

POLITICAL ECONOMY STUDY OF MARIJUANA CONTROL IN THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

The academic article comes from “Political Economy Study of Marijuana Control in Thailand”, which is part of a master’s independent study program in Political Economics, Department of Social Sciences and Development, Faculty of Social Sciences, Chiang Mai University. The aim of this research is to (1) study the background of Drugs Law (cannabis in Thailand) through using a political economy analytical¹ framework which consists of 4 dimensions are Totality, Historical analysis, Conflict, and Critical analysis. (2) study the development of cannabis control in Thailand, how has this policy happened? Which interest group has benefited, who has benefited or loss of benefit? (3) study the problems and obstacles on cannabis law enforcement, this study used qualitative research comprising of documentary research and in-depth interview. The population was divided into 5 groups, namely medical practitioners or health professionals, lawyers, patients, agriculturists, and others. The theories used in the independent study are the Neo-Marxism about the hegemony of Antonio Gramsci, the concept of Historic Bloc, Power, Interest group, and Roland Barthes’s Mythologies which are the political economy theory as a thinking basis of the research. This article has 4 issues are as follows: (1) the background about

¹The Narcotic Drugs Act (No.7) C.E.2019, as well as the subsidiary laws that have been made under it, are the primary focus. (Even though the Drug Code of 2021 is in force and has abolished the aforementioned Act, it was a critical point in the shift from narcotics to medicinal marijuana regulations, However, because no secondary laws on marijuana have been enacted, the original laws will be utilized until secondary laws are enacted, as long as they do not contradict or contradict the Drug Code C.E. 2021, in conformity with the objective of C.E. 2021, section 8 of the Act Promulgating the Narcotics Code)

cannabis control in Thailand (2) Political Economics concepts (3) Review cannabis situation in Thailand and (4) the concept of political economy in cannabis control in Thailand.

Keywords: Political Economy / Narcotics / Medical Cannabis / Hegemony

I. Introduction

Marijuana (Cannabis, Marijuana or Ganja)²it is an herbaceous plant native to Asia that has spread throughout Asia, the Middle East, and South America.Cannabis plants contain a variety of essential compounds, the most prominent of which being tetrahydro cannabinoid (THC) and cannabidiol (CBD), as well as over 750 species (Department of Mental Health, 2019). Tetrahydro cannabinoid or THC, is a chemical that exerts effects on the neurological system, creating pleasure and hallucinations in individuals who get it, as well as analgesic and anti-inflammatory properties.Cannabidiol (CBD) is a no psychoactive compound that is frequently used to treat or relieve symptoms such as anxiety, hunger stimulation, sleep improvement, muscular spasm relief, inflammation reduction, nausea and vomiting, and so on. (PakathipRuenrareungsak, 2019) However, hemp has been used by humans for a long time, dating back to roughly 10,000 BC (Hamilton, 2009). Hemp is used in a variety of ways, including ingestion, cooking, extracting the seeds into vegetable oil, for therapeutic purposes, weaving fibers, and for amusement. In what was the longest cannabis heyday of any period in history, when the twentieth century entered a dark age for cannabis³, the use of marijuana in these forms was not traditionally restricted or illegal. The United States was the first to lead the charge to make marijuana illegal through a variety of means (RattaphonSaenrak, 2016).

The Marijuana Tax Act, which prohibits all types of marijuana and withdrawal, was adopted in 1937 by the United States, restricting all marijuana use in the country. Marijuana was removed from the Pharmacopeia list in 1941, preventing it from being recognized as a drug in the United States, it has since been classified as a narcotic(ManopKanato, 2016).Many countries throughout

²The term "Marijuana" has been translated into several languages. The connotation varies, but it's the same as "Cannabis Plant". The term "Cannabis", which is a scientific and Latin name, is frequently used in academic settings, but "Marijuana" is derived from the Spanish word for "Narcotic". While we are all familiar with the name "Ganja", the English term is influenced by the British colonialism of India and has Sanskrit and Hindi roots.

