

**Table of Recommendations from report “A Framework for the Legalization and Regulation of Cannabis in Canada: The Final Report of the Task Force on Cannabis Legalization and Regulation”**

<b>Minimizing Harms of Use</b>	
<b>Minimum Age</b>	Set a national minimum age of purchase of 18, acknowledging the right of provinces and territories to harmonize it with their minimum age of purchase of alcohol
<b>Promotion, Advertising and Marketing Restrictions</b>	Apply comprehensive restrictions to the advertising and promotion of cannabis and related merchandise by any means, including sponsorship, endorsements and branding, similar to the restrictions on promotion of tobacco products
	Allow limited promotion in areas accessible by adults, similar to those restrictions under the Tobacco Act
	Require plain packaging for cannabis products that allows the following information on packages: company name, strain name, price, amounts of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and cannabidiol (CBD) and warnings and other labelling requirements
	Impose strict sanctions on false or misleading promotion as well as promotion that encourages excessive consumption, where promotion is allowed
	Require that any therapeutic claims made in advertising conform to applicable legislation
	Resource and enable the detection and enforcement of advertising and marketing violations, including via traditional and social media
<b>Cannabis-based edibles and other products</b>	Prohibit any product deemed to be “appealing to children”, including products that resemble or mimic familiar food items, are packaged to look like candy, or packaged in bright colours or with cartoon characters or other pictures or images that would appeal to children
	Require opaque, re-sealable packaging that is childproof or child-resistant to limit children’s access to any cannabis products
	Additional, for edibles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement packaging with standardized, single serving, with a universal THC symbol</li> <li>• Set a maximum amount of THC per serving and per product</li> </ul>
	Prohibit mixed products, for example cannabis-infused alcoholic beverages or cannabis products with tobacco, nicotine or caffeine
	Require appropriate labelling on cannabis products, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Text warning labels (e.g., “KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN”)</li> <li>• Levels of THC and CBD</li> <li>• For edibles, labelling requirements that apply to food and beverage products</li> </ul>
	Create a flexible legislative framework that could adapt to new evidence on specific product types, on the use of additives or sweeteners, or on specifying limits of THC or other components
<b>THC Potency</b>	Provide regulatory oversight for cannabis concentrates to minimize the risks associated with illicit production
	Develop strategies to encourage consumption of less potent cannabis, including a price and tax scheme based on potency to discourage purchase of high-potency products

	Require all cannabis products to include labels identifying levels of THC and CBD
	Enable a flexible legislative framework that could adapt to new evidence to set rules for limits on THC or other components
	Develop and implement factual public education strategies to inform Canadians as to risks of problematic use and lower-risk use guidance
<b>Tax and Price</b>	Conduct the necessary economic analysis to establish an approach to tax and price that balances health protection with the goal of reducing the illicit market
	Work with provincial and territorial governments to determine a tax regime that includes equitable distribution of revenues
	Create a flexible system that can adapt tax and price approaches to changes within the marketplace
	Commit to using revenue from cannabis as a source of funding for administration, education, research and enforcement
	Design a tax scheme based on THC potency to discourage purchase of high-potency products
<b>Public Education</b>	Implement as soon as possible an evidence informed public education campaign, targeted at the general population but with an emphasis on youth, parents and vulnerable populations
	Co-ordinate messaging with provincial and territorial partners
	Adapt educational messages as evidence and understanding of health risks evolve, working with provincial and territorial partners
<b>Prevention and Treatment</b>	In the period leading up to legalization, and thereafter on an ongoing basis, governments invest effort and resources in developing, implementing and evaluating broad, holistic prevention strategies to address the underlying risk factors and determinants of problematic cannabis use, such as mental illness and social marginalization
	Governments commit to using revenue from cannabis regulation as a source of funding for prevention, education and treatment
<b>Workplace Safety</b>	Facilitate and monitor ongoing research on cannabis and impairment, considering implications for occupational health and safety policies
	Work with existing federal, provincial and territorial bodies to better understand potential occupational health and safety issues related to cannabis impairment
	Work with provinces, territories, employers and labour representatives to facilitate the development of workplace impairment policies

#### Establishing a safe and responsible supply chain

<b>Production</b>	Regulate the production of cannabis and its derivatives (e.g., edibles, concentrates) at the federal level, drawing on the good production practices of the current cannabis for medical purposes system
	Use licensing and production controls to encourage a diverse, competitive market that also includes small producers
	Implement a seed-to-sale tracking system to prevent diversion and enable product recalls

	Promote environmental stewardship by implementing measures such as permitting outdoor production, with appropriate security measures
	Implement a fee structure to recover administrative costs (e.g., licensing)
	Regulate CBD and other compounds derived from hemp or from other sources
<b>Distribution</b>	The Task Force recommends that the wholesale distribution of cannabis be regulated by provinces and territories and that retail sales be regulated by the provinces and territories in close collaboration with municipalities.
<b>Retail</b>	<p>Retail sales be regulated by provinces and territories in close collaboration with municipalities</p> <p>The Task Force further recommends that the retail environment include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No co-location of alcohol or tobacco and cannabis sales, wherever possible. When co-location cannot be avoided, appropriate safeguards must be put in place</li> <li>• Limits on the density and location of storefronts, including appropriate distance from schools, community centres, public parks, etc.</li> <li>• Dedicated storefronts with well-trained, knowledgeable staff</li> <li>• Access via a direct-to-consumer mail-order system</li> </ul>
<b>Personal Cultivation</b>	<p>The Task Force recommends allowing personal cultivation of cannabis for non-medical purposes with the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A limit of four plants per residence</li> <li>• A maximum height limit of 100 cm on the plants</li> <li>• A prohibition on dangerous manufacturing processes</li> <li>• Reasonable security measures to prevent theft and youth access</li> <li>• Oversight and approval by local authorities</li> </ul>

