Basic information

2015/0309(CNS) CNS - Consultation procedure Decision	Procedure completed
Subjecting the new psychoactive substance 1-phenyl-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl) pentan-1-one (α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone, α-PVP) to control measures **Subject** 4.20.03 Drug addiction, alcoholism, smoking 7.30.30.04 Action to combat drugs and drug-trafficking	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
LIBE Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs	BONI Michał (PPE)	29/02/2016
	Shadow rapporteur HEDH Anna (S&D) PAGAZAURTUNDÚA Maite (ALDE) VALERO Bodil (Verts/ALE)	

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

Council of the European Union

Council configuration	Meetings	Date
Agriculture and Fisheries	3479	2016-06-27

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Migration and Home Affairs	AVRAMOPOULOS Dimitris

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
18/12/2015	Initial legislative proposal published	COM(2015)0674	Summary

21/12/2015	Legislative proposal published	15386/2015	Summary
11/04/2016	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
28/04/2016	Vote in committee		
10/05/2016	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A8-0175/2016	Summary
08/06/2016	Decision by Parliament	T8-0258/2016	Summary
08/06/2016	Results of vote in Parliament		
27/06/2016	Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament		
27/06/2016	End of procedure in Parliament		
02/07/2016	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2015/0309(CNS)
Procedure type	CNS - Consultation procedure
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Decision
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	LIBE/8/05453

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE578.806	16/03/2016	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A8-0175/2016	10/05/2016	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T8-0258/2016	08/06/2016	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	15386/2015	21/12/2015	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Initial legislative proposal	COM(2015)0674	18/12/2015	Summary

Additional information		
Source	**Document**	**Date**
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act	
Decision 2016/1070 OJ L 178 02.07.2016, p. 0018	Summary

Subjecting the new psychoactive substance 1-phenyl-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl) pentan-1-one (α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone, α-PVP) to control measures

2015/0309(CNS) - 18/12/2015

PURPOSE: to subject α-PVP to control measures and criminal penalties as provided under their legislation by virtue of their obligations under the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

PROPOSED ACT: Council Decision.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the Council adopts the act after consulting the European Parliament but without being obliged to follow its opinion.

BACKGROUND: the risks of α-PVP were assessed by the Scientific Committee of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addition (EMCDDA), acting in compliance with the provisions of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA. In particular, the Council requested an assessment of the risks caused by the use, manufacture and trafficking of the new psychoactive substance α-PVP. The Chair of the Scientific Committee submitted the risk assessment report to the Commission and to the Council on 27 November 2015.

α-PVP is a potent psychostimulant. The substance detected in all 28 Member States as well as in Turkey and Norway, is mainly imported into the EU drug market from China and then distributed across Europe.

There have been a total of **115 deaths and 191 acute intoxications** registered in eight Member States reported where α-PVP was detected.

There is no available information or published studies assessing in a comprehensive way the health risks associated with α-PVP, namely chronic and acute toxicity, but observations in animals suggest similar effects with those observed with other stimulants.

According to the risk assessment report, the **acute toxicity of α-PVP is such that it can cause severe harms to the health of individuals.** Therefore, the Commission considered that there are grounds for subjecting this substance to control measures across the Union.

CONTENT: the objective of this proposal for a Council Decision is to call upon the Member States to **subject α-PVP to control measures and criminal penalties** as provided under their legislation by virtue of their obligations under the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

Currently, sixteen Member States control α-PVP under national legislation complying with the obligations of the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances and five Member States use other legislative measures to control it. Subjecting this substance to control measures across the Union would help avoid the emergence of obstacles in cross-border law enforcement and judicial cooperation, and would help protect from the risks that its availability and use can pose.

Subjecting the new psychoactive substance 1-phenyl-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl) pentan-1-one (α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone, α-PVP) to control measures

2015/0309(CNS) - 10/05/2016 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs adopted, in the framework of a special legislative procedure (Parliament's consultation), the report by Michał BONI (EPP, PL) on the draft Council decision on subjecting the new psychoactive substance 1phenyl-2-(1-pyrrolidin-1-yl) pentan-1-one (α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone, αPVP) to control measures.

The committee **approved the draft Council decision** without amendments.

To recall, the proposed Decision seeks to subject the new psychoactive substance, α-PVP, a potent psychostimulant, to control measures across the Union.

Subjecting the new psychoactive substance 1-phenyl-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl) pentan-1-one (α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone, α-PVP) to control measures

2015/0309(CNS) - 21/12/2015 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to subject the new psychoactive substance 1-phenyl-2-(1-pyrrolidin-1-yl) pentan-1one (α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone, α-PVP) to control measures.

PROPOSED ACT: Council Decision.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the Council adopts the act after consulting the European Parliament but without being obliged to follow its opinion.

BACKGROUND: a risk assessment report on the new psychoactive substance α-PVP was drawn up in compliance with Decision 2005/387/JHA by a special session of the extended Scientific Committee of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, and was subsequently submitted to the Commission and to the Council on 27 November 2015.

α-PVP is a potent psychostimulant, structurally related to cathinone, pyrovalerone and Methylendioxypyrovaleron (MDPV) which are controlled under the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

There have been a total of **115 deaths and 191 acute intoxications** registered in eight Member States reported where α-PVP was detected.

α-PVP has **no established or acknowledged medical use** (human or veterinary).

