# JUSTIFICATION

## I. GENERAL PART

**Explanation of the need for the draft legislation, justification of its main principles, assessment of the current legal situation, and justification of the need to change it**

In the first half of 2024, an amendment to Government Regulation No 463/2013 on the schedules of addictive substances added the semi-synthetic cannabinoids HHC, HHC-O and THCP, which caused intoxication mainly among children and juveniles at the beginning of 2024, to the schedule of addictive substances. As the year progressed, additional semi-synthetic cannabinoids were proposed for inclusion, with a time limit until the end of 2024, as from 1 January 2025, a new piece of legislation was envisaged to address the issue of semi-synthetic cannabinoids by redefining the so-called psychomodulating and classified psychoactive substances. With the efficacy of Act No 321/2024 amending Act No 167/1998 on addictive substances and amending certain other acts, as amended, and other related acts (hereinafter the 'Act'), it is therefore possible from 1 January 2025, subject to the conditions laid down in the Act, to schedule the aforementioned substances in the group of scheduled psychoactive substances, which, in accordance with § 33k of the Act, will enable assessment of risks, more precisely of their impact on the health of the population, and at the same time prevent the criminalisation of the possession of these substances by natural persons.

The proposed draft government regulation thus suggests the inclusion of nine semi-synthetic cannabinoids (Table 1) and another 123 psychoactive substances in the group of classified psychoactive substances (Table 2).

**Table 1** – Overview of nine newly classified semi-synthetic cannabinoids in the Annex to the Government Regulation

| Number | Name | Group |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hexahydrocannabiphorol (HHCP) | Semi-Synthetic cannabinoids |
| 2 | Hexahydrocannabihexol (HHCH) | Semi-Synthetic cannabinoids |
| 3 | Hexahydrocannabinol (HHC) | Semi-Synthetic cannabinoids |
| 4 | Hexahydrocannabutol (HHCB) | Semi-Synthetic cannabinoids |
| 5 | Hexahydrocannabioctyl (HHC-C8) | Semi-Synthetic cannabinoids |
| 6 | Tetrahydrocannabiphorol (THCP) | Semi-Synthetic cannabinoids |
| 7 | Tetrahydrocannabutol (THCB) | Semi-Synthetic cannabinoids |
| 8 | Tetrahydrocannabihexol (THCH) | Semi-Synthetic cannabinoids |
| 9 | Tetrahydrocannabioctyl (THC-C8) | Semi-Synthetic cannabinoids |

**Table 2** – Overview of 123 newly classified psychoactive substances in the Annex to the Government Regulation

| Number | Name | Group |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5-Methylthiopropamine | arylalkylamines |
| 2 | BOH-PHP | arylalkylamines |
| 3 | M-ALPHA-HCMA | arylalkylamines |
| 4 | Mephedrene | arylalkylamines |
| 5 | 2-Fluoro-deschloro-N-ethylketamine | arylcyclohexylamines |
| 6 | 3-Cl-PCP | arylcyclohexylamines |
| 7 | 3F-PCP | arylcyclohexylamines |
| 8 | 3-Me-PCP | arylcyclohexylamines |
| 9 | 3-Me-PCPy | arylcyclohexylamines |
| 10 | Deoxymethoxetamine | arylcyclohexylamines |
| 11 | Fluorexetamine | arylcyclohexylamines |
| 12 | Hydroxetamine | arylcyclohexylamines |
| 13 | Methoxisopropamine | arylcyclohexylamines |
| 14 | 4'-Chlordeschloralprazolam | benzodiazepines |
| 15 | Bretazenil | benzodiazepines |
| 16 | Desalkylgidazepam | benzodiazepines |
| 17 | Deschloroctizolam | benzodiazepines |
| 18 | Flubrotizolam | benzodiazepines |
| 19 | Fluetizolam | benzodiazepines |
| 20 | 6-BR-DMPEA | phenethylamines |
| 21 | N-pyrrolidinyl-3,4-DMA | phenethylamines |
| 22 | PEAP | phenethylamines |
| 23 | 2-(4-methylpiperazine-1-yl)-1-phenylpropan-1-one | cathinones |
| 24 | 2-MEB | cathinones |
| 25 | 2'-Me-PVP | cathinones |
| 26 | 2-Methyl-α-PHiP | cathinones |
| 27 | 3,4-Pr-PipVP | cathinones |
| 28 | 3F-NEB | cathinones |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 29 | 3F-N-ethylhexedrone | cathinones |
| 30 | 3F-α-PHP | cathinones |
| 31 | 3-Chlorocathinone | cathinones |
| 32 | 3'-Me-PVP | cathinones |
| 33 | 3-Methyl-N-propyl-cathinone | cathinones |
| 34 | 4’-Methylhexedrone | cathinones |
| 35 | 4-Cl-3-MMC | cathinones |
| 36 | 4F-3-methyl-α-PHP | cathinones |
| 37 | 4F-3-methyl-α-PVP | cathinones |
| 38 | MDPEP | cathinones |
| 39 | MDPHiP | cathinones |
| 40 | N,N-Diethylpentylone | cathinones |
| 41 | N-butylbutylone | cathinones |
| 42 | N-cyclohexyl butylone | cathinones |
| 43 | N-cyclohexyl methylone | cathinones |
| 44 | N-ethylheptylone | cathinones |
| 45 | N-ethylhexylone | cathinones |
| 46 | N-sec-butyl-pentedrone | cathinones |
| 47 | α-D2PV | cathinones |
| 48 | α-PCYP | cathinones |
| 49 | 3-Chlorfenmetrazine | other |
| 50 | 3-Methoxyphenmetrazine | other |
| 51 | 4Br-MAR | other |
| 52 | 4Cl-MAR | other |
| 53 | 4-Fluorfenibut | other |
| 54 | Dichlormethqualone | other |
| 55 | Ephinazone | other |
| 56 | Fenozolone | other |
| 57 | Iso-(meta-methyl-propcathinone) | other |
| 58 | Iso-3-CMC | other |
| 59 | Iso-3-MMC | other |
| 60 | N-ethyl zolpidem | other |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 61 | Nitromethaqualone | other |
| 62 | Pagoclone | other |
| 63 | Rilmazafone | other |
| 64 | 3,4-CFP | piperazines |
| 65 | 4F-MBZP | piperazines |
| 66 | pBPP | piperazines |
| 67 | 4,4-Dimethyl-1-phenyl-1-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pentan-3-one | piperidines and pyrrolidines |
| 68 | Methyl 2-phenyl-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetate | piperidines and pyrrolidines |
| 69 | 3,5-ADB-4en-PFUPPYCA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 70 | 4en-PDMB-4en-PINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 71 | 4F-ABINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 72 | 5,3-AB-CHMFUPPYCA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 73 | 5,3-ADB-4en-PFUPPYCA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 74 | 5B-AKB48 | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 75 | 5F-BZO-POXIZID | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 76 | 5F-EDMB-PICA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 77 | 5F-EMB-PICA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 78 | ABO-4en-PINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 79 | ADB-4en-P-5Br-INACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 80 | ADB-4en-PINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 81 | ADB-5Br-INACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 82 | ADB-B-5Br-INACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 83 | ADB-BUTINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 84 | ADB-D-5Br-INACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 85 | ADB-FUBHQUCA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 86 | ADB-FUBIACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 87 | ADB-HEXINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 88 | ADB-IACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 89 | ADB-P-5Br-INACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 90 | ADMB-3TMS-PRINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 91 | ADMB-INACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 92 | A-FUBIACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 93 | A-PBITMO | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 94 | A-PONASA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 95 | BENZYL-4CN-BINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 96 | BZO-4en-POXIZID | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 97 | BZO-POXIZID | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 98 | CUMYL-1Cl-CHSINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 99 | CUMYL-3TMS-PRINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 100 | Cumyl-BC-HpMeGaClone-221 | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 101 | Cumyl-CB-MeGaClone | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 102 | CUMYL-CBMICA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 103 | CUMYL-CBMINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 104 | CUMYL-CHSINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 105 | CUMYL-INACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 106 | CUMYL-NBMICA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 107 | CUMYL-NBMINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 108 | CUMYL-TsINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 109 | EDMB-PINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 110 | FUBIAT | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 111 | CH-FUBBMPDORA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 112 | CH-FUBIACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 113 | CH-IACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 114 | CHM-MDA-19 (BZO-CHMOXIZID) | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 115 | CHM-MDMB-CHMINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 116 | CH-PIACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 117 | MDMB-5Br-INACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 118 | MDMB-7Br-INACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 119 | MDMB-BINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 120 | MDMB-CHMINACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 121 | MDMB-INACA | synthetic cannabinoids |
| 122 | NMDMSB | synthetic cannabinoids |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 123 | PTI-3 | synthetic cannabinoids |