³Following the Mexican Revolution of 1910, many Mexicans immigrated to the United States, bringing with them a culture of marijuana use, and later, alcohol. Between 1934 and 1936, there was a concerted effort to make marijuana illegal in a variety of methods.The US Drug Enforcement Administration, led by Harry J.Anslinger, has attempted to reinterpret the cultural significance of marijuana by substituting black people and crime myths, such as marijuana, for conventional beliefs. Use radio broadcasts, movies, propaganda, or publications to educate people about marijuana as an addictive narcotic.(RattaphonSaenrak, 2016)

the world that have signed such international conventions are therefore compelled to modify and revise or create laws in compliance with their duties, as the United Nations designated cannabis and its extracts as regulated narcotics in the 1961 Single Narcotics Convention. This perception of marijuana as a narcotic may shake the attitudes, beliefs, and opinions of people in many countries, leading to the inclusion of marijuana on the drug list, the prohibition of marijuana use, and the following criminalization of marijuana-related offenses. The world of marijuana has transformed, as the state's fiction about cannabis as a narcotic drug has been maintained and replicated for more than 50 years.

This was then modified again as research and pharmacological data on cannabis revealed that cannabis or cannabis extract has medical characteristics and can treat a variety of disorders,⁴ including Asthma, Multiple Sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Epilepsy, Parkinson's disease Tremor, and others. Cannabis is not the only consequence, as it is expected to be utilized to treat various diseases in the future. As a result, several governments around the world have modified or removed the offense. Medical marijuana is permitted only with the consent of the state, with a medical certificate or a prescription at legally, as in Finland, Germany, and the United Kingdom, where medical marijuana is permitted only with the consent of the state, with a medical certificate or a prescription at legally. Uruguay and Canada, whose governments permit the medical and recreational use of marijuana, allow for the legal and widespread distribution, possession, transportation, and harvesting of marijuana across the country, among other things (NarongkornManochanphen, 2018).

In support of Thailand Marijuana stewards were first imposed in 1925, marking the beginning of marijuana control "Narcotics include cannabis-containing medications, cannabis-containing sauces, and cannabis resins tainted with any of these". Following the passage of the 1922 Narcotics Act,⁵ which sought to limit non-opioid medicines, the law became more stringent in 1934, to govern oversee and regulate cannabis in the country, the "Marijuana Act of 1934" was passed. Marijuana has been prohibited in the country since then. Since then, Thailand has had various marijuana-related drug laws, and despite revisions or enhancements to those laws, it has been concluded that marijuana control in Thailand has always been strong, as seen by prior marijuana-related offenses and penalties. Furthermore, despite the fact that the prior law allowed

⁴The four diseases/symptoms for which there is compelling scholarly evidence that cannabis use is beneficial are as follows: among these include Multiple Sclerosis, Intractable Epilepsy, Neuropathic Pain, and Nausea Vomiting. Additional research studies on marijuana's possible benefits are now being conducted (Medical Council, 2019).

⁵This is due to the fact that the act contains a principle that concentrates on controlling opium, opium alkaloid, and other hazardous drugs or preparations, but does not cover marijuana (SurasakProngchantuk, 1991).

for the use of medical marijuana in section 26 by obtaining permission from the Minister with the agreement of a committee on a case-by-case basis, it was discovered that there were still limits in place. As a result of their addiction, doctors are unable to use cannabis to treat patients through ingestion. In practice, as noted above, it was discovered that some people sought for permission, but it was not prohibited by the competent authorities at all (PeerapojPinthongdee, 2018), indicating that the act obstructs and restricts the medical use of marijuana.

As a result, Thailand has revised the Narcotics Act C.E.1979 with the enactment of the Narcotics Act (No.7) C.E.2019, taking into account the medical benefits and in keeping with the current circumstances in which many countries have largely legalized medical marijuana. This intends to give people the option of using cannabis and kratom extracts to cure ailments under the supervision and control of a doctor, as well as to expand the scope of cannabis research and development (ChulapatChangket, 2019). After the change in marijuana laws, the attitudes of most people in society toward marijuana have also changed over the last 80 years. Instead of being viewed as a dangerous drug for society, cannabis has evolved into a plant with medicinal and therapeutic benefits, and it has become a major social phenomenon in Thailand.

As a result, the 2019 cannabis law change would only enable licensed people to use marijuana for the benefit of the government, medicinal or pharmaceutical purposes, and to treat a patient's ailment under the supervision and direction of a physician. In this case, the applicant must meet the eligibility requirements, acquire approval, and seek permission from the appropriate authorities. It can be seen as a relaxation of austerity measures or the liberalization of marijuana-related narcotic regulations. Although various laws have been amended to allow cannabis or cannabis extracts to be used only for therapeutic and medicinal purposes, the manufacturing, distribution, import, export, or possession of cannabis without license remains illegal. Marijuana's legal status remains a category 5 drug, according to Section 7 of the Narcotic Drugs Act of 1979, which states, "category 5 is narcotics that do not fall into Schedules 1 to category 4, such as Marijuana and *MitragynaSpeciosa* Korth".⁶ Thailand is the first country in Southeast Asia to legalize medical marijuana (CANNHEALTH, 2018). This transformation would not have been feasible without the help of various entities and sectors, both public and private, as well as government agencies.

