

Basic information	
<p>1996/0195(COD)</p> <p>COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Directive</p>	Procedure completed
<p>Extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients (3rd amend. Directive 88/344/EEC)</p> <p>Repealed by 2008/0060(COD)</p> <p>Subject</p> <p>3.10.10 Foodstuffs, foodstuffs legislation</p>	

Key players				
European Parliament	Committee responsible		Rapporteur	Appointed
	ENVI	Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection	COLLINS Kenneth D. (PSE)	23/10/1996
	Former committee responsible		Former rapporteur	Appointed
	ENVI	Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection		
Council of the European Union	Council configuration		Meetings	Date
	General Affairs		1996	1997-03-24
	Competitiveness (Internal Market, Industry, Research and Space)		1970	1996-11-26
	Social Affairs		2030	1997-10-07

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
22/07/1996	Legislative proposal published	COM(1996)0375 	Summary
04/09/1996	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
25/09/1996	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
24/03/1997	Council position published	05201/1/1997	Summary
24/04/1997	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 2nd reading		
02/07/1997	Vote in committee, 2nd reading		
02/07/1997	Committee recommendation tabled for plenary, 2nd reading	A4-0231/1997	
07/10/1997	Act approved by Council, 2nd reading		

27/10/1997	Final act signed		
27/10/1997	End of procedure in Parliament		
03/12/1997	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	1996/0195(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Directive
Amendments and repeals	Repealed by 2008/0060(COD)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 52-p1 EC Treaty (before Amsterdam) E 100A
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENVI/4/08757

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T4-0515/1996 OJ C 347 18.11.1996, p. 0049-0058	23/10/1996	Summary
Committee recommendation tabled for plenary, 2nd reading		A4-0231/1997 OJ C 286 22.09.1997, p. 0008	02/07/1997	
Text adopted by Parliament, 2nd reading		T4-0362/1997 OJ C 286 22.09.1997, p. 0021-0029	15/07/1997	Summary
Council of the EU				
Document type		Reference	Date	Summary
Council position		05201/1/1997 OJ C 157 24.05.1997, p. 0004	24/03/1997	Summary
European Commission				
Document type		Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal		COM(1996)0375  OJ C 278 24.09.1996, p. 0025	22/07/1996	Summary
Commission communication on Council's position		SEC(1997)0625 	04/04/1997	Summary
		COM(1997)0467		

Commission opinion on Parliament's position at 2nd reading		29/09/1997	Summary
Other institutions and bodies			
Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES1385/1996 OJ C 066 03.03.1997, p. 0003	27/11/1996
			Summary

Additional information		
Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act	
Directive 1997/0060 OJ L 331 03.12.1997, p. 0007	Summary

Extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients (3rd amend. Directive 88/344/EEC)

1996/0195(COD) - 24/03/1997

Following the political agreement reached at the "Internal Market" Council of 26 November 1996, the Council - by qualified majority - formally adopted its common position. The Danish delegation voted against the common position, issuing a voting explanation. This substance poses no health risks used as an extraction solvent in foodstuffs and food ingredients. However, Denmark notes with great concern that the substance in question is a very strong greenhouse gas and therefore is subject to the provisions in the UN framework Convention on Climate change. The commitment of the Convention is for the time being a stabilisation of the emissions of greenhouse gases before the year 2000 compared with 1990 level of emission. The ongoing negotiations to strengthen the Convention after the year 2000 will inevitably lead to an obligation by the industrialised countries to reduce their emissions. The EU Member States are already now facing great difficulties in fulfilling the EU target to stabilise the CO₂ emissions by 2000. The acceptance of a new application of a greenhouse gas 1 300 times stronger than CO₂ will certainly not be in accordance with the leading role the EU possesses in the climate negotiations. The credibility of the Community could be questioned with good reason if we introduce the use of this substance now when the Community has a firm policy on greenhouse gases. Consequently, Denmark votes against the Council's common position.

Extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients (3rd amend. Directive 88/344/EEC)

1996/0195(COD) - 04/04/1997 - Commission communication on Council's position

The Commission agrees with the common position, which meets the objectives of the proposal.

Extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients (3rd amend. Directive 88/344/EEC)

1996/0195(COD) - 22/07/1996 - Legislative proposal

OBJECTIVE: amending for the third time, and after consultation with the Scientific Committee for Food (SCF), Directive 88/344/EEC on extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients. SUBSTANCE: the proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive aims

at: - discontinuing the authorization of certain solvents which are no longer used: butyl acetate and methyl-propanol-1; - amending the entry for hexane, for which the SCF issued definitive agreement in June 1993; - authorizing, in view of scientific progress, the use of a new substance, approved by the SCF in 1995: 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane, as an extraction solvent in the preparation of flavours.

Extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients (3rd amend. Directive 88/344/EEC)

1996/0195(COD) - 23/10/1996 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

Parliament approved the proposal without making any amendments.

Extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients (3rd amend. Directive 88/344/EEC)

1996/0195(COD) - 15/07/1997 - Text adopted by Parliament, 2nd reading

The European Parliament adopted the recommendation for second reading without debate by Mr Kenneth COLLINS (PSE, UK) on the approximation of the laws of the Member States on extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients.

Extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients (3rd amend. Directive 88/344/EEC)

1996/0195(COD) - 27/11/1996 - Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report

The Committee approves the proposal directed mainly to enable technical amendments to Directive 88/344/EEC to be made by a Committee procedure, rather than passing through a new Council Directive for each amendment. A Committee procedure allows for timely application of technical changes following evaluations by the Scientific Committee for Food (SCF). On the other hand, this procedure does not involve the citizens adequately. On balance, the Economic and Social Committee accepts the committee procedure proposed by the Commission, but insists on prior consultation of the various socio-economic partners represented on the Advisory Committee for Food. The Committee considers that the deletions and additions of solvents proposed are in line with the findings of the SCF and present needs of users.

Extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients (3rd amend. Directive 88/344/EEC)

1996/0195(COD) - 29/09/1997 - Commission opinion on Parliament's position at 2nd reading

In the light of the opinion expressed by the European Parliament, the Commission has amended its proposal by introducing a new recital. This recital refers to the specific use of the new proposed solvent, to its minimum residues in foodstuffs (0.02 mg/kg) and to the fact that under the conditions provided for there is no impact on global warming.

Extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients (3rd amend. Directive 88/344/EEC)

1996/0195(COD) - 27/10/1997 - Final act

OBJECTIVE: to amend, for the third time and following the opinion of the Scientific Committee for Food, Directive 88/344/EEC on extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients. COMMUNITY MEASURE: European Parliament and Council Directive 97/60/EC.

SUBSTANCE: the amendments made by the new directive are intended to: - delete the authorization for certain solvents which are no longer used: butyl acetate and methyl-propanol-1; - amend the entry for hexane, for which the Scientific Committee for Food delivered a definitive agreement in June 1993; - authorize, as a result of scientific progress, the use of a new substance which received a favourable opinion from the Scientific Committee for Food in 1995: 1, 1, 1, 2-tetrafluoroethane as an extraction solvent in the preparation of flavourings. However a provision allows operators to place on the market products which do not comply with the directive until stocks are used up. ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23/12/1997 DEADLINE FOR TRANSPOSITION: 27/10/1998

Extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients (3rd amend. Directive 88/344/EEC)

1996/0195(COD) - 24/03/1997 - Council position

The common position largely reflects the initial proposal approved by the European Parliament at first reading. The only amendments introduced by the Council concern the application of the directive. With regard first to the date of entry into force of the directive, the Council has postponed the deadlines for transposition by six months. In addition, it has introduced a provision based on the practice applied when other directives on additives were adopted, allowing operators to place products which do not comply with the directive on the market until stocks are used up. It should be noted that Denmark voted against the common position and issued a voting explanation stating that the credibility of the Community could be questioned if the European Union introduced the use of the solvent 1.1.1.2-tetrafluoroethane or HFC-134a now that the Community has a firm policy on greenhouse gases.

Extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients (3rd amend. Directive 88/344/EEC)

1996/0195(COD) - 26/11/1996

The Council had examined the proposal for a directive with a view to reaching a common position. At the end of the deliberations the President recorded that a political agreement had been reached on the common position by qualified majority. The text would therefore be adopted as an 'A' item as soon as the Economic and Social Committee had given its opinion. Parliament, for its part, approved the Commission's proposal without amendment. The Danish delegation announced its intention to vote against the common position. Henceforth, decisions relating to new substances to be added to the positive list, conditions of use and maximum residue content would be taken in accordance with a regulation committee procedure (type IIIa committee).