



BCMUN

British Columbia Model United Nations 2023

Dear Delegates,

My name is Shelby Mallard and I am overjoyed to serve as the director of the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime at this year's iteration of BCMUN! I attend Liberty High School in Issaquah Washington and I can't wait to meet this year's esteemed delegates!

After a year of COVID I decided to start Model United Nations in my sophomore year and with the help of the amazing club leaders at my school, stuck with it. I remember going to my first MUN conference and feeling overwhelmed by the rule of procedure and the complexities of worldwide issues. However, by the end of the day I remember thinking that it was all worth it and that I couldn't wait to come back and debate even more. Now about a year later, I have become my clubs secretary and have served as the staff for two conferences and secretariat for one. These amazing opportunities have taught me so much about public speaking and how to better articulate my ideas. I hope that I can inspire people to do the same and encourage as many committee members to talk as possible.

This year UNODC will be tackling the issue of Legalization of Marijuana and Drug Related Crime and we look forward to the creative ideas delegates will come up with to solve this issue. I would like to extend special thanks to my Chair, Aura Khiani, and my Assistant Director, Dean John. With their amazing ideas and hard work this committee has really come to life! I look forward to seeing everyone in committee!

Best Wishes,

Shelby Mallard

Director of UNODC - BCMUN 2023

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Legalization of Marijuana and Drug Related Crime

Committee Overview

Marijuana legalization and drug-related crime have two sides of a coin. A drug-related crime is a crime to possess, manufacture, or distribute drugs classified as having a potential for abuse (such as cocaine, heroin, morphine and amphetamines). Drugs are also related to crime as drug trafficking and drug production are often controlled by drug cartels, organised crime and gangs.

Numerous studies, as well as data from law enforcement agencies, show that legalizing cannabis reduces certain types of crime. In fact, arrests and court filings for marijuana possession, cultivation, and distribution have decreased significantly since legalization. Marijuana legalization and the subsequent establishment of pharmacies had little to no negative impact on crime rates, and marijuana has long been regarded as a gateway drug, particularly in the long term. People who use marijuana are more likely to experiment with stronger and more dangerous drugs. According to experts, marijuana use may be linked to more serious illicit substances such as heroin and prescription pain relievers. Marijuana legalization costs society and taxpayers far more than tax revenue. Marijuana legalization encourages teen use and has negative consequences. When marijuana is legalized traffic accidents and fatalities will rise. Marijuana is addictive, and legalization increased drug dependence. This clearly depicts there are pros and cons of legalization of marijuana and drug related crime .

Topic Introduction

Marijuana legitimation may be a vital modification in government policy, and it's nevertheless unclear what effects it'll have on society. The impact on crime, regarding that opposing viewpoints exist and inquiry have created varied findings, is at the center of the public's worry. Drugs may be coupled to crime if they end in a mental or physical state that's contributory to breaching the law that ends up in a rise in predatory and punitive crimes. There area unit many ways in which medicine and crime area unit associated. The use, possession, production, or distribution of medication with a possible for abuse is, within the strictest sense, illegal. Amphetamines, heroin, cocaine, and marijuana area a couple of samples of medicine with a high potential for misuse. medicine are coupled to crime as a result of however they alter a user's behaviour and since traffic ends up in violence and different unlawful conduct.

The different ways in which crime and medicines area unit connected area unit summarised within the diagram below. physical and psychological effects of medication will result in agitation, aggression, and psychological feature impairment that may successively heighten risk of violence. Drug misuse has had a negative impact on society. The rate has inflated as a result of it. so as to afford their narcotics, addicts communicate guiltiness. medicine lower inhibition and skew judgement, encouraging offenders to commit crimes.

Legalization of marijuana has recognized numerous economic edges. There are unit tax takings generated for the state. States use thousands of workers to administer the assembly, distribution, and management of the world. There are potential savings to the legal social control of the substance if bound criteria aren't any longer thought of misappropriated. The lawfulness of cannabis for medical and recreational use varies by country, in terms of its possession,

distribution, and cultivation, and (in regards to medical) however it may be consumed and what medical conditions it may be used for. These policies in most countries are regulated by 3 United Nations treaties: the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and therefore the 1988 Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic medicine and mind-expanding Substances. Since its rescheduling in 2020, cannabis is classed as a Schedule I drug below the only Convention accord, which means that signatories will enable medical use however that it's thought of to be Associate in Nursing addictive drug with a significant risk of abuse. The use of cannabis for recreational functions is prohibited in most countries; but, several have adopted a policy of decriminalisation to form easy possession a non-criminal offense (often kind of like a minor traffic violation). Others have far more severe penalties like some Asian and geographical area countries where possession of even little amounts is chastened by imprisonment for many years.

