Draft

ACT

of ... 2026

on new psychoactive substances and amending certain acts

The National Council of the Slovak Republic has passed the following act:

Article I

§ 1
Subject matter

This Act lays down the conditions for the handling of new psychoactive substances, the powers of state administrative authorities in the field of new psychoactive substances, the exercise of control, seizure, expert assessment, expert analysis, the disposal of new psychoactive substances, and the imposition of penalties for breaches of the obligations laid down by this Act.

§ 2
Definitions

(1) A new psychoactive substance is a substance or preparation that belongs to one of the groups of substances listed in Annex 1 and that may pose a health or social risk. This Act does not apply to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or preparations pursuant to special legislation ([1]).
(2) A substance is a specific chemical compound or mixture.
(3) A preparation is a mixture of substances or a solution of one or more substances, excluding naturally occurring mixtures and solutions.
(4) A suspect substance is a substance or preparation suspected of being a new psychoactive substance.
(5) Placing on the market is the possession of a new psychoactive substance for the purpose of its sale or other forms of supply; placing on the market also includes advertising, offering for sale and making the substance available to other persons, regardless of the means of communication used, the method of distribution or the form in which it is made available.
(6) Handling a new psychoactive substance is the processing, treatment, transformation, decanting, packaging, export, import, distribution or placing on the market of that new psychoactive substance.

[1]) Annexes 1 and 2 to Act No 139/1998 on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and preparations, as amended.

(7) Unauthorised handling of a new psychoactive substance is handling pursuant to paragraph (6) in contravention of this Act.

(8) A responsible person is a person who:

(a) handles a suspect substance;

(b) handles a new psychoactive substance.

(9) Transformation is the chemical or technological alteration of a substance that results in the creation of a new psychoactive substance or a change in its chemical structure, form, or properties.

(10) Forensic analysis is a professional activity focused on identifying and assessing the properties of a suspicious substance using chemical, physico-chemical, or other expert methods.

§ 3
The competence of state authorities

(1) Authorised authorities are

a) the police force;

b) the customs authorities and the Criminal Office of the Financial Administration;

c) the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter the 'Ministry of Health').

(2) In the area of health protection against new psychoactive substances, the Ministry of Health

a) collects and evaluates clinical, toxicological and epidemiological data on a new psychoactive substance;

b) takes into account information from the early warning system for new psychoactive substances ([2]) and ensures the exchange of information to the extent necessary to carry out the tasks pursuant to this Act;

c) uses expertise, scientific studies and health risk assessments from the Member States of the European Union;

d) co-operates with the police force, customs authorities and the Criminal Office of the Financial Administration in the field of new psychoactive substances;

e) decides on administrative offences and imposes fines.

(3) Expert analysis, expert opinion, forensic examination and expert assessment of a new psychoactive substance is carried out by the Forensic and Expert Institute of the Police Force.

§ 4
Restrictions on the handling of a new psychoactive substance

(1) Handling of new psychoactive substance is prohibited unless otherwise stipulated in paragraph (2).

[2]) Regulation (EU) 2017/2101 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 amending Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 as regards the exchange of information, the early-warning system and the risk assessment procedure in the field of new psychoactive substances (OJ L 305, 21.11.2017), as amended.

(2) The prohibition pursuant to paragraph (1) does not apply to

a) research, instruction in higher education and expert activities;
b) the exercise of powers by public authorities;
c) handling medicinal products containing substances listed in Annex 1 if these are medicinal products for human use or veterinary medicinal products authorised in accordance with special legislation ([3]) or medicinal products intended for clinical trials in accordance with special legislation; ([4])
d) the handling of a new psychoactive substance by a licence holder pursuant to special legislation.[5])

(3) If, in the course of its supervisory activities under special legislation, [6]) the Slovak Trade Inspection Authority suspects that a substance or preparation contains a new psychoactive substance, it shall take a sample thereof and, no later than ten working days from the date of sampling, submit it to the Forensic and Expert Institute of the Police Force for expert assessment. When carrying out the activities referred to the first sentence, the Slovak Trade Inspection Authority proceeds in accordance with special legislation.[7])

(4) If, in the course of their duties, the Police Force, the customs authorities or the Criminal Office of the Financial Administration suspect that a substance or preparation contains a new psychoactive substance, they shall take a sample thereof and place it in secure custody; no later than ten working days from the date of sampling, they shall submit it to the Forensic and Expert Institute of the Police Force for expert assessment and shall subsequently draw up and submit to the Ministry of Health a record of the samples taken for expert assessment, a template of which is set out in Annex 2.

§ 5
Permit for the handling of a new psychoactive substance

(1) The Ministry of Health issues a permit for the handling of a new psychoactive substance for research activities and instruction in higher education (hereinafter a ‘permit’) pursuant

[3]) § 46 and 84 of Act No 362/2011 on pharmaceuticals and medical devices and on amendments to certain acts, as amended.
Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 laying down Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Medicines Agency (Special edition of the Official Journal of the European Union, Chapter 13, Volume 34; OJ L 136, 30.4.2004), as amended.
[4]) § 29a of Act No 362/2011 on agriculture, as amended.
Regulation (EU) No 536/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on clinical trials on medicinal products for human use and repealing Directive 2001/20/EC (OJ L 158, 27.5.2014), as amended.
[5]) § 3(1), § 6 and 7 of Act No 362/2011, as amended.
[6]) For example, Act No 128/2002 on state control of the internal market in matters of consumer protection and amending certain Acts, as amended, Act No 377/2004 on the protection of non-smokers and amending certain Acts, as amended, Act No 56/2018 on product conformity assessment, the making available of a specified product on the market and amending certain Acts, as amended, Act No 108/2024 on consumer protection and amending certain Acts, as amended.
[7]) Act No 128/2002, as amended.

to special legislation.[8]) Permit applications are submitted by applicants to the Ministry of Health.

(2) A permit application contains

a) name and surname, place of business, personal identification number or date of birth if no personal identification number has been assigned, nationality and business name, if the applicant is a sole trader;

b) business name, registered office, legal form, name and surname, place of permanent residence, personal identification number or date of birth (if no personal identification number has been assigned) of the person (s) who are the statutory body or members of the statutory body, and the organisation's identification number, if assigned, if the applicant is a legal person.

(3) With the permit application, the applicant must provide

a) proof of medical fitness;

b) proof of professional competence,[9])

c) an officially certified copy of a permit pursuant to special legislation ([10]), to carry out research and teaching;

d) a description of the research project, containing, in particular, the project objectives, the research methodology, the timetable, the place of execution, the material and technical resources and a description of how the new psychoactive substance is to be handled.

(4) The Ministry of Health shall decide on the permit application within 30 days from the date of receipt of the complete application. If the application does not contain the information required pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Ministry of Health shall request the applicant to provide it within 15 days.

(5) The permit holder must apply to the Ministry of Health for a change to the permit in the event of a change to the data pursuant to paragraph (2) within 15 days of the date on which the change occurred.

(6) If there is a change in the particulars set out in the permit, the Ministry of Health shall mark the change in the permit at the permit holder's request, except in the case of a change in the place where the activity is carried out. If there is a change in the place where the activity is carried out, the Ministry of Health shall issue a new permit and simultaneously cancel the original permit. The permit holder must indicate the requested change in the application for the new permit and attach documents proving the change in the particulars and a solemn declaration that the other particulars relevant to the issue of the original permit have not changed.

(7) The Ministry of Health shall cancel a permit if the permit holder ceases to fulfils the conditions for its issue or breaches obligations pursuant to paragraph (5) or § 6(1) and (3) to (5).

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[8]) § 2(1) to (4) of Act No 172/2005 on the organisation of state support for research and development and amending Act No 575/2001 on the organisation of government activities and the organisation of central state administration, as amended, as amended.

[9]) § 6(2) of Act No 139/1998, as amended.

[10]) § 9(1)(h) of Act No 139/1998, as amended.

(8) If the Ministry of Health cancels a permit pursuant to paragraph (7), it shall issue a new permit at the earliest three years after the date on which the decision cancelling the permit came into force.

(9) A permit expires

a) upon the death of the permit holder;

b) when the permit holder is declared dead; or

c) upon the dissolution of a legal person.

§ 6

Records

(1) Permit holders must keep a records of the handling of a new psychoactive substance (hereinafter ‘handling records’).

(2) Records of handling contain

a) the name and composition of the new psychoactive substance;

b) the quantity and form of the new psychoactive substance;

c) the date of acquisition of the new psychoactive substance;

d) the date and manner of use or disposal of the new psychoactive substance;

e) the identification of the person who handled the new psychoactive substance.

(3) Permit holders shall keep records of handling on an ongoing basis, truthfully and in full, for the purposes of monitoring compliance with the obligations pursuant to this Act in paper form or in electronic form.

(4) Permit holders shall keep records of handling for five years from the date on which the last record was made.

(5) For the purposes of carrying out checks pursuant to this Act, permit holders must submit handling records upon request to an authorised entity.

