

Erfahrungen mit der Regulierung von Cannabis
in Kanada:

»Es kommt meist anders als man denkt!«

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Vortrag Fachtagung

die deutsche cannabispolitik im wandel

Cannabis Future

Kanadische Cannabisgeschichte(n)

- Wahlen 2015:
 - Cannabispolitik ist unter den 5 wichtigsten Themen, die laut Umfragen die Wahlentscheidung beeinflussen
 - Klare Abgrenzung:
 - Konservative (alte Regierung): keine offizielle Legalisierung, aber de facto Legalisierung durch die Hintertür (medical cannabis für alle)
 - Liberale (eher Mitte Links): Legalisierung with “strict public health control“
 - NDP (eher Mitte Links): Dekriminalisierung
- Liberale stellen den Premier (J. Trudeau)

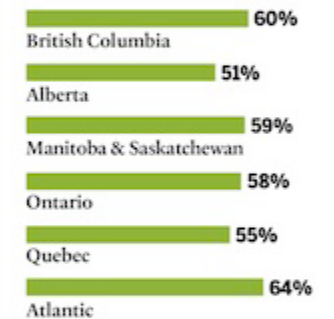
LEGALIZATION OF MARIJUANA

Most Canadians want to legalize pot, said a 2012 survey by Angus Reid Public Opinion. Breakdown by region, age and gender:

CANADIAN SUPPORT



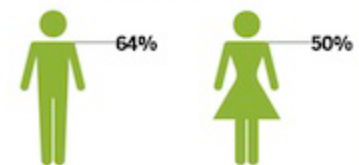
BY REGION



BY AGE



BY GENDER



66% of Canadians expect marijuana to be legalized within the next 10 years

Trudeau Regierung bei Einführung des Gesetzes

“Prohibition has failed. We cannot regulate and control a prohibited substance. It is only by ending the prohibition, which is what legalization is, that we are able to implement a comprehensive and far more effective system of strict regulatory control.” ([Parliament of Canada, 2018b](#))

Und der Chef persönlich:

“...we recognize the unfair impact the prohibition had on marginalized and racialized communities across this country. That is one of the reasons why we are moving forward with a system that will control and regulate the sale of marijuana ”([Parliament of Canada, 2018a](#)).

Ziel: “to keep cannabis out of the hand of kids!” (dieser Satz wurde von liberablen Ministern > 100 Mal im Parlament gebraucht!!

Cannabislegalisierung als Public Health Maßnahme!