Topic History

As we move into the 21st century, marijuana has become increasingly legalized across the globe. However, dating back as far as the 1300's marijuana has been outlawed in many countries. Moving into the 19th century, monarchs and nations leaders continued to ban marijuana as they found an increasing number of soldiers using it and thought it was distracting. Into the 20th century, worldwide influence from the United States and other nations led to the almost worldwide criminalization and illegalization of the drug. This trend was broken in 1996 when California legalized marijuana for medical use and soon many countries followed. Europe was the first to decriminalize it and later Canada and much of the United States.

The first Opium Convention in 1909 held 13-nations and led to the first international drug control treaty, which worked to control the drug trading industry at all levels, from its cultivation to selling. While it did work to ban the import and export it made no moves to criminalize or prohibit the use of marijuana, cocaine or opium. The second Opium Convention was held in 1925 and was held between Germany, United States, China, France, the UK, Persia, Russia and other countries, all of which agreed to outlaw the use of hemp, as well as cocaine and opium. This aided in the worldwide precedent of banning and the medical uses were largely ignored. Moving into the 21st century however, there are many countries that allow marijuana for medical use, including much of South America and Australia.

Other issues involving legalization of marijuana include the social views about it, where and how it can be grown, and the ages at which it should or should not be available. With many countries still on the defensive about how to deal with this issue there is continued research about the positive medical effects for pain that can be capitalized upon as well as the economic gain for some countries with the legalization of marijuana. However, even with the legalization of marijuana, there are many other drugs that are an issue such as cocaine, amphetamine, and opium. These drugs can have medical uses but also have had long histories of great effects on countries economics, whether it is legalized or not.

Past Action

UNODC was established in 1997 with a focus on abuse and trafficking of illegal drugs. They also focus on criminal justice, corruption, and terrorism. In 2003 the UNODC held a convention

against Transnational Organized crime where they Took efforts against organized crime. This included law enforcement cooperation and better technical training for law enforcement. The convention dealt with the important issue of transnational crime, recognizing that multiple countries can be dealing with the same criminal, and that often criminal activity crosses borders in a way that has not been seen in previous years to the extent it is seen now. They created ways for states to work better together and to protect victims of human trafficking, as well as to reduce organized crime groups, prevent smuggling, and prevent the illegal trafficking of firearms, ammunition, drugs, and other illegal things. The UNODC Later held the Convention Against Corruption, which was signed by 164 States. Named UACAC, it legally binds all countries to prevent corruption. The three main treaties in relation to drugs are the Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Together they work to control the availability of narcotic drugs and phototropic substances on a recreational level, but keep them available on a necessary medical level. They also deal with the trafficking issues and drug abuse issues that are faced worldwide. The United Nations convention on narcotic drugs mainly focuses on ensuring them for medical use. While it encourages things worldwide it does not provide any expectations on how countries should deal with these issues, nor does it provide any regulation on how persecution should happen for recreational or abusive use of drugs. This lack of conversation also happens with the National Convention on Psychotropic Substances, where possession and persecution for possession illegally is not outlined. Many countries take regulation into their own hands, which they are completely correct to do, however there are no International guidelines or regulations for these persecutions. The UNODC has also in recent years not been as vocal in the marijuana debates against or for legalization. In some countries it

is still very very illegal with possession resulting in jail time, in other places it is technically illegal with possession only resulting in a similar charge as an arrest for going over the speed limit, and in other places it is completely free for recreational use. This large variety in how drugs are treated on a worldwide scale also needs to be taken into account as countries react and respond differently and the effect that drugs have on the economies, the government, and the well-being of the people that live there need to be taken into account.