Since HHC and THC homologues may also naturally occur in industrial hemp plants in small or trace amounts, an exemption has been proposed for cases where these substances are contained in industrial hemp plants, industrial hemp, hemp extract and tincture and industrial hemp preparation in quantities below 0.3 %. For HHC and THC homologue esters, this exemption was not applied because they are not naturally present in hemp. In particular, acetate forms pose a huge danger to health, where during 'vaping' (inhalation of liquid preparations at higher temperatures) dangerous substances (ketenes) can be produced, which pose a serious risk to the health of users. Some of these substances occur in multiple optical variants, and the salts of these substances should also be included in the Annex. Therefore, the Annex is extended to include stereoisomers of psychoactive substances and the salts and esters of these substances. This will cover a relatively large number of new substances with psychoactive effects on the human body.

The substances mentioned above are practically not present in natural cannabis products (extracts from technical hemp) and, if so, they are artificially added there in order to increase their intoxication potential.

The inclusion of substances is therefore primarily aimed at protecting public health, preventing the occurrence of intoxication especially in young people, timely prevention of further development of the grey zone of the market for these substances and enabling research into the properties of the substances in question, with a view to their further classification in relation to their danger to individuals and society.

**Assessment of the draft legislation's conformity with the Act it is to implement, including conformity with the statutory empowerment for its issue**

New psychoactive substances that meet the definition of a classified psychoactive substance in accordance with § 2(s) of Act No 167/1998 on addictive substances and amending certain other acts, as amended from 1 January 2025 (hereinafter the 'Act') and in accordance with § 33i of the Act, may be scheduled in the Annex to the Government Regulation more precisely in the list of scheduled psychoactive substances. The Ministry of Health proposes to the Government to schedule the new psychoactive substance in cooperation with the State Health Institute and the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic, and the proposal includes a rapid evaluation of the newly scheduled psychoactive substances.

The newly scheduled 132 substances fulfil the condition set out in the Act, because serious health and social risks cannot be ruled out on the basis of current scientific knowledge, and for this reason it is necessary to investigate them and it is desirable that a risk assessment be carried out in accordance with § 33k of the Act.

**Assessment of compliance of the draft legislation with European Union legislation, European Union case law and the general principles of European Union law and international conventions**

The draft Government Regulation is compatible with the following international conventions:

- The UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,
- The UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

The draft Government Regulation is compatible with the following European Union legislation:

- Article 34 et seq. TFEU;
- Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA of 25 October 2004 laying down minimum provisions on the constituent elements of criminal acts and penalties in the field of illicit drug trafficking;
- Directive (EU) 2017/2103 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 amending Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA in order to include new psychoactive substances in the definition of a drug and repealing Council Decision 2005/387/JHA;
- Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2019/369 of 13 December 2018 amending the Annex to Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA as regards the inclusion of new psychoactive substances in the definition of a drug;
- Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2022/1326 of 18 March 2022 amending the Annex to Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA as regards the inclusion of new psychoactive substances in the definition of a drug.

The present proposal is in accordance with Article 34 et seq. of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (hereinafter 'TFEU'), as under Article 36 TFEU, the free movement of goods may be restricted for reasons such as the protection of public health, public security, or the prevention of crime, provided that such restrictions are not manifestly discriminatory, are proportionate (i.e., necessary to achieve a legitimate objective), and are implemented in a way that does not infringe the principle of proportionality. The inclusion of 123 new substances in the annex to the Government Regulation is based on the need to regulate access to addictive substances, the free availability of which would seriously endanger the health of the population, cause an increase in the use of addictive substances with a risk of addiction, the spread of these dangerous substances on the market or their production, which would lead to negative social impacts. The protection of public health is recognised as a legitimate reason under Article 36 TFEU to restrict the free market, provided that it is ensured that the measures do not discriminate against products from other EU Member States and that they comply with the principle of proportionality.

The inclusion of new substances in the list of scheduled psychoactive substances was based on expert knowledge and recommendations. Trade in other substances that do not have addictive potential is not restricted. The inclusion of the substances is therefore compatible with Article 34 TFEU, since that measure pursues a legitimate objective of protecting public health, does not give rise to unjustified discrimination and is proportionate to the risks posed by those substances. Consequently, the inclusion of those substances does not lead to an unjustified interference with the free movement of goods.