### Enforcing Public Safety and Protection

<b>Illegal activities</b>	<p>Implement a set of clear, proportional and enforceable penalties that seek to limit criminal prosecution for less serious offences. Criminal offences should be maintained for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illicit production, trafficking, possession for the purposes of trafficking, possession for the purposes of export, and import/export</li> <li>• Trafficking to youth</li> </ul>
	Create exclusions for “social sharing”
	Implement administrative penalties (with flexibility to enforce more serious penalties) for contraventions of licensing rules on production, distribution, and sale
	Consider creating distinct legislation—a “Cannabis Control Act”—to house all the provisions, regulations, sanctions and offences relating to cannabis

<b>Personal Possession</b>	Implement a limit of 30 grams for the personal possession of non-medical dried cannabis in public
	A corresponding sales limit for dried cannabis
	Develop equivalent possession and sales limits for non-dried forms of cannabis
<b>Place of Use</b>	<p>The Task Force recommends that jurisdictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extend the current restrictions on public smoking of tobacco products to the smoking of cannabis products and to cannabis vaping products</li> <li>• Be able to permit dedicated places to consume cannabis such as cannabis lounges and tasting rooms, if they wish to do so, with no federal prohibition. Safeguards to prevent the co-consumption with alcohol, prevent underage use, and protect health and safety should be implemented</li> </ul>
<b>Impaired driving</b>	Invest immediately and work with the provinces and territories to develop a national, comprehensive public education strategy to send a clear message to Canadians that cannabis causes impairment and that the best way to avoid driving impaired is to not consume. The strategy should also inform Canadians of:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the dangers of cannabis-impaired driving, with special emphasis on youth; and</li> <li>• the applicable laws and the ability of law enforcement to detect cannabis use</li> </ul>
	Invest in research to better link THC levels with impairment and crash risk to support the development of a per se limit
	Determine whether to establish a per se limit as part of a comprehensive approach to cannabis-impaired driving, acting on findings of the Drugs and Driving Committee, a committee of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science, a professional organization of scientists in the various forensic disciplines
	Re-examine per se limits should a reliable correlation between THC levels and impairment be established
	Support the development of an appropriate roadside drug screening device for detecting THC levels, and invest in these tools
	Invest in law enforcement capacity, including Drug Recognition Experts and Standardized Field Sobriety Test training and staffing
	Invest in baseline data collection and ongoing surveillance and evaluation in collaboration with provinces and territories
Governments in Canada consider the use of graduated sanctions ranging from administrative sanctions to criminal prosecution depending on the severity of the infraction. While it takes time for the necessary research and technology to develop, the Task Force encourages all governments to implement elements of a comprehensive approach as soon as feasible, including the possible use of administrative sanctions or graduated licensing with zero tolerance for new and young drivers	
<b>Medical Access</b>	
<b>Medical Access</b>	Maintain a separate medical access framework to support patients
	Monitor and evaluate patients' reasonable access to cannabis for medical purposes through the implementation of the new system, with action as required to ensure that the market provides reasonable affordability and availability and that regulations provide authority for measures that may be needed to address access issues

Review the role of designated persons under the ACMPR with the objective of eliminating this category of producer
Apply the same tax system for medical and non-medical cannabis products
Promote and support pre-clinical and clinical research on the use of cannabis and cannabinoids for medical purposes, with the aim of facilitating submissions of cannabis-based products for market authorization as drugs
Support the development and dissemination of information and tools for the medical community and patients on the appropriate use of cannabis for medical purposes
Evaluate the medical access framework in five years

Implementation	
<b>Capacity</b>	Take a leadership role to ensure that capacity is developed among all levels of government prior to the start of the regulatory regime
	Build capacity in key areas, including laboratory testing, licensing and inspection, and training
	Build upon existing and new organizations to develop and co-ordinate national research and surveillance activities
	Provide funding for research, surveillance and monitoring activities
<b>Oversight</b>	Establish a surveillance and monitoring system, including baseline data, for the new system
	Ensure timely evaluation and reporting of results
	Mandate a program evaluation every five years to determine whether the system is meeting its objectives
	Report on the progress of the system to Canadians
<b>Coordination</b>	Take a leadership role in the co-ordination of governments and other stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of the new system
	Engage with Indigenous governments and representative organizations to explore opportunities for their participation in the cannabis market
<b>Communication</b>	Provide Canadians with the information they need to understand the regulated system
	Provide Canadians with facts about cannabis and its effects
	Provide specific information and guidance to the different groups involved in the regulated cannabis market

Engage with Indigenous communities and Elders to develop targeted and culturally appropriate communications
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Ensure that Canada shares its lessons and experience with the international community
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