§ 7

Inspection activity

(1) Compliance with the obligations pursuant to this Act is monitored by the Police Force, customs authorities and the Criminal Office of the Financial Administration, which are authorised to

a) enter business premises and other non-residential premises where a breach of this Act is suspected;

b) take samples of substances or preparations;

c) to request documents and information necessary to verify the origin, handling, storage, transport or distribution of a new psychoactive substance and to carry out inspections pursuant to this Act;

d) seize a product if it is suspected to contain a new psychoactive substance;

e) seize a new psychoactive substance, substance, preparation, production facility, equipment, data media and other items that have been used or intended for illicit handling or breach of obligations pursuant to this Act, or that are suspected to have been used or intended for illicit handling or breach of obligations under this Act.

(2) A dwelling or other premises protected pursuant to special legislation[11]) may only be entered with the prior authorisation of a court.

(3) In the case of seizure pursuant to paragraph (1)(d) and (e), the Police Force, the customs authorities or the Criminal Office of the Financial Administration shall draw up a written record containing the grounds for the seizure, the scope of the data seized and the duration of the seizure. Data not related to the subject matter of an inspection pursuant to this Act may not be processed or stored.

§ 8
Seizure

(1) The competent authority that carried out the seizure shall ensure that the seized new psychoactive substance and any related items are stored in such a way as to prevent their misuse, theft, loss or any other risk to human health or the environment.

(2) Only the quantity of the suspected substance strictly necessary to carry out an expert assessment, to secure evidence or to prevent further infringements of this Act may be seized pursuant to § 7(1)(d).

(3) The Police Force, customs authorities or the Criminal Office of the Financial Administration shall seize a new psychoactive substance, substance, preparation, production facility, equipment, data media and other item that has been used or intended for illicit handling or breach of obligations pursuant to this Act, or that is suspected to have been used or intended for illicit handling or breach of obligations pursuant to this Act. The seized substance and related items pursuant to the first sentence are kept by the competent authority in the manner pursuant to paragraph (1).

(4) The Police Force, customs authorities or the Criminal Office of the Financial Administration shall forward the record of seizure to the Ministry of Health within ten working days of the date of seizure;a specimen of the record of seizure is set out in Annex 3.

(5) If the reason for seizure of substances and items pursuant to paragraph (3) ceases to exist, they shall be returned without undue delay to the person from which they were seized.

(6) Seizure pursuant to paragraph (2) may last no longer than is strictly necessary to meet the purpose of the seizure. The competent authority is required to review, on an ongoing basis, whether the grounds for seizure continue to exist.

§ 9
Disposal

(1) A substance or product suspected of being a new psychoactive substance, substance, production facility, equipment, data media or other item that has been used or intended for

[11]) § 2(s) of Act No 215/2004 on the protection of classified information and amending certain acts.

illicit handling or breach of obligations pursuant to this Act and seized pursuant to § 8(2) and (3) shall, after an expert assessment, be submitted to the Police Force for destruction if it is proven that it is a new psychoactive substance or an item related to illicit handling or breach of obligations pursuant to this Act; on the basis of the results of the expert assessment pursuant to § 4(4), the Police Force shall ensure the disposal of the new psychoactive substance in a way that permanently rules out its further use and minimises the risk to public health, human safety and the environment pursuant to special legislation.[12]

(2) The Ministry of Health shall decide on disposal pursuant to paragraph (1) by means of a decision. The decision must contain the reasons for the disposal and information on legal remedy.

(3) Disposal may be carried out only after the decision pursuant to paragraph (2) has come into force.

(4) The police force shall give the record of disposal of the new psychoactive substance to the Ministry of Health within ten working days from the date of disposal; a specimen of the record of disposal of the new psychoactive substance is set out in Annex 4.

§ 10
Records of seizures, expert assessment and of permits issued and cancelled

(1) The Ministry of Health maintains a register of seizures, expert assessments and permits issued and cancelled (hereinafter the 'central register').

(2) When the Police Force, customs authorities or the Criminal Office of the Financial Administration seize a new psychoactive substance or carry out procedures in relation to it pursuant to § 7, they shall without delay provide the Ministry of Health with the data necessary for maintaining the central register.

(3) The central register is maintained in such a way as to ensure the unambiguous identification and traceability of a new psychoactive substance from the time of its seizure until its disposal.

(4) The Ministry of Health shall keep the data pursuant to paragraphs (1) to (3) for five years from the date on which the permit was cancelled or lapsed, the new psychoactive substance was destroyed or the last entry in the central register was made.

§ 11
Administrative offences and fines

(1) An administrative offence is committed by any person who breaches
a) the prohibition pursuant to § 4(1);
b) the obligations pursuant to § 5(5) and (6);
c) the obligations pursuant to § 6(1) and (3) to (5).

[12]) For example, Act No 67/2010 on the conditions for placing chemical substances and mixtures on the market and amending certain acts (the Chemicals Act), as amended, Act No 79/2015 on waste and amending certain Acts, as amended.

(2) The Ministry of Health shall impose a fine of between EUR 50 and EUR 15 000 on a natural person for an administrative offence pursuant to paragraph (1)(a).

(3) The Ministry of Health shall impose a fine of between EUR 50 000 and EUR 500 000 on a legal person for an administrative offence pursuant to paragraph (1)(a).

(4) The Ministry of Health shall impose a fine of between EUR 100 and EUR 5 000 on a natural person for an administrative offence pursuant to paragraph (1)(b) or (c).

(5) The Ministry of Health shall impose a fine of between EUR 1 000 and EUR 50 000 on a legal person for an administrative offence pursuant to paragraph (1)(b) or (c).

(6) The Ministry of Health shall initiate proceedings for the imposition of a fine within two years of the date on which it became aware of the breach of this Act, but no later than three years after the day on which the breach of this Act took place.

(7) When imposing a fine, particular account is taken of the seriousness, duration and consequences of the unlawful conduct, the person's personal and financial circumstances, their age and the degree of their culpability.

(8) The Ministry of Health may impose a fine of up to twice the upper limit specified in paragraphs (2) to (5) if a person commits an administrative offence

(a) against a person under the age of 18; or

(b) repeatedly breaches obligations pursuant to this Act.

(9) A person shall be exempt from liability for an administrative offence if they can prove that, as a result of circumstances deserving special consideration over which they had no control, they were unable to fulfil their obligations under this Act.

(10) Proceedings for an administrative offence pursuant to this Act shall not be initiated and, if initiated, shall be discontinued if criminal proceedings are being conducted for the same act under the Criminal Code or if a verdict has been reached for the same act pursuant to the Criminal Code.

(11) Fines imposed pursuant to this Act shall constitute revenue for the State budget.

§ 12
Reimbursement of costs

(1) The costs of seizure, transport, storage, expert assessment, analysis, storage of samples and disposal of a new psychoactive substance are borne by the person responsible if a fine has been imposed with legal finality on them pursuant to § 11 for a breach of this Act. If an expert assessment establishes that the substance is not a new psychoactive substance, or if no breach of this Act is established with legal finality, these costs shall be borne by the State; this is without prejudice to the procedure followed by public authorities in recovering these costs.

(2) The costs associated with the expert assessment and storage of a suspect substance and a new psychoactive substance shall be borne temporarily by the Police Force pending a decision on the obligation to reimburse them. The costs associated with the destruction of the new psychoactive substance shall be temporarily borne by the Police Force pending a decision on the obligation to reimburse them.

(3) If the responsible person cannot be identified or the costs cannot be recovered from them, the costs shall be borne by the State.

§ 13
Relationship to the Administrative Code

Proceedings pursuant to this Act are governed by the Administrative Code.

§ 14
Common provisions

This Act has been adopted in accordance with a legally binding act of the European Union in the field of technical regulations.[13])

§ 15
Final provision

This Act adopts the legally binding acts of the European Union specified in Annex 5.

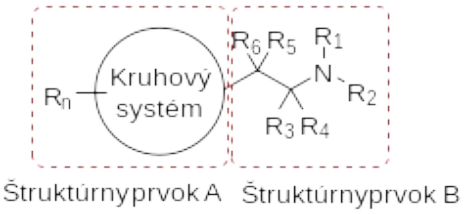
Annex 1
to Act No .../2026

Preface

Substance groups include all stereoisomers and ionic forms, where relevant. For charged forms and salts, any molecular weight limits comprised in the substance group definitions apply only to the part of the molecule that excludes the counter-ion, except for compounds defined in special legislation.[1])

1. Compounds derived from 2-phenethylamine

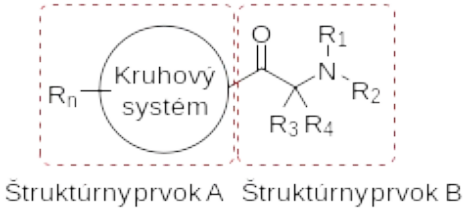
A compound derived from 2-phenethylamine (2-phenylethane-1-amine) is any chemical compound that can be derived from the basic 2-phenylethane-1-amine structure (excluding 2-phenethylamine itself), has a maximum molecular mass of 500 g/mol, and corresponds to the modular structure of structural element A and structural element B described below.



Štruktúrny system, Štruktúrny prvok A, Štruktúrny B	Structural system, Structural element A, Structural element B

[13]) 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 (codified version) (OJ L 241, 17.9.2015).

