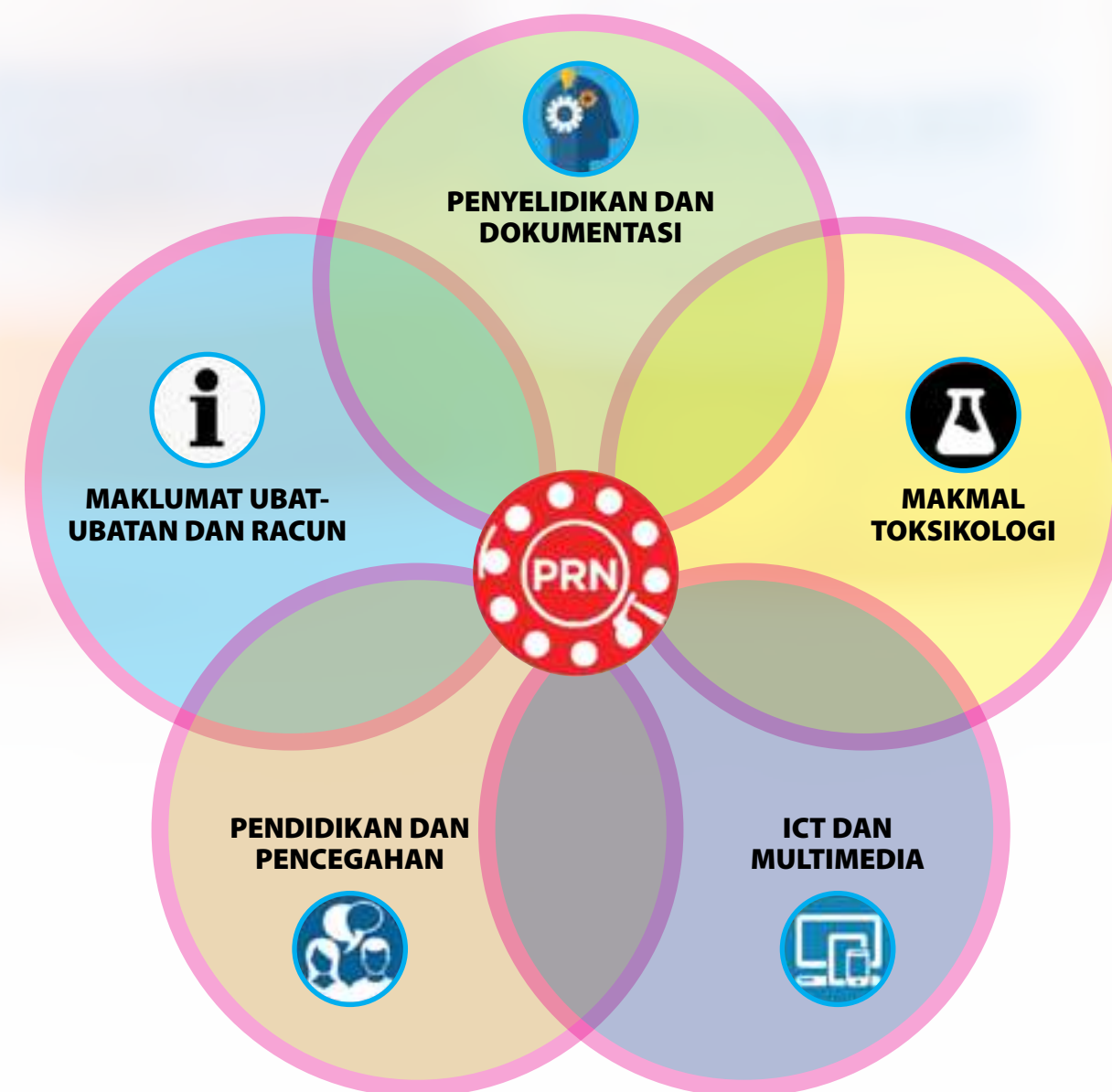




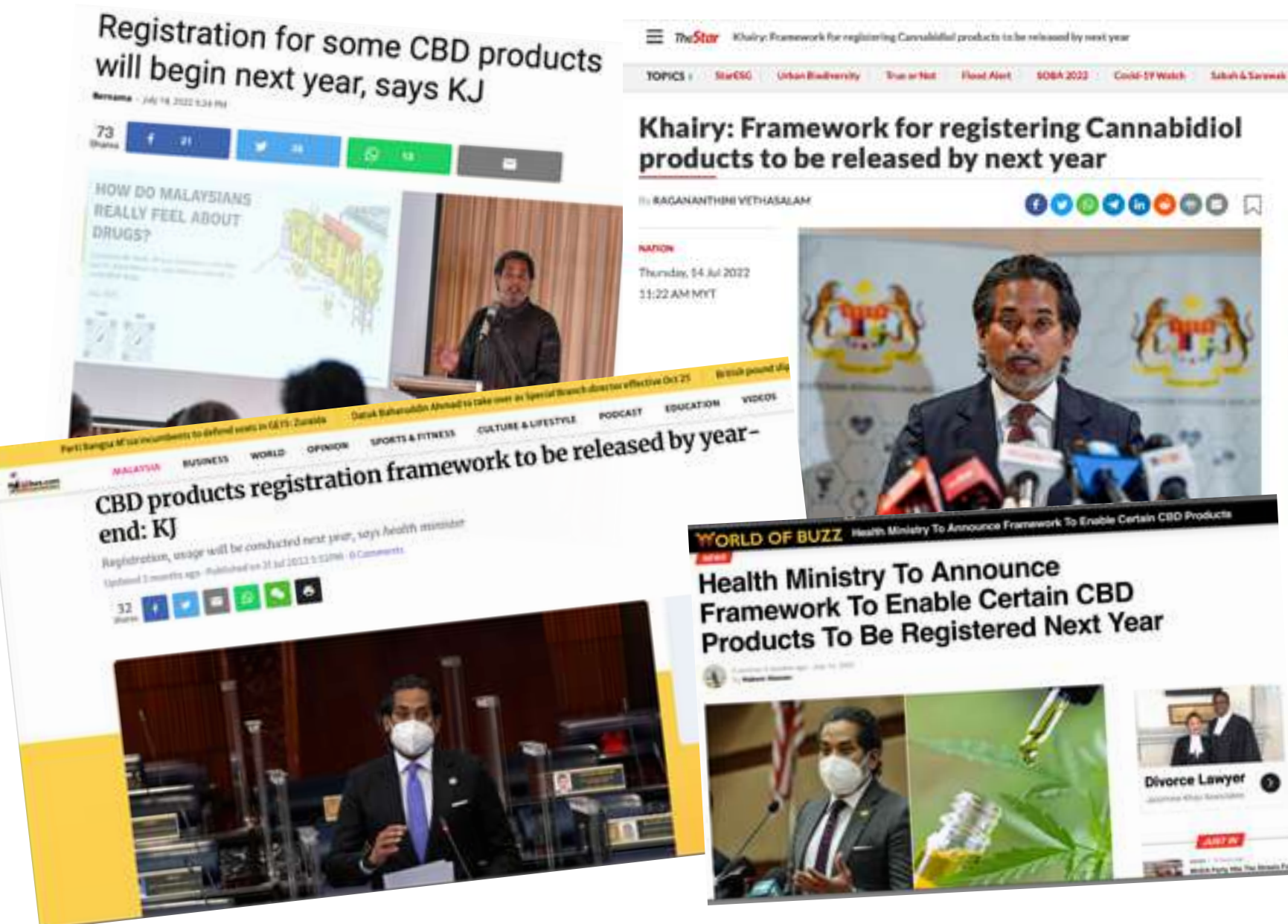
LANGKAH KAWALAN TERHADAP PERINDUSTRIAN MINYAK CBD DAN HEMP DI MALAYSIA

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PENGARAH
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Universiti Sains Malaysia

DITUBUHKAN PADA 1994



MENGAPA PERLUNYA RANGKAKERJA?



PENGENALAN



C. SATIVA

Kanabis sativa merupakan tumbuhan yang biasa didapati di kawasan beriklim panas dan kering dengan cuaca cerah yang panjang—merangkumi Afrika, Amerika Tengah, Asia Tenggara dan Asia Barat. Ia boleh mencapai ketinggian melebihi 12 kaki. Daunnya umpama jejari yang tirus dengan warna hijau muda. Dahannya jarang-jarang.



C. INDICA

Kanabis indica berasal dari Benua India—Afghanistan, India, Pakistan dan Turki. Tumbuhan ini kebanyakannya rendang, dengan jejari daunnya lebih lebar dengan warna hijau tua. Kadar pertumbuhannya adalah lebih pantas berbanding dengan sativa.