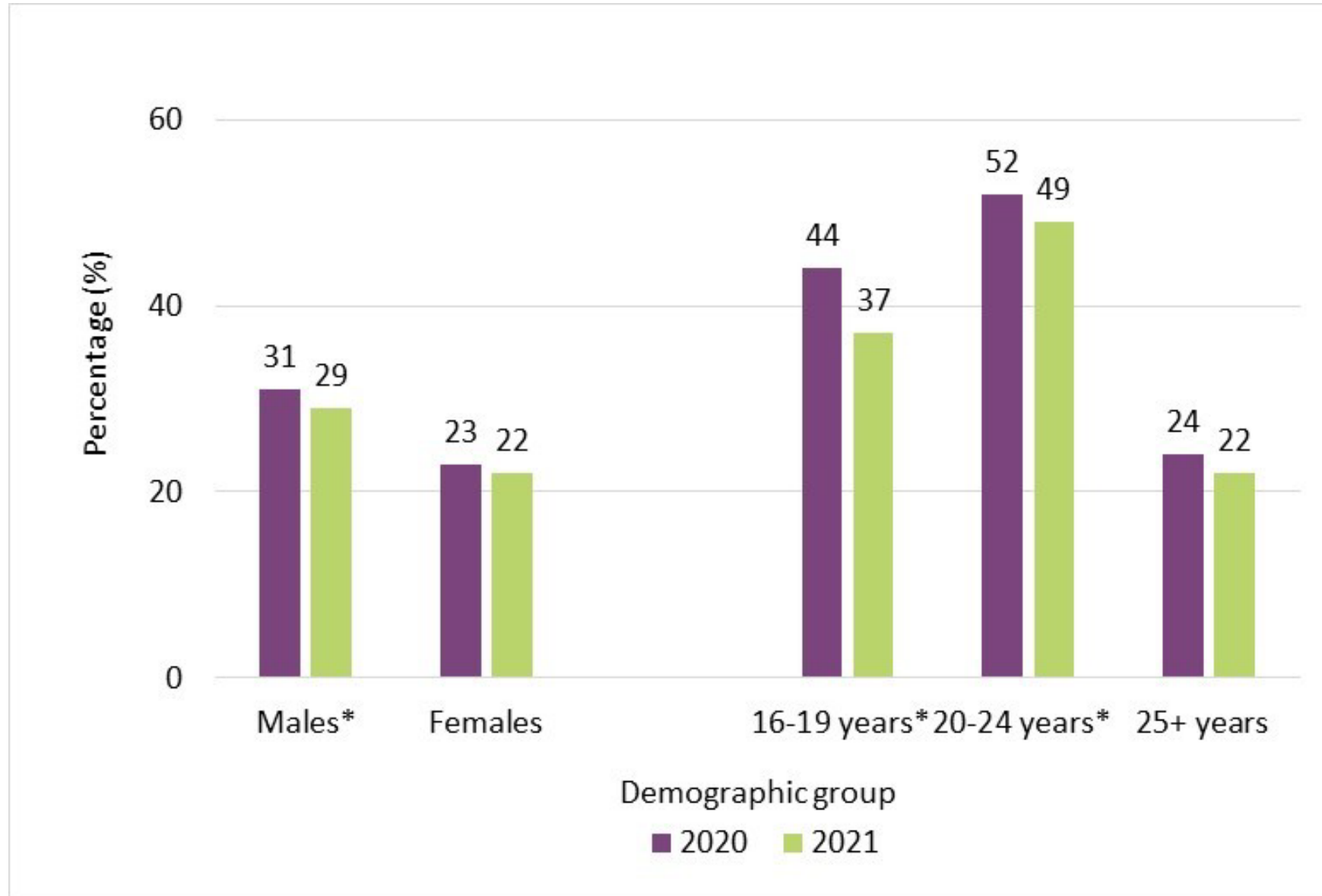
- Hoher Anspruch, aber daran muss das Gesetz auch gemessen werden
- Gibt es wirklich weniger Public Health Probleme wegen Cannabis?
- Keine eindeutigen Antworten, aber einige Hinweise