Current Situation

A utopian narrative has been spun in which a governmentally regulated drug market would create a prosperous economy. In reality, this narrative has multiple fatal holes that can not be applied to reality. This is due to the simple concept known as supply and demand. With a regulated market, governmental intervention is required driving up the cost to quality control each drug and collecting taxes and other forms of revenue, creating a more expensive product. With a more expensive product but legal product in the economy, an illicit black market will form with more addictive, better, and cheaper drugs available due to their flexibility, further strengthening their power. Not only that, this hurts the citizen's health and causes a rise in illegal drugs. Removing legal consequences and societal pressure against illegal drugs will remove any barrier to entry and cause a significant amount of people trying the product to get addicted, leading to economic and health decline. This is demonstrated by the legalization models of nicotine and tobacco, where the revenue collected is not comparable to the cost of each citizen's well-being. Despite the flawed models currently, better, more efficient models exist that aim to solve the shortcomings in the alcohol and nicotine industry, namely, marijuana is medically utilized.

With historical context in mind, currently, the situation remains optimistic. Complete drug legalization, including hard drugs such as heroin, LSD, and methamphetamine, might be a hopeful distant utopia; the legalization of marijuana is gaining traction worldwide. In 2012, the United States became the first country to legalize marijuana. It began with Colorado and Washington state, which passed a law legalizing recreational and medicinal marijuana. This marked a turning point as 18 other states followed suit and followed the policies.

An analysis was performed on areas that legalized marijuana with disturbing results. Other than the substantially cheaper yet riskier, product present on the black market, innovations in products increased at an astounding rate. With illegal drugs, research and development are non-existent, however, with legalized marijuana, new products were created, such as edibles and THC concentrates, dramatically increasing the potency of marijuana before legalization.

Marijuana legalization policies are mixed between nations. While the United States decriminalized marijuana, other western countries like the Netherlands allow for marijuana coffee shops and designated and regulated areas where marijuana can be purchased. In some countries, marijuana is fully legalized, such as Uruguay and Canada, two countries with high public sentiment towards legalization.

Marijuana legalization tends to hit a certain demographic, specifically the youth. As most older generations tend to oppose such legislation, the younger generations are highly in favor of legalization. A more prominent influencer is at play, however, a country's culture. While in western countries, the public is generally in favor of using marijuana, the eastern hemisphere, Asia and Africa are generally against such policies. This is due to more conservative and traditionalist beliefs but also first-hand experience with drugs. China had an opium crisis as other

countries tried to destroy China by introducing addictive drugs. Therefore the Chinese governments are strongly against a repeat of history and want to protect their citizens. Other countries allow for medical marijuana but will not reach recreational legalization.

While other countries might prohibit marijuana usage internally, countries are starting to grow cannabis for exports due to the massive size of the cannabis industry and its growth. In 2020, the cannabis market was worth over \$20 billion, with COVID improving sales. Through COVID, the industry saw a 50% growth while another industry was collapsing. This paired with more and more countries legalizing marijuana, creates the perfect opportunity that most nations are utilizing, the cannabis industry. According to Fortune Business Insights, the industry is expected to grow to nearly \$200 billion in 2028 with an annual growth rate of 32%, an incredibly high number when 8-12% is considered a good growth rate. UNODC officially declared marijuana as the most cultivated, trafficked, and consumed drug worldwide.

Case Study

A case study for the use of medical marijuana in a generalized anxiety disorder

The evidence that doctors need to use cannabis as a treatment is generally lacking, despite the fact that medical cannabis use is becoming more common and accepted by the general public. Patients, health care professionals, and policymakers lack the evidence they need to make sound decisions regarding the use of cannabis and cannabinoids because research on the health effects of cannabis and cannabinoids has been limited worldwide. In order to better manage her generalized anxiety disorder and the debilitating vertigo symptoms, the patient in this case study integrated medical cannabis into her treatment. This case demonstrates how the patient's quality

of life significantly improved, and it emphasizes the need for more rigorous testing of the use of medical cannabis to support patients and better manage their symptoms.

There have been several case studies conducted on the relationship between marijuana legalization and crime

One study that has received a lot of attention was published in the journal "Justice Quarterly" in 2018. This study examined the impact of marijuana legalization on crime rates in Colorado and Washington, two states that legalized recreational marijuana in 2012. The study found that in both states, marijuana legalization was associated with a reduction in property crime and a small increase in violent crime.

Another study, published in the journal "Addiction" in 2017, analyzed the impact of medical marijuana legalization on crime rates in California. The study found that medical marijuana legalization was associated with a decrease in property crime and a small increase in violent crime.