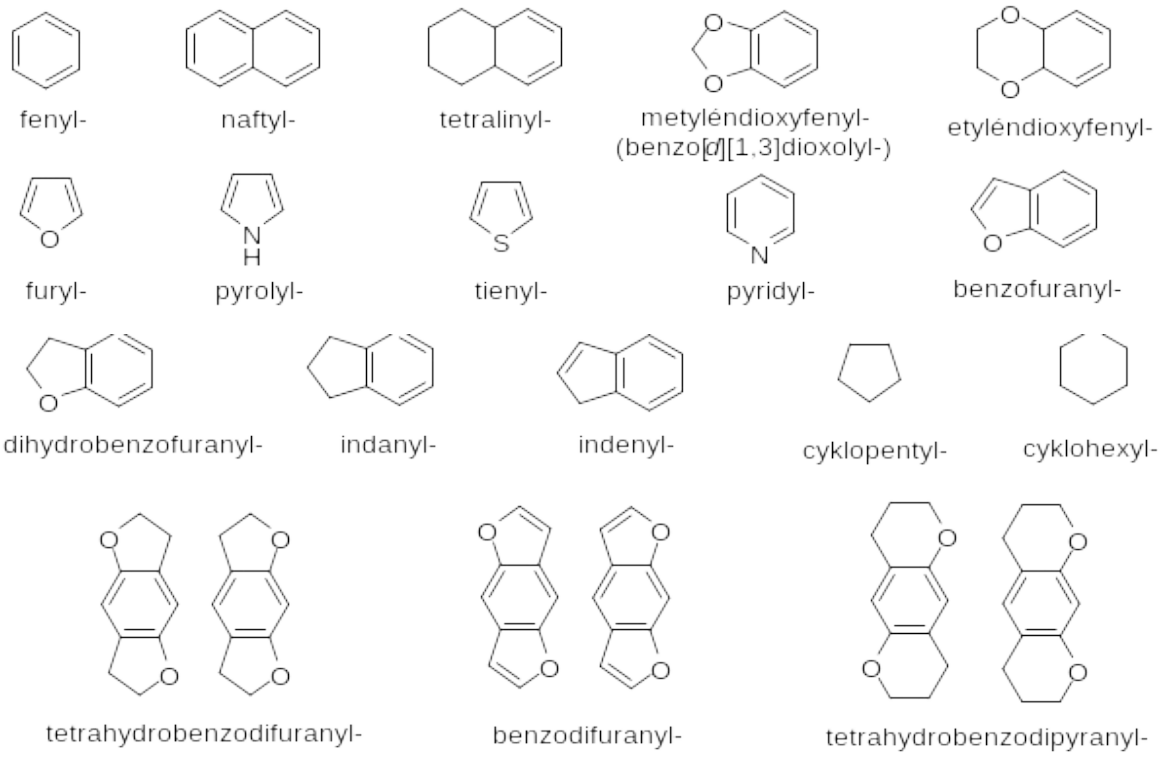
This includes chemical compounds with a basic cathinone structure (2-amino-1-phenyl-1-propanone):



Štruktúrny system, Štruktúrny prvok A, Štruktúrny B	Structural system, Structural element A, Structural element B

1.1. Structural element A

The following ring systems or structures are included for structural element A, where structural element B can be located at any position on structural element A: phenyl-, naphthyl-, tetralinyl-, methylendioxyphenyl-, ethylendioxyphenyl-, furyl-, pyrrolyl-, thienyl-, pyridyl-, benzofuranyl-, dihydrobenzofuranyl-, indanyl-, indenyl-, tetrahydrobenzodifuranyl-, benzodifuranyl-, tetrahydrobenzodipyranyl-, cyclopentyl-, cyclohexyl-.



These ring systems can be substituted in any position with the following atoms or atom groups (R_n):

hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, alkyl (up to C_8), alkenyl (up to C_8), alkynyl (up to C_8), alkoxyl (up to C_7), carboxyl, alkylsulphanyl (up to C_7) and nitro groups.

The atom groups listed can also be substituted with arbitrary chemically possible combinations of the elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. The substituents formed in this way may have a continuous chain length of a maximum of eight atoms (not counting hydrogen atoms). Atoms of ring structures are not included in the count.

Molecules in which R_n creates cyclic systems that are annelated to the structural element A are not covered by the substance group definition.

1.2. Structural element B

The 2-aminoethyl side chain of structural element B can be substituted with the following atoms, atom groups or ring systems:

a) R_1 and R_2 on the nitrogen atom:

Hydrogen, alkyl (up to C_6), cycloalkyl (up to C_6), benzyl, alkenyl (up to C_6), alkinyl (up to C_6), alkyl carbonyl (up to C_6), hydroxy and amino groups. It also includes substances in which the nitrogen atom is part of a non-aromatic saturated or unsaturated cyclic system (e.g. pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl). A ring closure of the nitrogen atom including parts of the structural element B (residues R_3 to R_6) is possible, the resulting molecular structure having to conform to this point with regard to the substituents even without the ring closure to structural element B. The resulting ring systems can contain the elements such as carbon, oxygen, sulphur, nitrogen and hydrogen. These ring systems may contain five to seven atoms. A double bond as a bridge to structural element B is possible. Residues R_1/R_2 can only be present as a double-bonded radical (imine structure) in the ring system resulting from a ring closure with parts of the structural element B.

Not included in the substance group of 2-phenethylamine-derived compounds are compounds where the nitrogen atom is integrated directly into a cyclic system that is annelated to structural element A.

Substituents R_1 and R_2 can continue to be substituted (in the case of ring closure only after ring closure) with any chemically possible combinations of the elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. The resulting substituents R_1/R_2 may have a continuous chain length of at most ten atoms (not counting hydrogen atoms). Atoms of ring structures are not included in the count.

b) R_3 and R_4 on the C_1atom and R_5 and R_6 on the C_2atom:

Hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, alkyl- (up to C_{10}), cycloalkyl- (up to C_{10}), benzyl-, phenyl-, alkenyl- (up to C_{10}), alkinyl- (up to C_{10}), hydroxy-, alkoxy- (up to C_{10}), alkylsulfanyl- (up to C_{10}), alkyloxycarbonyl groups (up to C_{10}), including chemical compounds, where substitutions lead to a ring closure with structural element A or to ring systems containing residues R_3 to R_6. These ring systems may comprise four to six atoms.

The atom groups and ring systems listed can also be substituted with any chemically possible combinations of the elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. The resulting substituents R_3 to R_6 may have a continuous chain length of a maximum of 12 atoms (without counting hydrogen atoms). Atoms of ring structures are not included in the count.

If the residues R_3 to R_6 are part of a ring system containing the nitrogen atom of structural element B, the restrictions set out in point (a) shall apply to other substituents.

c) A carbonyl group in the beta position relative to the nitrogen atom; diagram of the basic structure of the catinone in point 1 (in the structure of 2-phenethylamine, positions R_5 and R_6 on the C atom$_2$: Carbonyl group (C=O)

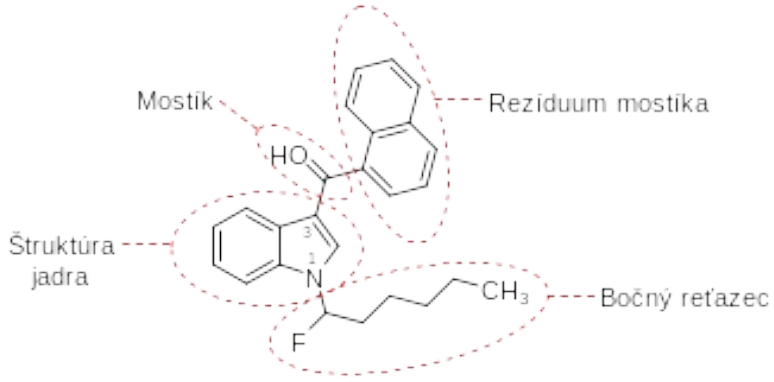
2. Canabimimetics

Canabimimetics are substances with a cannabimimetic effect, including synthetic cannabinoids and semi-synthetic cannabinoids.

2.1 Compounds derived from indol, pyrazole and 4-chinolone

Compounds with cannabimimetic action, including synthetic cannabinoids and semisynthetic cannabinoids, derived from indole, pyrazole and 4-chinolone, are any chemical compounds that correspond to the modular structure described below, consisting of a core structure, a bridge, bridge residue and a side chain.

The figure shows the modular structure of 1-fluoro-JWH-018:



Štruktúra jadra, Môstik, Rezíduum môstika, Bočný reťazec

Core structure, Bridge, Bridge residue, Side chain

1-fluoro-JWH-018 has a core structure of indole-1,3-diyl, a carbonyl bridge in position 3, a 1-naphthyl bridged radical and a 1-fluorpentyl side chain in position 1.

Core structure, bridge, bridged radical and side chain are defined as follows:

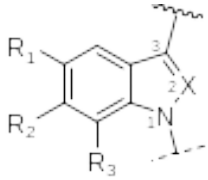
2.1.1 Core structure

The core structure includes the ring systems described below in (a) to (h). The ring systems in (a) to (g) may be substituted in the positions shown in the following figures with any combination of hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine atoms and phenyl, methyl, methoxy and nitro groups as atom groups (residues R_1 to R_3).

