

**INDUSTRIAL HEMP AMENDMENT BILL 2018**

*First Reading*

Bill read a first time, on motion by **Mr D.A. Templeman (Leader of the House)**.

Explanatory memorandum presented by the Leader of the House.

*Second Reading*

**MR D.A. TEMPLEMAN (Mandurah — Leader of the House)** [1.00 pm]: I move —

That the bill be now read a second time.

Interest in industrial hemp in Western Australia has never been greater. There are a multitude of end uses for industrial hemp, including food, textiles, building material, paper, cosmetics and biofuel. The Minister for Agriculture and Food has been working with growers, prospective growers, processors and builders to maximise the significant opportunities and challenges currently facing the hemp industry. The changes to be introduced through this bill will boost the fledgling industrial hemp industry in Western Australia by loosening a legislative barrier that has limited hemp production in the state. Industry strongly supports this change, and we are keen to support the development and expansion of this exciting job-creating industry.

The Industrial Hemp Act 2004 provides a licensing system for the cultivation, harvesting and processing of industrial hemp—that is, cannabis, the leaves and flowering heads of which do not contain more than 0.35 per cent of tetrahydrocannabinol—THC. The term cannabis means plant of the genus *Cannabis* and, therefore, includes *Cannabis sativa*.

In April 2017 the Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation approved amendments to standard 1.4.4—prohibited and restricted plants and fungi—of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code to permit the sale of low THC cannabis seeds as food. Under amendments to the code, it states —

*Cannabis sativa* is low THC *Cannabis sativa* if the leaves and flowering heads of the *Cannabis sativa* do not contain more than 1% delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol.

In line with this change to the food standards, the bill will amend the act to enable the cultivation, harvesting and processing in Western Australia of industrial hemp with a THC content of up to one per cent. This is done simply by amending the definition of industrial hemp by deleting 0.35 per cent of THC and inserting one per cent of THC. Although the immediate catalyst for this change in the allowable THC level was the change to the food standards, it is something that the WA hemp industry has identified as being needed for some time. The current allowable level of THC is unnecessarily restrictive and out of step with the levels allowed in other states, such as Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania, where THC levels up to one per cent are already permitted. A consequential amendment to the same effect is made to the definition of “processed industrial hemp” in the Misuse of Drugs Act 1981 so that the defence provisions currently available under that act continue to apply to processed industrial hemp with a THC content of no more than one per cent. This change will allow for a greater variety of industrial hemp crops to be bred and developed in Western Australia under local environmental conditions and in different soil types, providing opportunities for increased yield, improved profitability and options for integration into more established farming systems as a rotation or break crop. It will also reduce accidental exceedences of the current standards that can be brought on by external factors such as weather. This then reduces risk for growers. There are currently around 42 commercial hemp licences in Western Australia largely focused on small-scale production, but it is expected that this change will enable a scale up in production to commercial levels, helping to create more jobs in agriculture and processing across the state.

Given its connection with the amendment to the national food standards, the possibility had been raised with the Standing Committee on Uniform Legislation and Statutes Review that this bill may be a uniform legislation bill within the meaning of standing order 126. However, our advice is it is not such a bill because it neither ratifies nor gives effect to a bilateral or multilateral intergovernmental agreement to which the government of the state is a party; or, by reason of its subject matter, introduces a uniform scheme or uniform laws throughout the commonwealth. The regulation of the industrial hemp industry throughout Australia does not take the form of a uniform legislative scheme.

I commend the bill to the house.

Debate adjourned, on motion by **Ms L. Mettam**.