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## ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of these specifications:

**Agency or ANRAC:** the National Agency for the Regulation of Activities relating to Cannabis, created under the provisions of Dahir No. 1-21-59 of 3 doulhijja 1442 (July 14, 2021) promulgating Law No. 13-21 on the legal uses of cannabis;

**Other active constituents:** active constituents that are naturally present in the cannabis plant such as terpenes and phenolic compounds (flavonoids) that also have proven pharmacological properties;

**BPAR (or GACP):** the WHO guidelines on good agricultural and harvesting practices for medicinal plants;

**Cannabis:** any plant of the genus cannabis as defined in Article 2 of Law No. 13-21 on the legal uses of cannabis mentioned above;

**Cannabinoids:** A group of closely related chemical compounds that activate cannabis receptors in the human body and mammals. They are divided into ten major groups. The most common are cannabidiol (CBD),  $\Delta$ 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and cannabinol (CBN). The other groups are cannabigerol (CBG), cannabichromene (CBC),  $\Delta$ 8-tetrahydrocannabinol ( $\Delta$ 8-THC), cannabicyclol (CBL), cannabielsoin (CBE), cannabinodiol (CBND) and cannabitriol (CBTL);

**Cooperative:** a group specially created by farmers authorized by the Agency for the Cultivation and Production of Cannabis;

**Surplus:** parts of the Harvest Lot other than the Products;

**List of ANRAC certification decisions:** the list of seeds and plants certified by ANRAC and published on its website;

**Harvest lot or lot:** the amount of cannabis harvested by the same grower or farmer in a single growing season and grown contiguously in the same growing area. All harvest lots must have a unique harvest lot number; the harvest lots are divided into Products and Surpluses;

**Harvest lot number:** a unique numeric identifier that begins with a licensed producer's registration number, followed by the year of harvest and a unique number to identify the harvest lot;

**ONSSA:** the National Office for Food Safety created under the provisions of Dahir No. 1-09-20 of 22 Safar 1430 (18 February 2009) promulgating Law No. 25-08 establishing the National Office for Food Safety;

**Harmful organisms:** any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogen likely to cause damage to plants or plant products;

**Pesticides:** chemical substances intended to repel pests, undesirable species of plants or animals and any other harmful organism that may cause damage to the cannabis plant;

**Producer:** any natural person holding an authorization to grow and produce cannabis, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned Law No. 13-21;

**Products:** the parts of the harvest lot intended for transformation, subject to the sales contracts, provided for in sub-article 5.2 of these specifications;

**Data register:** the data register held by the Producer for the recording of stock movements of seeds, plants and harvest of Cannabis, under the provisions of the aforementioned Law No. 13-21 and in accordance with model 2.1 set out in Annex 2 of Order No. 1296-22 of 11 choual 1443 (12 May 2022) setting the model registers and the modalities of their keeping by the National Agency for the Regulation of Activities relating to the cannabis and by holders of authorizations to engage in activities relating to cannabis;

**Crop rotation:** a basic agronomic practice that consists of alternating different crops (cannabis, cereals, legumes, oilseeds, etc.) on the same plot;

**THC:** delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol which is the main psychoactive cannabinoid present in the cannabis plant (*Cannabis sativa* L);

**Variety:** any plant set (*Cannabis* in this case) grown from a botanical taxon of the lowest known rank and can be:

- defined by the expression of characteristics resulting from a certain genotype or combination of genotypes,
- distinguished from any other plant group by the expression of at least one of the said characteristics,
- considered as an entity by virtue of its ability to be reproduced in conformity.

## ARTICLE2. FIELD OF APPLICATION

These specifications define the conditions of cultivation and production of Cannabis intended in part for the manufacture of Products for medical, pharmaceutical and industrial purposes.

It applies to any natural person who wishes to carry out these crops and productions, within the framework of Law No. 13-21, from the date of its entry into force.

## ARTICLE3. LEGAL REFERENCES

These specifications are drawn up by ANRAC, after consulting the concerned ministries and institutions.