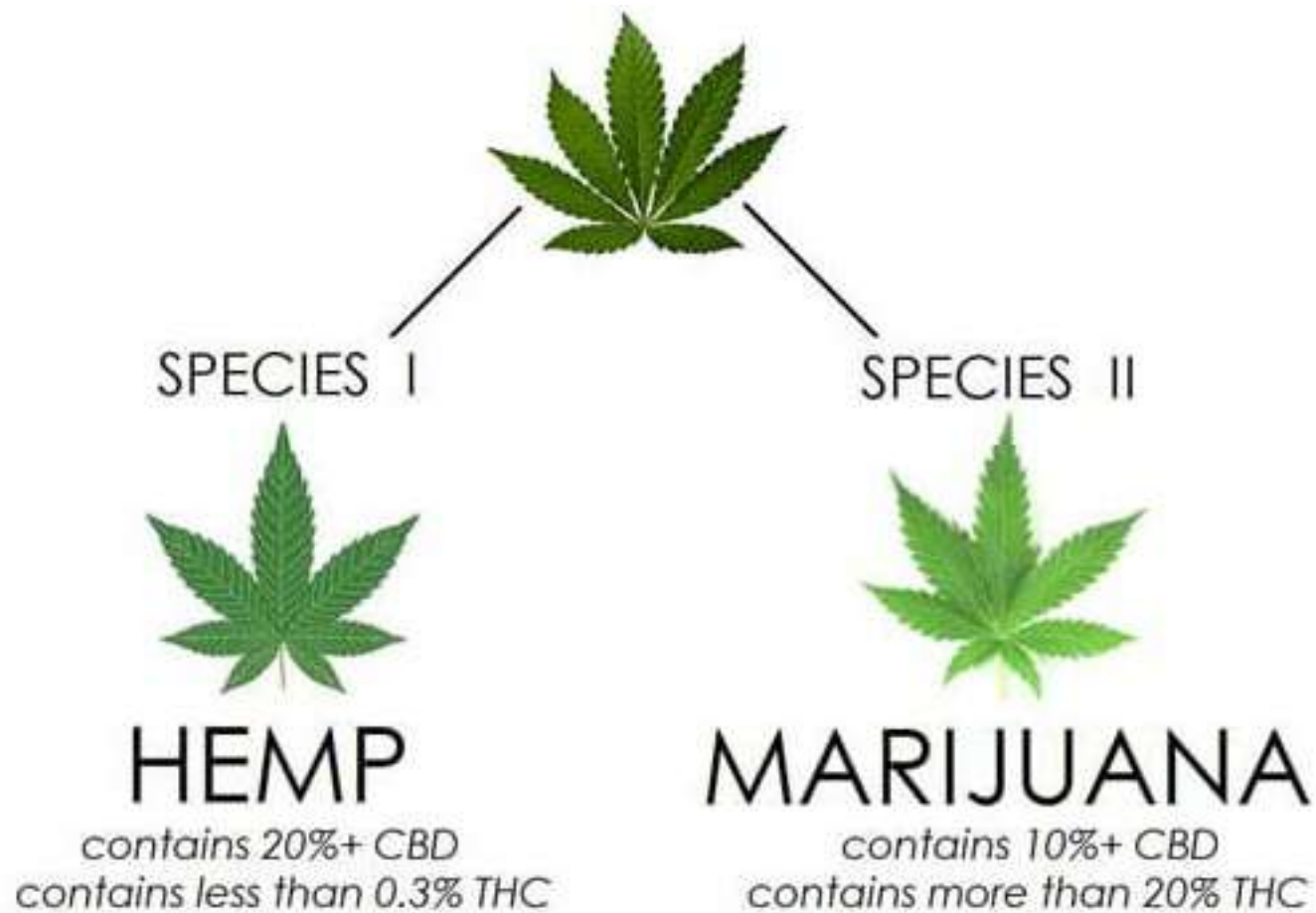
C. RUDERALIS

Kanabis ruderalis berasal dari kawasan beriklim ekstrim seperti Eropah Timur, Kawasan Himalaya di India, Siberia dan Rusia. Ia tumbuh dengan cepat dan sangat sesuai di kawasan persekitaran yang sejuk dan kurang cahaya matahari. Pohon herba yang renek jarang melebihi ketinggian 12 inci.



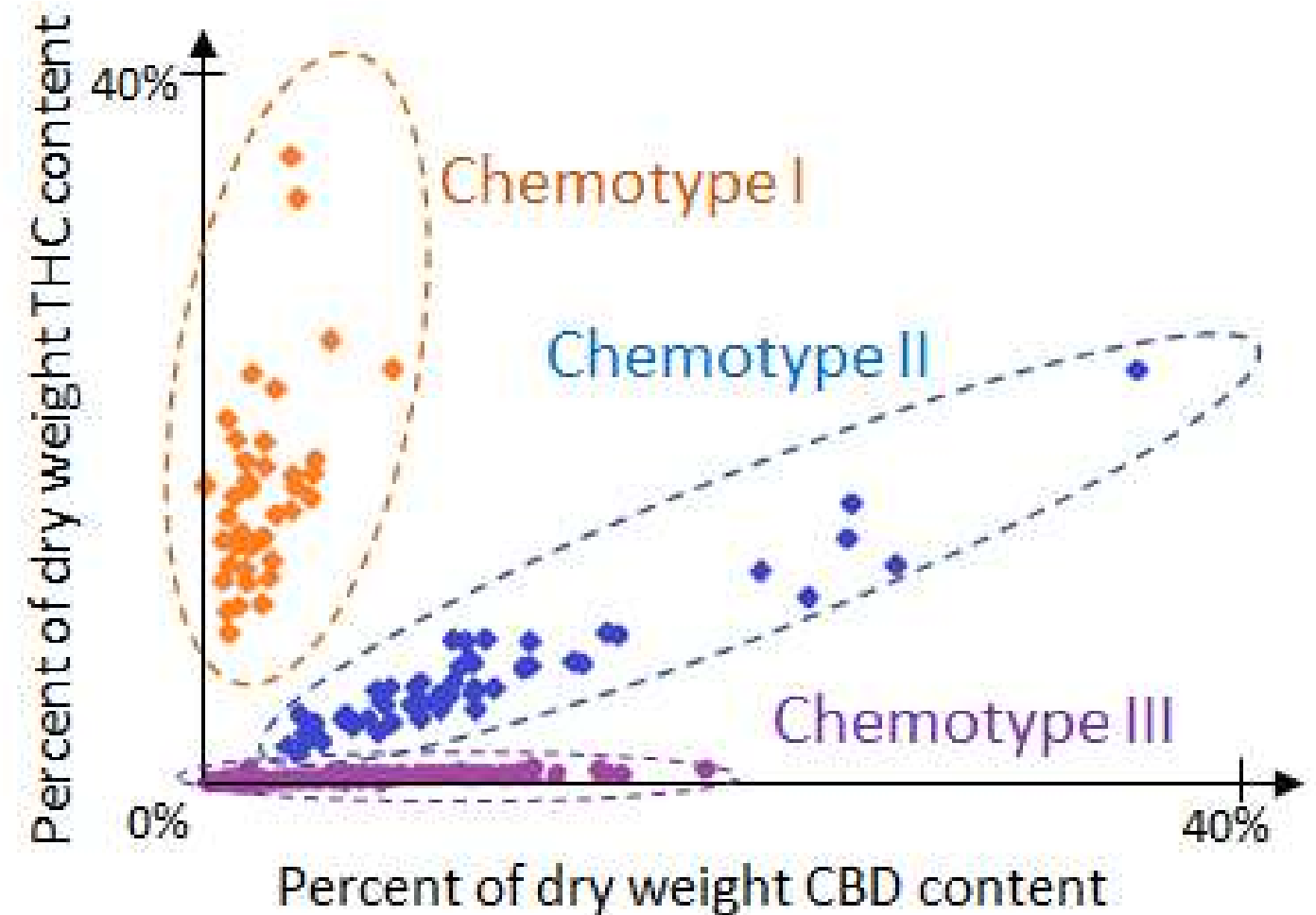
PENGENALAN

Cannabis sativa



Cannabis sativa L.

