

Table of contents

07	Summary
33	Recommendations
44	Glossary
47	Key definitions
54	Introduction
55	1. What are we talking about?
55	a → The plant
57	b → The History of its (de)regulation
59	c → Different forms of consumption
61	2. Associated risks
62	a → Effects and risks of short-term consumption
63	b → Long-term risks
64	c → Specific risks of mixing tobacco and cannabis
65	d → Risks of cannabis consumption compared to other psychoactive substances
67	e → Harm reduction
69	f → Moving beyond the “soft/hard drug” classification
70	g → About the “stepping stone theory”
71	3. Existing alternative policies to regulate the adult-use of cannabis
73	a → Spain
74	b → Luxembourg
75	c → The Netherlands
76	d → Portugal
78	e → Switzerland
79	f → Denmark
81	g → Morocco
84	h → Canada

85 Part 1 – Half a century of failure in Europe: the example of France

88 1. Failure on public health

88 a → Consumption today

89 b → Risky consumption

89 i → Youth consumption

89 ii → Problematic consumption

92 iii → The issue of driving

94 iv → Under lockdown

95 c → Neocannabinoids or synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists (and other “spices”)

97 2. Failure on the penal chain

97 a → The ineffectiveness of the fixed fine

98 b → Prohibition promotes insecurity

100 c → On the misuse of the public security mission

100 i → Inadequate indicators of success

102 ii → Law enforcement caught between a rock and a hard place

104 d → Stigmatised geographical areas

108 e → An overwhelmed justice system

106 f → A prison system repeatedly condemned

112 3. Failure on public finances

113 4. The need to go beyond the “for or against” debate: implementing a decriminalisation policy before legalisation

114 a → Why decriminalise?

115 b → The case of Germany

118 Part 2 – The Maltese “self-restrained legalisation”

119 1. Introduction

- 120 a → Public Health
 - 121 i → Consumption today
 - 122 ii → Risks
 - 122 ii.1 → Youth consumption
 - 123 ii.2 → Treatment
 - 123 ii.3 → Neocannabinoid
 - 125 iii → Prevention
- 127 b → Penal Chain
 - 127 i → Trafficking
 - 128 ii → Possession
 - 130 iii → Criminal and civil justice

131 2. The Maltese approach

- 133 a → The new legislation
 - 134 i → Social justice
 - 135 ii → Possession
 - 135 iii → Cultivation
 - 136 iv → In compliance with international obligations
 - 138 v → Oppositions to the reform
- 144 b → The role of the Authority for the Responsible Use of Cannabis (ARUC)
 - 145 i → To teach and inform
 - 145 i.1 → Research
 - 145 i.2 → Training
 - 147 i.3 → Education
 - 149 ii → How to open a non-profit organisation (NPO)
- 151 c → Participatory process & monitoring
 - 151 i → Participation
 - 152 ii → Monitoring

153 3. Setting up an optimum NPO model for Malta

- 154 a → Public health & security
- 156 b → Fitted education & communication
 - 157 i → Prevention is one dimension, not the whole picture
 - 158 ii → Harm reduction in practice
- 161 c → Accessibility & possession
 - 163 i → Safe access to replace the black market
 - 165 ii → Social equity
 - 166 iii → Predicted distortion of the medical cannabis market
 - 168 iv → Resolving the “CBD” wellness paradox

170	d → Cultivation parameters
171	i → Adapted rules & best practices
172	ii → Accessibility to product analysis is key
173	iii → The water issue
176	e → Building a multi-dimensional positive community
177	i → Privacy
177	ii → Ongoing feedback commission
177	iii → Virtual space
177	iv → National Participatory Forum
178	v → Considering the Mediterranean space

179 Part 3 – A sustainable and responsible European model

186	1. Drying up” the black market
188	a → Legalising cannabis will not make criminal organisations disappear
190	a → Legalising cannabis will not make criminal organisations disappear
191	b → Establishing a competitive legal market
195	i → Appropriate taxation for public health and social justice
196	ii → Product and price diversity
	c → “legacy” integration
198	2. Public health objectives: protect our youth and reduce problematic consumption
202	3. Making law enforcement meaningful again
205	4. Developing a sustainable European industry
209	a → Sustainable development and fair trade
210	i → “Inclusive trade” in the global cannabis value chain
212	ii → The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
216	b → Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria
219	c → Banking facilities and insurance
221	5. An independent regulatory authority to ensure that control is regained
222	a → Earmarking of tax revenues
223	b → Youth and problematic consumptions
223	i → Prevention
224	ii → Education for use

226	c → Licensing of production and distribution
226	i → Production
228	ii → Distribution
230	iii → Security issues
231	d → Monitoring and evaluation mission
232	i → Production
232	i.1 → The right to self-production
233	i.2 → Heritage & diversity: bringing the cannabis terroir to life
236	i.3 → Towards a regenerative culture horizon
237	i.4 → Promoting craft skills through micro-production licences
239	i.5 → Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS): a necessary protection
240	i.6 → Protected designations
243	ii → Distribution
243	ii.1 → Prerequisites on THC levels
244	ii.2 → Specialised shops
245	ii.3 → Cannabis Social Clubs (CSC)
247	ii.4 → Markets for micro-producers (Farmers markets)
250	ii.5 → Online shopping and home delivery
251	ii.6 → “Cannabis tourism”
253	iii → Product analysis
255	iii.1 → Definition of the parameters to be analysed
256	iii.2 → Analysis techniques and methodology
256	iii.3 → Standardisation of results
257	iii.4 → Securing the supply chain from seed to consumer
258	e → Social justice mission
259	i → Background and findings
262	ii → Proposals

264 Conclusion

