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**ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS**

1. Short title
2. Amendment of section 2 of the principal Act
3. Amendment of section 4 of the principal Act
4. Amendment of section 5 of the principal Act
5. Amendment of section 6 of the principal Act
6. Insertion of new section 6A in the principal Act
7. Amendment of section 7 of the principal Act
8. Amendment of section 9 of the principal Act
9. Amendment of section 10 of the principal Act
10. Amendment of section 11 of the principal Act
11. Insertion of new sections 13A, 13B, 13C, 13D and 13E in the principal Act
12. Amendment of section 21 of the principal Act
13. Insertion of new section 53 in the principal Act
14. Amendment of Second Schedule to the principal Act
15. Amendment of Fifth Schedule to the principal Act
16. Insertion of new Schedules in the principal Act
17. Consequential amendment to the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act

SCHEDULE – Consequential amendment to the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act





GRENADA

**ACT NO. 1 OF 2026****I assent,**CÉCILE E. F. LA GRENADE  
*Governor-General.**13th February, 2026.*AN ACT to amend the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control)  
Act, Chapter 84A.*[ 20th February, 2026 ].*BE IT ENACTED by the King's Most Excellent Majesty,  
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the  
House of Representatives of Grenada, and by the authority  
of the same as follows—**1.** This Act may be cited as the

Short title.

**DRUG ABUSE (PREVENTION AND CONTROL)  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026,**and shall be read as one with the Drug Abuse (Prevention and  
Control) Act, Chapter 84A of the 2010 Continuous Revised  
Edition of the Laws of Grenada, hereinafter referred to as  
the “principal Act”.

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Amendment of  
section 2 of the  
principal Act.

2.—(1) Section 2 of the principal Act is amended in subsection (1) as follows—

- (a) by deleting the definition of “cannabis” and substituting therefor the following new definition—

““cannabis” means any plant of the genus cannabis, whether growing or not, from which the resin has not been extracted and includes any resin obtained from the plant, but does not include medicinal preparations made from that plant;

- (b) by deleting the definition of “cannabis resin” and substituting therefor the following new definition—

““cannabis resin” means the separated resin, whether crude or purified, obtained from any plant of the genus cannabis, and includes any compound, salt, mixture, extraction, derivative, product, synthetic or other preparation of the separated resin;

- (c) by deleting the definition of “child” and substituting therefor the following new definition—

““child” means—

- (a) for the purposes of Part II, a person under the age of eighteen years; and

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- (b) for the purposes of Part V, a person under the age of fourteen years;
- (d) by deleting the definition of “young person” and substituting therefor the following new definition—
- ““young person” means—
- (a) for the purposes of Part II, a person who has attained the age of eighteen years but has not yet attained the age of twenty-one years; and
- (b) for the purposes of Part V, a person who has attained the age of fourteen years but has not yet attained the age of eighteen years;
- (e) by inserting the following new definition in the appropriate alphabetical order—
- ““school premises” means any nursery school, primary or secondary school, technical institution, training centre, teachers’ college, community college, university or any other educational institution for children or young persons and includes—
- (a) buildings, playing fields or other premises established or maintained by such institutions for the benefit of its pupils or students whether or not such buildings, playing fields or other premises are within the curtilage of the institution; and

(b) private residences that are used at any time to provide licensed childcare during the hours of operation of the childcare services.

(2) Section 2 of the principal Act is amended in subsection (2) by inserting the words “using or” immediately before the word “taking” wherever it appears.

(3) Section 2 of the principal Act is amended by inserting after subsection (4), the following new subsection—

“(5) For the purposes of any section of this Act which deals with the use of cannabis or cannabis resin for medicinal, therapeutic or scientific purposes—

“qualifying medical condition” means such medical conditions as may be specified in any enactment which provides for the regulation of cannabis or cannabis resin for medicinal, therapeutic or scientific purposes; and

“medicinal, therapeutic or scientific purposes” includes research, clinical trials, therapy and treatment and the manufacture of nutraceuticals and pharmaceuticals, subject to such regulatory procedures and guidelines as may be specified in any enactment which provides for the regulation of cannabis or cannabis resin for medicinal, therapeutic or scientific purposes.”.