The residue R of the 4-chinolone-derived compounds [point (g)] may consist of any of the following atoms or atom groups: hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine and phenylthiogroup (attachment via sulphur to the core structure).

The wavy line indicates the binding site for the bridge, the broken line indicates the binding site for the side chain:

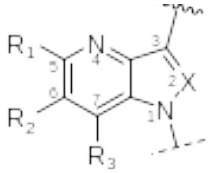
a) indol-1,3-diyl (X = CH,C-CH_3, C-F, C-Cl, C-Br and C-I) and indazole-1,3-diyl (X = N) (binding site for the bridge in position 3, binding site for the side chain at position 1)



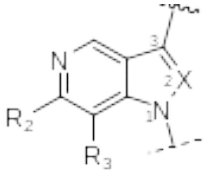
X = CH, C-CH_3, C-F, C-Cl, C-Br, C-I alebo N

alebo or

b) 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-azaindole-1,3-diyl (X = CH, C-CH_3, C-F, C-Cl, C-Br and C-I) and 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-azaindazole-1,3-diyl (X = N) (binding site for the bridge at position 3, binding site for the side chain at position 1)



4-aza-deriváty



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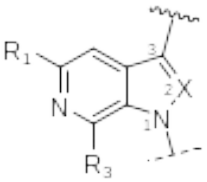
v uvedenom poradí:
X = CH, C-CH_3, C-F, C-Cl, C-Br, C-I alebo N



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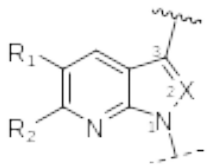

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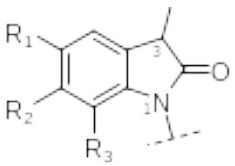
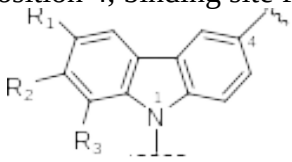
Aza deriváty Aza Derivatives

V uvedenom poradí, alebo In the specified order, or

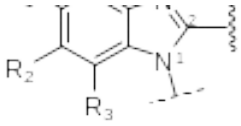
c) 1*H*-indole-2-on-1,3-diyl



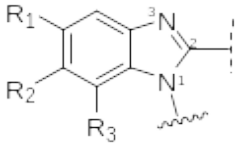
d) carbazole-1,4-diyl
(binding site for the bridge at position 4, binding site for the side chain at position 1)



e) benzimidazole-1,2-diyl-isomer I
(binding site for the bridge at position 2, binding site for the side chain at position 1)

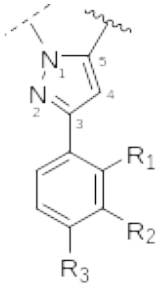


f) benzimidazole-1,2-diyl-isomer II
(binding site for the bridge at position 1, binding site for the side chain at position 2)

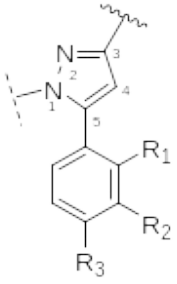


g) Pyrazole-1,5-diyl
(binding site for the bridge at position 5,binding site for the side chain at position 1)
and

Pyrazole-1,3-diyl
(binding site for the bridge at position 3,binding site for the side chain at position 1)



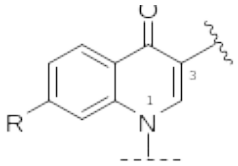
Pyrazol 1,5-diyl



Pyrazol 1,3-diyl

Pyrazol Pyrazole

h) 4-chinolone-1,3-diyl
(binding site for the bridge at position 3, binding site for the side chain at position 1)



2.1.2 Bridge on the core structure

The bridge on the core structure includes the following structural elements, which are bound to the site on the core structure given in point 2.1.1:

a) carbonyl, methylene carbonyl (CH_2 group linked to core structure) and azacarbonyl groups;

b) carboxamide group (carbonyl group linked to the core structure) including carbon- and hydrogen-containing substituents on the amide nitrogen which together with position 2 of the indole core structure (point 2.1.1(a): X = CH) form a six-membered ring;

c) Carboxyl group (carbonyl group linked to the core structure);

d) nitrogen heterocycles directly attached to the core structure, which may also contain other nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur atoms, with a ring size of up to five atoms and a double bond to the nitrogen atom at the connecting point.

e) hydrazone group with double bonding from nitrogen to position 3 of the core structure to point 2.1.1(c).

2.1.3 Bridge residue

a) The bridge residue may contain combinations of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atoms, which may have a maximum molecular mass of 400 g/mol and may include the following structural elements:

1. any substituted saturated, unsaturated or aromatic ring structures, including polycycles and heterocycles, with connection to the bridge also via a substituent;
2. any substituted chain structures with a continuous chain length of a maximum of 12 atoms (excluding hydrogen atoms), including the heteroatoms.

b) Bridges with the possibility of combining multiple bridge residues [e.g. bridges to point 2.1.2 (b), (d) or (e)] may also have several bridge residues as defined in point (a). The total molecular weight restriction of 400 g/mol applies to the sum of the bridge residues.

2.1.4 Side chain

The side chain may contain any combination of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, silicon, fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine atoms unless they are restricted in (a) and (b). The side chain must have a maximum molecular mass of 300 g/mol, must be connected to the point of the core structure specified in point 2.1.1 and may contain the following structural elements:

a) chain structures substituted in any way which, in addition to carbon atoms, can only have oxygen and sulphur atoms in the chain and which, including the heteroatoms, have a continuous chain length of three to a maximum of seven atoms (excluding hydrogen atoms).
b) saturated, unsaturated or aromatic ring structures with a total of one to four carbon atoms that are directly attached or coupled via a hydrocarbon bridge (saturated or monounsaturated, branched or un-branched, optionally oxo-substituted in position 2) and have three to seven ring atoms, including polycycles and heterocycles. In polycycles, each ring may have three to seven ring atoms. In addition to carbon, heterocycles may have oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur in the ring. A possible free valence of a nitrogen atom in the ring can carry a hydrogen atom or a methyl or ethyl residue.

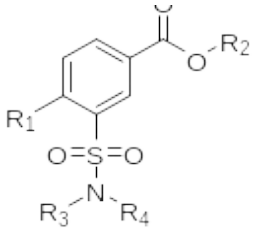
2.2 Compounds derived from 3-sulfonylamidobenzoic acid

This separate group of cannabimimetics/synthetic cannabinoids, which do not have the modular composition described in point 2.1, includes the substances that have one of the core structures described in point 2.2.1, which may contain the substituents described in point 2.2.2, and that have a maximum molecular weight of 500 g/mol.

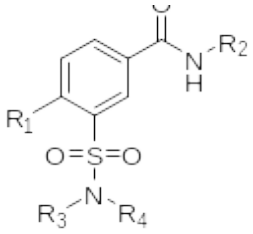
2.2.1 Core structure

The core structure includes the molecules described in (a) and (b). These may be substituted in the positions shown in the following figures with the atoms or atom groups as specified in point 2.2.2 (residues R_1 to R_4):

a) 3-sulfonylamido benzoates



b) 3-sulfonylamido benzamides



2.2.2 Residues R_1, R_2, R_3 and R_4

a) Residue R_1 may consist of the following atoms or atom groups: hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, methyl, ethyl and methoxyl groups.
b) Residue R_2 may consist of the following ring systems: phenyl, pyridyl, cumyl, 8-chinolinyl, 3-isochinolinyl, 1-naphthyl, or adamantyl residue. These ring systems may also be substituted with arbitrary combinations of the following atoms or atom groups: hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, methoxyl, amino, hydroxyl, cyano, methyl and phenyl ether groups.

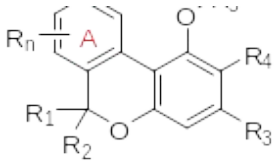
c) Residues R_3 and R_4 may consist of an arbitrary combination of the atoms or atom groups hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, and isopropyl groups. Residues R_3 and R_4may also form a saturated ring system with a size of up to seven atoms including the nitrogen atom. This ring system can contain other elements such as nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur and carry any combination of hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. Substitution of the nitrogen atom in such a ring is governed by the substitution options indicated for residues R_3 and R_4 in the first sentence.

2.3 Compounds derived from 6*H*-dibenzo[*b*,*d*]pyran-1-ol

This independent group of cannabimimetic agents/synthetic cannabinoids that do not follow the modular structure described in points 2.1 and 2.2 includes substances with the basic nuclear structure described in point 2.3.1, may be occupied with the substituents described in point 2.3.2 and have a maximum molecular mass of 600 g/mol.

