Basic information

1998/0017(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Directive	Procedure lapsed or withdrawn
Narcotics and psychotropic drugs: substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs **Subject** 7.30.30.04 Action to combat drugs and drug-trafficking	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
LIBE Civil Liberties and Internal Affairs	PIRKER Hubert (PPE)	19/03/1998

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
ENVI Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Council of the European Union

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
23/01/1998	Legislative proposal published	COM(1998)0022	Summary
20/02/1998	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
12/10/1998	Vote in committee, 1st reading		Summary
12/10/1998	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A4-0367/1998	
20/11/1998	Debate in Parliament		
28/04/1999	Modified legislative proposal published	COM(1999)0202	Summary
10/09/2002	End of procedure in Parliament		
06/08/2004	Additional information		Summary

Technical information

Procedure reference	1998/0017(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Directive
Legal basis	EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 095 Rules of Procedure EP 050
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure lapsed or withdrawn

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A4-0367/1998 OJ C 359 23.11.1998, p. 0004	12/10/1998	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T4-0697/1998 OJ C 379 07.12.1998, p. 0372-0390	20/11/1998	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(1998)0022	23/01/1998	Summary
Modified legislative proposal	COM(1999)0202 OJ C 162 09.06.1999, p. 0009	28/04/1999	Summary

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES0623/1998 OJ C 214 10.07.1998, p. 0011	29/04/1998	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Narcotics and psychotropic drugs: substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs

1998/0017(COD) - 28/04/1999 - Modified legislative proposal

The Commission's amended proposal takes up three of the five amendments adopted by the Parliament in its first reading. These are as follow: - amendments of a semantic or linguistic nature; - amendments seeking to strengthen safety measures against the production of psychotrophic substances; - the modification of the date for the transposition of the Directive. On the other hand, the Commission did not accept the amendment that sought to oblige it to present, each year, a report on the results of monitoring measures on classified and non-classified substances, because this report would duplicate that which would be drawn up for the attention of the International Narcotics Control Board. The Commission also rejected a part of another amendment aimed at not making accessible to the public the lists of products to be monitored drawn up by the Committee on Drug Precursors (because the work of the Commitee is, in any event, confidential).

Narcotics and psychotropic drugs: substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs

1998/0017(COD) - 23/01/1998 - Legislative proposal

OBJECTIVE : introduction of a supplementary monitoring system for substances not listed under Directive 92/109/EEC which could be used for the manufacture of drugs. SUBSTANCE : Council Directive 92/109/EEC imposes stringent controls on the manufacture and marketing of 22 substances which may be diverted into the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances. It is becoming increasingly clear that a significant number of other substances, many of them traded legally in large quantities, may be used for the illicit manufacture of synthetic designer drugs. Since it would be unrealistic to apply to all these substances the same controls as those laid down by Directive 92/109/EEC concerning the 22 basic substances, the Commission proposes to establish a more flexible mechanism at Community level whereby the competent authorities in the Member States can be notified of suspicious transactions in these substances. This entails a voluntary system of monitoring based on cooperation between the monitoring authorities of the Member States and the industry and immediate reporting by operators of suspect transactions with regard to these substances. Accordingly, the provisions of Directive 92/109/EEC concerning scheduled substances shall apply mutatis mutandis to non-scheduled substances. The list of non-scheduled substances is regularly updated by the committee responsible in the light of further developments with regard to drugs precursors.

Narcotics and psychotropic drugs: substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs

1998/0017(COD) - 20/11/1998 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

In adopting the report by Mr Hubert PIRKER (PPE, A), the European Parliament approved the proposal by the Commission establishing a system to monitor substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. It recognised that it would be unrealistic to extend to all precursors the strict monitoring system applicable to the 22 classified substances, and accordingly advocated that voluntary cooperation be organised between the parties concerned (producers, distributors and authorities). It approved the Committee on Precursors which was to draw up two distinct lists: a list of unclassified substances known to be used frequently in illicit production and a list of those of these substances to which voluntary cooperation between authorities and operators should apply. However, to prevent drug producers from evading controls too easily, Parliament took the view that the public should not have access to these lists. It called on the Commission to report to Parliament annually on the results of the monitoring measures.