

# German parliament votes to legalize recreational cannabis

February 23 2024, by Femke COLBORNE and Marion PAYET

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Staff members at the Hemp Museum in Berlin on Friday watching the parliament vote to legalise cannabis.

The German parliament voted Friday to legalize the possession and controlled cultivation of cannabis starting in April, despite fierce

objections from the opposition and medical associations.

Under the new law, it will be possible to obtain up to 25 grams of the drug per day for personal use through regulated cannabis cultivation associations, as well as to have up to three plants at home.

But possession and use of the drug will remain prohibited for anyone under 18.

The changes will leave Germany with some of the most liberal cannabis laws in Europe, bringing it into line with Malta and Luxembourg, which legalized recreational use of the drug in 2021 and 2023 respectively.

The Netherlands has also long been known for its liberal cannabis laws, but in recent years parts of the country have begun cracking down on sales to tourists and non-residents.

Ahead of the vote, Health Minister Karl Lauterbach called on members of parliament to back the controversial law, arguing that "the situation we are in now is in no way acceptable".

Germany has seen a sharp rise in the number of young people using cannabis obtained on the [black market](#), said Lauterbach, a member of Chancellor Olaf Scholz's Social Democrats.

## 'Ideology'

According to the German Cannabis Association, substances that can end up in black-market weed include sand, hairspray, talcum powder, spices or even glass and lead.

Experts also say marijuana can be contaminated with heroin or synthetic cannabinoids that are up to 100 times stronger than natural psychoactive

cannabinoids.

But Simone Borchardt of the opposition CDU party said the new law would only increase health risks for young people.

She accused the three parties in Scholz's coalition government of "making policy for their ideology and not for the country".

The law has also been widely criticised by medical associations and health groups.

Some experts have warned that cannabis use among young people can affect the development of the central nervous system, leading to an increased risk of developing psychosis and schizophrenia.

Sustained use has also been linked to respiratory diseases and testicular cancer.

Thomas Fischbach, president of the German federation of doctors for children and adolescents, the BKVJ, said medical associations were broadly opposed to the plans.

"Cannabis use among young people will increase because such substances are always passed on to younger people," he told the newspaper Die Welt.

This could have serious consequences for young people's physical and mental health, he said.

"Chronic cannabis use makes you stupid, to put it bluntly, and can also cause psychosis."

But Steffen Geyer, director of Berlin's Hemp Museum, expressed relief

at the law, saying Germany had become "a little bit more free and tolerant".

"This is the first step on the road to a rational and science-based drugs policy," he told AFP.

## **'Cannabis social clubs'**

The cannabis law has been the subject of bitter wrangling within the coalition of Scholz's Social Democrats, the Greens and the liberal FDP.

In their coalition agreement, the three parties had pledged to go further and allow cannabis to be sold in shops, a move that was slapped down by the EU.

They are now planning a second law to trial the drug's sale in shops in certain regions.

Under the legislation passed on Friday, individuals will be able to obtain enough cannabis per day to make up to 75 joints, depending on how much is used.

However, there is also a limit of 50 grams per month.

The cannabis associations, known as "cannabis social clubs", are set to begin operating from July.

Until now, German law has restricted personal use of cannabis to people with certain medical conditions.

Private recreational use of the drug was banned, though police often turned a blind eye to possession of small amounts.

The German public is divided on the new law: According to a YouGov poll published Friday, 47 percent are in favour of the plans and 42 percent are against.

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Citation: German parliament votes to legalize recreational cannabis (2024, February 23) retrieved 29 April 2024 from

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2024-02-german-parliament-votes-legalize-recreational.html>

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