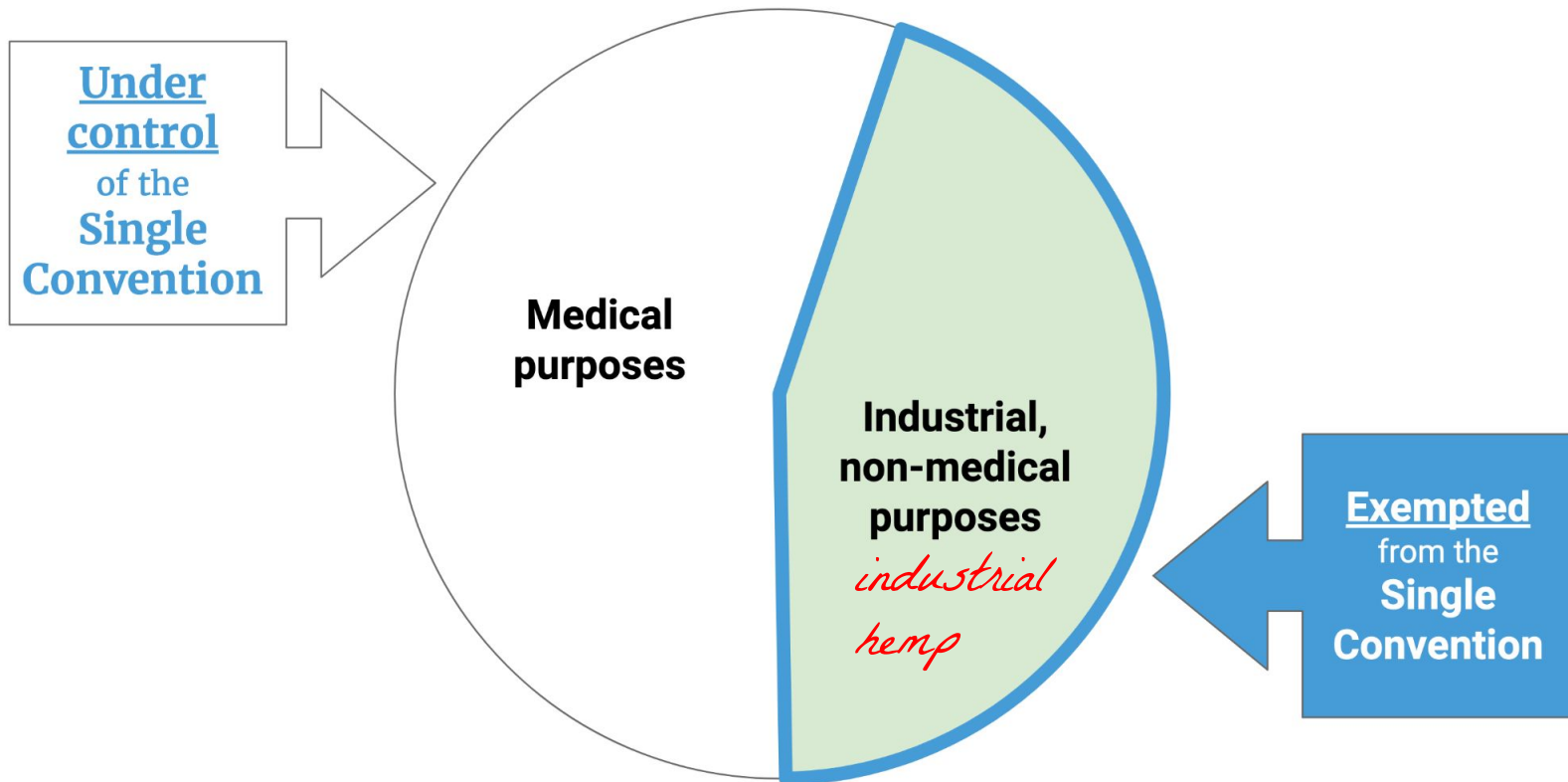
youtu.be/8u2wu6RLdgs

Cannabidiol is one of several (probably 200) compounds of the cannabis plant.

At its November 2017 meeting, the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence (ECDD) concluded that, in its pure state, cannabidiol does not appear to have abuse potential or cause harm. As such, as CBD is not currently a scheduled substance in its own right (only as a component of cannabis extracts), current information does not justify a change in this scheduling position and does not justify scheduling of the substance.









