



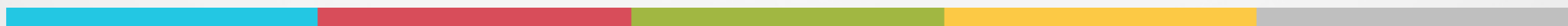
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Overview of Legal Framework

- MMAR program introduced in 2001. Authorized patients permitted to grow their own cannabis for medical purposes.
- MMPR program came into effect October 2013. Commercial production of medical cannabis by highly regulated licensed producers.
- Prior to a federal injunction, MMAR program was to end on March 31, 2014.
- Allard Decision, February 2016 - The MMPR was struck down as unconstitutional by Supreme Court due to the inability for patients to grow their own medicine. Injunction for MMAR licenses still in effect.

Overview of Legal Framework

- Health Canada replaces MMPR program with ACMPR in response to Allard (2016). New program combines MMPR with personal cultivation, very similar to former MMAR program. Authorized patients permitted to buy from a LP or grow for themselves. Plant limit defined by 5 times the patient's daily authorized limit. Ex) A patient authorized for 30 grams per day can legally grow 150 plants for personal use. No legal market to sell their product.
- Smith Decision (2015) - Extracts and derivative products covered under the definition of marijuana, and can be legally produced in Canada. Decision relates to personal production and licensed producers. Only legal extract currently sold in Canada is low potency oil (<4% THC).
- Legal status of dispensaries in Canada. Vancouver, Victoria and several other smaller cities have taken the approach of issuing business licenses to approved dispensaries despite being illegal businesses.

For More Information

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