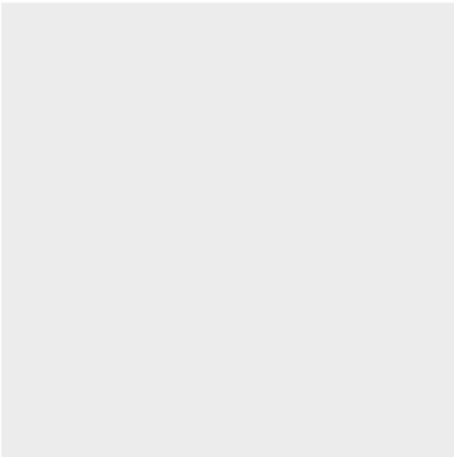
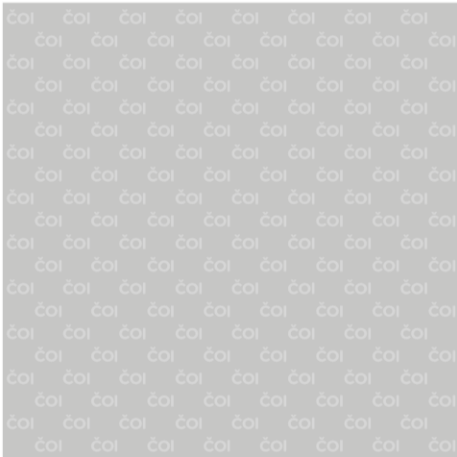
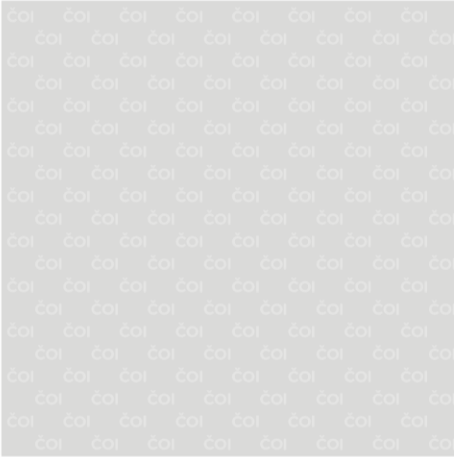
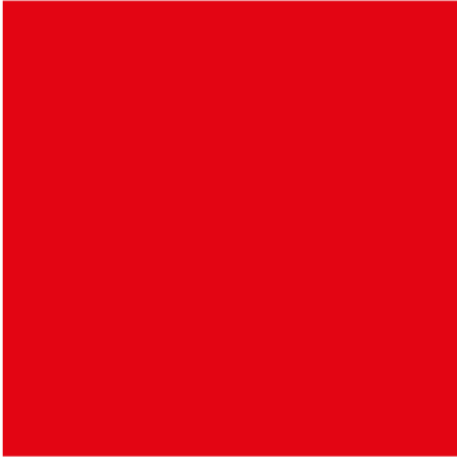
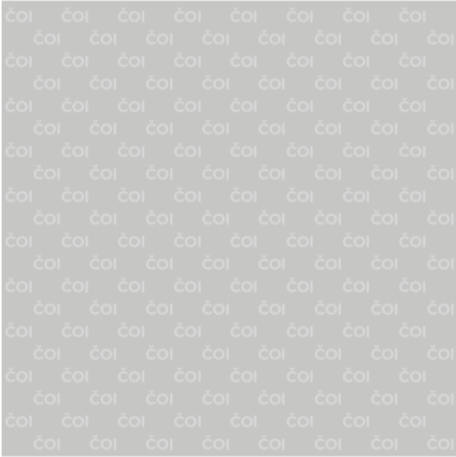


2025

ANNUAL REPORT



Czech Trade Inspection Authority
Prague 2026

2025

ANNUAL REPORT

The fundamental mission of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority has always been consumer protection, which we carry out alongside informing the public, primarily through systematic inspection and surveillance activities. According to the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's 2025 inspection figures, our inspectors carried out a total of 21,755 inspections that year. That is six hundred more inspections than in 2024. Deficiencies were found in almost 40 per cent of the inspections carried out, which is still a very high detection rate, and more than 7,200 fines, totalling over 123 million crowns, became legally enforceable.

