

Universal Declaration on the Legalization, Regulation,
and Responsible Integration of Cocaine and Crack
Cocaine

Issued by Marie Landry's Spy Shop
www.marielandryceo.com

May 2025

Contents

Preamble

Recognizing that punitive drug policies have led to widespread human rights violations, mass incarceration, the militarization of public health issues, and the disruption of communities across the globe;

Affirming the right of every individual and nation to sovereignty over their bodies, their lands, and their traditional medicines;

Guided by the principles enshrined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, including the right to life, liberty, security, health, and participation in scientific and cultural life;

Honoring the ancestral knowledge of Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities, and traditional practitioners who have cultivated, used, and respected the coca plant for millennia;

Asserting the urgent need to shift from criminalization and stigma to public health, safety, science, and social justice;

Calling upon all governments, civil society actors, researchers, and community leaders to co-create new models of legal, ethical, and culturally grounded regulation;

We proclaim this **Universal Declaration on the Legalization, Regulation, and Responsible Integration of Cocaine and Crack Cocaine**, as a framework for a just, sovereign, and health-centered future.

Core Articles

Article 1 — Right to Sovereignty

All individuals and nations have the sovereign right to determine their own drug policies, including the legalization, regulation, and cultivation of cocaine and its derivatives, without external coercion or criminal sanction.

Article 2 — Decriminalization and Demilitarization

The criminalization of the production, possession, distribution, or use of cocaine and crack cocaine shall be ended. Military and punitive approaches shall be replaced with health-based, rights-based, and restorative frameworks.

Article 3 — Public Health and Harm Reduction

Policies shall prioritize health, safety, and the reduction of harm. Access to regulated, safe supplies of cocaine and crack cocaine shall be supported through public health systems, harm reduction programs, and community care.

Article 4 — Science, Research, and Traditional Knowledge

Nations and communities shall be free to conduct research into the pharmacological, therapeutic, and sociocultural aspects of cocaine and coca, including plant-based and ancestral medicine. All such knowledge shall be protected and respected.

Article 5 — Economic Justice and Community Empowerment

Legal markets for cocaine and crack cocaine shall be developed with equity, reparative justice, and community reinvestment at their core. Those harmed by prohibition shall be prioritized in licensing, economic opportunities, and policymaking.

Article 6 — Regulation Rooted in Safety and Ethics

The legal regulation of cocaine and crack cocaine shall prioritize public safety, ethical governance, and evidence-based practices. Regulatory systems shall be transparent, community-informed, and accountable to human rights standards.

Article 7 — Protection of Indigenous Rights and the Coca Plant

The cultural, spiritual, and medicinal uses of the coca plant by Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples shall be fully protected and decriminalized. Traditional custodians of coca shall have authority over how it is grown, used, and integrated into legal frameworks.

Article 8 — International Law and Human Rights Alignment

This Declaration affirms the compatibility of regulated cocaine policies with existing

international law, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the right to health, and the right to scientific advancement. States shall work toward treaty reform where current conventions conflict with these rights.

Article 9 — Transitional Justice and Reparation

Communities disproportionately harmed by cocaine prohibition—through incarceration, state violence, or economic marginalization—shall receive reparation, including but not limited to expungement of criminal records, economic investment, and formal apologies.

Article 10 — Education, Cultural Transformation, and Public Dialogue

Comprehensive public education on the history, science, cultural context, and effects of cocaine and crack cocaine shall be implemented to replace stigma with knowledge, promote informed choices, and support compassionate social transformation.

Article 11 — Ethical Commercialization and Industry Standards

Full-scale commercialization of legal cocaine and crack cocaine shall be guided by principles of equity, public benefit, and ethical trade. Corporations and enterprises entering this sector must adhere to human rights, fair labor, environmental stewardship, and reinvestment in impacted communities.

Article 12 — Environmental Responsibility

All stages of coca cultivation, processing, and distribution shall prioritize ecological sustainability. Agroecological methods, land sovereignty, and protections against extractivism and monoculture shall guide environmental regulation.

Article 13 — Global Cooperation and Non-Interference

States shall collaborate to develop equitable international systems for legal cocaine regulation, free from coercive economic or political interference. Respect for national models and cultural diversity in policy design shall be paramount.

Article 14 — Corporate and Government Accountability

Governments and private entities involved in the regulation or commercialization of cocaine must be held accountable through transparent oversight, participatory governance, and mechanisms for redress in cases of harm, abuse, or inequity.

Article 15 — Data, Monitoring, and Adaptive Policy

Legal cocaine systems shall be rooted in continuous learning. Independent, community-engaged research and monitoring must inform adaptive regulation to ensure safety, equity, and social benefit over time.

Closing Affirmation and Call to Action

We, the peoples, communities, and nations united under this Declaration, affirm that the time has come to end the global prohibition of cocaine and crack cocaine—a regime that has inflicted incalculable harm, sustained systemic injustice, and failed to uphold human dignity.

We call upon the global community—governments, international bodies, scientists, Indigenous leaders, activists, and everyday citizens—to join in building a new era of justice, healing, knowledge, and sovereignty.

Let this Declaration mark a turning point: from punishment to care, from fear to evidence, from exclusion to dignity.