It is worth noting that these studies are not definitive and there is ongoing debate among researchers about the relationship between marijuana legalization and crime all over the world. There are many other factors that can influence crime rates, including economic conditions, policing practices, and demographic factors, so it is difficult to attribute any changes in crime rates solely to marijuana legalization.

Bloc Positions

United States

The legalization of marijuana is a highly debated area divided by the US's differing political systems and underlying racism at play. The United States has had a strong history with marijuana starting off with President Richard Nixon. Under his administration, he labeled cannabis as a schedule 1 drug, a drug with high abuse and no medicinal value, despite multiple independent committees going against his decision. The consensus was and still is that marijuana offers therapeutic value and does not belong as a schedule 1 drug like heroin and LSD; this controversial decision still remains today as, federally, marijuana is considered a highly illegal schedule 1 drug, with each state having different legal outlooks.

Despite this, the public slowly favored the legalization of marijuana, especially in the late 1990s when California became the first state to allow medical marijuana followed by Colorado and Washington in 2012, allowing for recreational marijuana as well. Currently, as it stands, public sentiment for marijuana is strong, with 38 states allowing the usage of medical marijuana, with 21 states allowing recreational and medical marijuana.

Despite America's strong push toward the legalization of marijuana, many obstacles remain. Due to banks being regulated on a federal level and with cannabis being an illegal drug federally, financing for cannabis shops is extremely limited, with institutions discouraged from working with them. Not only that, racism is prevalent across marijuana. According to Pew Research Center, marijuana accounted for 40% of all drug arrests, triumphing heroin and cocaine at only 25%. Despite the fact that states decriminalized and legalized marijuana, around 700,000 arrests are made for marijuana, more than any other drug, with black Americans being four times more likely to be arrested compared to white Americans, despite equal usage across all races.

With a growing number of states legalizing the drug and 88% of US adults in favor of the legalization of medical and recreational marijuana, newer policies are taking action. The Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement Act, or MORE Act, aims to deschedule marijuana and implement reforms in the criminal justice sector, with marijuana charges being reevaluated. This is further motivated by the Biden-Harris administration, strongly advocating for this issue, with President Biden pardoning convicted marijuana felons on a federal level.

With the United States being the most considerable market potential for cannabis, valued at \$10.8 billion and expected to have an annual growth rate of 15%, the future of the United States lies in its lawmakers.

Canada

Canada is internationally considered one of the most progressive countries in their policies and actions, and this is the case regarding its policies on cannabis and drugs as a whole. With strict cannabis laws since the country's colonial formation, the Canadian government is quick to change. Cannabis was illegal, with a majority of the population being anti-cannabis, until 1997, when a poll was conducted, and the public started to vote for the belief that cannabis should not be a criminal offense. Despite other countries which heavily enforce and maintain the illegality of cannabis, Canada took a more progressive approach.

A landmark court case happened in 2000 where the Court of Appeals argued that individual usage of cannabis for medical reasons should not be penalized as it goes against their rights to life, liberty, and security and declared the action unconstitutional. In response to the Canadian Court of Appeals, in 2001, the Marihuana Medical Access Regulations Act was introduced to legalize medical cannabis. In 2015, Justin Trudeau became, and is, the Prime Minister, with his

major point across his campaign being legalizing recreational cannabis. This, followed by a national poll that showed 70% of Canadians are in favor of legalizing cannabis, gave the final push to create a new policy, marijuana legalization.

Bill C-45, more commonly referred to as the Marijuana Act, finally passed the House of Commons and Senate and officially became law in October 2018. This legalized the usage of recreational cannabis, and according to the Canadian government: “Canada is the first major industrialized country to provide legal and regulated access to cannabis for non-medical purposes, signaling a shift away from the reliance on prohibitive measures to deter cannabis use and the adoption of an evidence-informed public health and public safety approach.”

With the success of cannabis legalization, some states are starting to decriminalize hard drugs, notably British Columbia, a Canadian state. Beginning in January 31, 2023, British Columbia adults will be able to possess a maximum of 2.5 grams of cocaine, MDMA, opioids, and methamphetamine without arrests, seizures, or charges. This three-year trial is meant to test the reaction of the general public as Canada joins other countries who already decriminalized some hard drugs. The government of British Columbia reasoned, “The decriminalization of people who possess illegal drugs for personal use is a critical step in B.C.’s fight against the toxic drug crisis. It will help reduce the barriers and stigma that prevent people from accessing life-saving supports and services. Substance use is a public health matter, not a criminal justice issue.” Governments and people worldwide will look forward to Canada’s trial into the matter and its historic rapid legalization of marijuana as a role model.