In order to expedite the legislative process concerning the protection of public health, an exemption from the interdepartmental consultation procedure and regulatory impact assessment (RIA) was granted at the government meeting on 11 December 2024.

**Expected economic and financial impact of the draft legislation on the national budget, other public budgets, the business environment in the Czech Republic, social impacts, including impacts on specific population groups, in particular socially disadvantaged persons, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities, and environmental impacts**

The present draft amendment of the Government Regulation can only have a small impact on business operators, as the proposed substances have not yet been established on the Czech market. Such goods are often marketed under the designation of collectors' items. In view of the potential risk to public health, the submitter has prioritised the health risks arising from the easy availability of the substances mentioned above, as opposed to possible impacts on economic operators, which in this case will be small.

Due to its nature, the submitted draft Government Regulation has no adverse social impact, nor does it have any impact on specific population groups.

The proposed Government Regulation has no negative impact on the environment.

**Assessment of the current situation and impacts of the proposed solution in relation to the prohibition of discrimination**

The proposed legislation contains no provisions that could result in discrimination.

**Assessment of the impact of the proposed solution in relation to the protection of privacy and personal data**

The proposed legislation does not concern the protection of privacy or personal data.

**Assessment of corruption risks**

The draft legislation is not expected to create or increase corruption risks.

**Assessment of impact on State security or defence**

The draft legislation has no impact on State security or defence.

**Impact assessment on digitally friendly legislation**

Given the nature of the proposed amendment, it is not a Government regulation with an impact on the digital agenda, so the principles for creating digitally friendly legislation could not be taken into account.

**Assessment of the impact on families**

With regard to the subject matter of the proposed legislation, no negative impacts are identified in this area.

**Evaluation of territorial impacts, including impacts on local self-governing units**

The proposed legislation does not foresee any territorial impacts or impacts on local self-governing units.

## II. SPECIAL PART

**Re § 2**

Given that this is a technical regulation, it should be sent for notification in accordance with Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services (‘the Directive’).

Article 6(7) of the Directive permits exceptions to postpone the adoption of a draft by 3 months in cases of imperative grounds of urgency (hereinafter the ‘urgent technical notification procedure’).

This derogation may be used where, for imperative reasons of urgency brought about by serious and unforeseeable circumstances relating to the protection of public health or safety, the protection of animals or plants and, in the case of rules on services, public policy, in particular the protection of young people, a Member State is obliged to prepare technical regulations within a very short period of time in order to issue and implement them without delay and without any consultation being possible. The reasons for inclusion of substances are mainly protecting the health of the population, preventing the occurrence of intoxication in particular in young people, preventing the further development of the grey zone of these substances even before some of them penetrate the Czech market, and avoiding the establishment of the Czech Republic as a high-source country for other EU Member States.

In the light of the above, it is necessary to make use of the urgent technical notification procedure provided for in Article 6(7) of Directive 2015/1535, since a standard notification procedure would lead to a disproportionate delay and thus to a potential risk of intoxication and a threat to public health. The consequences of delay in the regulation of substances clearly demonstrate that delays can lead to significant negative impacts. Experts from the health, public security, and drug sectors were consulted on the proposed measure and, on the recommendation of the Government Office, it was decided to include the above-mentioned substances among the so-called ‘Scheduled Psychoactive Substances.’ This step is necessary to prevent the escalation of the problem and to protect the population, especially children. The use of an urgent technical notification procedure is justified and necessary for the rapid adoption of measures to protect public health and prevent health consequences associated with the use of newly identified hazardous substances.

**Re § 3**

The effective date is stipulated in accordance with § 9(2) of Act No 222/2016 on the Collection of Laws and International Treaties and on the creation of legislation promulgated in the Collection of Laws and International Treaties (the Act on the Collection of Laws and International Treaties), as amended, on the first day after its promulgation in the Collection of Laws.

**Re the Annex**

**Group of semi-synthetic cannabinoids:**

**Hexahydrocannabiforol (HHCP)** is being scheduled in the annex to the Government Regulation and belongs to the group of semi-synthetic cannabinoids. According to available literature, HHCP has similar effects to THC but does not currently have medical or industrial applications. The pharmacological and behavioural effects of HHC in humans have not yet been studied, although recent unofficial reports from consumers suggest that its effects may be similar to those of cannabis. The substance is controlled in France, Japan and Slovakia. As with the following cannabinoids, research on these substances is delayed compared to their marketing and it is therefore a major challenge for cannabinoid research institutions to focus urgently on the analysis of these substances and on the assessment of their health risks as well as research on their potential therapeutic potential.

**Hexahydrocannabihexol (HHCH)** is being scheduled in the annex to the Government Regulation, and it belongs to the group of semi-synthetic cannabinoids. It was first synthesised in 1942 and found to be more effective than a pentyl or heptyl homologue or unsaturated analogue of the tetrahydrocannabinol THCH. After several people in Japan who ate gelatin candies containing HHCH fell ill, these chemicals were officially added to the schedule of controlled substances. In Colorado, HHCH is scheduled as an intoxicating cannabinoid. Due to its structural similarity to HHC, similar risks to the human body can be assumed.

**Hexahydrocannabinol (HHC)** is being scheduled in the annex to the Government Regulation and belongs to the group of semi-synthetic cannabinoids. There are laboratory studies that report that HHC generally has similar effects to THC, the main psychoactive substance in cannabis. The pharmacological and behavioural effects of HHC have not been studied in humans, although recent unofficial reports from consumers suggest that its effects may be similar to those of cannabis. So far, the occurrence of the substance has been reported in 23 EU Member States, and as of March 2024, 18 EU Member States will have the substance controlled in some way. Based on information from CAFIA, HHC has been detected in food in the Czech Republic, especially in confectionery via so-called HHC mats, internet and retail shops.

**Hexahydrocannabutol (HHCB)** is being scheduled in the annex to the Government Regulation and belongs to the group of semi-synthetic cannabinoids. HHCB is a hydrogenated form of THCB (tetrahydrocannabutol), a substance very similar to THC (tetrahydrocannabinol), and differs only in the number of carbons in the side alkyl chain (4 carbons instead of 5 in the THC structure). The substance was scheduled based on structural similarity with HHC.

**Hexahydrocannabioctyl (HHC-C8)** is being scheduled in the Annex to the Government Regulation by order of the Minister and belongs to the group of semi-synthetic cannabinoids. HHC-C8 is an octyl hydrogenated THC homologue and is scheduled based on structural similarity to THC and due to similar effects on the organism as HHC and HHC-P.