In full respect of human rights, cultural diversity, and our collective future, we proclaim this Universal Declaration as a living framework for freedom, health, and regeneration.

References and Further Readings

The following resources provide further information and diverse perspectives on the issues addressed in this Declaration. They include foundational international human rights documents, research on drug policy and harm reduction, and analyses of coca's cultural, historical, and policy significance.

References

- [1] United Nations. (1948). *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. Available at: <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>
- [2] United Nations. (1966). *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*. Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cescr.aspx>
- [3] United Nations. (2007). *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. Available at: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples.html>
- [4] Global Commission on Drug Policy. (2011). *War on Drugs: Report of the Global Commission on Drug Policy*. Available at: <https://www.globalcommissionondrugs.org/reports/war-on-drugs>
- [5] Transnational Institute. (2023). *Regulating Coca and Cocaine: A Path to Peace, Human Rights, and Development*. TNI Briefing. Available at: <https://www.tni.org/en/publication/regulating-coca-and-cocaine>
- [6] World Health Organization. (2022). *Consolidated guidelines on person-centred HIV strategic information: strengthening routine data for impact*. (Includes guidance relevant to harm reduction for people who use drugs). Available at: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240052799>
- [7] Hart, C. L. (2021). *Drug Use for Grown-Ups: Chasing Liberty in the Land of Fear*. Penguin Press.
- [8] Gootenberg, P. (2008). *Andean Cocaine: The Making of a Global Drug*. University of North Carolina Press.

- [9] Alexander, M. (2010). *The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Color-blindness*. The New Press.
- [10] Hughes, C. E., & Stevens, A. (2010). What Can We Learn From The Portuguese Decriminalization of Illicit Drugs? *British Journal of Criminology*, 50(6), 999-1022. Available at: <https://academic.oup.com/bjc/article/50/6/999/304336>
- [11] Rolles, S., Murkin, G., Powell, M., Kushlick, D., & Bone, M. (2019). *Roadmaps to Regulation: Coca, Cocaine, and Stimulants*. Transform Drug Policy Foundation. Available at: <https://transformdrugs.org/product/roadmaps-to-regulation-coca-cocaine-and-stimulants/>
- [12] International Drug Policy Consortium. (n.d.). *The WHO Coca Leaf Study (1992-1995)*. (Provides historical context on the suppressed WHO/UNICRI research). Available at: <https://idpc.net/publications/2009/01/the-who-coca-leaf-study-1992-1995>
- [13] Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA). (Ongoing). Publications on Drug Policy and Human Rights in Latin America. (WOLA consistently produces relevant research and advocacy). Available at: <https://www.wola.org/program/drug-policy/>

Appendix A: Glossary of Key Terms

Coca Plant Traditional Andean plant used for medicinal, stimulant, and spiritual purposes.

Cocaine A psychoactive alkaloid derived from coca, used illicitly but also with medical potential.

Crack Cocaine A smokable form of cocaine often linked to marginalized use and over-criminalization.

Decriminalization The removal of criminal penalties for possession or use.

Legalization The creation of a regulated market under law.

Sovereignty The right to self-determination over policy, health, land, and identity.

Appendix B: Alignment with International Frameworks

This Declaration is consistent with:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- WHO guidelines on substance use and public health
- Ongoing international treaty reform debates

Appendix C: Sample National Policy Models

- Bolivia's coca regulation under cultural rights (e.g., Ley General de la Coca No. 906)
- Portugal's decriminalization of all drugs for personal use and investment in harm reduction services.
- Canada's pilot programs for "safer supply" of currently illicit substances.
- Colombia's ongoing discussions on drug policy reform, including potential pilot regulation projects and transitional justice mechanisms.
- Switzerland's long-standing heroin-assisted treatment programs as a model for regulated access.

Appendix D: Implementation Framework

1. Phase 1: Decriminalization, amnesty, and expungement of prior convictions for non-violent coca/cocaine offenses.
2. Phase 2: Investment in public health infrastructure, harm reduction services (including safe supply pilots), and community-based care.
3. Phase 3: Development of legal frameworks for regulated production, distribution, and sale, prioritizing small-scale traditional growers and equity applicants.
4. Phase 4: Comprehensive public education campaigns focusing on health, safety, cultural heritage, and challenging stigma.
5. Phase 5: International cooperation for treaty reform, sharing best practices, and ensuring fair trade in any international coca/cocaine markets.

Appendix E: Ethical Commercialization Toolkit

- Models for community-led enterprises (e.g., cooperatives, social enterprises) with profits reinvested in local development.
- Equity-focused licensing criteria (e.g., prioritizing individuals/communities harmed by prohibition, traditional cultivators).
- Stringent fair labor, human rights, and environmental sustainability standards for all licensed entities.
- Regulatory safeguards against corporate monopolization, predatory marketing, and conflicts of interest.
- Mechanisms for ongoing community consultation and benefit-sharing.

Appendix F: Endorsement Page

We, the undersigned, endorse this Declaration:

Name: _____

Affiliation: _____

Region: _____

Statement (optional): _____

Name: _____

Affiliation: _____

Region: _____

Statement (optional): _____

Signed, Marie Seshat Landry, CEO, Spymaster, Queen of the Universe, Marie Landry's Spy Shop, www.marielandryceo.com