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**3.** Section 4 of the principal Act is amended by inserting after subsection (3), the following new subsection—

Amendment of section 4 of the principal Act.

“(4) Nothing in subsection (1) shall apply to the importation of any medicinal or therapeutic product comprising, derived from or containing cannabis, in an amount not exceeding that which is recommended by a medical practitioner and in accordance section 13C, by a person who is certified by that medical practitioner to be—

(a) suffering from a qualifying medical condition; and

(b) a person the use by whom of such medicinal or therapeutic product, is recommended by that medical practitioner.”.

**4.** Section 5 of the principal Act is amended by inserting after subsection (3), the following new subsection—

Amendment of section 5 of the principal Act.

“(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to the production, supply or the offer to supply cannabis or cannabis resin for medicinal, therapeutic or scientific purposes pursuant to section 13A (1).”.

**5.** Section 6 of the principal Act is amended by inserting after subsection (4), the following new subsections—

Amendment of section 6 of the principal Act.

“(5) Subsections (1), (2) and (3) shall not apply to a person who has in his or her possession cannabis or cannabis resin of a quantity that does not exceed the amount specified in the Eighth Schedule, provided that where such person is a child or a young person, the provisions of section 6A shall also apply.

(6) Nothing in this section shall apply to the possession of cannabis or cannabis resin for the following purposes—

- (a) medical or therapeutic purposes as prescribed or recommended by—
  - (i) a medical practitioner; or
  - (ii) any other health practitioner, or class of practitioners, subject to such regulatory procedures and guidelines as may be specified in any enactment which provides for the regulation of cannabis or cannabis resin for medicinal, therapeutic or scientific purposes;
- (b) scientific research conducted by a duly accredited institution or otherwise by such body as may be approved by the Minister, subject to such regulatory procedures and guidelines as may be specified in any enactment which provides for the regulation of cannabis or cannabis resin for medicinal, therapeutic or scientific purposes;
- (c) religious purposes as a sacrament in adherence to the Rastafarian Faith, subject to such regulatory procedures and guidelines as may be specified in any enactment which provides for the registration of places of worship in this regard.”.

6. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section 6, the following new section—

Insertion of new section 6A in the principal Act.

“Treatment of children and young persons found in possession of cannabis or cannabis resin.

**6A.**—(1) Where a child is found in possession of cannabis or cannabis resin in a quantity that does not exceed the amount specified in the Eighth Schedule—

- (a) a police officer shall, in the prescribed manner, refer the matter to the Child Protection Authority in accordance with the reporting and referral procedures under sections 27 to 32 of the Child (Protection and Adoption) Act, Chapter 44A;
- (b) upon receipt of the referral, the Child Protection Authority shall conduct an assessment of the child’s welfare and circumstances and where it considers appropriate—
  - (i) cause the child to participate in a drug counselling, education or rehabilitation programme approved by the Child Protection Authority; or
  - (ii) take such other action as is necessary to safeguard the welfare of the child; and

- (c) the cannabis or cannabis resin so found shall be liable to forfeiture and seizure in accordance with section 35 of this Act.

(2) Where a young person is found in possession of cannabis or cannabis resin in a quantity that does not exceed the amount specified in the Eighth Schedule—

- (a) a police officer shall, in the prescribed manner, refer the young person to a drug counselling programme conducted by a national organisation that deals with drug abuse, or such other body as the Minister may prescribe; and
- (b) the cannabis or cannabis resin so found shall be liable to forfeiture and seizure in accordance with section 35 of this Act.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, a child or young person in respect of whom this section applies shall not be arrested or charged and no criminal record shall be created and no criminal proceedings shall be instituted in respect of the possession referred to in subsections (1) and (2).