Without prejudice to other laws and regulations in force in this area, these specifications are subject to the provisions of the following legal texts:

- Dahir No. 1-21-59 of 3 doulhijja 1442 (14 July 2021) promulgating Law No. 13-21 on the legal uses of cannabis;
- Dahir No. 1-69-169 of 10 Jumada I 1389 (25 July 1969) regulating the production and marketing of seeds and seedlings as amended and supplemented by the Dahir on Law No. 1-76-472 of 5 Choual 1397 (19 September 1977);
- Dahir No. 1-21-66 of 3 doulhijja 1442 (14 July 2021) promulgating Law No. 76-17 on plant protection;
- Dahir No. 1-16-113 of 6 doulkaada 1437 (10 August 2016) promulgating Law No. 36-15 on water;

- Decree No. 2-22-159 of 15 chaabane 1443 (18 March 2022) implementing certain provisions of Law No. 13-21 on the legal use of cannabis;
- Joint Order of the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Health and Social Protection, the Minister of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development and Water and Forests, and the Minister of Industry and Trade No. 1293-22 of 11 choul 1443 (12 May 2022) setting the procedures for issuing authorizations for the exercise of activities relating to cannabis;
- Joint Order of the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development and Water and Forests and the Minister of Industry and Trade No. 1294-22 of 11 choul 1443 (12 May 2022) setting the model contract of sale of cannabis crops, the delivery report of said crops and the minutes of destruction of surplus cannabis production, its seeds, plants, crops and products;
- Joint Order of the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Health and Social Protection, the Minister of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development and Water and Forests, and the Minister of Industry and Trade No. 1297-22 of 11 choul 1443 (12 May 2022) setting the tetrahydrocannabinol levels provided for in Articles 6 and 17 of Law No. 13-21 on the legal uses of cannabis;
- Joint Order of the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Health and Social Protection, the Minister of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development and Water and Forests, and the Minister of Industry and Trade No. 1296-22 of 11 choul 1443 (12 May 2022) setting the model registers and the modalities of their keeping by the National Agency for the Regulation of Activities relating to Cannabis and by the holders of authorizations to carry out activities relating to cannabis;
- Order of the Minister of the Interior No. 1298-22 of 11 choul 1443 (12 May 2022) setting the terms of declaration of damages and losses that may occur to cannabis harvests.

#### ARTICLE 4. AUTHORIZATIONS AND DECLARATIONS

The Producer is required to comply with all the obligations applicable to his activity, in particular those provided for by Law No. 76-17 on plant protection indicated above, Decree No. 2-22-243 of 21 doulhijja 1443 (21 July 2022) taken for the application of certain provisions of Law No. 76-17 on plant protection as well as other texts adopted for its application as they are published and submit the relevant supporting documents to ANRAC.

The Producer is required to hold the authorization and fulfill the declarations determined below:

##### **4.1 Authorization to grow and produce Cannabis**

Any natural person who wishes to be authorized to cultivate and produce Cannabis, must file, with ANRAC, against acknowledgment of receipt, an application for authorization accompanied by the documents referred to in Article 1 of Joint Order No. 1293-22 of 11 choul 1443 (May 12, 2022) setting the procedures for issuing authorizations for the exercise of activities relating to cannabis.

The applicant must send ANRAC these specifications initialed on all pages and signed on the last page, prior to the issuance of the authorization to practice the cultivation and production of Cannabis. The

signature must be preceded by the handwritten mention “read and approved, I undertake to strictly respect all the clauses of these specifications”.

The exercise of the activity of cultivation and production of Cannabis is authorized only after obtaining the official document of authorization to exercise the said activity, issued by ANRAC.

The Producer is required to begin the exercise of the activity of cultivation and production of Cannabis within eighteen (18) months from the date of issue by ANRAC of the authorization in question.

#### **4.2 Authorization relating to the public hydraulic domain**

Any natural person authorized to cultivate and produce Cannabis, and whose activity requires the exploitation of water resources in the public hydraulic domain (including the digging of wells, drilling and taking groundwater or taking water from natural sources), must submit to ANRAC an authorization obtained under the conditions and procedures provided for by Dahir No.1-16-113 of 6 doukkaada 1437 (August 10, 2016) promulgating of the aforementioned Law No. 36-15 on water.