**Tetrahydrocannabiforol (THCP)** is being scheduled in the Annex to the Government Regulation and belongs to the group of semi-synthetic cannabinoids. This is a relatively new psychoactive substance that is found in the cannabis plant, but in very small

quantities. With the advent of extraction methods for concentrating active ingredients, this substance has been newly captured in the market. It is similar in effect to THC, but has a much higher potency and could be more dangerous than THC if widespread. No cases of fatal intoxication have been recorded in the Czech Republic in connection with this substance.

**Tetrahydrocannabutol (THCB)** is being scheduled in the Annex to the Government Regulation and belongs to the group of semi-synthetic cannabinoids. THCB is a homologue of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the main active ingredient of cannabis. It differs structurally only in that the pentyl side chain is replaced by butyl. The delta-9-THCB stereoisomer shows similar cannabinoid receptor activity to the delta-9-THC stereoisomer.

**Tetrahydrocannabihexol (THCH)** is being scheduled in the Annex to the Government Regulation and belongs to the group of semi-synthetic cannabinoids. THCH is a hexyl THC homologue and is scheduled on the basis of structural similarity to THC and due to similar effects on the organism as THC and THC-P. The effects of THCH may last longer than the normal experience with THC, sometimes up to twice as long.

**Tetrahydrocannabioctyl (THC-C8)** is being included in the Annex to the Government Regulation and belongs to the group of semi-synthetic cannabinoids. THC-C8 is an octyl THC homologue and is being scheduled on the basis of structural similarity to THC and due to similar effects on the organism as THC and THC-P.

**The groups of arylalkylamines, arylcyclohexylamines, benzodiazepines, phenethylamines, cathinones, piperazines, piperidines, pyrrolidines, synthetic cannabinoids, and others (all substances from these groups are being included in the Annex to this Government Regulation):**

**Arylalkylamines**

**5-Methylthiopropamine** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Hungary. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 5-methylthiopropamine. Based on its structural similarity to amphetamine and arylalkylamines such as methylthienylpropamine (MPA) and thiopropamine, 5-methylthiopropamine is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**BOH-PHP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Estonia, Germany and Slovenia. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy, Lithuania and Norway. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of BOH-PHP. BOH-PHP has been identified as the main metabolite (dihydro-α-pyrrolidinohexiophenone; dihydro-α-PHP; M1) α-PHP in human urine, which is formed by the reduction of the keto group in α-PHP with hydrogen. Based on its structural similarity to α-PHP, the substance is expected to have stimulatory effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**M-ALPHA-HCMA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Germany. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of M-ALPHA-HCMA. Based on its chemical structure and its similarity to MDMA and M-ALPHA, the substance can be expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Mephedrene** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 15 EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy, Lithuania and Norway. Based on its structural similarity to methamphetamine and arylalkylamines such as methylthienylpropamine and thiopropamine, which are known to have stimulating effects, mephedrene is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Arylcyclohexylamines**

**2-Fluor-deschlor-N-ethylketamine** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The presence of the substance has hitherto been reported in Finland, Germany, Spain and Sweden. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 2-fluoro-deschlor-N-ethylketamine. Based on its chemical structure and similarity to ketamine, 2-fluoro-deschlor-N-ethylketamine is expected to have dissociative effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**3-Cl-PCP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in seven EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 3-Cl-PCP. Based on its structural similarity to other arylcyclohexylamines with known dissociative effects, such as PCP, 3-Cl-PCP is expected to have dissociative effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**3F-PCP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Belgium, Slovenia and Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 3F-PCP. Based on its structural similarity to PCP, with known dissociative effects, 3F-PCP can be expected to have dissociative effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**3-Me-PCP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in nine EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. 3-Me-PCP is a 3-methyl derivative of PCP, also known as phencyclidine, which is listed in Schedule II of the 1971 United Nations Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances. Based on the structural similarity to PCP, which has known dissociative effects, 3-Me-PCP can be expected to have dissociative effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**3-Me-PCPy** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in six EU countries. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 3-Me-PCPy. Based on its structural similarity to other arylcyclohexylamines with known dissociative effects, such as PCP, 3-Me-PCPy is expected to have dissociative effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Deoxymethoxetamine** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 15 EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of deoxymethoxetamine. Based on its structural similarity to other arylcyclohexylamines with known dissociative effects, such as methoxetamine, deoxymethoxetamine is expected to have dissociative effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Fluorexetamine** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in six EU countries. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. Fluorexetamine, also known as FXE and 3-fluoro-deschlor-N-ethylketamine, is structurally related to the dissociative anaesthetic ketamine. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of fluorexetamine. Based on its chemical structure and similarity to ketamine, fluorexetamine is expected to have dissociative effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Hydroxetamine** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 10 EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. Hydroxetamine, also known as HXE, is structurally related to internationally controlled methoxetamine. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of hydroxetamine. Based on its chemical structure and its similarity to methoxetamine and ketamine, hydroxetamine is expected to have dissociative effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Methoxisopropamine** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 13 EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. Methoxisopropamine (MXiPr) is a higher homologue of the internationally controlled substance methoxetamine (MXE). No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of methoxisopropamine. Based on its structural similarity to other arylcyclohexylamines with known dissociative effects, such as methoxetamine, metoxisopropamine is expected to have dissociative effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Benzodiazepines**

**4'-Chlordeschloralprazolam** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Ireland. The substance is controlled in

Europe in Lithuania. 4'-Chlordeschloroalprazolam is a structural isomer of the internationally controlled triazolobenzodiazepine alprazolam. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 4'-chlordeschloroalprazolam. Based on structural similarity with other benzodiazepines, such as alprazolam, 4'-chlordeschloroalprazolam is expected to have sedative-hypnotic effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Bretazenil** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Denmark, Germany and Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. Bretazenil was developed in the late 1980s as an anti-anxiety drug. A partial benzodiazepine agonist is reported to have ten times the benzodiazepine receptor activity of diazepam and a different pharmacological profile. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Desalkylgidazepam** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 11 EU countries. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of desalkylgidazepam. Based on the structural similarity with other benzodiazepines such as phenazepam and flubromazepam, desalkylgidazepam is expected to have sedative hypnotic effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Deschlorclotizolam** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Romania and Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of deschloroclotisam. Based on its chemical structure and chemical similarity to brotizolam and etizolam, the substance is expected to have sedative-hypnotic effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Flubrotizolam** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 10 EU countries. It is not a controlled substance in Europe.

Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of flubrotizolam. Based on the structural similarity with other thienodiazepines, such as brotizolam, flubrotizolam is expected to have sedative-hypnotic effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Fluetizolam** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Belgium, Finland, Italy and Sweden. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of fluetizolam. Based on the structural similarity with other thienodiazepines, such as etizolam, fluetizolam is expected to have sedative-hypnotic effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Phenethylamines**

**6-BR-DMPEA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The presence of the substance has hitherto been reported in nine EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. 6-BR-DMPEA is a full agonist of the 5-HT2A receptor with an efficacy of 97% compared to LSD, but its efficacy is significantly lower than that of LSD. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**N-pyrrolidinyl-3,4-DMA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The presence of the substance has hitherto been reported in Finland and Ireland. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of N-pyrrolidinyl-3,4-DMA. Based on its chemical structure and chemical similarity to DMA, N-pyrrolidinyl-3,4-DMA is expected to have stimulating effects. In the Czech Republic, the presence of this substance has not been confirmed.

**PEAP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. PEA (phenylethylaminopentane), a substituted phenethylamine, is a higher homologue of the internationally controlled substance methamphetamine. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of PEAP. Based on its chemical structure and chemical similarity to methamphetamine and PPAP, PEAP is expected to have stimulating effects. In the Czech Republic, the presence of this substance has not been confirmed.

**Cathinones**

**2-(4-Methylpiperazin-1-yl)-1-phenylpropan-1-one** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The presence of the substance has hitherto been reported in Finland. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 2-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-1-phenylpropan-1-one. Based on its chemical structure and chemical similarity to cathinone, α-piperidinobutiophenone (α-PipBP) and piperazine, methoxypiperamide, 2-(4-methylpiperazine-1-yl)-1-phenylpropan-1-one is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**2-MEB** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 2-methylethylbuphedrone. Based on its structural similarity to cathinones such as 4-methylethcathinone and N-ethylhexedrone, with known stimulating effects, 2-methylethylbuphedrone is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**2'-Me-PVP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. 2'-Me-PVP is a 2-methyl derivative of the internationally controlled cathinone α-

pyrrolidinovalerophenone (α-PVP). Based on its chemical structure and its similarity to α-PVP and α-PHP, 2'-Me-PVP is expected to have stimulant effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**2-Methyl-α-PHiP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The presence of the substance has hitherto been reported in Spain and Sweden. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 2-methyl-α-PHiP. Based on its chemical structure and its chemical similarity to cathinone α-PHiP (α-PiHP and α-pyrrolidinoisohexanophenone), 2-methyl-α-PHiP is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**3,4-Pr-PipVP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. 2'-Me-PVP is a 2-methyl derivative of the internationally controlled cathinone α-pyrrolidinovalerophenone (α-PVP). Based on its chemical structure and its similarity to α-PVP and α-PHP, 2'-Me-PVP is expected to have stimulant effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**3F-NEB** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 3F-NEB. Based on its chemical structure and its chemical similarity to 4-MEC and N-ethylhexedrone, 3F-NEB is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**3F-N-ethylhexedron** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Slovenia and Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 3F-N-ethylhexedrone. Based on its chemical structure and its similarity to N-ethylhexedrone, 3F-N-ethylhexedrone is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**3F-α-PHP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania and Norway. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 3F-α-PHP. Based on its structural similarity to other cathinones with known stimulating effects, such as α-PVP, the substance is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**3-Chlorcathinone** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Hungary, Germany and Poland. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. 3-Chlorcathinone is a 3-chloro derivative of the internationally controlled substance cathinone. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 3-chlorocathinone. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**3'-Me-PVP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The presence of the substance has hitherto been reported in Sweden. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. Information on the pharmacology and toxicology of 3'-Me-PVP is limited. Based on its chemical structure and its chemical similarity to α-PVP, 3'-Me-PVP is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**3-Methyl-N-propyl-cathinone** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Hungary and Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 3-methyl-N-propyl-cathinone. Based on its chemical structure and its chemical similarity to mephedrone and 4-MEC, 3-methyl-N-propyl-cathinone is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**4'-Methylhexedrone** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Poland. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of this substance. Based on its chemical structure, which contains the cathinone backbone, 4'-methylhexedrone can have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**4-Cl-3-MMC** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The presence of the substance has hitherto been reported in Sweden. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 4-Cl-3-MMC. Based on its chemical structure and its chemical similarity to 3-MMC and 4-CMC, 4-Cl-3-MMC is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**4F-3-methyl-α-PHP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 4F-3-methyl-α-PHP. Based on its structural similarity to other cathinones with known stimulating effects, such as α-PHP, the substance is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**4F-3-methyl-α-PVP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 13 EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania and Norway. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 4F-3-methyl-α-PVP. Based on its structural similarity to other cathinones with known stimulating effects, such as α-PVP, the substance is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**MDPEP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in nine EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania and the United Kingdom. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of MDPEP. Based on its structural similarity to other cathinones with known stimulating effects, such as MDPV, MDPEP may also have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**MDPHiP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy, Lithuania, and Sweden. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of MDPHiP. Based on its structural similarity to cathinones such as MDPV and α-PVP, which are known for their stimulating effects, MDPHiP is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**N,N-diethylpentylone** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Slovenia and Spain. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy, Lithuania and Norway. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of N,N-diethylpentylone. Based on its structural similarity to other cathinones with known stimulating effects, such as pentylone and dipentylone, N,N-dipentylone is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**N-butylbutylone** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in the Netherlands, Slovenia and Spain. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of N-butyl butylone. Based on its chemical structure and chemical similarity to butylone and N-ethylhexylone, N-butyl butylone is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**N-cyclohexyl butylone** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Finland and Spain. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of N-cyclohexyl butylone. Based on its chemical structure and chemical similarity to butylone, N-cyclohexyl butylone is expected to have stimulating effects. Studies suggest that the substance is likely to exhibit similar effects to other stimulants such as MDMA, MDPV, MDPBP, and that N-cyclohexyl butylone may have a slightly higher risk of abuse than MDMA. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**N-cyclohexyl methylone** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 10 EU countries. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of N-cyclohexyl methylone. Based on its chemical structure and its chemical similarity to methylone and MDPV, N-cyclohexyl methylone is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**N-ethylheptylone** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Hungary and Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania and Norway. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of N-ethyl heptylone. Based on its structural similarity to other cathinones with known stimulating effects, such as ethylone, N-ethyl heptylone is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**N-ethylhexylone** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Poland. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of this substance. Based on its chemical structure, which contains the cathinone main chain, N-ethylhexylone can have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**N-sec-butyl-pentedrone** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in five EU countries. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of N-sec-butyl-pentedrone. Based on its chemical structure and its chemical similarity to pentedrone, N-sec-butyl-pentedrone is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**α-D2PV (α-Pyrrolidino-2-phenylacetophenone)** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 13 EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of α-D2PV. Based on its structural similarity to other cathinones with known stimulating effects, such as α-PVP and α-PHP, α-D2PV is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**α-PCYP (α-Pyrrolidinocyclohexylphenone)** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 13 EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania, Germany and Norway. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of α-pyrrolidinocyclohexylphenone. The study indicated that there is a potential relationship between efficacy and the nature of the α-substituent, with larger substituents providing greater potency. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Other**