2.3.1 Core structure

The basic structure includes the following compounds derived from 6 *H*-dibenzo *[b, d]*pyran-1-ol, regardless of the degree of hydrogenation of the aromatic ring A and the location of any remaining double bonds therein. Compounds may be substituted, at designated positions, by the atoms and atom groups (groups $R_{1\ to}$ $R_{5\ and}$ Rn) listed in point 2.3.2:



2.3.2 Residues R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_n

a) Ring A may be substituted in any position by any combination of the following atoms and groups of atoms (R_n): hydrogen, bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine, hydroxy, alkylcarbonyloxy (alkyl group up to C_5), alkoxycarbonyloxy (alkyl group up to C_5), alkoxy (alkyl group up to C_5), hydroxymethyl, methyl and trialkylsilyl groups (with a total maximum of 12 carbon atoms in the trialkyl groups), as well as carbon chains (saturated or unsaturated, branched or unbranched, up to C_{10}). The above-mentioned groups of atoms, with the exception of trialkylsilyl groups, may be substituted by the following atoms and atom groups: hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine and trialkylsilyl groups (with a total maximum of 12 carbon atoms in the trialkyl groups).

b) Residues R_1 and R_2 may consist of hydrogen or the following groups of atoms: alkyl (up to C_5) and trialkyl silyl groups (up to a total of 12 carbon atoms in trialkyl residues). The above-mentioned atom groups, with the exception of the trialkylsilyl group, may be substituted by the following atoms and atom groups: hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine and trialkylsilyl groups (with a total maximum of 12 carbon atoms in the trialkyl radicals).

c) The group R_3may consist of hydrogen or one of the following groups: a methyl group, a carbon chain (saturated or unsaturated, branched or unbranched, up to C_{12}) and a trialkylsilyl

group (with a total maximum of 12 carbon atoms in the trialkyl groups). The above groups, with the exception of the trialkylsilyl group, can be substituted by the following atoms and groups: hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine and trialkylsilyl groups (with a total maximum 12 carbon atoms in the trialkyl groups).

d) Residue R_4 may consist of hydrogen or one of the following atom groups: alkyl (up to C_5), alkenyl (up to C_5), carboxyl or alkyloxycarbonyl groups (alkyl residue up to C_5).

e) The R5 group may consist of hydrogen or one of the following groups: alkyl (up to C_7), trialkylsilyl (with a total maximum of 12 carbon atoms in the trialkyl group), alkyloxycarbonyl (alkyl group up to C_7), alkylcarbonyl (alkyl group up to C_7), cycloalkylcarbonyl and cycloalkylmethylcarbonyl (each with three to seven atoms in the ring, including polycycles), arylcarbonyl (with three to six atoms in the ring, including polycycles and heterocycles) and arylmethylcarbonyl (with three to six atoms in the ring, including polycycles and heterocycles). In polycycles, each ring can contain three to seven atoms in the ring. The above groups, with the exception of the trialkylsilyl group, may be substituted by the following atoms and groups: hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine and trialkylsilyl groups (with a total maximum of 12 carbon atoms in the trialkyl groups). Heterocycles may contain oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur atoms in addition to the carbon in the ring. A possible free valence of a nitrogen atom in the ring can carry a hydrogen atom or a methyl or ethyl group.

2.4 Cannabinoids derived from natural cannabinoids

Cannabimimetics also include substances structurally derived from natural cannabinoids, in particular from Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ^9-THC), cannabidiol (CBD) or cannabinol (CBN), regardless of the method by which they are obtained, including synthetic or semi-synthetic preparation.

2.4.1 Core structure

Compounds containing the following are regarded as substances pursuant to point 2.4:

a) a dibenzopyran structure characteristic of Δ^9-THC and its analogues; or
b) a terpene-phenol structure characteristic of CBD and its analogues, including their

1. hydrogenated forms;
2. dehydrogenated forms;
3. isomerised forms; or
4. otherwise chemically modified forms.

2.4.2 Chemical modifications included in regulation

Compounds that are chemically derived from the core structure set out in point 2.4.1 through one or more of the following modifications are also considered to be cannabimimetics pursuant to point 2.4:

a) hydrogenation;
b) isomerisation or change in the position of double bonds;
c) substitution of atoms or functional groups containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen or halogens;
d) the formation of esters, ethers or other derivatives of hydroxyl groups;
e) cyclisation or ring opening within the terpene or aromatic part of the molecule.

2.4.3 Scope and effect

This group includes in particular:

a) hydrogenated derivatives of Δ^9-THC or CBD (e.g. HHC, HHC-O, HHC-P);
b) isomers of Δ^9-THC (e.g. Δ^8-THC, Δ^{10}-THC);
c) other chemically modified derivatives which are capable of binding to the CB1 or CB2 cannabinoid receptors, or of producing a comparable biological effect.

2.4.4 Exemption for naturally obtained cannabinoids

Naturally occurring cannabinoids obtained by direct extraction (including maceration, distillation, pressing or dilution in carrier oil) from *Cannabis sativa* L. of varieties listed in the Common Catalogue of Varieties of Agricultural Plant Species of the European Union are not considered to be substances derived from cannabinoids pursuant to point 2.4 if they were not subjected to chemical modification pursuant to point 2.4.2.

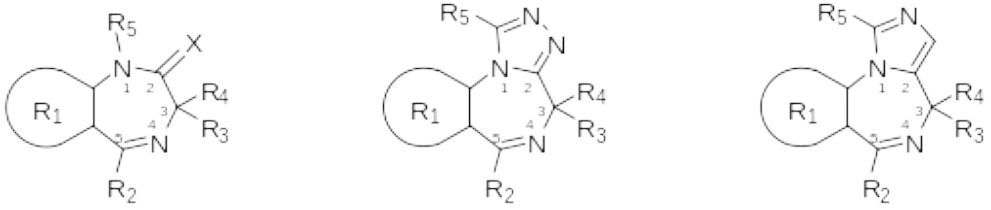
3. Benzodiazepines

The group of benzodiazepines comprises 1,4- and 1,5-benzodiazepines and their triazolo and imidazolo derivatives [point 3.1(a) and (b)] as well as some specially substituted subgroups of these benzodiazepines [point 3.1(c) to (f)]. The maximum molecular mass is 600 g/mol in each case.

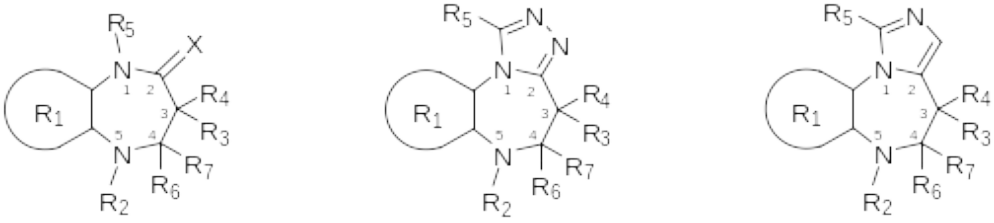
3.1 Core structure

The core structure includes the ring systems described below in (a) to (f). These ring systems may be substituted in the positions shown in the following figures with the atoms or atom groups as specified in point 3.2 (residues R_1 to R_7 and X):

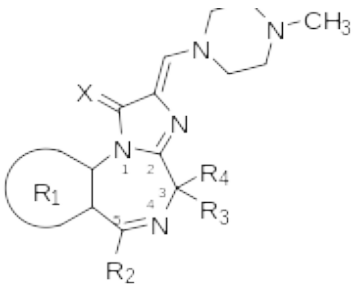
a) 1,4-benzodiazepines



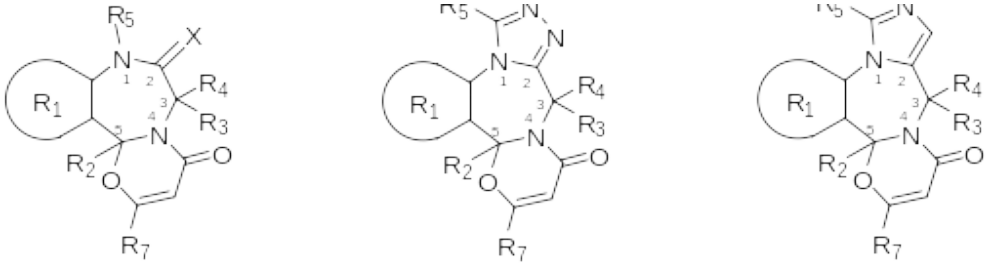
b) 1,5-benzodiazepines



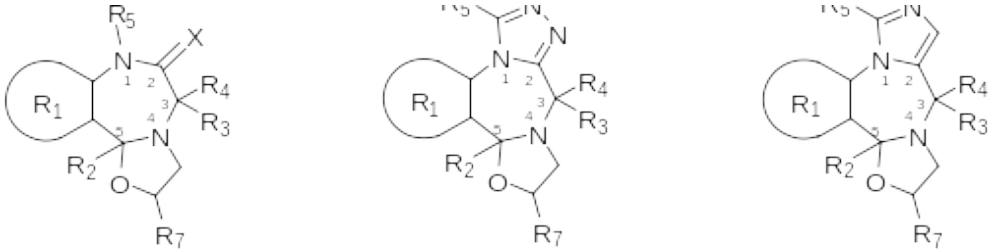
c) Loprazolam derivatives



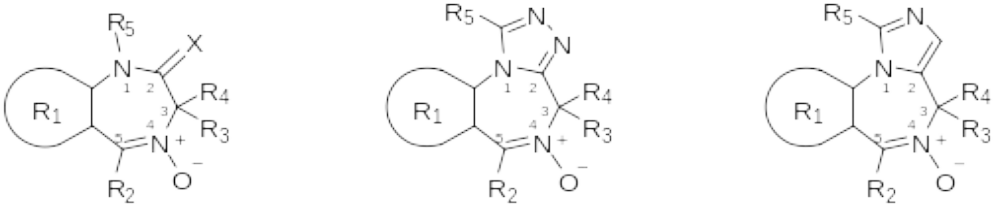
d) Ketazolam derivatives



e) Oxazolam derivatives



f) Chlorodiazepoxide derivatives



3.2 Residue R_1 to R_7 and X

a) Residue R_1 includes the following ring systems, anellated to the seven-membered rings of the core structures:

Phenyl, thienyl, 4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[*b*]thienyl, furanyl and pyridyl ring; the heteroatoms in the thienyl, furanyl and pyridyl ring can be located at any position outside the seven-member ring of the core structure.