#### **4.3 Reporting of damages and losses**

The Producer is required, when carrying out his activity of cultivation and production of Cannabis, to declare to ANRAC any situation of inability to deliver totally or partially the crops of Cannabis, and this within seven (7) days from the date of occurrence of force majeure or fortuitous event having caused this incapacity.

The declaration must be made in accordance with Joint Order No. 1298-22 of 11 choul 1443 (12 May 2022) setting the terms of declaration of damages and losses that may occur to cannabis harvests.

### **ARTICLE 5. DES COOPERATIVES**

#### **5.1 Obligations of the Producer**

Any Authorized Producer must join a Cooperative specially created for the cultivation and production of Cannabis, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of the aforementioned Law No. 13-21.

#### **5.2 Obligations of Cooperatives Regarding Products and Harvest Surpluses**

##### **5.2.1 Product Obligations**

Any delivery by a Producer of Products to a third party must be the subject of a prior sales contract between the Cooperative, to which this Producer belongs, and the said third party, which must be a legal entity duly authorized by ANRAC.

This sales contract must include at least the stipulations provided for in the standard sales contract set out in Annex 1 of the joint order of the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development and Water and Forests and the Minister of Industry and Trade No. 1294-22 of 11 choul 1443 (12 May 2022) setting the model contract for the sale of cannabis crops, the minutes of delivery of those crops and the minutes of destruction of surplus production of cannabis, its seeds, plants, crops and products.

This sales contract is not exclusive; other sales contracts may be considered for other parts of the Harvest Lot intended for other buyers. Any such sales contracts follow the same procedure referred to above.

The parts of the Harvest Lot not concerned by a sales contract will be considered as Surpluses and will be subject to the provisions dictated in Article 10 of the aforementioned Law No. 13-21.

### **5.2.2 Surplus Obligations**

Each Cooperative is required to ensure the destruction of surplus harvests, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned Law No. 13-21.

Damaged and dead male plants removed during the cultivation and harvesting processes are part of the Surplus.

The Cooperative must keep a record of the quantities of surpluses remaining at each Producer throughout the production cycle and after harvest.

Any Surplus as well as the Harvest Lot to which it belongs and its destination must be documented and declared to ANRAC by the Cooperative.

### **5.2.3 Annual Reporting Obligations**

Each Cooperative is required to submit an annual report to ANRAC concerning the list of its members and the various legal persons with which contracts for the sale of cannabis crops have been signed.

The annual report must also include the overall statistical analysis related to production and harvesting, distinguishing between Products and Surpluses, as well as the marketing of Products and the destruction of Surpluses.

## **ARTICLE 6. AUTHORIZED PLOTS**

The Producer is required to limit himself to the parcels subject to his authorization for the cultivation and production of Cannabis. He must record in the production register provided for in Article 20 of these specifications and on the occasion of any sowing, the growing areas and their surface areas within the said parcels, and if possible geo-referential data of the cultivation area.

## **ARTICLE 7. STORAGE LOCATIONS AND CONDITIONS**

The Producer is required to register the places where cannabis is stored with ANRAC.

The obligation to register cannabis storage locations also applies to Cooperatives if they have them.

The conditions and terms of storage for each storage site must be defined in the contract between the buyer and the Cooperative.

## **ARTICLE 8. CONCENTRATION DE THC**

It should be recalled that the authorization of cultivation and production of varieties of Cannabis whose THC content is higher than the rate set by regulation, can only be granted for the medical and pharmaceutical industries in accordance with Article 6 of the aforementioned Law No. 13-21.

## **ARTICLE9. ENVIRONMENT**

The Producer is required to comply with the regulations in force relating to the protection of the environment, as well as with good practices in this area that ANRAC reserves the right to enact. The guide to these good practices will be published by ANRAC before it is required of Producers, pursuant to Article 33 of the aforementioned Law No. 13-21.

Under the same article, ANRAC reserves the right to conduct environmental assessments, under the conditions and procedures provided for by the regulations in force, for any area intended for the cultivation of cannabis.

These studies must particularly take into account the following constraints:

- Preserve the ecological richness of the cultivation environment;
- Maintain and promote biodiversity;
- Rationalize the use of water and other inputs;
- Take into consideration the types of neighboring farms;
- Evaluate the quality of water: irrigation network, rainwater, spring, river, etc.