Trends nach der Legalisierung

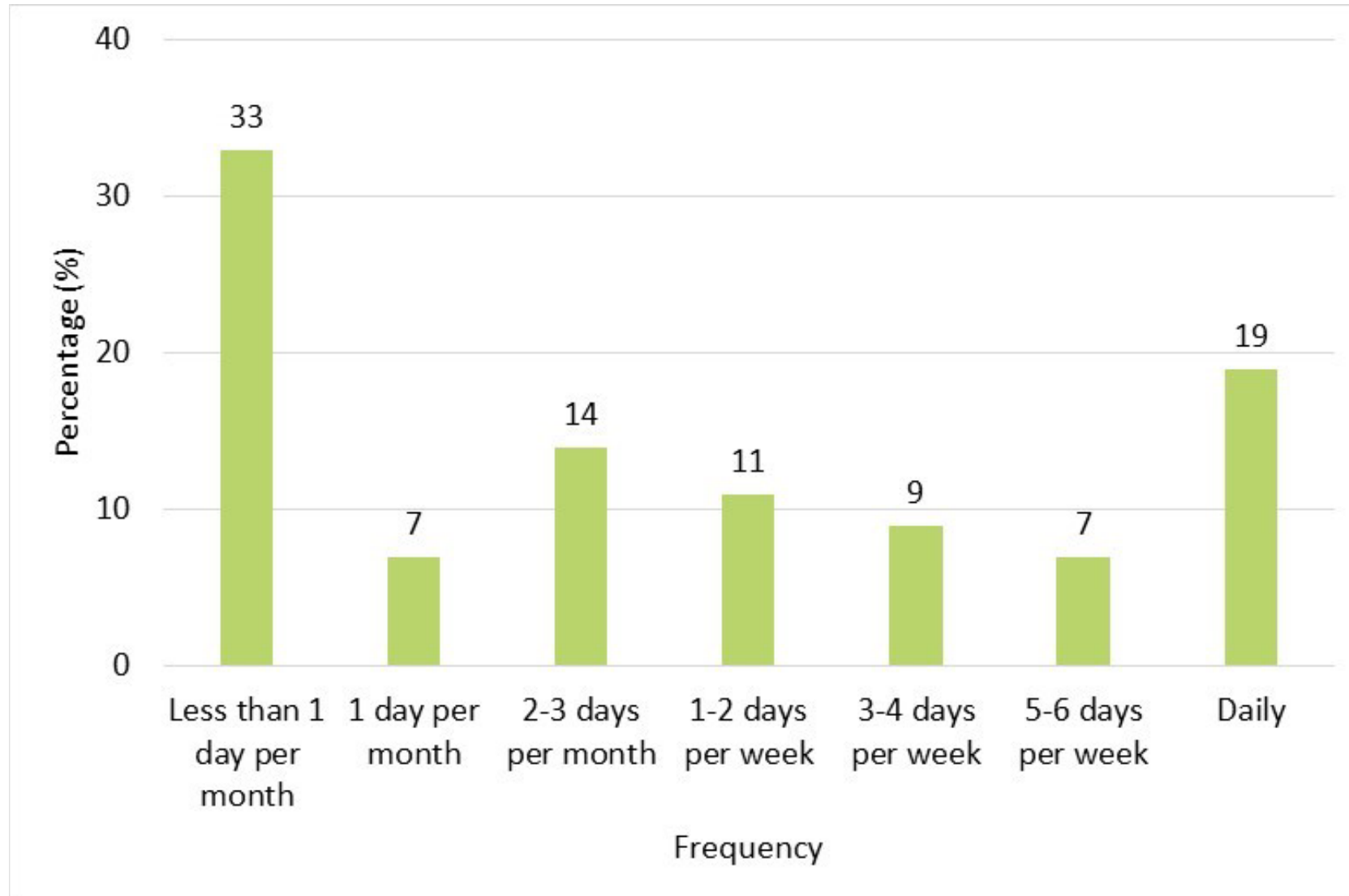
Cannabis use in the past 12 months in Canadians aged 16 and older increased from 22% in 2018 to 25% in 2021 and decreased between 2020 (27%) and 2021 (25%).

Data from the **Canadian Cannabis Survey (CCS)**: When recruited, respondents were informed that the survey was about cannabis. This may have created a participation bias, where people who use cannabis may have been more likely to complete the survey. For this and other methodological reasons, the CCS prevalence estimates for cannabis use may be higher than reported in other Canadian population level surveys.