⁶According to the Ministry of Public Health's notification about designate the name of the fifth category of narcotics in 2020, marijuana is still a category 5 substance, despite the fact that the drug code of 2021 does not specify it as such. According to section 8 of the Narcotics Code Act C.E.2021, the previous secondary law shall remain in effect until a new secondary law is passed to replace it, and only certain parts of cannabis that are permitted to be produced in the country are not a category 5 narcotic, namely the bark, stem, mycelium, branches, roots, and leaves that do not have the tops/inflorescences attached to them are not a category 5 narcotic.

The drug code was not finalized until 2021, and it went into effect on December 9, 2021, repealing several outdated drug laws. The Narcotics Act of 1979, as well as its revisions, were effectively repealed. Later on, this resulted in the issue of marijuana drugs. When section 29 of the code, which deals with drugs categorization, does not define the name of marijuana, there is skepticism or uncertainty among society's citizens that marijuana is not a drug. Whether it's to blame or not, the general public's confusion has prompted to research into the legal status of marijuana. Marijuana was still classified as a category 5 drug during this time, despite the fact that the 2021 drug code does not mention it. However, under section 8 of the act to use the drug code of 2021, ministerial regulations and rules or announcements issued under the narcotics act of 1979 that were in effect on the day before the drug code came into effect can continue to be used as long as they are not contradictory or inconsistent, or until ministerial regulations and rules or announcements are issued under this drug code.

Marijuana is still classified as a category 5 drug,⁷ which includes cannabis of the genus cannabis and its derivatives. With the exception of others approved to be manufactured in the country, substances found in cannabis plants, such as rubber and oil, remain a category 5 narcotic. Cannabis extraction residues or residues containing less than 0.2 percent tetrahydrocannabinols by weight are not considered a category 5 drug, as are bark, stem, branches, roots, leaves without shoots or inflorescences, cannabidiol-containing extracts (Cannabidiol, CBD) as an ingredient, and cannabidiol-containing extracts (Cannabidiol, CBD) as an ingredient. According to the Notification of the Ministry of Public Health Re: Name of narcotics of category 5 in 2022, as of June 9, 2022, all components of the cannabis plant will not be regarded narcotics of category 5, and shall only comprise the following components that constitute narcotics of category 5.⁸

"...Clause 1, narcotics defined as follows: is a narcotic of category 5 under the narcotics code, is a narcotic of category 5 under the narcotics code, is a narcotic of category 5 under the narcotics code, ... (3) Extracts from all sections of the cannabis plant, which are plants belonging to the Cannabis genus, with the exception of the extracts listed below: (a.) a tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) extract with a tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content of less than 0.2

⁷Before June 9, 2022 (during 120 days before the notification of the Ministry of Public Health Re: Identifying the names of narcotics in category 5 C.E. 2022 will come into force to use the original announcement first, namely the Ministry of Public Health's announcement on Identify the names of narcotics in category 5, C.E. 2020)

⁸Even though cannabis plants will be removed from category 5 narcotics as a result of the aforementioned announcement, one should be cautious and thoroughly study the criteria or conditions for permission to produce, import, export, sell, or possess, of which narcotics of category 5 only compound cannabis, because other notices on the same subject are still in effect, particularly on the production (cultivation) of qualifying growers, many of which are still in force.

percent by weight that can only be extracted from domestically cultivated cannabis plants. (b.) Extracts derived from the seeds of cannabis plants produced in the United States... ”⁹

As a result, as of June 9, 2022, all components of the cannabis plant are no longer considered category 5 drugs, including cannabis extracts or extracts from cannabis plants that are permitted to be grown domestically, by passenger. These extracts must contain no more than 0.2 percent by weight of tetrahydrocannabinol, in other words; (1) all parts of the cannabis plant that are legal to grow in the United States are not classed as category 5 narcotics, and (2) cannabis extracts or cannabis seeds derived from cannabis plants that are licensed for domestic cultivation, if they appear to contain more than 0.2% THC by weight, are still illegal. Marijuana licenses are still subject to permission, subject to the rules, conditions, or procedures prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations for obtaining permission and authorization to produce, import, export, sell, or have in possession, in which drugs are punishable in category 5 only marijuana in the year 2021.