## **ARTICLE10. INSURANCE**

The Cooperative is required to subscribe, on its behalf and on behalf of all its members, with insurance companies approved by the Insurance and Social Security Supervisory Authority (ACAPS), and without prejudice to other insurance required by the regulations in force, the following insurances:

- The harvests of the members;
- The civil liability of the Cooperative and the Producers;
- All personnel on duty against accidents at work and occupational diseases.

The certificates relating to the above-mentioned insurance must be valid at all times.

Copies of these certificates shall be sent to ANRAC, in accordance with the procedures provided by it for this purpose.

The Cooperative is required to inform ANRAC, as soon as possible, of all accidents occurring to the harvests during the production cycle.

## **ARTICLE11. STAFF**

### **11.1 Applicant for authorization**

The applicant for an authorization to cultivate and produce Cannabis must meet the conditions set out in Article 7 of the aforementioned Law No. 13-21.

Any change in the Producer's situation likely to affect or affecting the conditions set out in Article 7 designated above, must imperatively be declared to ANRAC, without prejudice to the application of Article 29 of the said Law No. 13-21.

### **11.2 Employees or trainees**

Producers must comply with the regulations in force with regard to the Labor Code, the rules relating to health and safety and the agricultural minimum wage, dictated by the provisions of Dahir No. 1-03-194 of 14 rajab 1424 (11 September 2003) promulgating Law No. 65-99 on the Labor Code and the texts adopted for its application, for all staff, employees or trainees, on their agricultural holdings.

Producers and Cooperatives must put in place adequate control mechanisms and take all necessary measures to avoid any diversion of Cannabis, or any behavior that could compromise the cultivation and production of Cannabis, in strict compliance with national legislation on the protection of personal data.

Personnel must receive appropriate training before performing the tasks related to the production of Cannabis and know the best cultivation and harvesting techniques in order to ensure the highest possible quality for the Product. These trainings must be provided regularly by the Cooperatives to their members in collaboration with the industry, ANRAC and the relevant services of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The measures taken to ensure compliance with personnel requirements are the responsibility of the Cannabis Nurseryman.

The conditions for granting an authorization must be observed and maintained throughout the exercise of the concerned activity.

### **ARTICLE 12. HYGIENE**

All personnel required to handle the Product must adhere to good personal hygiene.

People suffering from communicable infectious diseases should not access areas in where they may come into contact with Cannabis.

Persons suffering from open wounds, inflammations or skin infections should be temporarily prohibited from entering areas where they may come into contact with Cannabis or any of its components, unless they wear appropriate protective clothing and/or gloves until complete recovery.

Personnel must be protected from contact with toxic or potentially allergenic elements by wearing appropriate protective clothing.

The passage of animals on crops is prohibited in the fifteen (15) days preceding each harvest.

The measures taken to ensure compliance with those requirements shall be the responsibility of the authorization holder. Where authorization is granted, continued compliance with these measures must be maintained.

## **ARTICLE 13. EQUIPMENT**

The equipment used to produce Cannabis must be easy to clean to minimize the risk of contamination.

Equipment and machinery must be of simple design so that they are easy to handle and access.

Machinery used for the application of fertilizers or phytosanitary treatments must be calibrated with great precision.

The equipment and machinery used for harvesting must be clean and in perfect working order.

Machinery in direct contact with Cannabis must be cleaned regularly and free of oil and any contamination, including residual plant matters.

The safety of the equipment must be checked before each use. Equipment and tools are cleaned after each use and as many times as necessary (change of variety, change of plot ...).

The measures taken to ensure compliance with those requirements shall be the responsibility of the authorization holder. Where authorization is granted, continued compliance with these measures must be maintained.

## **ARTICLE 14. CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION**

Producers must carry out their production and keep their production procedures in line with the regulations in force.

### **14.1 Seeds and Plants**

Producers must exclusively use Seeds and Plants certified by ANRAC, and listed in the List of Certification Decisions published on its website.

### **14.2 Good Agriculture and Harvesting Practices**

Regarding the cultivation of Cannabis for medical use, Producers are invited to respect the BPAR (GPAH) (Guidelines on Good Agricultural and Good Harvesting Practices) relating to medicinal plants established by the World Health Organization. Any alternative standard that Producers intend to use must be specified, referenced and justified to ANRAC.