Press and Information

Court of Justice of the European Union

PRESS RELEASE No 141/20

Luxembourg, 19 November 2020

Judgment in Case C-663/18

B S and C A v Ministère public et

Conseil national de l'ordre des pharmaciens

A Member State may not prohibit the marketing of cannabidiol (CBD) lawfully produced in another Member State when it is extracted from the *Cannabis sativa* plant in its entirety and not solely from its fibre and seeds

That prohibition may however be justified by the objective of protecting public health but must not go beyond what is necessary in order to attain it

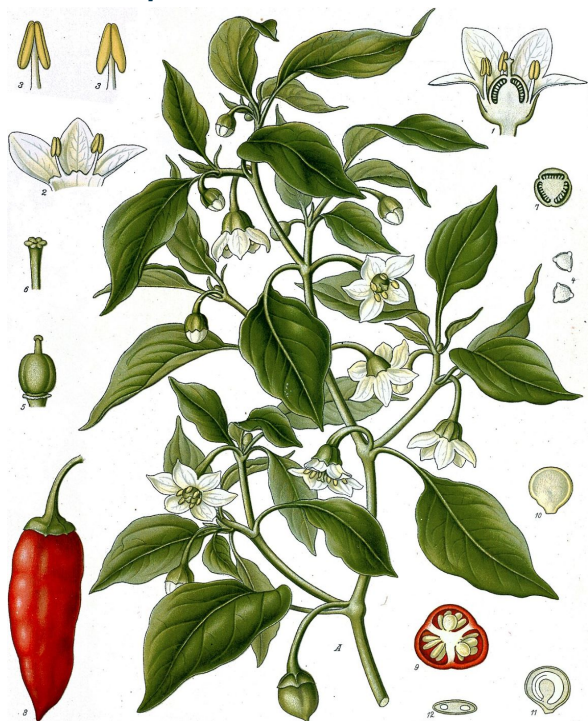
No THC.
No CBD.

International law ignores THC and CBD as tools to
measure, control, define, or otherwise address hemp;
it is only based on “purposes” (industrial, or medical).

Conclusion



Capsicum annuum L.



Capsicum annuum L.

chili pepper

chile

jalapeño

bell pepper

paprika

pimiento

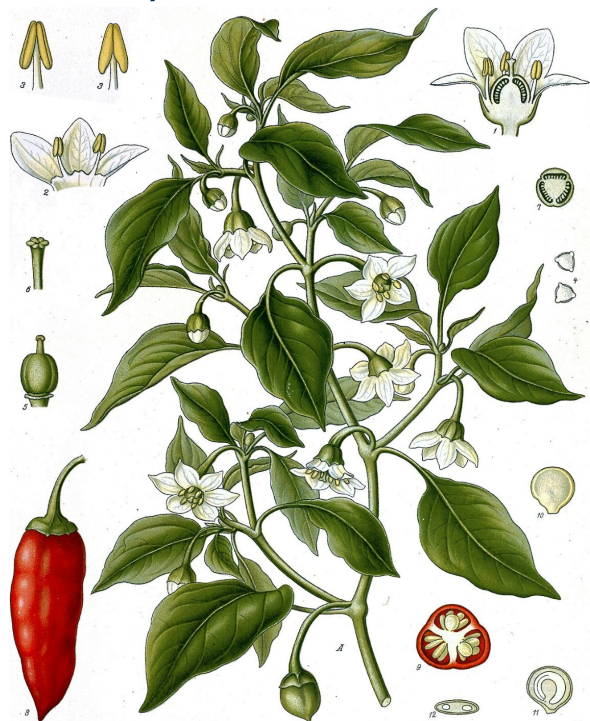
guindilla

ají

capsicum

...

Capsicum annum L.



What differs between “chilli” & “sweet” pepper?

(They're all the same species)

Cultivar chosen

Cultivation techniques

Climatic conditions

Harvesting moment

Post-harvest drying and processing

Capsicum annuum L.