(4) The Minister may make regulations to give effect to the provisions of this section, in particular—

- (a) the form and manner of referrals; and
- (b) the designation and approval of organisations authorised to conduct counselling, education or rehabilitation programmes.”.

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**7.** Section 7 of the principal Act is amended by inserting after subsection (2), the following new subsection—

Amendment of section 7 of the principal Act.

“(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to the handling of cannabis or cannabis resin for medicinal, therapeutic or scientific purposes or for religious purposes, pursuant to section 13A.”.

**8.** Section 9 of the principal Act is amended by inserting after subsection (2), the following new subsection—

Amendment of section 9 of the principal Act.

“(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the possession of any pipe, equipment or apparatus fit and intended for the preparation or use of cannabis or cannabis resin for medicinal, therapeutic or scientific purposes, for religious purposes or for personal use shall be deemed to be possession for an authorised purpose pursuant to sections 6 (5), 6 (6) and 13A.”.

**9.** Section 10 of the principal Act is amended by inserting after subsection (2), the following new subsection—

Amendment of section 10 of the principal Act.

“(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to the doing of any act that is preparatory to the import or export of, or the supply or the offer to supply cannabis or cannabis resin for medicinal, therapeutic or scientific purposes pursuant to section 13A (1).”.

**10.** Section 11 of the principal Act is amended by inserting after subsection (2), the following new subsections—

Amendment of section 11 of the principal Act.

“(3) Nothing in—

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- (a) subsection (1), as it relates to the cultivation of cannabis;
  - (b) section 6, as it relates to the possession of cannabis or cannabis resin;
  - (c) section 7, as it relates to the handling of cannabis or cannabis resin; or
  - (d) section 9, as it relates to the possession of any pipe, equipment or apparatus,

shall be construed to apply to four or less cannabis plants found on any premises, and those plants so found shall be deemed to be grown for medicinal or therapeutic use of the leaves or for horticultural purposes.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), where there is more than one household on any premises, each household shall be treated as a separate premises.”.

**11.** The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section 13, the following new sections—

Insertion of new sections 13A, 13B, 13C, 13D and 13E in the principal Act.

“Exceptions pursuant to licence, permit etc.

**13A.**—(1) Nothing in sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 or 13 shall apply to the use, cultivation, importation, exportation, transit, production, supply or possession of cannabis or cannabis resin for medicinal, therapeutic

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and scientific purposes, in accordance with a licence, permit or any other form of authorisation issued under any enactment which provides for the regulation of the cannabis or cannabis resin for medicinal, therapeutic and scientific purposes.

(2) The Minister may, by Order published in the *Gazette*, authorise any person who has attained the age of twenty-one years and who he or she is satisfied is an adherent of the Rastafarian faith or any group of such persons, or any organisation that is comprised of such persons, to cultivate, on lands designated in the Order and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed for that purpose, cannabis or cannabis resin for use for religious purposes as a sacrament in adherence to the Rastafarian faith.

(3) The Minister may, by Order published in the *Gazette*, declare an event to be an exempt event for the purposes of subsection (4), if he or she is satisfied that the event is—

- (a) promoted or sponsored by a person who is an adherent of the Rastafarian faith or any group of such persons, or any organisation that is comprised of such persons, whether

alone or in association with other persons who are not such adherents; and

(b) primarily for the purpose of the celebration or observance of the Rastafarian faith.

(4) Where an event is declared under this section to be an exempt event, no person shall be liable under this Act to the arrest, detention or prosecution for any offence or any other penalty, as regards cannabis or cannabis resin being conveyed to, or which is possessed or smoked at, the event in such amount and under such conditions as are specified in the Order.

(5) The Minister may make regulations prescribing the criteria and procedure for registration of places of Rastafarian worship for the purposes of the definition of “public place” set out in the Ninth Schedule.

