

# CANNABIS – KNOW THE LAW

You must be 19 years or older to buy or consume cannabis in Manitoba.

Following consultations with Manitobans, the Manitoba government set a legal age of 19 for the use, purchase and possession of recreational cannabis.

To protect against underage purchases:

- retail cannabis stores holding age-restricted licences must not permit young person to enter the store.
- retail cannabis stores holding a controlled-access license may allow young persons to enter the store, but cannabis must be not be visible or accessible.
- regulations under [The Safe and Responsible Retailing of Cannabis Act](#) will set out the types of identification required to verify age.



Fines will mirror those currently in place for youth possession and consumption of alcohol.

The current fine for youth found in possession of liquor is \$672.

Please see [Cannabis and youth](#) for more information on cannabis and its effects on youth.

You can only buy cannabis from licensed retailers.

Purchasing cannabis from licensed retailers ensures you will receive a safer product and will have all the accurate product information you need to make informed choices.

Information on licensed retailers and their locations is posted on [Manitoba's Retail Cannabis Framework](#).

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The current fine for youth found in possession is \$672.

Please see [Steet cannabis](#) for more information on the importance of purchasing cannabis from a licensed retailer.



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You can carry up to 30 grams of non-medical cannabis in public.

Manitobans aged 19 and up can possess up to 30 grams of non-medical cannabis in public. This is consistent with federal possession limits; see [Justice Canada](#) for more information.



You can't smoke or vape non-medical cannabis in public in Manitoba.

Smoking and vaping cannabis will be illegal in public places, including:

- streets and sidewalks
- parks and beaches, including provincial parks
- school grounds
- restaurant patios and decks
- the grounds of health-care facilities
- any additional places that may be specified by regulation

Smoking and vaping cannabis is also illegal in enclosed public places. There are some exceptions, such as: designated rooms in a hospital's palliative care unit or an end-of-life hospice.

Please see [Cannabis and Health](#) for more information on the health effects of cannabis.

Please see [Medical Cannabis](#) for more information on use.



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## You can't grow cannabis at home in Manitoba.

Growing non-medical cannabis at home is **prohibited** in Manitoba.

While the federal government has introduced a partial prohibition by placing restrictions on home cultivation, the provincial government has the authority to set restrictive conditions on home growth.

Quebec, Nunavut and Manitoba have chosen to set the limit at zero, effectively prohibiting cultivation of non-medical cannabis in the home. This approach is supported by public health and safety considerations.



## You can't drive impaired in Manitoba.

It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle while impaired by a drug, including cannabis. Persons who do so can be charged and face penalties under the Criminal Code and also receive sanctions, such as driver's licence suspensions, under the [Highway Traffic Act](#). Drivers who get behind the wheel while high pose a risk of injury or death to themselves and others and could face serious legal consequences.

Those who drive impaired can be charged and face penalties under the Criminal Code, ranging from a fine of at least \$1,000 for a first offence, mandatory jail sentences for subsequent offences, and a court-ordered driving prohibition ranging from at least one year to a maximum of three years for a first offence. Impaired drivers also receive sanctions, such as driver's licence suspensions, vehicle impoundment, and ignition interlock use requirements under the [Highway Traffic Act](#).



While police already have officers trained in Standard Field Sobriety Tests and Drug Recognition Evaluation, they will also now be authorized under the Criminal Code to use oral fluid drug screening devices and to demand that drivers who fail those tests provide a blood sample to confirm whether they are over the legal limits.