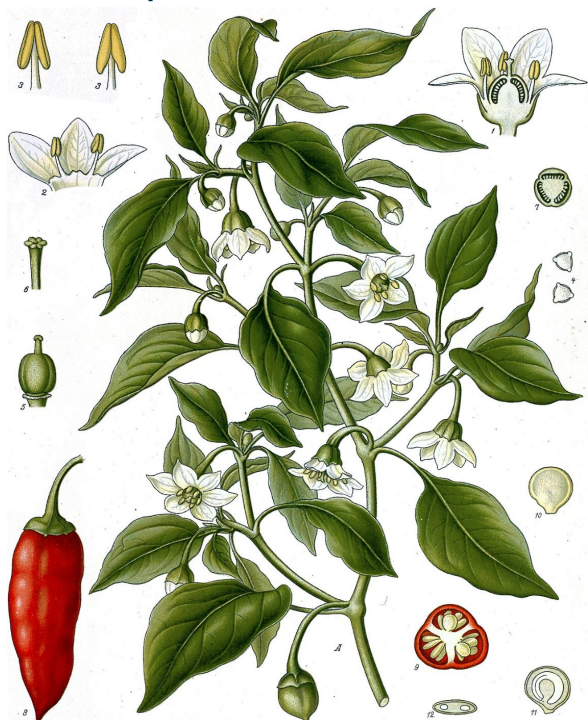


Image: Franz Eugen Köhler, Köhler's Medizinal-Pflanzen (Wikimedia)

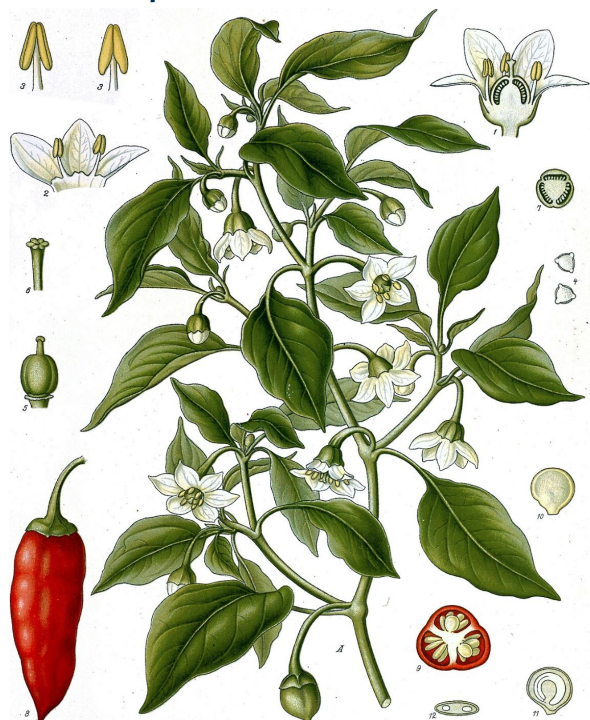
“Pimientos del padrón”



Only between 10 - 25 % of them are spicy
(within a same plant/harvest batch)

Image: Luis Miguel Bugallo Sánchez, User:Lmbuga (Wikimedia)

Capsicum annuum L.



Pharmaceutical ingredient (capsaicin)

Traditional remedies, herbal medicines

Cosmetic ingredient

Food, spice, food complement...

Other industrial products (pepper spray...)

Adult use & home cultivation

Capsicum annuum L.

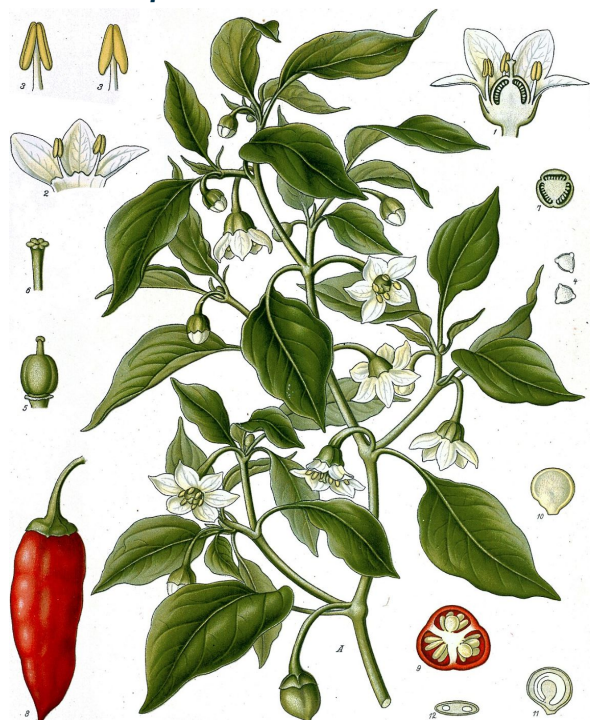


Image: Franz Eugen Köhler, Köhler's Medizinal-Pflanzen (Wikimedia)

Pharmaceutical ingredient

Pharmacopoeias,
Medicines law

Traditional remedies, herbal medicines

Cosmetic ingredient

Food, spice, food complement...

Other industrial products (pepper spray...)