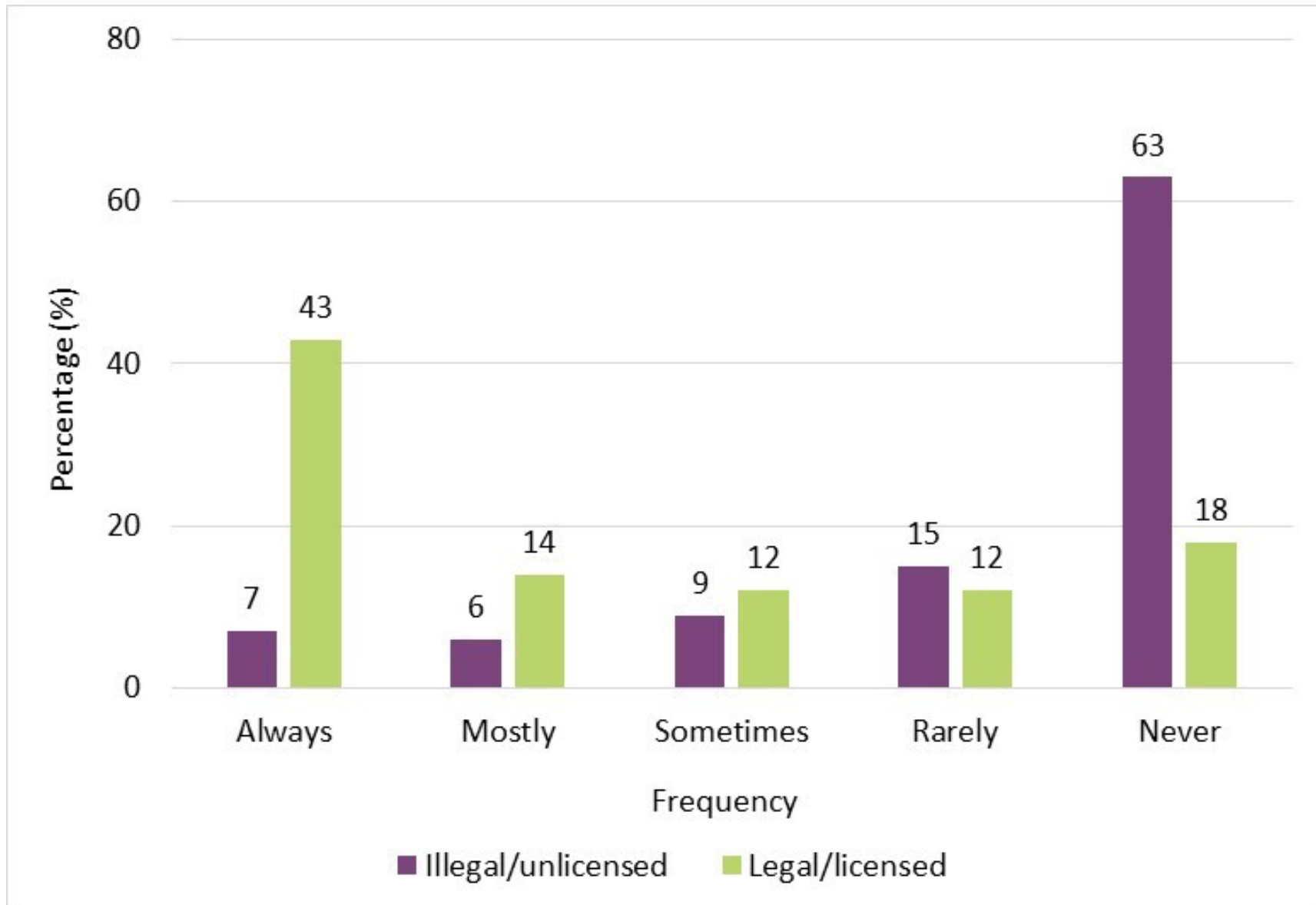
Gebrauch heute



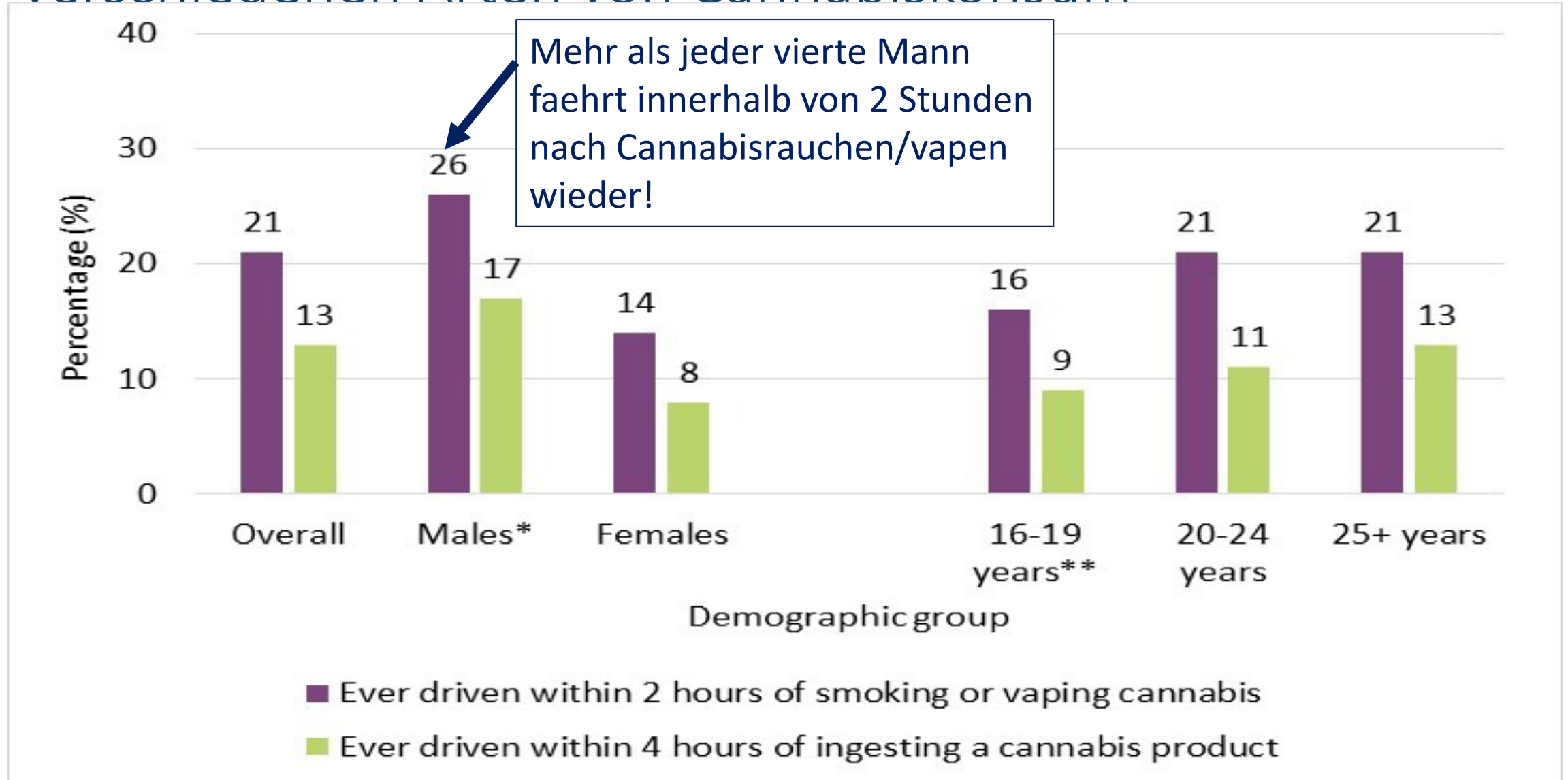
Häufigkeit des Gebrauchs unter den Personen mit Cannabiskonsum