(6) Where a place is registered as a place of Rastafarian worship in accordance with regulations made under subsection (5), a person who is an adherent of the Rastafarian faith shall not be liable under this Act to the arrest, detention or prosecution for any offence or any other penalty, as regards cannabis or cannabis resin being conveyed

to, or which is possessed or smoked at, that place of Rastafarian worship in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed for that purpose.

Prohibition against the smoking of cannabis in public places.

**13B.**—(1) Subject to subsection (2), a person who smokes or uses cannabis or cannabis resin in or within a radius of five metres of the entrance, exit, window or ventilation intake of a public place, workplace or public conveyance as defined in the Ninth Schedule commits an offence.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable on service of a fixed penalty notice by a police officer, if the person so chooses, to a fixed penalty of three hundred dollars.

(3) A conviction for an offence under subsection (1) shall not form part of the criminal record of the offender.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Minister may, by Order subject to affirmative resolution, prescribe a list of approved public places where the smoking or use of cannabis or cannabis resin may be permitted.

Prohibition against the smoking of cannabis on or near school premises.

**13C.**—(1) Subject to subsection (2), a person who smokes or uses cannabis or cannabis resin—

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- (a) on any school premises; or
  - (b) in any public place or open area within a radius of one hundred yards of any school premises, during the normal hours of operation of the school premises,

commits an offence.

(2) This section does not apply to a person who smokes or uses cannabis or cannabis resin within a private dwelling that is not used for the operation of a school or for the provision of licensed childcare services.

Regulation of cannabis for medicinal, therapeutic and scientific purposes and religious purposes.

**13D.** The Minister shall ensure that legislation is developed to provide for the establishment of a lawful, regulated cannabis industry for medicinal, therapeutic and scientific purposes and for religious purposes, and to further enable the provisions of this Part relating thereto; and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such legislation shall provide for, *inter alia*—

- (a) the power to issue licences, permits and other authorisations and the procedure governing applications for such licences, permits and other authorisations;

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- (b) the criteria for the issuance of such licences, permits and other authorisations and the inclusion of such terms and conditions as may be deemed necessary;
  - (c) the procedures to be complied with by holders of such licences, permits and other authorisations to ensure compliance with this Act and any other relevant enactment;
  - (d) the procedures for monitoring compliance with this Act and any other relevant enactment and the requirements for reporting and inspections; and
  - (e) the circumstances under which such licences, permits and other authorisations may be suspended or revoked.

Penalty for  
contravention of  
section 13B.

**13E.**—(1) Where a police officer has reason to believe that a person has committed an offence under section 13B, the police officer may direct the person to state his or her true name and place of residence and serve upon the person a fixed penalty notice.

(2) Where a police officer has served a fixed penalty notice upon a person, the police officer shall—

- (a) charge the person with the commission of an offence; and
- (b) notify the person that, if he or she does not wish to be prosecuted for the alleged offence in court, he or she may pay to the clerk of the Magistrate's Court in the district in which the offence was committed the fixed penalty prescribed for the offence in the fixed penalty notice within the time specified.

(3) A fixed penalty notice shall be served on a person within thirty (30) calendar days after the occurrence that gives rise to the allegation of the offence under section 13B.

(4) A person upon whom a fixed penalty notice is served may decline to be dealt with under this section and where he or she fails to pay the fixed penalty within the time specified in the fixed penalty notice, or within such further time as may be allowed in a particular case, his or her conduct shall constitute a declination to be dealt with under this section.

(5) A police officer shall serve a fixed penalty notice personally upon a person alleged to have committed an offence under section 13B and shall send a duplicate of

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the fixed penalty notice to the Magistrate's Court of the district in which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

(6) Where the fixed penalty is not paid within the time specified under subsection (11), the duplicate that was sent to the Magistrate's Court under subsection (5) shall constitute a complaint laid before the Magistrate, in the name of the Chief of Police, to institute proceedings in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter 72B.