### **14.3 Crop and harvest booklet**

The Producer must keep a Cannabis cultivation notebook containing plot maps, cultivation plans and itineraries, inputs, dates, analyses and also indicating the THC level and the quantities harvested for Products and Surpluses. This cultivation notebook must be made available to the Cooperative of which the Producer is a member as well as for any possible control of ANRAC.

The Cooperatives may replace their members, and after their agreement, in the establishment of the said culture book.

#### **14.4 Compliance with cultivation conditions**

While retaining the freedom to choose his cultivation method in consultation with the buyer receiving the harvest and subject to the provisions of sub-article 14.5 below, each Cannabis Producer must ensure that his practices comply with all the clauses of these specifications.

The Producer must consider the living conditions in the wild of the Cannabis in order to sow and cultivate it directly while inspiring by these conditions, and in such a way as to respect their original character and use respectfully the arable land. Thus, He is also required to implement practices that preserve and increase soil life and fertility and to consider the soil as an ecosystem in its own right and not as a simple support for cultivation. Also, any ground maintenance work must be done by limiting as much as possible the use of motorized machinery and, in fact, the emission of greenhouse gases.

As cannabis is extremely sensitive to inadequate soil structures (soil compaction, beating, etc.) and acidity, Producers must refrain from cannabis cultivation if the soil pH is below 5.5. Any violation of this provision exposes the Producer to an immediate suspension of his authorization.

The Producer is authorized, subject to prior agreement from ANRAC, to use all methods to compensate for this acidity of the soil.

#### **14.5 Crop rotation and other sustainable farming techniques**

The rotation associated with an open field crop is the reference cultivation technique provided for in Article 8 of the aforementioned Law No. 13-21. These specifications specify that a plot that has produced Cannabis, during a single cycle per year, can welcome again this same crop two (2) years after the last harvest.

However, the Producer is authorized to present to ANRAC, in consultation with the Cooperative and the partner transformation company, any other alternative cultivation technique (cultivation in pots or other) that allows the perennial cultivation of Cannabis and that complies with the rules of sustainable agriculture (minimum tillage, rationalization of water and other inputs, etc.).

After each authorization of an alternative cultivation technique by ANRAC, the latter will publish and disseminate the conditions and modalities of use of this technique.

#### **14.6 Fertilizers and Pesticides**

##### **14.6.1 Fertilizers**

In addition to the use of authorized industrial fertilizers for sale by the Competent Authority, the Producer must recommend the use of compost, algae, composted manure and composted animal waste. Guano is prohibited.

##### **14.6.2 Pesticides**

The Producer is required to use only the pesticides that are on the list of products registered by the ONSSA.

In addition, any use of synthetic chemicals is prohibited.

The pesticide must be used according to the instructions on the label.

## **ARTICLE 15. HYGIENE AND SAFETY**

### **15.1 Hygiene**

Hygiene rules must be respected by the Producer, his staff and any person required handling the crops, including those relating to hand cleaning with soapy water and the cleanliness of containers.

Whether harvesting is manual or mechanized, all tools must be clean and perfectly sharpened to avoid poor healing and/or contamination by parasites, bacteria or viruses.

In case of doubt about the contamination of part of the crop by a disease, it is recommended to disinfect the blades of the tools used with alcohol (70 °) or an equivalent solution or with a flame.

### **15.2 Means of Containment**

Containers must be based on vegetable materials: wicker basket, cotton fabric, paper bag, wooden crates and crates, etc.

Plastic food containers are tolerated; However, be sure to protect them and away from any source of heat.

## **ARTICLE 16. PREMISES AND SANITARY FACILITIES**

The rooms in where the crop is stored and transformed must be clean, well ventilated and not used for other activities.

Buildings must be designed in such a way that plants are protected from pests, insects, rodents and domestic animals.

Cannabis must be stored:

- In suitable packaging;
- In rooms whose floor is cement or similar and easy to maintain;
- On pallets;
- At a appropriate distance from the walls.

Lots of different origins must be well separated to avoid cross-contamination.

Organically grown lots must be stored and treated separately from batches produced using a conventional cultivation method.