Despite the limited scientific evidence available on α-PVP, the evidence and information on the health risks that the substance poses, as documented in its detection in fatalities and acute intoxications, provides sufficient ground for subjecting α-PVP to control measures across the Union.

CONTENT: the proposed Decision seeks to **subject the new psychoactive substance 1-phenyl-2-(1-pyrrolidin-1-yl) pentan-1one (α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone, α-PVP) to control measures across the Union**.

Since sixteen Member States control α-PVP under national legislation complying with the obligations of the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances and five Member States use other legislative measures to control it, subjecting this substance to control measures across the Union would help avoid the emergence of obstacles in cross-border law enforcement and judicial cooperation, and would help protect from the risks that its availability and use can pose.

For further details, please report to the summary of the Commission's initial legislative proposal of 18.12.2015.

Subjecting the new psychoactive substance 1-phenyl-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl) pentan-1-one (α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone, α-PVP) to control measures

2015/0309(CNS) - 18/12/2015 - Initial legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to subject α-PVP to control measures and criminal penalties as provided under their legislation by virtue of their obligations under the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

PROPOSED ACT: Council Decision.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the Council adopts the act after consulting the European Parliament but without being obliged to follow its opinion.

BACKGROUND: the risks of α-PVP were assessed by the Scientific Committee of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addition (EMCDDA), acting in compliance with the provisions of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA. In particular, the Council requested an assessment of the risks caused by the use, manufacture and trafficking of the new psychoactive substance α-PVP. The Chair of the Scientific Committee submitted the risk assessment report to the Commission and to the Council on 27 November 2015.

α-PVP is a potent psychostimulant. The substance detected in all 28 Member States as well as in Turkey and Norway, is mainly imported into the EU drug market from China and then distributed across Europe.

There have been a total of **115 deaths and 191 acute intoxications** registered in eight Member States reported where α-PVP was detected.

There is no available information or published studies assessing in a comprehensive way the health risks associated with α-PVP, namely chronic and acute toxicity, but observations in animals suggest similar effects with those observed with other stimulants.

According to the risk assessment report, the **acute toxicity of α-PVP is such that it can cause severe harms to the health of individuals.** Therefore, the Commission considered that there are grounds for subjecting this substance to control measures across the Union.

CONTENT: the objective of this proposal for a Council Decision is to call upon the Member States to **subject α-PVP to control measures and criminal penalties** as provided under their legislation by virtue of their obligations under the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

Currently, sixteen Member States control α-PVP under national legislation complying with the obligations of the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances and five Member States use other legislative measures to control it. Subjecting this substance to control measures across the Union would help avoid the emergence of obstacles in cross-border law enforcement and judicial cooperation, and would help protect from the risks that its availability and use can pose.

Subjecting the new psychoactive substance 1-phenyl-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl) pentan-1-one (α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone, α-PVP) to control measures

2015/0309(CNS) - 08/06/2016 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 646 votes to 7, with 21 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the draft Council decision on subjecting the new psychoactive substance 1-phenyl-2-(1-pyrrolidin-1-yl) pentan-1-one (α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone, α-PVP) to control measures.

In line with the recommendation made by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, Parliament **approved the draft Council decision** which aims to subject the new psychoactive substance, α-PVP, a potent psychostimulant, to control measures across the Union.

Subjecting the new psychoactive substance 1-phenyl-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl) pentan-1-one (α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone, α-PVP) to control measures

2015/0309(CNS) - 27/06/2016 - Final act

PURPOSE: to subject the new psychoactive substance 1-phenyl-2-(1-pyrrolidin-1-yl) pentan-1one (α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone, α-PVP) to control measures.

NON-LEGISLATIVE ACT: Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1070 on subjecting 1-phenyl-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)pentan-1-one (α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone, α-PVP) to control measures.

CONTENT: the Council adopted an **implementing decision** on subjecting the new psychoactive substance 1**-phenyl-2-(1-pyrrolidin-1-yl) pentan-1one (α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone, α-PVP**) to control measures across the Union.

α-PVP is a potent psychostimulant, structurally related to cathinone, pyrovalerone and methylendioxypyrovaleron (MDPV), which are controlled under the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

The implementing Decision implements Decision 2005/387/JHA that confers upon the Council implementing powers with a view to giving a quick and expertise-based response at Union level to the emergence of new psychoactive substances detected and reported by the Member States, by subjecting those substances to control measures across the Union.

A risk assessment report on the new psychoactive substance α-PVP was drawn up in accordance with Decision 2005/387/JHA by a special session of the extended Scientific Committee of the **European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction** (EMCDDA).

There is no available information or any published study assessing in a comprehensive way the health risks associated with α-PVP, namely chronic and acute toxicity, but observations in animals suggest similar effects to those observed in other stimulants.

Despite the limited scientific evidence available on α-PVP, the evidence and information on the **health risks that the substance poses**, as documented in its detection in fatalities and acute intoxications, provides sufficient grounds for subjecting α-PVP to control measures across the Union.

By 3 July 2017, Member States shall take the necessary measures, in accordance with their national law, to subject the new psychoactive substance to control measures and criminal penalties, as provided for under their legislation, complying with their obligations under the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

The United Kingdom is not bound by Decision 2005/387/JHA and is therefore not taking part in the adoption of this Decision, which implements Decision 2005/387/JHA, and is not bound by it or subject to its application.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3.8.2016.