(7) A fixed penalty notice shall be in the form prescribed in the Tenth Schedule and shall be signed by the police officer and specify the following—

- (a) the date, time and place of service of the fixed penalty notice;
- (b) the section of this Act creating the offence alleged and such particulars of the offence as are required under the section;
- (c) the amount of the fixed penalty;
- (d) the time within which the fixed penalty may be paid in accordance with subsection (11);

- (e) the clerk of the Magistrate's Court to whom, and the address at or to which, the fixed penalty may be paid or remitted; and
- (f) the address of the Magistrate's Court at which the person is required to appear in the event of the person's failure to pay the fixed penalty within the specified time, and the date and time of such appearance.

(8) The payment of the fixed penalty shall be made to the clerk of the Magistrate's Court as stated in the fixed penalty notice and shall be dealt with in the same manner as payment of a fine imposed for an offence under the Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter 72B.

(9) The payment of the fixed penalty shall be accompanied by the fixed penalty notice, which shall be completed by the person so charged in the manner prescribed.

(10) A person upon whom a fixed penalty notice is served may pay the fixed penalty in accordance with the fixed penalty notice.

(11) The time within which a fixed penalty is payable is thirty (30) days from the date of service of the fixed penalty notice.

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(12) If a payment made pursuant to this section reaches the clerk of the Magistrate's Court after the expiration of the time prescribed under subsection (2), it shall be returned to the sender.

(13) Where the fixed penalty is paid in accordance with the fixed penalty notice, the person upon whom the fixed penalty notice was served shall not be liable to be convicted for the offence charged therein and the complaint laid before the Magistrate shall be null and void.

(14) In any proceedings for an offence under section 13B, a certificate that payment of the fixed penalty was or was not made to the clerk of the Magistrate's Court by the date specified in the certificate shall, if the certificate purports to be signed by such clerk, be sufficient evidence of the facts stated, unless the contrary is proved.

(15) Where a person is served with a fixed penalty notice in accordance with this section and the fixed penalty is not paid within the time specified under subsection (11), proceedings against that person in respect of the offence specified in the fixed penalty notice shall thereafter proceed in the manner prescribed by the Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter 72B.

(16) If a person to whom subsection (15) applies is convicted of the offence specified in the fixed penalty notice and the court decides to impose a fine on conviction, that fine shall not be less than the sum of the fixed penalty attached to that offence under this Act.”.

Amendment of section 21 of the principal Act.

**12.** Section 21 of the principal Act is amended by deleting subsection (5) and substituting therefor the following new subsection—

“For the avoidance of doubt, the provisions of this section shall not apply to the possession of cannabis or cannabis resin for medicinal, therapeutic or scientific purposes, for religious purposes or for personal use pursuant to sections 6 (5), 6 (6) and 13A respectively.”.

Insertion of new section 53 in the principal Act.

**13.** The principal Act is amended by inserting after section 52 the following new section—

“Minister may amend Schedules by Order.

**53.** The Minister may, by Order subject to affirmative resolution and published in the *Gazette*, amend the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth or Tenth Schedule.”.

Amendment of Second Schedule to the principal Act.

**14.** The principal Act is amended by deleting the Second Schedule and substituting therefor the following new Schedule—

“SECOND SCHEDULE  
DRUG ABUSE (PREVENTION AND CONTROL) ACT  
TRAFFICABLE QUANTITIES OF SPECIFIED CONTROLLED DRUGS

*(Sections 2, 6 (4) and 18)*

CONTROLLED DRUG	TRAFFICABLE QUANTITY
Cannabis	71 grams
Cannabis resin	30 grams
Cocaine	1 gram
Heroin (diacetylmorphine)	2 grams
Opium	55 grams
Morphine	3 grams
THC (tetrahydrocannabinol)	1 gram

