

Authorisation of home cultivation and the reduction of penalties for small quantities of cannabis in public places represent the **first stage** in the implementation of the pilot project for legal access to cannabis for non-medical purposes.

By choosing to regulate the cultivation of cannabis at home, **the Government intends to regulate its consumption and to reduce related risks and harm**. The decision is part of a proactive and constructive **public health approach** stemming from a political will to establish a balance between prevention, risk reduction and combating criminality.











WHAT ARE THE LAW'S MAIN NEW FEATURES?



The new law authorises persons over the age of 18 to grow up to four cannabis plants from seeds in their own home and per domestic household*. As a result, personal consumption in private settings is authorised and the penalties for small quantities of cannabis in public are reduced.

WHAT IS THE OBJECTIVE?

The new regulation is part of a **public health** and **prevention** approach. By allowing consumers to grow their own good-quality cannabis, the law **protects consumers' health and keeps them away** from criminal networks.





WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS?

The maximum of four plants per domestic household must be grown in the home or habitual residence of a person of legal age. The cultivation must be done exclusively from seeds and the plants must not be visible from the public space.





HOW IS "DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLD" DEFINED?

A domestic household is made up of all the persons who live in the **same household** and share a **common household budget**.

IS CONSUMPTION IN PUBLIC STILL PROHIBITED?

Yes, consumption in public and any other place outside of the place of cultivation **is prohibited**. The possession in public, transport and acquisition are also prohibited, as well as sharing of the home-grown cannabis with persons outside of the domestic household.

Every adult is authorised to consume the home-grown cannabis at his/her home or at his/her habitual residence.





WHAT ARE THE PENALTIES?

The law provides for a number of criminal penalties in different circumstances.

For example, the law provides for prison sentences ranging from eight days to five years and/or criminal fines ranging from 500 € to 250.000 € for **failing** to comply with the place of cultivation and for possessing more than four plants.

For **consumption in public** or any other place outside the place of cultivation, as well as the **transport**, **possession and acquisition of quantities of three grams or less**, a taxed warning of $145 \\\in$ (avertissement taxé) may be issued or a criminal fine ranging between $25 \\in \\empty and 500 \\in \\empty may be decided.$

Above the three-gram threshold, prison sentences ranging from eight days to six months and/or criminal fines ranging from 251 € to 2.500 € are possible.



HOW ARE MINORS PROTECTED?

Consumption by minors remains prohibited.



Consumption in the presence of minors, or on school premises, is punishable by a prison sentence ranging from eight days to six months and/or a criminal fine ranging from 251 \leqslant to 2.500 \leqslant , while consumption together with one or more minors may result in a prison sentence ranging from six months to two years and/or a criminal fine ranging from 500 \leqslant to 25.000 \leqslant .

IS IT PERMITTED TO DRIVE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF CANNABIS?

No, there are **no changes** for driving under the influence of narcotics. Therefore, driving under the influence of cannabis is not permitted; the legal threshold set out in the road traffic laws amounts in practice to a **zero-tolerance** threshold.



DO YOU HAVE FURTHER QUESTIONS ABOUT CANNABIS AND ITS RISKS?

Consult the National Addiction Prevention Centre's (Centre National de Prévention des Addictions) hotline: +352 49 77 77 - 55.

The CNAPA works to prevent addiction and to promote health by focusing on information, awareness-raising, training and coordination.

For further information, also visit: www.cannabis-information.lu