Unfortunately, there are areas of our inspection activities, such as inspections of e-shops, inspections on compliance with information obligations when offering discounts on products and services, inspections of the storage and sale of pyrotechnic articles, inspections of products infringing certain intellectual property rights, and inspections of toys, where our detection rate is even higher.

We therefore welcomed the fact that several changes were implemented in the Czech legal framework last year, which have influenced the existing methodology and the manner in which we carry out our inspection activities. This is a key pillar of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority in protecting consumer rights and the legitimate interests of the society.

Above all, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority has become a pricing authority, authorised to carry out inspections of price records in accordance with the Act on Prices. This authorisation is important to us, for example, within inspections of sellers' compliance with obligations regarding discounts, as well as in inspections of online retailers – in other words, in much-needed, high-profile inspection activities. In December, the long-awaited amendment to the Act on Pyrotechnic Articles and their Handling came into force, tightening the conditions for the storage and sale of pyrotechnic articles and extending our powers to include the inspection of the placing of selected pyrotechnic articles on the market.

Last year was also the year in which expert working groups prepared a draft of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's Strategy for 2026–2030. In addition to changes in European and national legislation, the strategy primarily reflects technological changes which, particularly in the area of distance selling, have led to the use – and, unfortunately, the misuse – of artificial intelligence, as well as the increasing sophistication of fraudulent entities' methods targeting Czech consumers. These entities do not act to meet consumers' needs as traders, but rather aim to extract as much money as possible from consumers as perpetrators of criminal activity, such as fraud or other offences.

We therefore see a real risk, above all, in the rise of high-risk e-shops, particularly anonymous ones where the operator and their location are unknown. Consumers do not know with whom they enter into a contractual relationship, to whom they send their money, or where they should exercise their consumer rights, such as the right to withdraw from the contract and return goods, the right arising from defective performance, and so on. Last year, we



added 400 such high-risk e-shops to our list of risky e-shops – a list we have been regularly updating since 2016, which consumers can find on our website. The vast majority of this record number are anonymous sites that pose a real risk to our consumers. Thus, last year, we made a targeted effort to continuously educate and inform the public, specifically about the risks of shopping on social media and the internet, because informed and cautious consumers can very effectively prevent these risks.

The deepening of our relationship with the public and the high level of consumer trust in the Czech Trade Inspection Authority were demonstrated by the nearly 10,000 consumer requests for inspections we received. Based on these, 2,800 inspections were carried out, and in almost two-thirds of them, breaches of legal regulations within the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's surveillance remit were identified. Similarly, colleagues in the Advisory and Information Services Department received 40,000 telephone calls via the helpline and responded to 25,000 written submissions. In this area, we have seen an increase of more than 30% compared to previous years, and submissions clearly generated using artificial intelligence have contributed significantly to this increase. The AI use, whilst helping to ensure the linguistic and formal correctness of the submissions sent, unfortunately also means that submissions often do not contain direct, unambiguously comprehensible requests or factual relevance, but instead present legal constructs and deductive conclusions which we must examine professionally and responsibly and subsequently confirm or, conversely, refute. This overuse of artificial intelligence tools, then, in many cases, inadvertently prolongs the time required to process and prepare responses to legitimate queries and requests.

A significantly greater number of consumers also took advantage of the opportunity for personal face-to-face advice at our Regional Inspectorates than in previous years. Last year also saw an increase in requests to initiate out-of-court settlement of consumer

disputes. Among the more than 3,000 proposals, requests relating to consumer goods and services predominated; consumers sought assistance with disputes concerning warranties and online marketplaces, particularly regarding the non-delivery of paid-for goods. Almost half of the disputes handled by colleagues in the Department for Out-of-Court Settlement of Consumer Disputes were resolved by agreement between the parties. Similarly, colleagues at the European Consumer Centre (ECC), who help Czech consumers resolve disputes with sellers of goods and providers of services in other EU countries, recorded almost 40% more contacts last year than in the previous year, and the success rate in resolving cases reached 55%. Other ECC consumer contacts, besides the dealt-with complaints, consisted of requests for information and advice.