The researchers are interested in investigating the status of marijuana regulation in Thailand during this key moment, during which cannabis-related legislation has been legalized, by employing political economics and sociological theories to appreciate the situation in various aspects. Because recent cannabis research is frequently considered in a specific discipline, the power and political challenges surrounding law enforcement may be disregarded. In truth, marijuana control in Thailand is more than just a legal or commercial issue; it is a complex subject including economics, law, politics, social issues, and culture.

II. Approach to Political Economic Analysis

Political economics began in the 17th century, around the time of the conflict between capitalism and feudalism in Europe, and was pioneered by Adam Smith and David Ricardo, two significant theoretical pioneers (Oran Thinbangtiao, 2018). A capitalist or mainstream economist who views humans as economic animals (Homo Economics) seeks the highest personal interests, Smith's theories were absorbed by many notable thinkers later in the 19th and 20th centuries. David Ricardo, John Stuart Mill, and John Maynard Keynes, to name a few. It was heavily influenced by the book “The Wealth of Nations” (1776), which is credited with popularizing political economics.

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, the first intellectuals who were instrumental in the revolutionary notion in political economics, pondered the situation sometime later. Because Smith's technique to analysis could not fully reflect the reality of society, he critiqued the iniquities of capitalism or

⁹C.E. 2022, Ministry of Public Health Notification Re: Specifying the names of narcotics in category 5 years.

mainstream economics, resulting in political economics attention and controversy. At the time, intellectuals believed that the study of the relationship, or effect on the relationship, between economic and political issues is at the heart of political economics (ArelakPoolsub, 2013), which has since been divided into various factions with differing viewpoints. Still, PrichaPiampongsarn and KanoksakKaewthep (2004) summarized four analytical approaches in a common framework for political economic analysis, similar to PariwutPrachayanan (2021) writings that political economic analysis has four dimensions, namely the holistic dimension, the historical dimension, the conflict and contradiction dimension, and the critical dimension.

When it asks how the situation of marijuana control in Thai society has changed and evolved, and presents a background to give an overview of the whole thing, the researcher will apply the above analysis characteristics, which can be said to be the starting point of this research, when it asks how the situation of marijuana control in Thai society has changed and evolved, and presents a background to give an overview of the whole thing. This background study will provide a clearer understanding of the origins of marijuana legal amendments in Thai society, making it easier to analyze and link them to other perspectives, in other words, applying the concept of historical analysis to provide a clearer understanding of the evolution and history of cannabis regulation. Furthermore, it is unavoidable to investigate the conflict dimension during this time period, because there has been a persistent push and demand on the topic of cannabis from citizens and social forces over the years. As a result, it has been demonstrated that there may be a link between power and interest groups, which are all parts of political economic analysis.

III. A Review of the Current Thai Cannabis Situation

The cannabis chancellor was established in 1925 to designate any cannabis-flavored drug, compounded or flavored drug, to be legally regulated, using cannabis or cannabis resins, and to count all of these as narcotics if mixed with any substance. After that, the Marijuana Act of 1934 was enacted to prohibit smoking, planting, buying, selling, or possessing marijuana, which was overseen by the ministries of the interior and finance at the time, and was followed by a slew of other connected difficulties. After Thailand became a signatory to the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the Narcotic Drug Act Punishment was adopted in 1979. There are still limits on medical and scientific usage under this convention; however, the Food and Drug Administration recommended revisions to the legislation in 2013 (PrasuthThawornchaisit, 2018), and the law on marijuana was eventually revised. Thailand is the first country in Southeast Asia to establish medical marijuana regulations, with the Narcotic Drugs Act (No.7)

C.E.2019 allowing marijuana to be used for medical purposes and to treat ailments under certain conditions (CANNHEALTH, 2018).