**3-Chlorphenmetrazine** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in nine EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 3-chlorophenmetrazine. Based on its chemical structure and chemical similarity to phenmetrazine, 3-chlorophenmetrazine is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**3-Methoxyphenmetrazine** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Finland. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy, Lithuania and Norway. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of this substance. Based on its chemical structure and similarity to phenmetrazine, the substance is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**4Br-MAR (Para-bromo-4-methylaminorex)** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Italy, Germany, Slovenia and Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 4Br-MAR. Based on its chemical structure and chemical similarity to 4-methylaminorex and para-methyl-4-methylaminorex (4,4'-DMAR), 4Br-MAR is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**4Cl-MAR (Para-chloro-4-methylaminorex)** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Estonia, Italy, Slovenia and Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. No information on the pharmacology and toxicology of 4Cl-MAR is available. Based on its chemical structure and its chemical similarity to 4-methylaminorex and para-methyl-4-methylaminorex (4,4'-DMAR), 4Cl-MAR is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**4-Fluorfenibut** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Finland, Germany and Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of this substance. 4-Fluorfenibut is structurally related to the naturally occurring mammalian neurotransmitter GABA and the substance baclofen. Based on its chemical structure, the substance is expected to have anxiolytic or sedative hypnotic effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Dicloqualone (SL-164)** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Denmark, Germany and Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of this substance. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of SL-164. SL-164 is structurally related to metaqualone, which has been sold in the past as a hypnotic for the short-term treatment of insomnia and is reported to exhibit sedative, hypnotic, anticonvulsant, and anxiolytic properties through action on the GABA-A receptor. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Ephinazone** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Germany. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of ephinazone. Based on its chemical structure and its similarity to methaqualone, ephinazone is expected to have

anxiolytic or sedative-hypnotic effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Phenozolone** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Denmark and Germany. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. The pharmacology and toxicology of phenozolone in humans has not been fully described. However, animal studies have revealed that phenozolone acts as a mild psychostimulant that inhibits the re-uptake of dopamine, norepinephrine and serotonin. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Iso-(meta-methyl-propcathinone)** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Hungary and Sweden. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of iso-(meta-methyl-propcathinone). Based on the chemical structure and chemical similarity with 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone; 4-MMC) and 4-methylethcathinone (4-MEC), it is expected that iso-(meta-methyl-propcathinone) will have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Iso-3-CMC** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in five EU countries. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of iso-3-CMC. Based on its chemical structure and its chemical similarity to 3-CMC and 4-CMC, iso-3-CMC is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Iso-3-MMC** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in five EU countries. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of iso-3-MMC. Based on its chemical structure and chemical similarity to 3-MMC and 4-MMC, iso-3-MMC is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**N-ethyl zolpidem** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Germany. It is not a controlled substance in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of N-ethyl zolpidem. Based on its structural similarity to zolpidem and other ‘Z-drugs’ such as zopiclone and zaleplon, N-ethyl zolpidem is expected to have sedative-hypnotic effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Nitromethaqualone** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Germany. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania and Norway. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of nitromethaqualone. It is structurally related to methaqualone, which has been sold in the past as a hypnotic agent for the short-term treatment of insomnia and is reported to exhibit sedative, hypnotic, anticonvulsant, and anxiolytic properties through action on the GABA-A receptor. The hypnotic properties of nitromethaqualone for psychiatric disorders were

investigated in a 1965 study. Nitromethaqualone has been described as a more potent hypnotic than methaqualone and mecloqualone, with a single therapeutic dose reported as 15 mg, compared to 150 mg for methaqualone or mecloqualone. An overdose of nitromethaqualone, when taken with alcohol, is said to cause toxic hallucinosis. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Pagoclone** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in six EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of this substance.

(+)-Pagoclone is an anxiolytic non-benzodiazepine that has similar effects to benzodiazepines but a different chemical structure. Like zopiclone, it belongs to the cyclopyrrolone group. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Rilmazafone** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The presence of the substance has hitherto been reported in Denmark, Germany, Austria and Sweden. The substance is not controlled in Europe. Rilmazafone is reported to be a short-acting hypnotic with a half-life of 10 hours and a benzodiazepine precursor. The selectivity of rilmazafone for benzodiazepine receptor 1 (BZ1) is not considered high. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Piperazines**

**3,4-CFP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in five EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania and Poland. There is little information available on the pharmacology and toxicology of this substance. Based on its chemical structure and its similarity to mCPP, the substance is expected to be a psychostimulant. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**4F-MBZP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Austria and Sweden. The substance is not controlled in Europe. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 4F-MBZP. Based on its chemical structure and its chemical similarity to BZP and MBZP, 4F-MBZP is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**pBPP** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Poland. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania.