”  
**15. Amendment of Fifth Schedule to the principal Act.** The principal Act is amended in the Fifth Schedule by inserting after the following row—

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Section 13(1)	Being the occupier or concerned in the management of premises and permitting or suffering certain illegal activities to take place there	(a) Summary  (b) On indictment	A fine of \$250,000 or imprisonment for 5 years, or both  A fine of \$500,000 or imprisonment for 20 years, or both
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”  
the following new rows—

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Section 13B(1)	Smoking or using cannabis or cannabis resin in or within a radius of five metres of the entrance, exit, window or ventilation intake of a public place, workplace or public conveyance	(a) Issuance of Fixed Penalty Notice  (a) Summary	A fixed penalty of \$300  A fine of \$5,000
Section 13C(1)	Smoking or using cannabis or cannabis resin on or near school premises	(a) Summary  (b) On indictment	A fine of \$250,000 or imprisonment for 7 years, or both  A fine of \$500,000 or imprisonment for 20 years, or both

”

**16. Insertion of new Schedules in the principal Act.** The principal Act is amended by inserting after the Seventh Schedule, the following new Schedules—

“EIGHTH SCHEDULE  
DRUG ABUSE (PREVENTION AND CONTROL) ACT  
DECRIMINALISED QUANTITIES OF CANNABIS

*(Sections 6 (5), 6A and 53)*

CONTROLLED DRUG	DECRIMINALISED QUANTITY
Cannabis	56 grams
Cannabis resin	15 grams

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NINTH SCHEDULE  
DRUG ABUSE (PREVENTION AND CONTROL) ACT  
SPECIAL PROVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO CANNABIS

*(Sections 13A, 13B and 53)*

1. For the purposes of sections 13A and 13B of the Act—

“public conveyance” means any form or mode of transportation which carries passengers, for hire or reward, whether in Grenada or internationally, but does not include privately operated vehicles not used for commercial purposes;

“public place”—

(a) means any—

- (i) structure;
- (ii) facility, space used for gathering by individuals;
- (iii) other place,

for the use of, or open to, the public, or any other similar space accessible to the public;

(b) includes—

- (i) bars, restaurants and clubs;
- (ii) outdoor dining and service areas;
- (iii) tourist establishments, except for such open areas forming part of a tourist establishment, as may be specifically identified by the management of the establishment as areas where smoking is permitted;
- (iv) Government offices;
- (v) health facilities, including pharmacies;

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- (vi) sports, athletic and other similar facilities, for the use of the public;
  - (vii) educational institutions;
  - (viii) bus-stops and departure and arrival waiting areas at a port or station for any form of transportation;
  - (ix) playing fields and other areas specifically for use by children;
  - (x) residences and guest houses for the use of staff employed therein;
  - (xi) beaches;
  - (xii) parks;
  - (xiii) outdoor markets; and
  - (xiv) any other places or buildings of all types, accessible to the public, including outdoor events or activities, being used for gathering by individuals;
- (c) does not include—
- (i) privately occupied residences not used for commercial purposes;
  - (ii) any place prescribed pursuant to regulations made under section 13A (5) to be a place of Rastafarian worship; or
  - (iii) any place prescribed pursuant to an Order made under section 13B (2) as an approved place where the smoking or use of cannabis or cannabis resin is permitted; and

“workplace” means any area or place used by persons during their employment, work or contract for services, and includes—

- (a) vehicles used in the course of employment or for work purposes;
(b) connected, annexed places or common areas; and
(c) residences used for commercially operated childcare activities.