Residue R_1 may also be substituted with one or more of the following atoms or atom groups, in arbitrary combinations and in arbitrary positions outside the seven ring: hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, methyl, ethyl, nitro and amino groups.

b) Residue R_2 includes the following ring systems:

Phenyl, pyridyl (with nitrogen atom at arbitrary position in the pyridyl ring) and cyclohexenyl ring (with double bond at arbitrary position in the cyclohexenyl ring).

Phenyl and pyridyl ring may bear one or more of the following substituents in an arbitrary combination and at arbitrary position: hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, methyl, ethyl, nitro and amino groups.

c) Residue R_3 may consist of the following atoms or atom groups:

hydrogen, hydroxy, carboxyl, ethoxycarbonyl, (*N*,*N*-dimethyl) carbamoyl, succinyloxy and methyl groups.

d) Residue R_4 may consist of the following atoms or atom groups:

Hydrogen, methyl and ethyl groups.

e) the residues R_3 and R_4 may also form a carbonyl group (C=O) together.

f) Residue R_5 may consist of the following atoms or atom groups:
hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, (*N*,*N*-dimethylamino)methyl, (*N*,*N*-diethylamino)methyl, (*N*,*N*-dimethylamino)ethyl, (*N*,*N*-diethylamino)ethyl, (cyclopropyl)methyl, (trifluoromethyl)methyl and prop-2-in-1-yl groups.

g) Residue R_6 may consist of the following atoms or atom groups:
Hydrogen, hydroxy, and methyl groups.

h) Residue R_7 may consist of the following atoms or atom groups:
Hydrogen, methyl and ethyl groups.

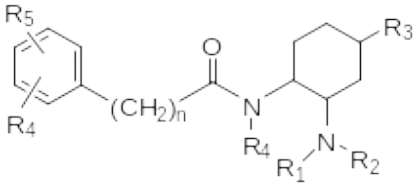
i) the residues R_6 and R_7 may also form a carbonyl group (C=O) for the 1,5-benzodiazepines.

j) the 1,5-benzodiazepines may also have a R_6-substituted (instead of R_2 and R_7) double bond to the 5-nitrogen atom.

k) Residue X includes the following substituents:
oxygen, sulphur, imino and *N*-methylimino groups. If R_3, R_4 or R_5 consist of hydrogen, the corresponding enols, thioenols or enamines can also be present as tautomeric forms.

4. Compounds derived from *N*-(2-aminocyclohexyl)amide

A compound derived from *N*- (2-aminocyclohexyl) amide is any chemical compound that can be derived from the basic structure shown below, has a maximum molecular mass of 500 g/mol and can be occupied by the substituents described below.



The base structure *N*-(2-aminocyclohexyl)amide may be substituted at the positions shown in the figure with an arbitrary combination of the following atoms, branched or unbranched atom groups, or ring systems (residues R_1 to R_6):

a) R_1 and R_2:
Hydrogen, alkyl group (up to C_7).
It also includes substances in which the nitrogen atom is part of a cyclic system (e.g. pyrrolidinyl).
Residue R_1 or R_2 can also connect to the binding site of the NR_1R_2 group as a ring (a spiro compound). These nitrogen-containing rings may have a ring size of three to seven atoms (one nitrogen atom and two to six carbon atoms).

b) R_3:

Hydrogen, oxaspiro group (ring size of three to eight atoms including the oxygen atom).

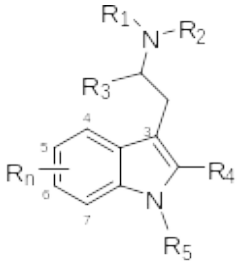
c) R_4:
Hydrogen, alkyl group (up to C_5).

d) R_5 and R_6:
The phenyl ring may contain arbitrary combinations of the following substituents at positions 2 to 6: Hydrogen, bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine and trifluoromethyl.
Also included are substances where R_5 and R_6 together form a ring system (up to C_6) on neighbouring C atoms while including heteroatoms (oxygen, sulphur, nitrogen). If there is a nitrogen in this ring system, it may bear the substituents hydrogen and methyl group.
The number (n) of methylene groups $(CH_2)_n$ between the phenyl ring and the carbonyl group in the core structure can be zero or one.

5. Compounds derived from tryptamine

5.1 Indole-3-alkylamine

An indole-3-alkylamine-derived compound is any chemical compound that can be derived from the base structure shown below, has a maximum molecular weight of 500 g/mol, and may contain the substituents specified below. Except for tryptamin, the naturally occurring neurotransmitters serotonin and melatonin as well as their active metabolites (example: 6-hydroxymelatonin).



The base structure indole-3-alkylamine may be substituted at the positions shown in the figure with the following atoms, branched or unbranched atom groups, or ring systems (residues R_1 to R_5 and R_n):

a) R_1 and R_2:
hydrogen, alkyl (up to C_6), cycloalkyl (ring size up to C_6), cycloalkylmethyl (ring size up to C_6) and allyl groups.
Furthermore, substances in which the nitrogen atom is part of a pyrrolidinyl ring system are also included.

b) R_3:
Hydrogen, alkyl group (up to C_3).

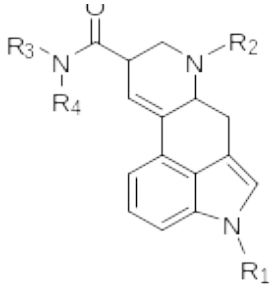
c) R_4:
Hydrogen, alkyl group (up to C_2).

d) R_5:
hydrogen, alkyl (up to C_3), alkylcarbonyl (up to C_{10}), cycloalkylcarbonyl (ring size C_3 to C_6), cycloalkylmethylcarbonyl (ring size C_3 to C_6), cycloalkylethylcarbonyl (ring size C_3 to C_6), cycloalkylpropylcarbonyl (ring size C_3 to C_6), and benzylcarbonyl group.

e) R_n :
The indole ring system may be substituted at positions 4, 5, 6 and 7 with the following atoms or groups of atoms: hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, alkyl (up to C_4), Alkyloxy- (up to C_{10}), benzyloxy, carboxamido, methoxy, acetoxy, hydroxy and methylthio groups, in position 4 with dihydrogen phosphate.
Substances where R_n bridges two neighbouring carbon atoms in positions 4 to 7 with a methylenedioxy group are also included.

5.2 $\Delta^{9.10}$-ergolene

A compound derived from $\Delta^{9.10}$-ergolene is any chemical compound that can be derived from the basic structure shown below, has a maximum molecular mass of 500 g/mol and may bear the substituents described below.



The base structure $\Delta^{9,10}$-ergolene may be substituted at the positions shown in the figure with the following atoms, branched or unbranched atom groups, or ring systems (residues R_1 to R_4):

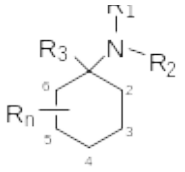
a) R_1:
hydrogen, alkyl (up to C_8), cycloalkylmethyl (ring size C_3 to C_6), cycloalkylethyl (ring size C_3 to C_6), cycloalkylpropyl (ring size C_3 to C_6), alkylcarbonyl (up to C_{10}), cycloalkylcarbonyl (ring size C_3 to C_6), cycloalkylmethylcarbonyl (ring size C_3 to C_6), cycloalkylethylcarbonyl (ring size C_3 to C_6), cycloalkylpropylcarbonyl (ring size C_3 to C_6), benzylcarbonyl group.

b) R_2:
hydrogen, alkyl (up to C_4), Allyl and prop-2-in-1-yl groups.

c) R_3 and R_4:
hydrogen, alkyl (up to C_5), Cyclopropyl, allyl and 1-hydroxyalkyl (up to C_2) groups. Furthermore, substances are included in which the amide nitrogen atom is part of a morpholine, pyrrolidine or dimethylazetidide ring system.

6. Compounds derived from arylcyclohexylamine

A compound derived from arylcyclohexylamine is any chemical compound that can be derived from the base structure shown below, has a maximum molecular mass of 500 g/mol and may bear the substituents described below.



The basic structure of arylcyclohexylamine may be substituted at the positions indicated in the figure with the following atoms, branched or non-branched atom groups or ring systems (residues R_1 to R_3 and R_n):

a) R_1/R_2:
hydrogen, alkyl (up to C_6), cycloalkyl (up to C_6), alkenyl (up to C_6), alkinyl group (up to C_6).