China

China is one of the most restrictive and controlling governments in history; China extensively bans and prohibits all forms of drugs, including cannabis. In 1985, the government officially joined the Convention on Psychotropic Substances and outlawed and demonized its usage for medicinal or recreational usage, despite the long-standing Chinese tradition of using cannabis in medicine. Despite the strict regulations, police generally turn a blind eye to such usage and allow it on a regional level.

Furthering China's stance, China has one of the largest hemp markets and is slowly transitioning into a powerhouse for cannabidiol, CBD, a chemical related to marijuana. China's massive farms, producing hemp and CBD, are generally highly regulated and only export to compete on a global scale without any domestic usage. Usage within China is highly regulated, even with CBDs. China consistently claims that as other Western countries start to legalize marijuana, they will double down on their stance and enforce and crack down on any usage of marijuana. This further reinforces the Chinese government policies as such harsh restrictions and enforcements were due to using opium as a method to ruin China. Back when China was developing, other countries introduced opium which caused massive addiction rates and crippling societal functions, with China mostly demonizing the Western countries for their actions. Recently China's drug enforcement agencies blamed Canada and the United States for legalizing cannabis. As a result, increasing the number of drugs introduced into China is a threat they seriously consider. With China's firm and traumatizing stance on drug usage, China remains a strong opponent to the legalization of marijuana but remains a massive producer of hemp and CBD internationally.

India

India's complex, rich culture and its rich medicinal history create a historical legacy for cannabis usage in India. The use of marijuana spans back to 2000 BC and is deeply entrenched in Indian religion and legends, with records shown in The Vedas, Hindu's sacred text. In India, cannabis is divided into three parts, with the most common being bhang, cannabis seeds and leaves; ganja, the flower; and charas, the resin.

When the British colonized India, they were seriously concerned about the effects of marijuana on its citizens. They conducted an extensive and detailed report labeled The Indian Hemp Drugs Commission Report of 1894. In the report, which is widely used modernly as well, it was unjustifiable to prohibit the usage of bhang as doing so would deeply go against their religion and long history of using such drug, with the report finding that it is harmless in moderation. As a result, bhang became a part of modern India's culture with very few restrictions on its usage, especially in foods and drinks.

For other parts of cannabis, in 1986, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Bill was passed. It outlined using all drugs was illegal; however, cannabis had several exceptions. Cultivating cannabis for industrial or horticultural reasons was legal, with the production and usage of cannabis for scientific or medicinal reasons legal as well, with the government's approval. The NDPS outlawed ganja and charas, with bhang being legal. Recent progressions have been made throughout the Indian government, with future estimates looking in favor of legalizing marijuana in the future. Due to its high profitability, some Indian states have allowed commercial cultivation of marijuana while others are considering legislation to legalize cannabis. India as a whole has a long way to go to legalizing cannabis with strong opposition from states, but with public sentiment shifting in favor of marijuana, the world will wait to see which path India takes.

Europe

With one of the largest cannabis markets in the world, legalization wildly differs depending on each nation. Most western European countries have either decriminalized or allowed the usage of marijuana for medical use. This policy is followed by most major western countries such as the United Kingdom, France, Italy, etc., but with a new proposed policy by Germany, this could all change. The ruling party of Germany just established a blueprint to establish the first European taxed and regulated recreational usage of marijuana. This is groundbreaking as other nations aim to follow suit after expanding their scope to medical marijuana. Notably, Greece, Italy, and France are planning to further broaden their legalization outside of medical usage, and Germany being the pioneer country, might create a stepping stone into a legalization movement.

Despite optimistic news for Germany, the European Commission presents a challenging barrier to overcome. EU has signed several agreements to prevent the commercial usage of drugs, including cannabis, besides a medical and scientific settings. If Germany proceeds with this law, it will be non-compliant with the EU's plan and might face infringement. As Germany is the first country to present such regulations, only time will tell if EU legislatures approve of Germany's actions, aware of the domino effect it will cause on nearby countries.

