



The *new* face of Big Tobacco

Say NO to Big Marijuana in New Zealand

Same corporates.
Same objectives.
Same addiction.
New product.



CANADA

Canada's law introduced in October 2018 has huge variations of how it will apply throughout the country.

YOUTH: There is concern about a provision that would allow kids as young as 12 to legally possess pot. The professed goal of law is to keep marijuana out of the hands of youth, but young people aged 12 to 18 will be able to possess up to five grams of marijuana before facing criminal charges (10-15 joints!).

RETAILERS: The federal government has left it to provinces to create their own regimes controlling how marijuana would be produced and distributed on their territory. Provinces such as **Alberta** and **Ontario** decided to allow **private sales of cannabis**. **Quebec** opted for **state-run stores**.

PRIVATE CULTIVATION: The federal law permits Canadians to grow up to four marijuana plants per residence; **Quebec's** law **bans** all private cultivation.



PUBLIC USE: The provincial law does allow citizens to smoke marijuana in most places that smoking tobacco is legal. But individual cities were free to draft bylaws if they wanted to add further restrictions, and many jumped at the opportunity. **Quebec City** and dozens of others have either **prohibited** or will prohibit all consumption of cannabis in public. **Montreal** said it would allow use where smoking is legal. But most **Montrealers** are renters, and landlords can ban cannabis in their units, making it difficult for citizens to consume what will be a legal product.

DRUG DRIVING: Under the new law, police can demand a blood sample once they have reasonable grounds to believe a person is impaired, such as a failed field sobriety test or a positive result on a saliva-testing device. In big cities, police forces will use medical specialists on call 24 hours a day to come to police stations and draw blood within the legally required two-hour window after the suspect has been driving. But it's not yet clear how police in smaller cities and rural areas will solve the logistical problem of getting a blood sample from a driver within two hours.

WORKPLACE DRUG-TESTING RULES: Employers are arguing they need clarity on workplace drug-testing rules due to conflicting court decisions on whether random drug-testing regimes are constitutional.

FIT FOR POLICE DUTY?: The **Toronto** Police Service is implementing a rule that would prevent officers from using the drug within **28 days** of a duty shift. In **Calgary**, the vast majority of police officers won't be allowed to use cannabis, **ever**. Police officers in **Vancouver** and **Ottawa** will be allowed to use cannabis when they're **off work**, as long as they're fit for duty when it's time to clock in. Federal **prison guards** and some other correctional staff, meanwhile, will have to avoid cannabis within **24 hours** of duty.

BLACK MARKET: Already, after just a few months, the black market is appearing in Canada.

"A national, uncontrolled experiment in which the profits of cannabis producers and tax revenues are squarely pitched against the health of Canadians."

Diane Kelsall, editor in chief of the *Canadian Medical Association Journal*

For additional information, including source references:
SayNopeToDope.org.nz/canada

Correct as at time of printing. We welcome any documented corrections.