Cannabis sativa



Tiga *chemotypes* utama *C Sativa* mengikut kandungan THC & CBD

EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE—19 NOVEMBER 2020

la selari dengan
trend kanabis
untuk perubahan di
peringkat global
01

European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

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 News

Cannabidiol (CBD) is not considered a 'narcotic drug' under European law

📍 LISBON 16.12.2020

In November 2020, the European Court of Justice published a judgement stating that cannabidiol extracted from the cannabis plant should not be considered a drug under the 1961 United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.

The 1961 UN Convention is the basis for national drug control laws controlling cannabis. It states that unauthorised sale of 'cannabis flowers' and 'extracts and tinctures of cannabis' should be subject to criminal penalties, and this was subsequently reflected in the EU Council Framework Decision 2004/757 on drug trafficking penalties. These flowers and extracts contain several different cannabinoids, whose concentrations can vary greatly by plant variety and by growing technique. The two most extensively studied cannabinoids are tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and cannabidiol (CBD). While THC is known to be the main psychoactive component of cannabis, the recent review by the World Health Organization's Expert Committee on Drug Dependence found that CBD 'has no potential for abuse and no potential to produce dependence' ⁽¹⁾.

The European Court ruling resulted from a case referred from the French courts. In 2017, a French court convicted the seller of e-cigarette cartridges containing CBD that had been legally extracted from the whole hemp plant in Czechia, because in France only fibre and seeds are legal hemp. This case was referred to the European Court of Justice (case C-663/18), and on 19 November 2020 the court **published its judgement**. The court stated that, while evidence of the risk to health from CBD was still limited but may justify precautionary restrictive measures, it was inconsistent to apply the marketing ban only to organic, and not synthetic, CBD. Examining the legality of these measures that restricted the free movement of goods within the EU, the court also stated that CBD extracted from cannabis was not a drug within the meaning of the 1961 Convention; and that the EU industrial hemp regulations were not applicable to the CBD extract, as it is not an agricultural product within those regulations' definitions.

Following this decision, the European Commission has noted in a recent press briefing that cannabidiol should not be considered as a drug within the meaning of the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and cannabidiol can be qualified as food, provided that the other conditions of the EU Food Safety Regulation are also met.

Notes
⁽¹⁾ [Report of 41st ECDD](#) – Cannabis: Report Extract, section 3.5.

Featured links

- Cannabis policy, status and recent developments (EMCDDA topic overview)
- Subscribe to cannabis policy news

Main subject
cannabis

Keywords
cannabis
cannabis policy
cannabis policy updates
low-THC

Target audience
general public
policymaker
researcher

PRESS AND MEDIA

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UNITED NATION COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUG—2 DISEMBER 2020

la selari dengan
trend kanabis
untuk perubahan di
peringkat global
02



Press Statement – 2 December 2020

CND votes on recommendations for cannabis and cannabis-related substances

Vienna, 2 December 2020 – Today, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) took a number of decisions on the international control of cannabis and cannabis-related substances.

Cannabis and cannabis-related substances have for many years been included in the schedules of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (Schedule I and IV: cannabis and cannabis resin; Schedule I: extracts and tinctures of cannabis), as well as in the Schedules of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (Schedule I: tetrahydrocannabinol (six isomers of *delta*-9-tetrahydrocannabinol); Schedule II: dronabinol and its stereoisomers (*delta*-9-tetrahydrocannabinol)). The inclusion in a specific schedule determines the control measures that States parties are required to apply to the respective substances.

In January 2019, the World Health Organization (WHO) made a series of recommendations to change the scope of control of cannabis and cannabis-related substances. After intensive considerations (more information below), the Commission took action today on these recommendations.

WHO recommendation to delete cannabis and cannabis resin from Schedule IV of the 1961 Convention, but to maintain it in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention: The Commission decided by 27 votes to 25 and with one abstention to follow this recommendation. Cannabis and cannabis resin will accordingly be deleted from Schedule IV of the 1961 Convention. They remain in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention and thus remain subject to all levels of control of the 1961 Convention.

WHO recommendation to move dronabinol and its stereoisomers (*delta*-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) and tetrahydrocannabinol (six isomers of *delta*-9-tetrahydrocannabinol), which are psychoactive components of cannabis, from the respective schedules of the 1971 Convention to Schedule I of the 1961 Convention, which already includes cannabis and cannabis resin: The Commission rejected by 23 votes to 28 with 2 abstentions the recommendation to add dronabinol and its stereoisomers (*delta*-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) to Schedule I of the 1961 Convention. Due to the conditionalities included in the WHO recommendations, the Commission therefore did not vote on the recommendation relating to the deletion of dronabinol and its stereoisomers (*delta*-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) from the 1971 Convention. It also did not vote on the recommendation to move tetrahydrocannabinol (six isomers of *delta*-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) from the 1971 Convention to the 1961 Convention.

WHO recommendation to delete extracts and tinctures of cannabis from Schedule I of the 1961 Convention: The Commission decided by 24 votes to 27 and with 2 abstentions not to adopt this recommendation.

WHO recommendation to add a footnote to Schedule I of the 1961 Convention to read “Preparations containing predominantly cannabidiol and not more than 0.2 per cent of *delta*-9-tetrahydrocannabinol are not under international control”: The Commission decided by 6 to 43 votes and with 4 abstentions not to add such a footnote.