The atom groups listed may continue to be substituted with any chemically possible combinations of the elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. The resulting substituents R_1/R_2 may have a continuous chain length of a maximum of nine atoms (excluding hydrogen atoms). Atoms of ring structures are not included in the count.

In addition, these include substances in which the nitrogen atom is part of a cyclic system (e.g. pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholine). These ring systems may contain the elements carbon, oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen in the ring and have a ring size of up to seven atoms. The ring systems may be substituted at any position with the following atoms or atom groups: hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, hydroxyl, alkyl (up to C_6) and phenyl groups.

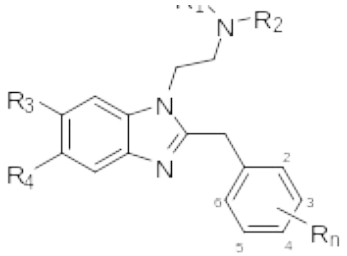
b) R_3:
Alkyl (up to C_6), Alkyl groups (up to C_6) or the following ring systems: phenyl, pyrrolyl, pyridyl, thienyl, furanyl, methylendioxyphenyl, ethylene dioxyphenyl, dihydrobenzofuranyl, benzothiophenyl.

The ring systems may be connected to the core structure at any chemical position as R_3 and may be substituted at any position with the following atoms or atom groups: hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, hydroxy, thiol, alkyl (up to C_6), alkoxy (up to C_6), alkylsulfanyl (up to C_6), amino groups, including chemical compounds, in which substitutions or a direct connection lead to a ring closure with the cyclohexyl ring. These ring systems may have a ring size of four to six atoms.

c) R_n :
The cyclohexyl ring system may be substituted at positions 2 to 6 with the following atoms or atom groups: Hydrogen, alkyl-(up to C_6), alkoxy (up to C_6), hydroxyl, phenylalkyl groups (in the alkyl chain C_1 to C_4) and oxo (=O, double bound oxygen atom at the ring).

7. Compounds derived from benzimidazole.

A compound derived from benzimidazole is any chemical compound that can be derived from the basic structure shown below, has a maximum molecular mass of 800 g/mol and may bear the substituents described below:



The basic structure may be substituted at the positions indicated in the figure with the following atoms, branched or non-branched atomic groups or ring systems (residues R_1 to R_4 and R_n):

a) R_1 and R_2:
Hydrogen, alkyl groups (up to C_3).
It also includes substances in which the amine nitrogen atom is part of a morpholino, pyrrolidino or piperidinyl ring system.

b) R_3 and R_4:
Hydrogen, nitro-, trifluoromethyl-, methoxy-, trifluoromethoxy-, cyanogroups, fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

c) R_n :
The phenyl ring may be substituted at positions 2 to 6 with the following atoms or atom groups: hydrogen, alkyl (up to C_6), Alkoxy (up to C_5), trifluoromethoxy, acetoxy, alkylsulfanyl (up to C_5), trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, cyano groups, fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

Annex 2
to Act No .../2026

Specimen

Record of samples registered for expert assessment

Case record number:	
Sampling date:	
Sample quantity and form:	
Sampling purpose:	
Entity carrying out the expert assessment:	
Date of submission of the sample:	
Name and surname of the responsible staff member:	

Record entry date: .....

Signature of the responsible
employee: .....

Stamp of the entity pursuant to § 3(3) conducting the expert assessment:

Annex 3
to Act No .../2026

Specimen

Seizure record

Case record number:	
The Police Force or customs authorities or the Criminal Office of the Financial Administration that which carried out the seizure:	
Date, time and place of seizure:	
Description of the seized suspect substance (form, packaging, labelling):	
Expected quantity:	
Identification details of the person from whom the suspected substance was seized (if known):	
Reason for seizure:	
Name and surname of the responsible employee:	

Record entry date: .....

Signature of the responsible
employee: .....

Imprint of the stamp of the Police Force or of the customs authority or of the Criminal Office of the Financial Administration that carried out the seizure of:

Annex 4
to Act No .../2026

Specimen

Record of the disposal of a new psychoactive substance

Case record number:	
Identification of the new psychoactive substance disposed of:	
Quantity and form of the new psychoactive substance disposed of:	
Method of disposal of the new psychoactive substance:	
Date and place of disposal of the new psychoactive substance:	
Entity disposing of the new psychoactive substance:	
Name and surname of the responsible employee:	

Record entry date: .....

Signature of the responsible
employee: .....

Stamp of the entity carrying out the disposal:

Annex 5
to Act No .../2026

List of transposed legally binding acts of the European Union

Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA of 25 October 2004 laying down minimum provisions on the constituent elements of criminal offences and penalties in the field of illicit drug trafficking (OJ L 335, 11.11.2004), as amended by Directive (EU) 2017/2103 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 (OJ L 305, 21.11.2017), Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2019/369 of 13 December 2018 (OJ L 66, 7.3.2019), Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2020/1687 of 2 September 2020 (OJ L 379, 13.11.2020), Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2021/802 of 12 March 2021 (OJ L 178, 20.5.2021), Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2022/1326 of 18 March 2022 (OJ L 200, 29.7.2022) and Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2025/2062 of 14 October 2025 (OJ L, 2025/2062, 23.12.2025).

Article II

Act No 455/1991 on trade licensing (the Trade Licensing Act), as amended by Act No 231/1992, Act No 600/1992, Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 132/1994, Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 200/1995, Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 216/1995, Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 233/1995, Act No 123/1996 of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, Act No 164/1996 of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, Act No 222/1996 of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, Act No 289/1996 of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, Act No 290/1996 of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, Act No 288/1997, Act No 379/1997, Act No 70/1998, Act No 76/1998, Act No 126/1998, Act No 129/1998, Act No 140/1998, Act No 143/1998, Act No 144/1998, Act No 161/1998, Act No 178/1998, Act No 179/1998, Act No 194/1998, Act No 263/1999, Act No 264/1999, Act No 119/2000, Act No 142/2000, Act No 236/2000, Act No 238/2000, Act No 268/2000, Act No 338/2000, Act No 223/2001, Act No 279/2001, Act No 488/2001, Act No 554/2001, Act No 261/2002, Act No 284/2002, Act No 506/2002, Act No 190/2003, Act No 219/2003, Act No 245/2003, Act No 423/2003, Act No 515/2003, Act No 586/2003, Act No 602/2003, Act No 347/2004, Act No 350/2004, Act No 365/2004, Act No 420/2004, Act No 533/2004, Act No 544/2004, Act No 578/2004, Act No 624/2004, Act No 650/2004, Act No 656/2004, Act No 725/2004, Act No 8/2005, Act No 93/2005, Act No 331/2005, Act No 340/2005, Act No 351/2005, Act No 470/2005, Act No 473/2005, Act No 491/2005, Act No Act No 555/2005, Act No 567/2005, Act No 124/2006, Act No 126/2006, Act No 17/2007, Act

No 99/2007, Act No 193/2007, Act No 218/2007, Act No 358/2007, Act No 577/2007, Act No 112/2008, Act No 445/2008, Act No 448/2008, Act No 186/2009, Act No 492/2009, Act No 568/2009, Act No 129/2010, Act No 136/2010, Act No 556/2010, Act No 249/2011, Act No 324/2011, Act No 362/2011, Act No 392/2011, Act No 395/2011, Act No 251/2012, Act No 314/2012, Act No 321/2012, Act No 351/2012, Act No 447/2012, Act No 39/2013, Act No 94/2013, Act No 95/2013, Act No 180/2013, Act No 218/2013, Act No 1/2014, Act No 35/2014, Act No 58/2014, Act No 182/2014, Act No 204/2014, Act No 219/2014, Act No 321/2014, Act No 333/2014, Act No 399/2014, Act No 77/2015, Act No 79/2015, Act No 128/2015, Act No 266/2015, Act No 272/2015, Act No 274/2015, Act No 278/2015, Act No 331/2015, Act No 348/2015, Act No 387/2015, Act No 412/2015, Act No 440/2015, Act No 89/2016, Act No 91/2016, Act No 125/2016, Act 276/2017, Act No 289/2017, Act No 292/2017, Act No 56/2018, Act No 87/2018, Act No 106/2018, Act No 112/2018, Act No 157/2018, Act No 170/2018, Act No 177/2018, Act No 216/2018, Act No 9/2019, Act No 30/2019, Act No 139/2019, Act No 221/2019, Act No 356/2019, Act No 371/2019, Act No 390/2019, Act No 476/2019, Act No 6/2020, Act No 73/2020, Act No 198/2020, Act No 279/2020, Act No 75/2021, Act No 261/2021, Act No 500/2021, Act No 114/2022, Act No 249/2022, Act No 256/2022, Act No 8/2023, Act No 146/2023, Act No 205/2023, Act No 309/2023, Act No 106/2024, Act No 161/2024, Act No 248/2024, Act No 292/2024, Act No 366/2024, Act No 387/2024, Act No 25/2025, Act No 26/2025, Act No 242/2025, Act No 292/2025, Act No 384/2025, Act No 29/2026 and Act No 73/2026 is amended as follows:

In § 3(2)(j), after the words ‘psychotropic substances[22])’, a comma and the words ‘new psychoactive substances[22aa])’ are inserted.