In other countries, their policy proves to be ambiguous and unclear with which direction to side. In Portugal and Spain, possession is penalized; however, usage of marijuana is permitted in government-approved coffee shops or cannabis social clubs. In the Netherlands, the cultivation and sale of marijuana are highly illegal, but they allow sales through regulated coffee shops. As Germany's blueprint towards marijuana legalization continues, the European Commission, as well as other EU members, will strongly consider the framework provided.

Africa

Home to one of the strictest continents in terms of drug usage, many African countries strongly criminalize the use of marijuana in all settings. However, as the global market has increased, some African countries see the potential and have decided to capitalize on the profits. 2017 saw the first African Country, Lesotho, granting licenses to cultivate marijuana for medical and scientific purposes commercially. Following that, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Malawi, Swatini, Zambia, Uganda, and Rwanda have issued similar policies. Ghana allows cannabis production but with THC levels limited to a maximum of 0.3%. Despite the strict illegality of cannabis production, Tanzania and Kenya continued to grow and export large amounts of cannabis due to the financial incentives proposed.

As countries ponder the incentives offered, Africa has the potential to be a powerhouse in cannabis cultivation. Africa's climate is perfect for growing cannabis as cannabis plants require sunny and warm weather with little water needed. Due to Africa's position with constant sunlight, the quality of marijuana is much better due to the continuous sunlight provided, unrivaled with European nations or the United States. Africa's limited existing cannabis cultivation is strictly for export, as recreational usage is banned across the continent.

Latin America

Latin America's legalization progress is the quickest in the entire world, with Uruguay being the first country to legalize recreational marijuana. With most Latin American countries legalizing the medical usage of marijuana, countries are quickly following up, allowing the recreational usage of marijuana with rapid cultivation and production. The only countries in Latin America

where weed isn't legal for medical purposes are Bolivia, Venezuela, Guyana, French Guiana, and Suriname. Currently, the only country that legalizes recreational marijuana is Uruguay, with other countries decriminalizing it up to a small amount; however, recently, Colombia might be the second country to join.

The Colombian Senate has recently approved a bill to legalize marijuana with a few more legislative hurdles to overcome; the president, legislatures, and citizens are in favor of this progressive law. Outside of the recreational sector, medical marijuana, with its proven benefits, has been helping the citizens of Latin America. Several countries have already legalized the cultivation of cannabis if it's used medically. They generally allow you to grow enough for personal and medical uses with more capabilities under the government's permission. With Latin America's incredible progress and movement to legalize marijuana, most of Latin America remains a pro-marijuana continent.

Guiding Questions

1. How does drug use and production affect the government, economy, and social aspects of countries?
2. Can the reduction of drugs cause an economic crisis in your country? How can it be combated?
3. How will your country deal with the health of addicts and aid in their recovery?
4. What is the regulation of marajuana in your country? Can laws be expanded to make it safe for medical use? How can it be better regulated?

5. How will the drugs in existence affect healthcare now and in the future? How will the use affect the future children and the future of countries political stability?

Further Research

Debate on Drug Legalization

<https://www.brookings.edu/articles/drug-legalization-time-for-a-real-debate/>

Must-read to all delegates as it outlines key concerns towards drug legalization and questions your draft resolution should answer. It questions the policies and applies to all countries looking for or against drug legalization.

Data-Driven Debate on Drug Legalization in the United States

<https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2015/04/14/in-debate-over-legalizing-marijuana-disagreement-over-drugs-dangers/>

Data analysis specifically on the United States and the reasons why people voted for and against drug legalization. Despite data collected within the United States, the data applies to most countries and is a great place to start as it outlines the pros and cons and how that might affect your country.

European Countries Stances

<https://www.politico.com/news/2022/11/25/germany-europe-weed-legalization-00070469>

This source outlines most major European countries and their stance on cannabis legalization, policies, and actions taken towards their goal. This also gives a brief synopsis of

Germany's proposed legislation aiming to be the first European country towards marijuana legalization.

Cannabis Market Report

<https://www.fortunebusinessinsights.com/industry-reports/cannabis-marijuana-market-100219>

A report with a factual and number-based approach to the cannabis market. Anything related to the cannabis market, such as driving factors, growth, and key players, can easily be found here.

Medical Research on Legalization and Medicinal Marijuana

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6181739/>

Scientific approach towards legalization and medical marijuana. A great source to find data to further debate and annotated analysis on comprehensive subject matters.

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