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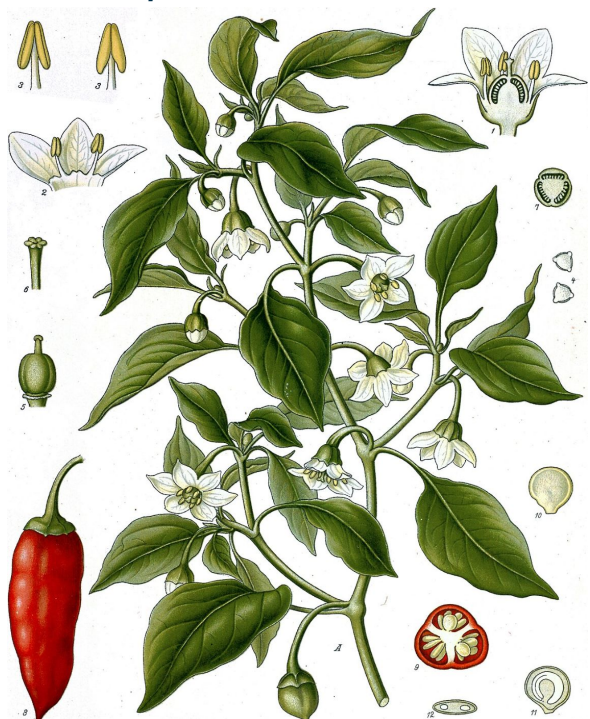


Image: Franz Eugen Köhler, Köhler's Medizinal-Pflanzen (Wikimedia)

Pharmaceutical ingredient

Pharmacopoeias,
Medicines law

Traditional remedies, herbal medicine

Regulations for
traditional med.

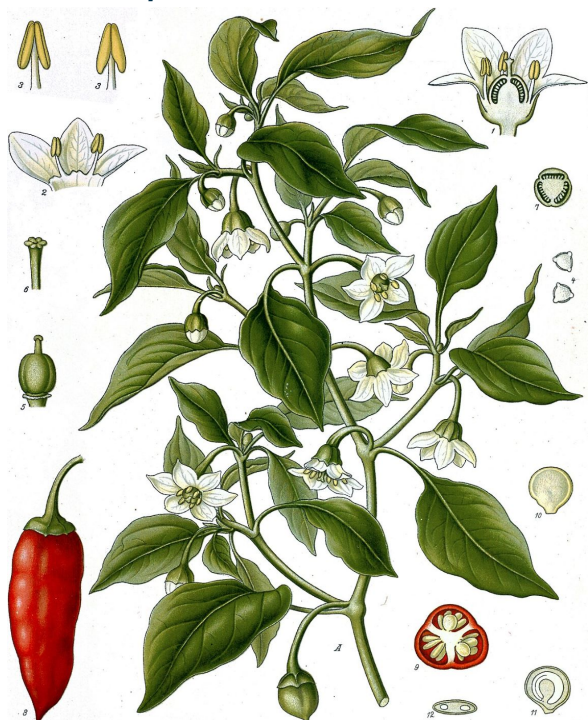
Cosmetic ingredient

Food, spice, food complement...

Other industrial products (pepper spray...)

Adult use & home cultivation

Capsicum annuum L.



[Image](#): Franz Eugen Köhler, Köhler's Medizinal-Pflanzen (Wikimedia)

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Cosmetic ingredient

Cosmetic
regulations

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Adult use & home cultivation

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Cosmetic regulations

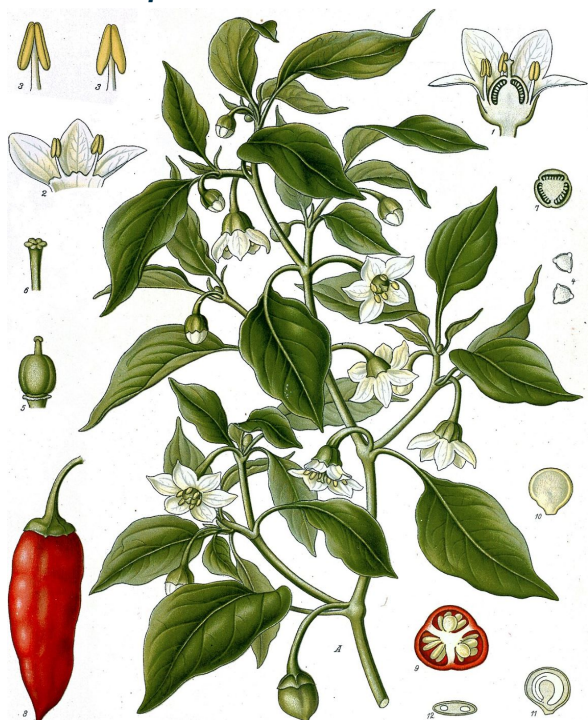
Food, spice, food complement...

