Basic information

2024/2606(DEA) DEA - Delegated acts procedure	Procedure completed - delegated act enters into force
Inclusion of the drug precursor Isopropylidene (2-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)acetyl)malonate (IMDPAM) and other substances in the list of scheduled substances **Subject** 7.30.30.04 Action to combat drugs and drug-trafficking	

Key players

	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
European Parliament	LIBE Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs	LÓPEZ AGUILAR Juan Fernando (S&D)	04/04/2024

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
28/02/2024	Non-legislative basic document published	C(2024)01219	
28/02/2024	Initial period for examining delegated act 2 month(s)		
13/03/2024	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
12/04/2024	Delegated act not objected by Council		
23/04/2024	Decision by Parliament	T9-0314/2024	Summary

Technical information

Procedure reference	2024/2606(DEA)
Procedure type	DEA - Delegated acts procedure
Procedure subtype	Examination of delegated act
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 0114-p6
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed - delegated act enters into force
Committee dossier	LIBE/9/14299

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary

Recommendation for early non-objection of delegated act		B9-0213/2024	10/04/2024	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T9-0314/2024	23/04/2024	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Non-legislative basic document	C(2024)01219	28/02/2024	

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

Inclusion of the drug precursor Isopropylidene (2-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)acetyl)malonate (IMDPAM) and other substances in the list of scheduled substances

2024/2606(DEA) - 23/04/2024 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament decided to **raise no objections** to the Commission delegated regulation of 28 February 2024 amending Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 as regards the inclusion of the drug precursor Isopropylidene (2-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)acetyl)malonate (IMDPAM) and other substances in the list of scheduled substances.

The EU legislative framework on measures to control access to substances used in the manufacture of illicit drugs must be continuously updated to counter the proliferation of the so-called ‘designer precursors’, which are close chemical relatives of traditional drug precursors created to circumvent existing rules.

The sodium salt of Isopropylidene (2-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)acetyl)malonate (IMDPAM) has been identified as a newly developed drug precursor used in the production of MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine), commonly known as ‘ecstasy’. Seven esters of 2-methyl-3-phenyloxirane-2-carboxylic acid (BMK glycidic acid) and six esters of 3-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-methyl-oxirane-2-carboxylic acid (PMK glycidic acid) have been identified as possible substitutes of BMK glycidic acid and PMK glycidic acid, which are controlled precursors under EU law, in the production of illicit drugs such as MDMA, methamphetamine and amphetamine.

It is necessary to amend the list of scheduled substances included in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 and in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 to subject IMDPAM and the identified esters of BMK glycidic acid and PMK glycidic acid to the harmonised control and monitoring measures provided for by those regulations.

Measures to control access to newly scheduled substances under Regulations (EC) No 273/2004 and (EC) No 111/2005 should enter into force as soon as possible to prevent the use of those drug precursors for the production and placing on the market of illicit drugs.

Against this background, Parliament declared that it has no objections to the delegated regulation.