Buildings reserved for the treatment of plants must be equipped with changing rooms and sanitary facilities.

The measures taken to ensure compliance with those requirements shall be the responsibility of the authorization holder. When authorization is granted, continued compliance with these measures must be maintained.

## **ARTICLE 17. OPERATIONAL SAFETY**

### **17.1 Obligations of Cooperatives**

Each Cooperative is required to implement for all its members a security device, subject to validation by ANRAC and the local authority concerned, to secure the production of Cannabis and the corresponding facilities.

They must therefore put in place physical security systems and documented procedures to detect and respond to intrusions or unauthorized access, theft or loss of Cannabis, and more generally any incident that may contravene the proper conduct of operations.

The means used may in particular consist of material, human or electronic means, permanent or temporary, fixed or mobile, without prejudice to the prerogatives and means of control implemented by ANRAC, in accordance with Article 49 of the aforementioned Law No. 13-21.

The means of remote control set up by the Cooperative under its own security system, must be freely consulted by ANRAC in addition to its own prerogatives and means.

### **17.2 Obligation of Producers**

#### **17.2.1 Safety and Security**

The Producer must take all necessary precautions and appropriate measures to avoid the occurrence of incidents or accidents and to minimize their effects. In the event of an incident or accident affecting the crops or cultivated plots, he must notify the competent authorities without delay and make available to them the information at his disposal.

In the event of theft or loss of cannabis harvest or nursery equipment, the Producer must make the declaration to ANRAC within seven (7) days from the date of their occurrence in accordance with Article 9 of Law No. 13-21 and in compliance with the provisions of the aforementioned Order of the Minister of the Interior No. 1298-22 of 11 choul 1443 (12 May 2022).

The Producer shall design and maintain operational procedures to enhance physical security measures and prevent the theft or loss of Cannabis.

The Producer must put in place procedures to ensure that the Surpluses as well as all or part of the production that cannot be sold, are disposed of or destroyed in a safe and secure manner, in full compliance with the provisions of the aforementioned Law No. 13-21.

The Producer must provide details of the method of destruction of the Cannabis and any arrangements with third parties to dispose of or destroy the Cannabis.

#### **17.2.2 Harmful organisms**

The Producer is required to inform the Cooperative of which he is a member, which in turn must declare it without delay to the ONSSA, of any finding of the presence of a harmful organism on the cultivation and production site, or any reason to suspect such a presence in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned law n ° 76-17 and its implementing texts. A copy of this declaration must be immediately sent to ANRAC by any means.

## **ARTICLE 18. TRANSPORT**

The responsibility for the transport of the Products being entrusted to the buyer in accordance with the sales contract provided for in sub-article 5.2.1 of these specifications, he must entrust the transport of the Cannabis exclusively to the carriers duly authorized by ANRAC and under the conditions set out in the specifications established by the Agency relating to the transport of Cannabis and its Products.

The delivery of the Products must meet the conditions set by the provisions of Articles 10 and 11 of the aforementioned Law No. 13-21.

## **ARTICLE 19. CONTROLE DU TAUX DE THC**

In accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Law No. 13-21, ANRAC will carry out analyses at different stages of cultivation in order to control the THC (Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) content. Producers must allow ANRAC agents to access their plot(s) at any time

The analyses of the THC content are carried out according to the method described in Annex C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2000 of 31 May 2000 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1164/89 laying down aid rules for fiber flax and hemp (Community method for the quantitative determination of  $\Delta$ -9-THC in hemp varieties); the size of the samples to be taken for the purposes of that control is fixed by ANRAC.

## **ARTICLE 20. DOCUMENTATION AND RECORDS**

Producers must develop and implement a document management system that records all processes and procedures in the documentation of each Batch.

The Cooperatives can replace their members, and after their agreement, in the operations of management of documentation and registers.

### **20.1 Record Keeping**

The Producer must record all information relating to the cultivation and production of Cannabis in a production register.

This register must indicate the history of the authorized agricultural activities, the date of their realization, the seeds, plants and products fixed by the Agency.