In addition to the key areas of our inspection activities – which, in relation to the extent of findings or risks to Czech consumers, include, for example, inspections on information about prices and discounts – in addition to its participation in joint European inspections, last year the Czech Trade Inspection Authority launched its own inspections of the eight largest online marketplaces targeting Czech consumers. This inspection activity, including laboratory analyses of products from foreign online marketplaces, is highly demanding both technically and logistically and is still ongoing. We managed to do an excellent job in toy inspections, within which our inspectors detected 11 toy models in the domestic market that posed a real risk to both Czech and European consumers and reported them to the international

SAFETY GATE information system. In total, we submitted 25 proposals to this system for notification of dangerous products.

Within our inspection activities, we closely cooperate with other public authorities. In addition to our collaboration with the Czech Police and trade licensing offices, let me highlight our cooperation with the Czech Customs Administration. We participated last year in a joint European inspection activity focused on products shipped directly to Czech consumers via online marketplaces. We assessed more than 100 products directly in customs warehouses and, in around 70 cases, issued negative opinions on their release for free circulation.

Yet, I would like to touch upon one other serious area of our inspection activities. Last year, we carried out a huge number – nearly 7,500 – of inspections into the sale of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, which were demanding in terms of preparation and logistics. We work with young test purchasers within these inspections, and in almost 700 cases, we detected the sale of alcohol to minors. This is, unfortunately, a serious, shocking, yet symptomatic figure that, to some extent, reflects the ethical standards of a certain section of the business community. And it is also the reason why we strive to carry out our work honestly and thoroughly. And for that, I would like to thank all my colleagues at the Czech Trade Inspection Authority.