There is little information available on the pharmacology and toxicology of this substance. Based on its chemical structure, the substance is expected to be a psychostimulant. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Piperidines and pyrrolidines**

**4,4-Dimethyl-1-phenyl-1-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pentan-3-one** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in the UK. The

substance is controlled in Europe in Italy, Lithuania and Norway. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 4,4-dimethyl-1-phenyl-1-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pentan-3-one. Based on its structural similarity to other pyrrolidines, such as methyl-2-phenyl-2-(pyrrolidine-1-yl)acetate, and piperidines with known stimulating effects, such as methylphenidate and ethylphenidate, 4,4-dimethyl-1-phenyl-1-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pentan-3-one may have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Methyl 2-phenyl-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetate** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in France and Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania and Norway. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of methyl-2-phenyl-2-(pyrrolidine-1-yl) acetate. Based on its structural similarity to other piperidines and pyrrolidines with known stimulating effects, such as methylphenidate, the substance is expected to have stimulating effects. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Synthetic cannabinoids**

**3,5-ADB-4en-PFUPPYCA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in five EU countries. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 3,5-ADB-4en-PFUPPYCA. Based on its structural similarity to other cannabinoids, 3,5-ADB-4en-PFUPPYCA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**4en-PDMB-4en-PINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in five EU countries. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 4en-PDMB-4en-PINACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as MDMB-4en-PINACA, 4en-PDMB-4en-PINACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**4F-ABINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 13 EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 4F-ABINACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as 5F-AKB48 (5F-APINACA), 4F-ABINACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**5,3-AB-CHMFUPPYCA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Germany. The substance is not controlled in Europe. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 5,3-AB-CHMFUPPYCA. Based on its structural similarity to other cannabinoids, such as 5F-AB-FUPPYCA (5F-5,3-AB-PFUPPYCA) and 5F-3,5-AB-PFUPPYCA, 5,3-AB-CHMFUPPYCA

is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**5,3-ADB-4en-PFUPPYCA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in France. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 5,3-ADB-4en-PFUPPYCA. Based on its structural similarity to other cannabinoids, 5,3-ADB-4en-PFUPPYCA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**5B-AKB48** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Slovenia. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of 5B-AKB48. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as 5F-AKB48 (5F-APINACA), 5B-AKB48 is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**5F-BZO-POXIZID (MDA-19 5-fluoropentyl analogue)** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in nine EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Denmark. After China introduced generic legislation controlling synthetic cannabinoids with seven potential basic structures in 2021, the MDA-19 5-fluoropentyl analogue appeared along with other synthetic cannabinoids derived from MDA-19, apparently driven by manufacturers' efforts to circumvent the aforementioned Chinese legislation. Based on the structural similarity of this analogue with other cannabinoids, this substance is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**5F-EDMB-PICA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 15 EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy, Lithuania and Norway. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as 5F-EDMB-PINACA and 5F-MDMB-PICA, it is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. 5F-EDMB-PICA is a CB1 receptor agonist with efficacy of 130% compared to JWH-018. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**5F-EMB-PICA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 12 EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy, Lithuania and Norway. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as 5F-MDMB-PINACA and 5F-MDMB-PICA, it is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. 5F-EMB-PICA is a CB1 receptor agonist with efficacy of 117% compared to JWH-018. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**ABO-4en-PINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in France. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of ABO-4en-

PINACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, ABO-4en-PINACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**ADB-4en-P-5Br-INACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The occurrence of the substance has hitherto been reported in Germany. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of ADB-4en-P-5Br-INACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as ADB-CHMINACA and ADB-FUBINACA, ADB-4en-P-5Br-INACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**ADB-4en-PINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 14 EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of ADB-4en-PINACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as MDMB-4en-PINACA, ADB-4en-PINACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**ADB-5Br-INACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 15 EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Denmark. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of ADB-5Br-INACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as ADB-FUBINACA, ADB-5Br-INACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**ADB-B-5Br-INACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The presence of the substance has hitherto been reported in 15 EU countries. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of ADB-B-5Br-INACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as ADB-CHMINACA and ADB-FUBINACA, ADB-B-5Br-INACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**ADB-BUTINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 22 EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in five EU countries. The activity of ADB-BUTINACA on the CB1 receptor was characterised, indicating that this substance is a CB1 receptor agonist with an efficacy of 290% compared to JWH-018. ADB-BUTINACA was detected in a herbal smoking mixture at concentrations between 8.1 mg and 8.4 mg per gram of plant material, along with 24.2 mg/g of tobacco. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**ADB-D-5Br-INACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 7 EU countries. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of ADB-D-5Br-INACA. The length of the alkyl chain between three and six carbon atoms is considered

sufficient to bind with high affinity to the CB1 and CB2 receptors, and an increase in the length of the alkyl chain above this boundary is associated with a decrease in binding at both receptors. However, it cannot be ruled out that ADB-D-5Br-INACA may act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**ADB-FUBHQUCA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The presence of the substance has hitherto been reported in Turkey. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of ADB-FUBHQUCA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as ADB-FUBINACA, ADB-FUBHQUCA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**ADB-FUBIACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The presence of the substance has hitherto been reported in 12 EU countries. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of ADB-FUBIACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as ADB-FUBINACA, ADB-FUBIACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**ADB-HEXINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The presence of the substance has hitherto been reported in nine EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of ADB-HEXINACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as ADB-CHMINACA, ADB-HEXINACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**ADB-IACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The occurrence of the substance has hitherto been reported in Hungary. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of ADB-IACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as ADB-FUBINACA, ADB-IACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**ADB-P-5Br-INACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in nine EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Denmark. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of ADB-P-5Br-INACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as ADB-CHMINACA and ADB-FUBINACA, ADB-P-5Br-INACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**ADMB-3TMS-PRINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Germany. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of ADMB-3TMS-

PRINACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as ADB-FUBINACA, ADMB-3TMS-PRINACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**ADMB-INACA (ADB-INACA)** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in six EU countries. The substance is not controlled in Europe. Limited information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of ADMB-INACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as ADB-FUBINACA, ADMB-INACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. ADMB-INACA has also been identified as a metabolite of the synthetic cannabinoids ADB-PINACA and 5F-ADB-PINACA. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**A-FUBIACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Hungary, Portugal, Greece and Spain. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of A-FUBIACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as ADB-FUBINACA and JWH-018, A-FUBIACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**A-PBITMO** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Germany. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of A-PBITMO. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as the adamantoyl derivative JWH-018 (AB-001) and the benzimidazole analogue AM-2201, A-PBITMO is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**A-PONASA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Bulgaria, Germany and Sweden. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of A-PONASA. However, based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, A-PONASA can be expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**BENZYL-4CN-BINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Lithuania, Germany, Poland and Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania and Sweden. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of BENZYL-4CN-BINACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as CUMYL-4CN-BINACA, it is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**BZO-4en-POXIZID (MDA-19 4en-pentyl analogue)** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 11 EU countries. The substance is not controlled in Europe. The activity of the MDA-19 4en-pentyl analogue at