Lastly, **WHO recommendation to add certain preparations of dronabinol to Schedule III of the 1961 Convention:** As the Commission had predetermined in a procedural decision, adopted at the beginning of the

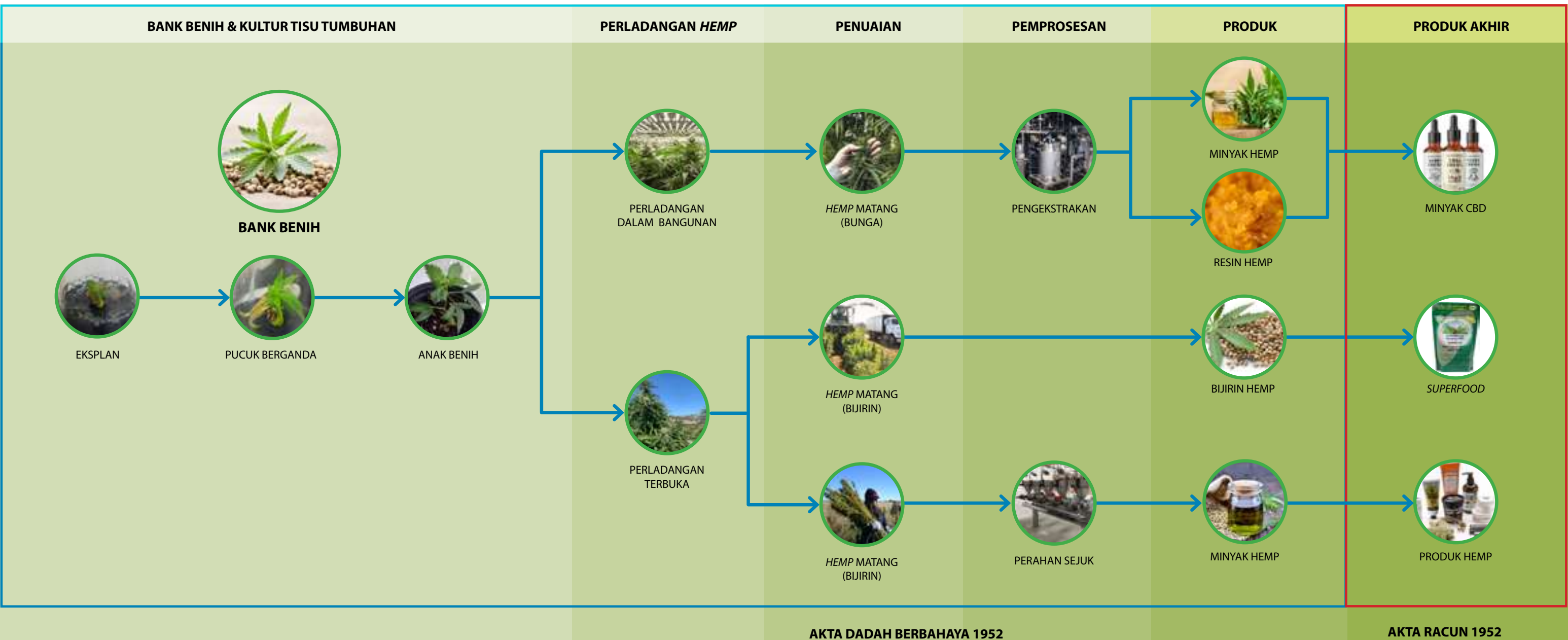
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KEPUTUSAN MAJLIS FATWA NEGERI PULAU PINANG

Penanaman *hemp* untuk penyelidikan, keperluan perubatan kesihatan dan komoditi **adalah harus** tertakluk kepada kawalan dan seliaan yang ketat agar tidak disalah guna bagi tujuan yang memudharatkan kesihatan dan menyalahi undang-undang negara.



UNDANG-UNDANG KAWALAN KANABIS DI MALAYSIA



KANABIS UNTUK PERUBATAN



CANNABINOID DALAM MERAWAT GEJALA PENYAKIT

Peranan pelbagai **cannabinoids** untuk rawatan pelbagai jenis penyakit.



Epilepsy

Multiple Sclerosis

Seizures

Alzheimer's

Parkinson's

Glaucoma

Kanser

UBAT BERASASKAN KANABIS **DALAM PASARAN EROPAH**

NAMA PRODUK	KETERANGAN	INDIKASI	BENTUK DOS
Sativex	Ekstrak Kanabis: THC & CBD	Merawat kekejangan akibat sklerosis	Semburan Bawah Lidah
Marinol, Syndros	THC Sintetik	Merawat anoreksia dan loya akibat rawatan kemoterapi kanser dan AIDS	Kapsul
Cesamet	Cannabinoid Sintetik Menyerupai THC	Rawatan loya akibat rawatan kemoterapi kanser	Kapsul
Bedrocan	Serbuk Kering	Pelbagai Kegunaan	Serbuk
Epidiolex	Ekstrak Kanabis: CBD	Merawat epilepsi (Sindrom Lennox-Gastaut dan Sindrom Dravet)	Sediaan Oral

UNDANG-UNDANG KANABIS MALAYSIA—AKTA DADAH BERBAHAYA 1952

ACT 234
DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT 1952 (REVISED 1980)
Incorporating latest amendment - P.U.(A) 44 / 2003

First enacted :	1952 (Ordinance No. 30 of 1952)
Date of coming into operation :	Peninsular Malaysia - 1 November 1952 (L.N. 564/52); Sabah and Sarawak - 1 June 1978 (P.U.(A) 15777B)
Revised up to :	1980 (Act 234 w.e.f. 17th July 1980)
Date of publication in the Gazette of Revised Edition :	
Date of coming into operation of Revised Edition :	

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Long Title

Section 1. Short title.