Food laws

Other industrial products (pepper spray...)

Adult use & home cultivation

Capsicum annuum L.



[Image:](#) Franz Eugen Köhler, Köhler's Medizinal-Pflanzen (Wikimedia)

Pharmaceutical ingredient

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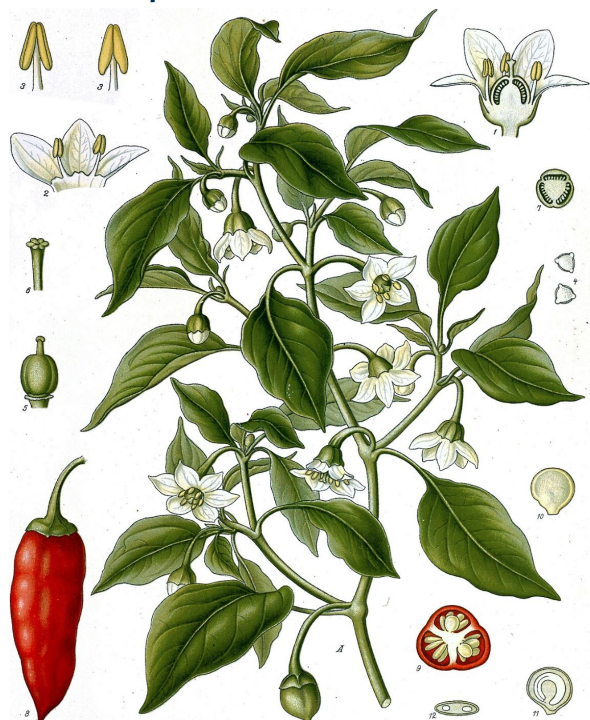
Food laws

Other industrial products (pepper spray...)

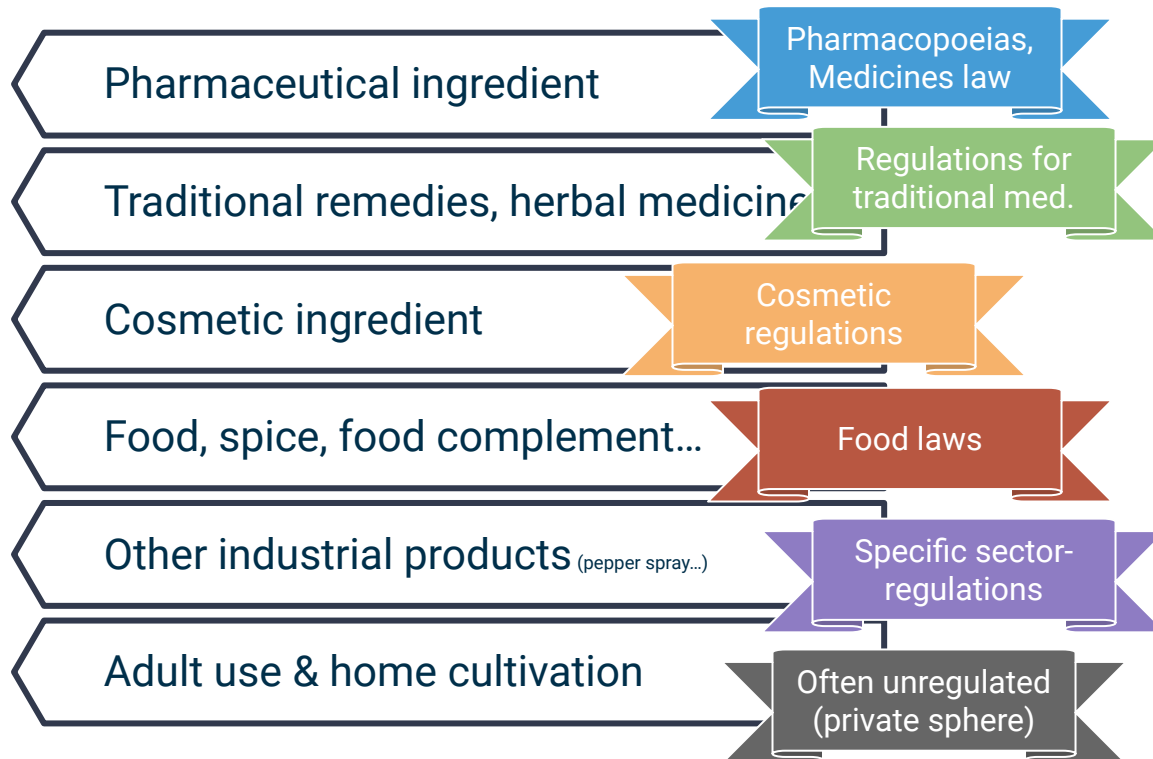
Specific sector-
regulations

Adult use & home cultivation

Capsicum annuum L.