### **20.2 Documentation**

1. In particular, the following shall be documented and recorded in the production record:

- The place of cultivation and the name of the person (cultivator) in charge;
- The model of cultivation technique used, rotation or other (fertilizers, herbicides ...), and their application for each area of the authorized plot;

- Results of soil and water analyses;
- The nature, origin and quantity of the varieties used, seeds and plants used, chemicals and other substances used during cultivation, such as fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides;
- Special circumstances and incidents occurring during cultivation and harvesting;
- Information on the quantities of water used and the yields obtained by separating Product and Surplus;
- The date(s) and time(s) of the day on which the harvest took place;
- Storage conditions.

2. Water and soil analysis reports must be kept available.

3. Harvest lots from different geographical locations may be combined if only they are guaranteed to be identical and if the homogeneity of the mixture is ensured. The mixing of Lots must be documented. It must be specified in the documentation of each lot that the cultivation, harvesting and primary procedures comply with these requirements.

4. All parties involved in the production process shall require their suppliers to document all relevant steps and elements of the production process for each Batch.

5. In addition to the above requirements, the following reporting and forecasting requirements must also be recorded:

- Details of the cultivation area;
- Areas covered
- Number of plants cultivated;
- Drying mechanism and average weight loss (when drying is done);
- Dry and wet weight of the crops produced.

6. All information relating to the traceability of operations and analyses and controls carried out.

The Cooperatives may replace their members, and after their agreement, in the operations of management of documentation.

## **ARTICLE 21. TRACEABILITY PROCEDURES**

In accordance with Article 45 of Law No. 13-21 on the legal uses of cannabis, the Producer must keep a Data Register recording all entries of cannabis seeds and plants as well as cannabis harvests entering, leaving and in stock.

Each time a quantity of cannabis harvest is used as an input to the production chain, the Producer enters a new entry on his Data Register by designating himself as “recipient”. For each crop variety used in this operation, the Producer enters the variety and quantity in the output column (S) as well as the remaining stock for this variety (former stock minus the quantity used at the input of the production chain).

“At the end of the production chain, the Producer enters a new entry on his Data Register by designating himself as a “customer”. For each variety of the product recovered, the Producer enters the name of the variety and the quantity in the column of entries (E) as well as the new stock for this variety (old stock plus the quantity recovered at the exit of the production line).

The Producer is required to keep his Data Register for a period of ten (10) years and to present it at each inspection.

## **ARTICLE 22. PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING COMPLIANCE WITH THESE SPECIFICATIONS**

Commissioned Agents under ANRAC for this purpose and sworn in accordance with the legislation in force may carry out random checks and access the head office of the Cooperative as well as the cultivated plots to verify compliance with the various clauses of these specifications, including:

- Documents relating to the cultivation and production of Cannabis;
- The production register referred to in Article 20 of these specifications and the supporting documents provided;
- The situation of declaration of impossibility to deliver the crops, referred to in sub-article 4.3 of these specifications.

To this end, Producers and Cooperatives are required to receive the above-mentioned agents, facilitate their performance of their task and make available to them all the information and documentation requested.

In the event of non-compliance with the legislative and regulatory provisions on Cannabis and the provisions of these specifications regarding the cultivation and production of Cannabis, and without prejudice to the legislative provisions specific to the agricultural production sector, the Producer is required to submit, within a period which may not exceed seven (07) days following the sending of the report of finding the infringements as established by the agents commissioned by ANRAC, its explanations of the violations found.

In the absence of a response, or if the justifications given by the Producers are unfounded, ANRAC gives formal notice, by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt or by bailiff, to put an end to the violations found within a period it sets and which may not be less than one (1) month.

After this period, if the Producer does not comply with the formal notice sent to him, the authorization for the cultivation and production of Cannabis is suspended for a period of six (6) months.

The suspension is lifted as soon as the violation is terminated within the aforementioned period, upon the observation of ANRAC agents. In the absence of remedying the breach(s) within the aforementioned period, the provisions of Article 30 of Law No. 13-21 relating to the withdrawal of the authorization will be applied.

If the violations persist at the end of the aforementioned period, ANRAC may decide to destroy the crops in whole or in part.

The decision to suspend or withdraw the authorization under the conditions provided for by Law No. 13-21, is notified to the interested party in the same forms as those of the notification of the formal notice.

**Read and approved, I undertake to strictly respect all the clauses of these specifications.**

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