PART I - INTERPRETATION AND DEFINITIONS

Section 2. Interpretation.

Section 3. Appointment of Drug Enforcement Officers.

PART II - CONTROL OF RAW OPIUM, COCA LEAVES, POPPY-STRAW AND CANNABIS

Section 4. Restriction on importation of raw opium, coca leaves, poppy-straw and cannabis.

Section 5. Restriction on exportation of raw opium, coca leaves, poppy-straw and cannabis.

Section 6. Restriction on possession of raw opium, coca leaves, poppy-straw and cannabis.

Section 6A. (Repealed by Act 455.)

Section 6B. Restriction on planting or cultivation of certain plants.

Section 7. Power to regulate the production of and dealing in raw opium, coca leaves, poppy straw and cannabis.

PART III - CONTROL OF PREPARED OPIUM, CANNABIS AND CANNABIS RESIN

Section 8. Application to cannabis and cannabis resin.

Section 9. Possession, etc., of prepared opium.

Section 10. Use of premises, possession of utensils and consumption of opium.

PART IV - CONTROL OF CERTAIN DANGEROUS DRUGS

Section 11. Extent of application of Part IV.

Section 12. Restriction on import and export of certain dangerous drugs.

Section 13. Keeping or using premises for unlawful administration.

Section 14. Administration to others.

Section 15. Self administration.

Section 16. Control of manufacture and sale of certain dangerous drugs.

Section 17. Prohibition of trade, etc., in new drugs, and power to apply Part IV with or without modifications to certain drugs.

PART V - CONTROL OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC

Section 18. Interpretation.

Section 19. Export of dangerous drugs.

Section 5. Restriction on exportation of raw opium, coca leaves, poppy-straw and cannabis.

(1) No persons shall export from Malaysia any raw opium, coca leaves, poppy-straw or cannabis except under and in accordance with the authorization of the Minister and from such ports or places as may be prescribed by such authorization.

Section 6. Restriction on possession of raw opium, coca leaves, poppy-straw and cannabis.

Section 6B. Restriction on planting or cultivation of certain plants.

(1) No person shall—

(a) either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, plant or cultivate any plant from which raw opium, coca leaves, poppy-straw or cannabis may be obtained either directly or indirectly;

(b) allow any plant, from which raw opium, coca leaves, poppy-straw or cannabis may be obtained either directly or indirectly, to be planted or cultivated by some other person on land owned or occupied by him or in any receptacle on such land; (c) allow any plant, from which raw opium, coca leaves, poppy-straw or cannabis may be obtained either directly or indirectly, planted or cultivated by some other person on land owned or occupied by him or in any receptacle on such land, to remain on such land or in such receptacle.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the Minister from authorizing any public officer to plant or cultivate any plant, from which raw opium, coca leaves, poppy-straw or cannabis may be obtained either directly or indirectly, in places and on such terms and conditions as may be specified in such authorization for research, educational, experimental or medical purposes.

Section 7. Power to regulate the production of and dealing in raw opium, coca leaves, poppy-straw and cannabis.

(1) The Minister may make regulations for prohibiting, controlling and restricting the cultivation, production, possession, sale and distribution of raw opium, coca leaves, poppy-straw or cannabis.

UNDANG-UNDANG KANABIS MALAYSIA—AKTA DADAH BERBAHAYA 1952

KAWALAN PENGELUARAN DAN JUALAN

Section 16.

Control of manufacture and sale of certain dangerous drugs.

(1) For the purpose of preventing the improper use of the dangerous drugs specified in Parts III, IV and V of the First Schedule, the Minister may make regulations to provide for controlling the manufacture, sale, possession, and distribution of such drugs, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, for—

(a) prohibiting the manufacture of any such drug except on premises licensed for the purpose and subject to any conditions specified in the licence;

KUASA UNTUK MENANGKAP DAN MERAMPAS

Section 31

Examination of arrested person by a medical officer

31A. (1) When any person is arrested on a charge of committing an offence against this Act—

(a) which is of such a nature; or

(b) which is alleged to have been committed under such circumstances,

as give reasonable grounds for believing that an examination of his person will afford evidence as to the commission of an offence against this Act, it shall be lawful for a medical officer acting at the request of any police officer not below the rank of Sergeant, or any other officer in charge of a police station, or any officer of customs, and for any person acting in aid of a medical officer and under his direction, to make such an examination or examinations of the person arrested as may be reasonably necessary in order to ascertain the facts which may afford such evidence, and to use or cause to be used such force as may be reasonably necessary for that purpose.

(1A) For the purpose of preservation of evidence, it shall be lawful for a police officer not below the rank of Sergeant or an officer of customs to require an arrested person to provide a specimen of his urine for the purposes of an examination under subsection (1) if it is not practicable for the medical officer or the person who is acting in aid of or on the direction of a medical officer to obtain the specimen of the urine within a reasonable period.