Cannabis is not fully unlocked or fully free, and it retains its legal status as a category 5 narcotic under the Narcotic Drugs Act (No.7) C.E. 2019 and its secondary laws are the only laws that allow marijuana to be used for medicinal, medicinal, and research purposes only, cannabis is not fully unlocked or fully free, and it retains its legal status as a category 5 narcotic. The narcotics code was not enacted until 2021, removing many of the existing narcotics regulations, however they are not classified under category 5 of the code. However, according to the Ministry of Public Health's announcement regarding identifying the names of category 5 narcotics in the year 2020, only certain parts of marijuana that are permitted to be produced in the country are not category 5 narcotics, namely bark, stem, fiber, branches, roots, apical leaves/inflorescences, cannabidiol-containing extracts (Cannabidiol, CBD) as an ingredient, and residue or residue from cannabis extract is still. This is required by section 8 of the narcotics code act of 2021, which states that the initial secondary legislation must remain in effect until a new secondary law is passed.

The Ministry of Public Health has declared that the 2022 narcotics designation of category 5 will take effect on June 9, 2022, allowing all components of the cannabis plant, including cannabis extracts or extracts, as well as the seeds of the specific cannabis plant, to be produced within the country. In the meantime, requests for permission to produce, import, export, sell, or possess cannabis, including bringing different parts of cannabis to be processed into other products, both medicines and herbal products, food and beverages, cosmetics, and so on, must obtain permission and comply with the conditions that such laws also set out.

IV. The Political Economy of Marijuana Control in Thailand

It has been noted that in the past, marijuana control in the country did not take into account the spirit of true criminal law, but rather enacted technical legislation using criminal law as a tool to stop the current cannabis epidemic (OrapinNiranatkul, 2014), in connection with international political reasons and the dimension of power. Hegemony refers to the social process characterized by acts that control ideas, and it may be illustrated by the nature of cannabis legislation to control people in the country. Ideology, culture, and crystallization are societal cultural or primary concepts that emerge from the control of an elite or a group of individuals (WorawitChaithong, 2010). When looking at the state as a unit of study, two mechanisms were used: the repressive apparatus and the ideological apparatus (Kanchana Kaewthep, 2008). The state was considered complete when domination was attained through both sections of the social

structure.¹⁰Especially the superstructure made up of civil society, such as prior initiatives to get people to cease smoking marijuana, propagating cannabis myths through different media such as television, radio, cinema, and the region, as well as political society, including law enforcement via courts and police, and so on.

Controlling cannabis has therefore resulted in a process of mysticism, symbolism, and material domination by injecting cultural meaning into cannabis, whose cultural connotations will alter over time in society, and what are the ideas and beliefs of the people in that society? According to SanitSangkham and ChatwaranOngkasingha (2001) research, Thai society's ideology toward marijuana was formed by two methods: western knowledge science taught in medical schools and state law derived from myth discourse tied to social values of good and evil, resulting in a lack of research in Thai society at one point on cannabis and cannabis not being accepted as medicine, which later led to the fight for the cannabis movement. AkaraphonAewratawadee (2019) discovered that part of the destruction of “the discourse of cannabis as a drug” is driven by unsuccessful governmental drug policy. This study's investigation of myths and marijuana concerns will aid in a better understanding of people's attitudes, values, and beliefs, leading to an explanation of social phenomena. Thailand then went through a period of legal reforms involving marijuana.

Furthermore, the research of cannabis regulation in Thailand is focused with the unavoidable advantages, with Dino Mehic (2014) publications explaining part of Karl Mark's belief that the substructure or portion of the economy's foundation is crucial to and preserves the capitalist interests' foundation, with the bottom structure frequently dictating the superstructure. including political institutions, government, law, cultural ideas, as well as knowledge, arts, etc. It shows that if considering the Marxism concept as the basis.¹¹The case for marijuana may thus be related to power and interest, with Art Swift (2013) stating that legalization of marijuana could be dominated by capitalist interests because it affects groups, business interests, and groups, business interests, for example, alcohol companies face high competition when people can use cannabis for recreational purposes, and in the cannabis business in Canada, it is common to have pros and cons.“Legalizing Marijuana: Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, and Legal Consciousness” is a case study by AkaramahKhawaja (2017) on legal consciousness, according to Karl Marx, the

¹⁰Super Structure and Base Structure /Economic Base.

¹¹Because Marxism Bureau has concentrated on the bottom structure (Base Structure / Economic Base), which is the economics that dictates the superstructure, this research will be applied to Antonio Gramscileadership notion.In which the authors of the research disagree that the two elements can determine each other, that is, that just as the economy determines the law, law or legal awareness, cultural thinking, as well as knowledge and other factors, can determine each other, the lower structure's address can also be determined from the superstructure's address.

book demonstrates the link between legal consciousness and class struggle, it is a conflict between the proletariat and the middle class (owners of industrial technologies) (people who do not have inputs or do not own them). It revealed that 66 percent of rich Canadians agreed to enforce marijuana regulations, and that big firms involved in the cannabis market, as well as governments, gained the most from the reforms.