Footnotes 22 and 22aa read as follows:
‘[22]) Act No 139/1998 on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and preparations, as amended.’
[22aa]) Act No .../2026 on new psychoactive substances and amending certain acts.’.

Article III

Act No 124/1992 on the Military Police, as amended by Act No 422/2002, Act No 240/2005, Act No 393/2008, Act No 491/2008, Act No 192/2011, Act No 220/2011, Act No 313/2011, Act No 96/2012, Act No 18/2018, Act No 62/2019, Act No 98/2019, Act No 457/2022, Act No 161/2024, Act No 299/2024 and Act No 150/2025 is amended as follows:

In § 20c(1) and § 27(1)(b), a comma and the words ‘new psychoactive substances’ are inserted after the words ‘psychotropic substances’.

Article IV

Act No 46/1993 of the National Council of the Slovak Republic on the Slovak Information Service, as amended by Act No 72/1995 of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, Act

No 73/1998, Act No 256/1999, Act No 328/2002, Act No 166/2003, Act No 178/2004, Act No 165/2008, Act No 491/2008, Act No 151/2010, Act No 192/2011, Act No 58/2014, Act No 444/2015, Act No 161/2024 and Act No 166/2024 is amended as follows:

In § 14(2), a comma and the words ‘new psychoactive substances’ are inserted after the words ‘psychotropic substances’.

Article V

Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 171/1993 on the Police Force, as amended by Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 251/1994, Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 233/1995, Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 315/1996, Act No 353/1997, Act No 12/1998, Act No 73/1998, Act No 256/1998, Act No 116/2000, Act No 323/2000, Act No 367/2000, Act No 490/2001, Act No 48/2002, Act No 182/2002, Act No 422/2002, Act No 155/2003, Act No 166/2003, Act No 458/2003, Act No 537/2004, Act No 69/2005, Act No 534/2005, Act No 558/2005, Act No 255/2006, Act No 25/2007, Act No 247/2007, Act No 342/2007, Act No 86/2008, Act No 297/2008, Act No 491/2008, Act No 214/2009, Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic No 290/2009, Act No 291/2009, Act No 495/2009, Act No 594/2009, Act No 547/2010, Act No 192/2011, Act No 345/2012, Act No 75/2013, Act No 307/2014, Ruling No 139/2015 of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic, Act No 397/2015, Act No 444/2015, Act No 125/2016, Act No 82/2017, Act No 18/2018, Act No 68/2018, Act No 177/2018, Act No 6/2019, Act No Act No 35/2019, Act No 395/2019, Act No 217/2021, Act No 187/2022, Act No 252/2022, Act No 166/2024, Act No 299/2024, Act No Act No 387/2024, Act No 86/2025, Act No 150/2025 and Act No 157/2025 are amended as follows:

In § 23(2)(b), § 31, § 36, § 44(2) and § 76a(3), a comma and the words ‘new psychoactive substances’ in the appropriate form are inserted after the words ‘psychotropic substances’ in all forms.

Article VI

Act No 4/2001 on the Prison and Judicial Guard Service, as amended by Act No 422/2002, Act No 166/2003, Act No 537/2004, Act No 581/2004, Act No 475/2005, Act No 491/2008, Act No 59/2009, Act No 192/2011, Act No 220/2011, Act No 372/2013, Act No 307/2014, Act No 176/2015, Act No 386/2015, Act No 444/2015, Act No 125/2016, Act No 255/2016, Act No 18/2018, Act No 50/2018, Act No 231/2019, Act No 423/2020, Act No 151/2022, Act No 187/2023, Act No Act No 299/2024, Act No 150/2025 and Act No 327/2025 are amended as follows:

In § 11(4)(c), § 13b(2)(b), § 14(1) and (3)(d), the heading of § 15a, § 15a(1) and (2), the heading of § 18, § 18, § 21a, § 21d(1)(d), § 55(4)(b), § 63(2) and § 65e(1)(c), a comma and the words ‘new psychoactive substances’ in the appropriate form are inserted after the words ‘psychotropic substances’ in all forms.

Article VII

Act No 328/2002 on social security for police officers and soldiers and amending certain acts, as amended by Act No 447/2002, Act No 534/2002, Act No 463/2003, Act No 365/2004, Act No 732/2004, Act No 592/2006, Act No 274/2007, Act No 519/2007, Act No 643/2007, Act No 61/2008, Act No 445/2008, Act No 449/2008, Act No 58/2009, Act No Act No 59/2009, Act No 70/2009, Act No 82/2009, Act No 285/2009, Act No 543/2010, Act No 220/2011, Act No 185/2012, Act No 80/2013, Act No 140/2015, Act No 281/2015, Act No 125/2016, Act No 190/2018, Act No 35/2019, Act No 153/2019, Act No 466/2019, Act No 46/2020, Act No 296/2020, Act No 365/2020, Act No 426/2020, Act No 221/2021, Act No 283/2021, Act No 431/2021, Act No 125/2022, Act No 420/2022, Act No 193/2023, Act No 210/2023, Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic No 36/2024, Act No 87/2024, Act No 145/2024, Act No 278/2024, Act No 80/2025, Act No 150/2025, Act No 200/2025, Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic No 40/2026 and Act No 123/2026 is amended as follows:

In § 6(7), the words ‘substances or psychotropic substances’ are replaced by the words ‘substances, psychotropic substances or new psychoactive substances[3ee])’.

Footnote 3ee reads as follows:

‘[3ee]) § 2(1) of Act No..../2026 on new psychoactive substances and amending certain acts.’.

Article VIII

Act No 124/2006 on health and safety at work and amending certain Acts, as amended by Act No 309/2007, Act No 140/2008, Act No 132/2010, Act No 136/2010, Act No 470/2011, Act No 154/2013, Act No 308/2013, Act No 58/2014, Act No 204/2014, Act No 118/2015, Act No 128/2015, Act No 378/2015, Act No 66/2020, Act No 198/2020, Act No 73/2021, Act No 310/2021, Act No 114/2022, Act No 205/2023, Act No 292/2024, Act No 379/2024, Act No 26/2025 and Act No 150/2025 is amended as follows:

1. In § 9(1)(b) and § 12(2)(l), the words ‚narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances‘ are replaced by the words ‚narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or new psychoactive substances‘.

2. In § 12(2)(k), the words ‘narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances’ are replaced by the words ‘narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and new psychoactive substances’.

Article IX

Act No 281/2015 on the civil service of professional soldiers and amending certain acts, as amended by Act No 378/2015, Act No 125/2016, Act No 69/2018, Act No 107/2018, Act No 177/2018, Act No 347/2018, Act No 35/2019, Act No 319/2019, Act No 377/2019, Act No 477/2019, Act No 126/2020, Act No 309/2020, Act No 76/2021, Act No 310/2021, Act No 412/2021, Act No 92/2022, Act No 125/2022, Act No 350/2022, Act No 420/2022, Decision No 130/2024 of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic, Act No 375/2024, Act No 150/2025, Act No 176/2025 and Act No 123/2026 are amended as follows:

1. In § 16(5)(c), the word ‘or’ after the words ‘other narcotic drugs’ is replaced by a comma, and the words ‘or new psychoactive substances[26a])’ are inserted after the words ‘psychotropic substances’.

   Footnote 26a reads as follows:
   ‘[26a]) § 2(1) of Act No.../2026 on new psychoactive substances and amending certain acts.’.

2. In § 18(4)(a), point two, the words ‘or new psychoactive substances’ are inserted after the words ‘psychotropic substances’.

3. In § 111(7)(b), a comma and the words ‘new psychoactive substances’ are inserted after the words
   ‘psychotropic substances’.

Article X

Act No 35/2019 on financial administration and amending certain acts, as amended by Act No 319/2019, Act No 126/2020, Act No 76/2021, Act No 186/2021, Act No 431/2021, Act No 123/2022, Act No 125/2022, Act No 350/2022, Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic No 509/2022, Act No 238/2024, Act No 299/2024, Act No 324/2024, Act No 387/2024, Act No 150/2025, Act No 154/2025, Act No 292/2025 and Act No 123/2026 is amended as follows:

1. In § 9(2)(f) and (h), § 14(1)(a), § 29(3), § 43(1) and § 50(1), a comma and the words ‘new psychoactive substances’ are inserted after the word ‘precursors’ in all forms.

2. In § 36(4) and § 52(1)(e), the words ‘new psychoactive substances,’ are inserted after the word ‘preparations,’.

3. In § 84(4)(b), the words ‘new psychoactive substances,’ are inserted after the words ‘and preparations,’.

4. In § 84(8)(m), § 234, § 238(3)(b) and (4), § 241(3), § 247(1)(b), § 261(1)(a), § 302(1) and § 306(2), the words ‘new psychoactive substances,’ are inserted after the word ‘beverages,’.

5. In § 119(2)(a), the words ‘or new psychoactive substances’ are inserted after the words ‘psychotropic substances’

6. In § 157a(2), a comma and the words ‘new psychoactive substances’ are inserted after the words ‘and preparations’.

7. In § 210(2)(c) the words ‘new psychoactive substances,’ are inserted after the word ‘beverages,’.

Article XI

This Act shall take effect on 1 January 2027.