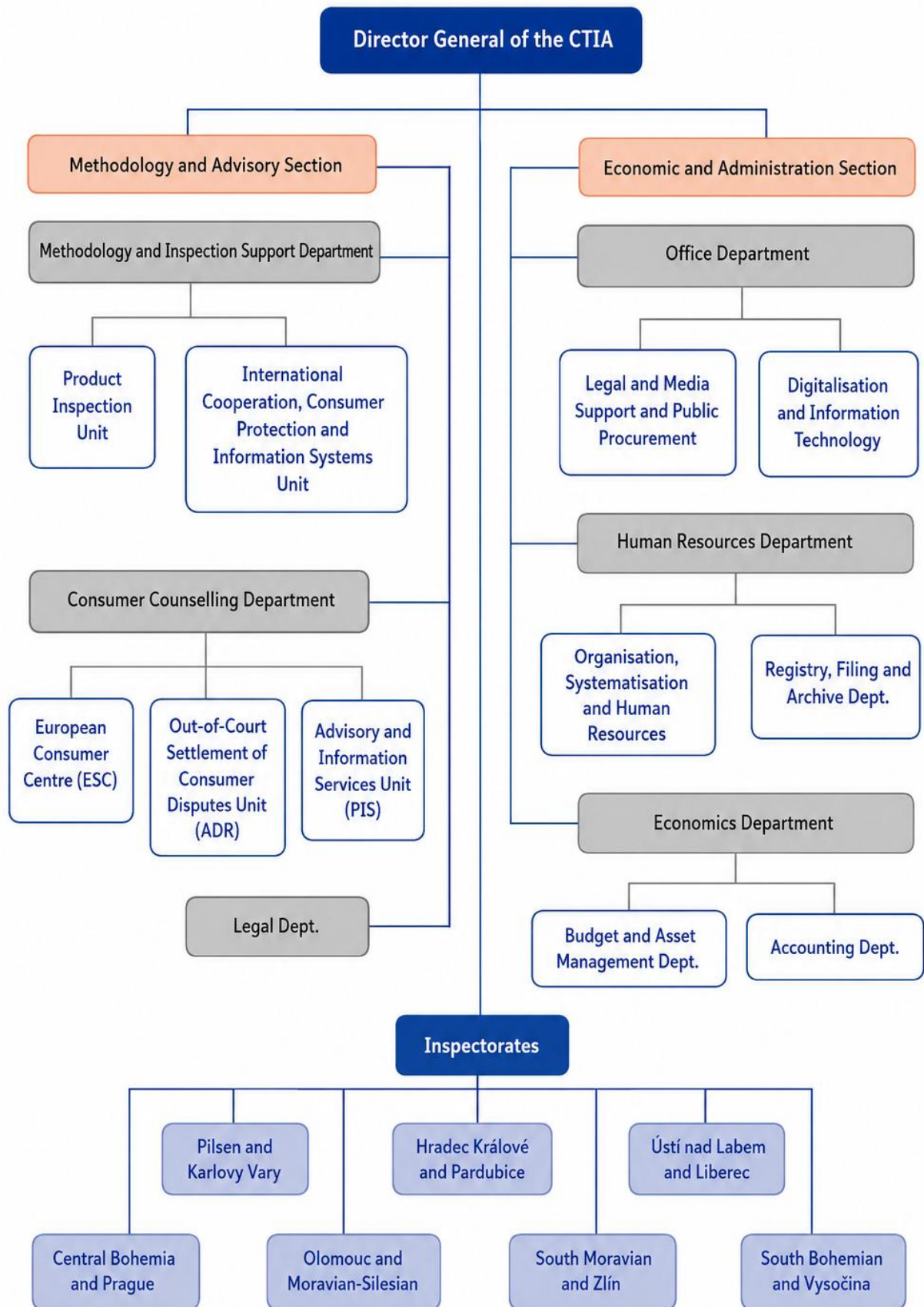
Jan Štěpánek

Director General of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority

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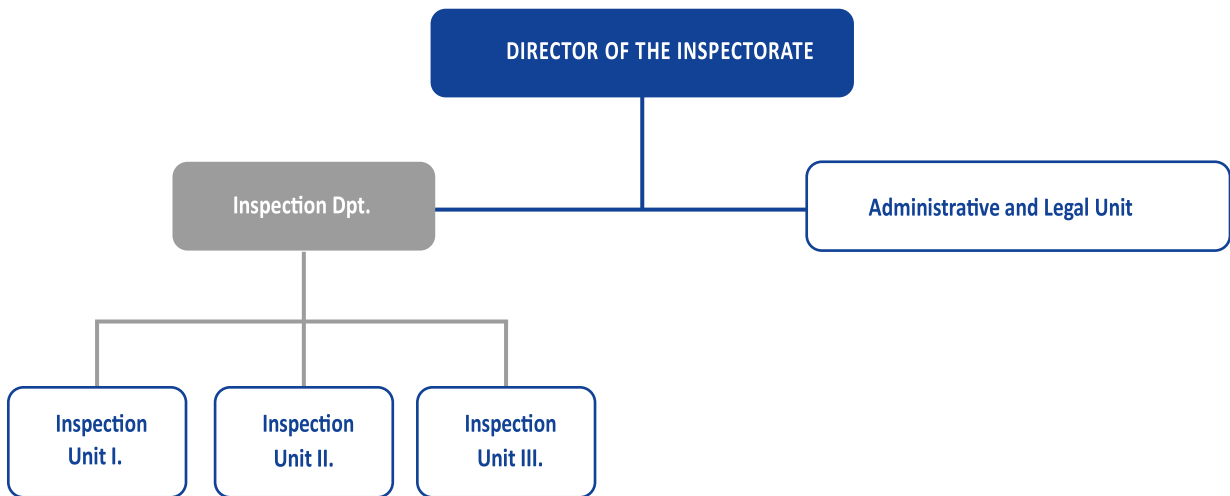
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ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE GENERAL INSPECTORATE