Interestingly, with the shift in cannabis legislation, who benefits or suffers disadvantages, a research of interest groups relating to medicinal marijuana has been conducted. The researcher may be split into three categories, characterized by aims and features of group aggregation, in which the study of political economics generally focuses on ideological interest groups whose objective attributes promote and support the group's views, ideology, and goals:

- (1) Medical marijuana interest groups, such as those of doctors who support and fight for the use of cannabis to treat patients, are defined by both an institutional and an associational interest group, as the old legislation did not allow the substance to be taken even if it was a disease therapy. Consider the nature of integration in terms of KittiwatMentaka (2009) idea of having a responsibility to demand and convey advantages to patients. Alternatively, organizations such as the Thai Researchers Association, the Cannabis Council of Thailand, the Private Hospital Association, the Cannabis Network for the People, the Khao Kwan Foundation, and others may use it as an argument on behalf of patients or medical personnel who are interested in marijuana.
- (2) Recreational marijuana interest groups, which are not a formal or permanent organization but have a similar goal, promote the legalization of recreational marijuana, and whose members come from all areas of life and ages. Because they had to struggle against the legal limits and misconceptions of previous cultures, the typical age was determined to be largely young to working adults, with infrequent gatherings and activities, or more focused on discussing cannabis-related topics on social media.
- (3) In terms of economic crops, cannabis interest groups farmers came together in the form of community businesses under the community enterprise promotion act, which were affiliated with medical cannabis groups and government agencies, were discovered to be among the most evident types of incorporation. Because the law requires such community enterprises to collaborate with government agencies or higher education institutions, it is a collaboration between the medical cannabis interest group and the cannabis interest group in terms of cash crops, according to section 26/5 of the Narcotics Act (No.7) of 2019.

It depicts interactions between cannabis interest groups and synergy between groups, where knowledge and information are shared, as well as ideological movement processes between groups, demonstrating mutual support, as well as between groups. Whether it's a medical cannabis interest organization whose major goal is to treat sickness while also upgrading or sustaining cannabis plants as a cash crop, or a hemp and cannabis interest group, hemp and cannabis are connected, not wholly independent from one another.

V. Conclusion

After the passing of the Narcotic Drugs Act (No.7) C.E.2019, attempts will be made to change a number of minor laws, allowing marijuana to be used rather than confined to medicinal usage, as presented in this article. Citizens can utilize the portion of marijuana that is not classified as a category 5 drug to make food and drinks, cosmetics, herbal goods, and other products from a lawfully licensed plant. It depicts a shift in many overlapping social factors, including legal, economic, political, social, and cultural dimensions, that reflects how the status of cannabis usage has altered in the context of Thai society in the twenty-first century.

The interesting point is that marijuana remains a category 5 drug, with the exception that only certain parts of cannabis are allowed to be produced domestically: bark, stem, fibers, branches, root, apical leaf/inflorescence, cannabidiol-containing extract (Cannabidiol, CBD) as an ingredient, and cannabis extraction residues or residues containing less than 0.2 percent tetrahydrocannabinols. According to the Notification of the Ministry of Public Health Re: Identification of Drugs of Category 5 in 2022, all components of the cannabis plant are no longer considered a category 5 drug, including cannabis extracts or extracts from specific cannabis plants that are permitted to grow locally, which these extracts must contain a tetrahydrocannabinol content of not more than 0.2 percent. During this time, any application for permission to produce, import, export, sell, or possess cannabis, including the use of any parts of cannabis to be processed into other products, such as drugs, herbal products, food, beverages, or cosmetics, must obtain permission and comply with the law's conditions.

VI. Recommendation

Suggestions for applying the research results

The researcher believes that the findings of this study can be used in studies or as data for a comparative study of marijuana control laws or situations in other countries or times, in order to generate new knowledge that will be useful in academic work or to disseminate knowledge to those who are interested in learning more.

Suggestions for future research

Future research recommendations indicate that the impact of marijuana law enforcement in Thailand, as well as how it impacts individuals engaged, should be investigated, as well as other aspects of marijuana, in order to optimize future advantages. For instance, recreational cannabis, medicinal cannabis patient rights, black market cannabis difficulties, cannabis and the environment, or the use of technology to enhance the cannabis supply chain in the market.

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