TENTH SCHEDULE

DRUG ABUSE (PREVENTION AND CONTROL) ACT

NOTICE OF OPPORTUNITY TO PAY FIXED PENALTY

(Section 13E (7))

Take Notice that, I, (rank, number and name of police officer),

have reason to believe that an offence, particulars of which are given overleaf, has been committed. The fixed penalty for the offence is (penalty in words and figures)

If this amount is paid to the Clerk of the Magistrate's Court within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, that is to say, not later than no proceedings will be taken and any liability to conviction of the offence will be discharged. The offence carries a maximum fine of \$

- In paying the fixed penalty, the following conditions shall be observed-
(1) The fixed penalty shall be accompanied by this notice.
(2) Where payment of the fixed penalty is made otherwise than in conformity with the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act, Chapter 84A the Clerk shall as soon as practicable after payment return the amount paid to the sender, and thereafter proceedings in respect of the alleged offence shall begin.
(3) Payment of the fixed penalty shall be made or remitted to-

"The Clerk of the Magistrate's Court" at the following address-

.....  
 (state name and address of court)  
 This notice was given at .....  
 (state location)  
 on ....., 20....., at ..... a.m./p.m.  
 (state date) (state time)

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

At ..... a.m./p.m. on the ..... day of ....., 20.....  
 at.....  
 you .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 contrary to .....  
 (state section/regulation contravened)  
 of the .....  
 (State Act/regulation)

.....  
*Signature of police officer*  
 ”.

**17. Consequential amendment to the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act.** The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, No. 25 of 2017 is amended to the extent specified in the Schedule.

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 SCHEDULE  
 CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS TO THE REHABILITATION OF  
 OFFENDERS ACT

(section 16)

**1. Amendment to the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, No. 25 of 2017.** The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, No. 25 of 2017 is by amended by inserting immediately after section 19, the following new section—

**“Expungement of convictions for minor cannabis-related offences**

**19A.—**(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act or in any other enactment, any person who has been convicted prior to the commencement of this

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section of an offence under the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act, Chapter 84A involving the—

- (a) possession, use or misuse of cannabis in a quantity of fifty-six grams or less or cannabis resin in a quantity of fifteen grams or less;
- (b) cultivation of four plants or less of the genus cannabis;  
or
- (c) possession of any pipe, equipment or apparatus fit and intended for the preparation or use of cannabis or cannabis resin,

shall have such conviction regarded as spent and expunged from the record in accordance with this section.

(2) A person referred to in subsection (1) may make an application to the Board in writing, in accordance with Schedule V, for the expungement of the conviction from the record.

(3) An application under this section shall not be subject to any rehabilitation period under section 7.

(4) The Board may, for the purpose of verifying any application, request such further particulars as it considers necessary from the applicant or any other relevant authority.

(5) Where the Board is satisfied that a conviction qualifies for expungement under this section, the Board shall—

- (a) forthwith notify the applicant of its determination in writing; and
- (b) issue a direction, in writing, addressed to any person having custody or control of the records of the spent conviction to which the application relates.

(6) Upon receipt of such direction from the Board in accordance with subsection (5), any person having custody or control of any record of the spent conviction to which the application relates shall forthwith expunge the record.

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(7) Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (6), where the Board or any other competent authority becomes aware that a conviction satisfies the criteria for expungement under this section, the Board may, on its own motion or upon notification by such authority, cause the conviction to be reviewed and expunged from the record without the need for an application under this section.

(8) For the avoidance of doubt—

- (a) a conviction shall qualify for expungement under this section where the conduct giving rise to the conviction would not constitute an offence under the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act, Chapter 84A as in force at the date of commencement of this section; and
- (b) any pending criminal proceedings which were instituted against a person prior to the commencement of this section for an offence of the kind referred to under subsection (1) shall be discontinued forthwith.

(9) A conviction expunged under this section shall, for all purposes, be treated as if it had never occurred and the person concerned shall not be required to disclose the conviction except as otherwise expressly required by law.”

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Passed by the House of Representatives this 20th day of January, 2026.

ADRIAN JOSEPH  
*Clerk to the House of Representatives (Ag.).*

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Passed by the Senate this 3rd day of February, 2026.

MELVINA GULSTON  
*Clerk to the Senate (Ag.).*

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GRENADA