UNDANG-UNDANG KANABIS MALAYSIA—AKTA DADAH BERBAHAYA 1952

PEMILIKAN KANABIS

SECTION 37

In all proceedings under this Act or any regulation made thereunder—

(da) any person who is found in possession of—

(vi) 200 grammes or more in weight of cannabis;

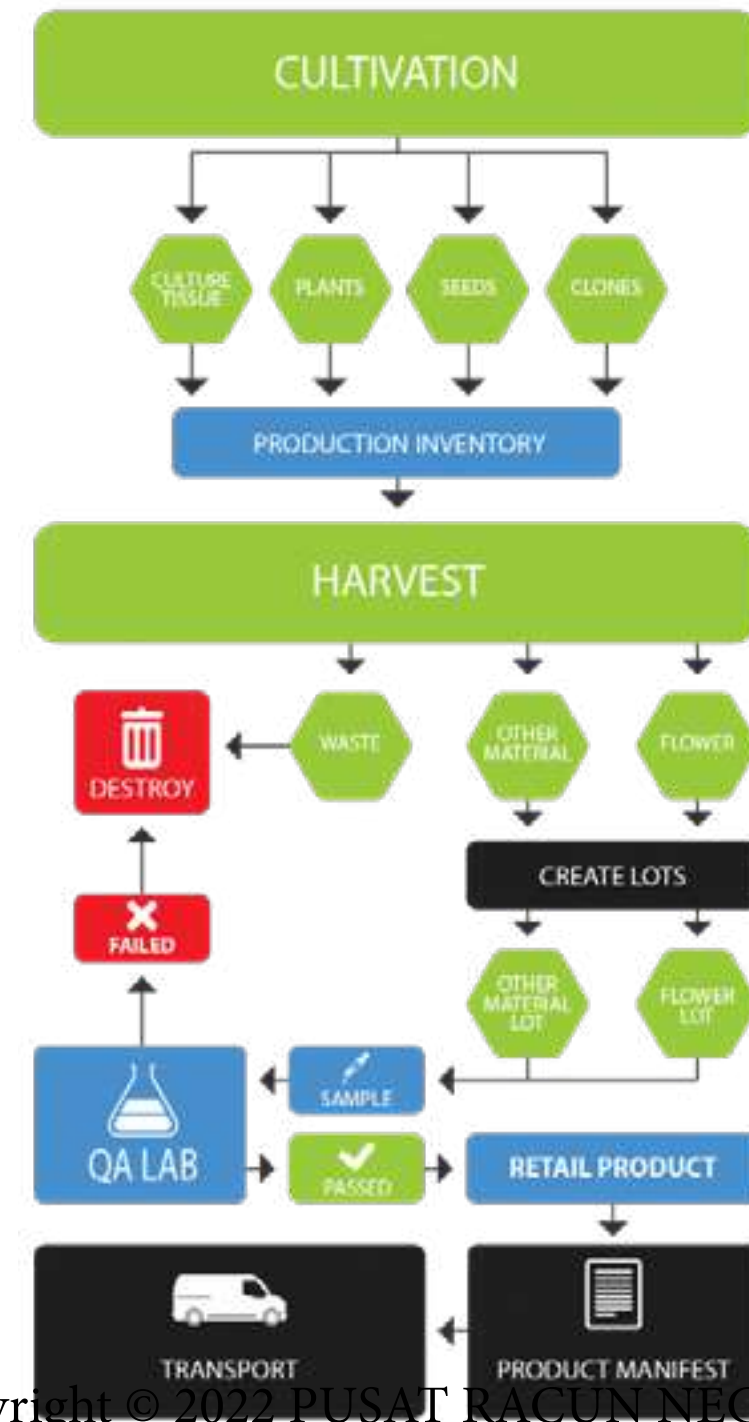
(vii) 200 grammes or more in weight of cannabis resin;

(viii) a total of 200 grammes or more in weight of cannabis and cannabis resin;

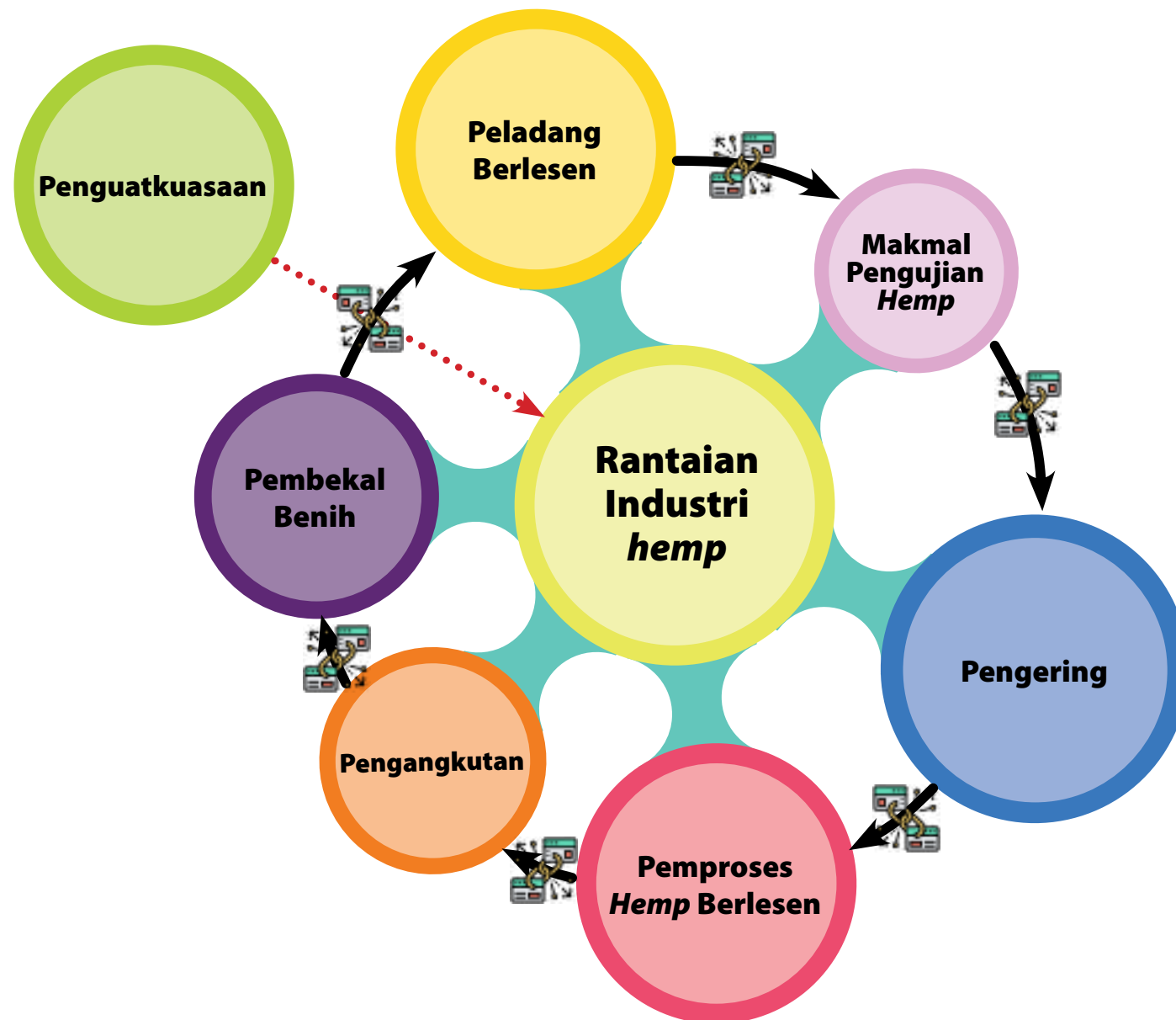
otherwise, than in accordance with the authority of this Act or any other written law, shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be trafficking in the said drug;