[Image](#): Franz Eugen Köhler, Köhler's Medizinal-Pflanzen (Wikimedia)



Cannabis sativa L.



Pharmaceutical ingredients

Traditional remedies, herbal medicines

Cosmetics, wellness products

Food, spice, food complement...

Other industrial products (industrial oils, materials, fiber...)

Adult use & home cultivation

Cannabis sativa L.



Pharmaceutical ingredients

Traditional remedies, herbal medicines

Cosmetics, wellness products

Food, spice, food complement...

Other industrial products (industrial oils, materials, fiber...)

Adult use & home cultivation

"Medical
marijuana"

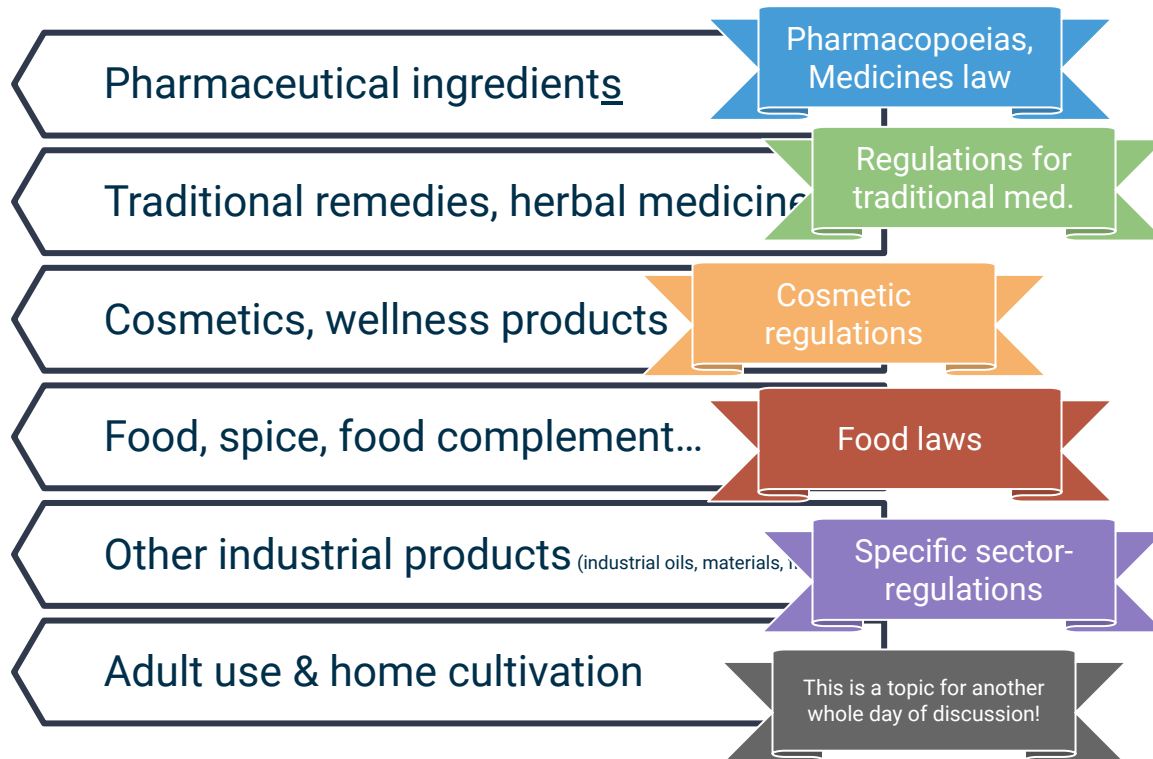
"Industrial
hemp"

"Recreational
marijuana"

Cannabis sativa L.



Image: Franz Eugen Köhler, Köhler's Medizinal-Pflanzen (Wikimedia)



Merci !

Website: kenzi.zemou.li

Contact: kenzi@zemou.li