Es gibt immer noch einen illegalen Markt (es ist halt billiger!): nur 63% konsumieren nie illegales Cannabis (lila Balken)



Risikoverhalten: Fahrverhalten binnen nach verschiedenen Arten von Cannabiskonsum



Marketing and industry

- Even though use increased slightly, industry had expected more, and thus they pressured the government to loosen the regulations on advertisement and marketing to increase prevalence.

1. General prohibitions on the promotion of cannabis

The *Cannabis Act* provides that, unless authorized under the *Cannabis Act*, it is prohibited to promote cannabis or a cannabis accessory or any service related to cannabis, including:

- by communicating information about its price or distribution;
- by doing so in a manner that there are reasonable grounds to believe could be appealing to young persons;
- by means of a testimonial or endorsement, however displayed or communicated;
- by means of the depiction of a person, character or animal, whether real or fictional; or
- by presenting it or any of its brand elements in a manner that associates it or the brand element with, or evokes a positive or negative emotion about or image of, a way of life such as one that includes glamour, recreation,, vitality, risk or daring. [Subsection 17(1)]
excitement

Medical cannabis

- After an overly restrictive period, medical cannabis was basically introduced as backdoor legalization by the Conservative Party.
- This led to huge prescription rates, with “depression” as the most frequent indication, even though there is good evidence, that cannabis can worsen the course of depression.
- Should the taxpayer really have to pay for misguided therapeutic use of cannabis?
- Up to now, there is no clear pathways for medical cannabis in Canada

Schlussfolgerungen

- Entgegen den Erwartungen ist in Kanada noch kein Zeitalter mit Priorität für Public Health ausgebrochen.
- Jedes Jahr sterben bis zu 250 Kanadier(Innen) wegen Cannabisgebrauch im Straßenverkehr; ca. 100,000 werden wegen Gebrauchsstörungen behandelt (Einwohner: 37 Millionen).
- Gebrauch ging leicht hoch, aber in Zeiten von COVID wieder nach unten. Täglicher Gebrauch ist nach wie vor hoch....
- Insgesamt hat sich durch Legalisierung wenig verändert außer den Festnahmen (klarer Public Health Gewinn)!!
- Es ist jedoch nicht klar, wie lange die Regierung noch den Argumenten der Industrie widersteht.....

Für genaue Quellen und Anfragen: jtrehm@gmail.com