SEKURITI DAN KAWALAN

- Penggunaan teknologi *Blockchain* dan *IoT* dapat membantu memastikan sekuriti yang ketat dapat dilaksanakan untuk pemantauan dan pengawasan bermula dari membawa masuk biji benih, penanaman, penuaian, sehinggalah pengeluaran hasil dan produk.
- Kawalan ketat dalam bentuk fizikal pula akan merangkumi kawasan berpagar, pengawal keselamatan, sistem pengawasan kamera, sistem penggera, kad akses keselamatan dan sistem RFID untuk kebolehsasaran produk.



KONSEP RANTAIAN BLOK (BLOCKCHAIN) INDUSTRI HEMP



Pembiak: Penghasilan biji benih *hemp* yang mempunyai kepelbagaian sama ada dari sudut ketahanan terhadap kulat, mengeluarkan hasil yang tinggi dan kesesuaian terhadap iklim dan tanah di Malaysia.



Peladang berlesen: Peladang mendapat biji benih *hemp* daripada pembiak, dan menanam pokok hemp sehingga proses penuaian. Peladang akan memilih biji benih berkualiti tinggi—hasil yang tinggi atau peratusan kandungan CBD yang tinggi.



Makmal ujian hemp: Makmal menerima sampel hemp daripada peladang untuk melakukan analisa kandungan THC *hemp* di ladangnya sebelum penuaian.



Pengeringan: Hasil penuaian *hemp* melalui proses pengeringan-penstabilan.



Pemproses berlesen/pengekstrak: Pemproses membeli hasil biojisim kering *hemp* daripada peladang, dan mengekstraknya untuk menghasilkan minyak CBD.



Pengangkutan: Penghantaran produk *hemp* melalui kawalan ketat kandungan THC bagi memastikan ianya berjalan lancar dengan maklumat produk yang tepat.



Penguatkuasa: Mengesahkan, memantau dan mengawal rantai bekalan *hemp* secara keseluruhan bagi memastikan kebolehkesanan, akauntabiliti, kredibiliti dan kebolehauditan rantai dokumen produk *hemp*.

BAGAIMANA THAILAND MELAKUKANNYA
@RAJAMANGALA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, BANGKOK

CIRI KESELAMATAN BAGI MEMASTIKAN KAWALAN KUALITI PRODUK



Keperluan Permit



Kawalan Akses kepada Fasilitas



CIRI KESELAMATAN BAGI MEMASTIKAN KAWALAN KUALITI PRODUK



Pagar 3 Lapis

CIRI KESELAMATAN BAGI MEMASTIKAN KAWALAN KUALITI PRODUK



KAWALAN KUALITI TANAMAN



Kaedah kultur tisu bagi memastikan standard produk terkawal—dilaksanakan dalam bilik bersih

KAWALAN KUALITI TANAMAN



Media untuk
penanaman *hemp*
yang dikawal
kualitinya

KAWALAN KUALITI TANAMAN



Penanaman *hemp* dilaksanakan dalam bangunan yang memenuhi keperluan GMP

KAWALAN KUALITI TANAMAN



Proses pengeringan bunga *hemp* dilakukan di bilik terkawal

KAWALAN KUALITI PRODUK



Pergerakan antara lokasi dalam premis juga dikawal dengan teliti agar tiada kehilangan berlaku

KAWALAN KUALITI PRODUK



Kelengkapan makmal yang dimiliki oleh Rajamangala University yang memenuhi keperluan bagi permohonan ujian klinikal herba/produk semula jadi sebagaimana termaktub dalam "*Malaysian Guideline for Application of Clinical Trial Import Licence and Clinical Trial Exemption*" NPRA

PRODUK



Ekstrak CBD

PRODUK



Ekstrak CBD



**Produk akhir sedia untuk
dipasarkan**

*Sometimes we need to
lose small battle in order
to win the war.*

SUN TZU

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SUBRAMANIAM**



**AZAHARUDDIN
AWANG AHMAD**



DR. LEONG YIN HUI



**HALILOL RAHMAN
MOHAMED KHAN**

*Terima
Kasih*

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