CB1 and CB2 receptors was experimentally characterised, showing that this substance is a complete agonist of both CB1 and CB2. Compared to JWH-018, it shows lower efficacy. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**BZO-POXIZID (MDA-19 pentyl analogue)** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in five EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in France. The activity of the MDA-19 pentyl analogue on CB1 and CB2 receptors was experimentally characterised, showing that this substance is a complete agonist of both CB1 and CB2. Similar to the MDA-19 4en-pentyl analogue, it exhibits lower efficacy compared to JWH-018. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**CUMYL-1Cl-CHSINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Hungary. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of CUMYL-1Cl-CHSINACA. Based on the structural similarity with other synthetic cannabinoids such as CUMYL-4CN-BINACA and CUMYL-PEGACLONE, CUMYL-1Cl-CHSINACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**CUMYL-3TMS-PRINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Hungary, Germany and Sweden. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of CUMYL-3TMS-PRINACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as CUMYL-4CN-BINACA, CUMYL-3TMS-PRINACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Cumyl-BC-HpMeGaClone-221** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Hungary, Germany and Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy, Lithuania and Norway. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of Cumyl-BC-HpMeGaClone-221. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as CUMYL-PeGACLONE, which is reported to bind to human cannabinoid receptors hCB1 and hCB2 and acts as a complete and potent agonist at CB1 receptors, Cumyl-BC-HpMeGaClone-221 is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**Cumyl-CB-MeGaClone** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in six EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Denmark, Lithuania and Norway. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of Cumyl-CB-MeGaClone. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as Cumyl-CH-MeGaClone and CUMYL-PeGACLONE, it is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**CUMYL-CBMICA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 10 EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania and Norway. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of CUMYL-CBMICA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, it is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**CUMYL-CBMINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Germany and Sweden. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy, Lithuania and Norway. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of CUMYL-CBMINACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, it is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**CUMYL-CHSINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Hungary. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of CUMYL-CHSINACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as CUMYL-4CN-BINACA and CUMYL-PEGACLONE, CUMYL-CHSINACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**CUMYL-INACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Hungary and Germany. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of CUMYL-INACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as CUMYL-4CN-BINACA, CUMYL-INACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. A study showed that CUMYL-INACA is a metabolite of CUMYL-4CN-BINACA (N-dealkylated metabolite). The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**CUMYL-NBMICA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in the Netherlands. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of CUMYL-NBMICA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, CUMYL-NBMICA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**CUMYL-NBMINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The presence of the substance has hitherto been reported in nine EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of CUMYL-NBMINACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, CUMYL-NBMINACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist.

The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**CUMYL-TsINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Hungary and Germany. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of CUMYL-TsINACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as CUMYL-4CN-BINACA and CUMYL-PEGACLONE, CUMYL-TsINACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**EDMB-PINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 14 EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Denmark, Italy and Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of EDMB-PINACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as MDMB-4en-PINACA, EDMB-PINACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**FUBIAT** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The occurrence of the substance has hitherto been reported in Germany. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of FUBIAT. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as ADB-FUBINACA, FUBIAT is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. It is reported that FUBIAT could potentially be a metabolite of ADB-FUBIACA (ADB-FUBIATA). The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**CH-FUBBMPDORA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hiterto been reported in eight EU countries. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of CH-FUBBMPDORA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as URB-597, CH-FUBBMPDORA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**CH-FUBIACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Bulgaria and Spain. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of CH-FUBIACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as JWH-018 and MDA 19, CH-FUBIACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**CH-IACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Germany. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of CH-IACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as JWH-018 and MDA 19 (BZO-HEXOXIZID), CH-IACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**CHM-MDA-19 (BZO-CHMOXIZID)** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in the Netherlands, Hungary and Romania. The substance is not controlled in Europe. According to one study, replacing the aliphatic chain with cyclohexylmethyl in CHM-MDA-19 'led to a large increase in both CB1 and CB2 functional activity' and was 'the most effective of the series in terms of CB2 functional activity'. The activity of CHM-MDA-19 at CB1 and CB2 receptors has been experimentally characterised, showing that this substance is a complete agonist of both CB1 and CB2. CHM-MDA-19 showed greater efficacy at the CB2 receptor than JWH-018. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**CHM-MDMB-CHMINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Germany. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy and Lithuania. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of CHM-MDMB-CHMINACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as MDMB-CHMICA, ADB-CHMINACA, and AB-CHMINACA, CHM-MDMB-CHMINACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**CH-PIACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 15 EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Denmark. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of CH-PIACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as JWH-018 and MDA 19, CH-PIACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist.

The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**MDMB-5Br-INACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in seven EU countries. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of MDMB-5Br-INACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as MDMB-4en-PINACA, MDMB-5Br-INACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**MDMB-7Br-INACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Bulgaria, Germany and Spain. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of MDMB-7Br-INACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as MDMB-4en-PINACA, MDMB-7Br-INACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**MDMB-BINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 15 EU countries. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of MDMB-BINACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as 4F-MDMB-BINACA, MDMB-BINACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**MDMB-CHMINACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in seven EU countries. The substance is controlled in Europe in Lithuania. Little information is available on the pharmacology of this cannabinoid receptor agonist. Indole and indazole synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists were synthesised and evaluated for cannabimimetic activity in vitro and in vivo using a fluorometric membrane potential test. All compounds studied, including (S)-MDMB-CHMINACA, activated the CB1 and CB2 receptors, exhibit greater efficacy than either delta-9-THC or CP 55 940 for the activation of G protein-coupled inwardly rectifying potassium channels (GIRK) mediated by the CB1 receptor. Most of the compounds studied, including (S)-MDMB-CHMINACA, had a similar maximum effect as CP 55 940 on CB1 and CB2 receptors, suggesting that these substances are also highly effective agonists. (S)-MDMB-CHMINACA showed a preference for CB1 receptors over CB2 receptors. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**MDMB-INACA** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in 12 EU countries. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of MDMB-INACA. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as MDMB-4en-PINACA, MDMB-INACA is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**NMDMSB** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The presence of the substance has hitherto been reported in Hungary, Germany and Spain. The substance is not controlled in Europe. No information is available on the pharmacology and toxicology of NMDMSB. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids such as QMPSB and 2F-QMPSB, NMDMSB is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.

**PTI-3** is being scheduled in the Annex to this Government Regulation. The substance has hitherto been reported in Hungary. The substance is controlled in Europe in Italy, Lithuania and Norway. No information on PTI-3 pharmacology and toxicology is available. Based on its structural similarity to other synthetic cannabinoids, such as PTI-1 and PTI-2, it is expected to act as a cannabinoid receptor agonist. The presence of this substance in the Czech Republic has not been confirmed.