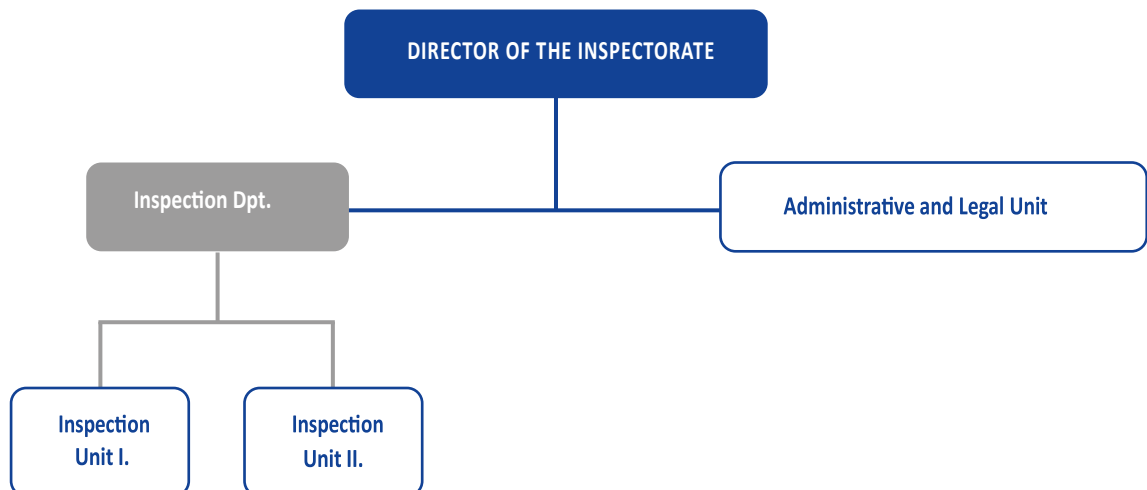


ORGANISATIONAL SCHEME OF INSPECTORATE

Central Bohemian and Prague



ORGANISATIONAL SCHEME OF OTHER INSPECTORATES



1. BASIC INFORMATION

1.1 Mission and objectives

The vision of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority is to be an open market surveillance body, supporting the development of the EU single market and the protection of consumers' rights and the legitimate interests of economic operators active in this market.

The mission of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority is to ensure the protection of consumer rights and the legitimate interests of the society when products are placed on the market and services are provided within the EU single market. To contribute to the creation of a level playing field for economic operators placing products and services onto the single market. To engage in dialogue with all market stakeholders and thereby contribute to the development and improvement of market practices.

Within its strategy, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority has identified five areas significantly impacting its activities, which are as follows:

- ▶ the protection of the rights and legally protected interests of consumers and other entities in the market, and support for the development of the single market
- ▶ advice, assistance and support for consumers
- ▶ cooperation (the principle of partnership) with other entities at the national and international level
- ▶ reputation of the Authority
- ▶ optimisation of the Authority

For each strategic area, the CTIA has defined the objectives through which it aims to achieve its vision, namely:

- ▶ ensuring impartial and balanced market surveillance

For each strategic area, the CTIA has defined the objectives through which it aims to achieve its vision, namely:

- ▶ ensuring impartial and balanced market surveillance
- ▶ legislative proposals, legal changes and legal methodological support leading to effective performance of surveillance activities
- ▶ development of consumer counselling, out-of-court options for consumer dispute resolution at the CTIA and strengthening the enforcement of consumer rights
- ▶ ensuring effective cooperation with stakeholders at the national level
- ▶ ensuring effective cooperation with stakeholders at the international and European level
- ▶ effective management of financial resources and assets
- ▶ development of information and communication technologies
- ▶ improvement of external and internal communication, development of awareness-raising activities
- ▶ effective human resources management
- ▶ corporate culture – the employer as a brand
- ▶ optimisation of the internal structure of the Authority
- ▶ development of a change management system

1.2 Scope of activities and surveillance scope

The Czech Trade Inspection Authority is a state administration body subordinate to the Ministry of Industry and Trade. It was established as the successor organisation to the State Trade Inspection Authority by Act No. 64/1986 Coll. It is divided into the General Inspectorate and subordinate inspectorates based in seven regional cities.

The Czech Trade Inspection Authority inspects natural and legal persons who offer, sell, supply or place products on the market, offer or provide services, or carry out other activities in accordance with the Act on the Czech Trade Inspection Authority or under special legal regulations, where so provided for by the Act on the Czech Trade Inspection Authority or special legal regulations.

The Czech Trade Inspection Authority identifies shortcomings in the entities inspected and, where so provided for by the Act on the Czech Trade Inspection Authority or by special legal

regulations, imposes measures to remedy them. It carries out analyses or arranges for them to be carried out to determine whether products comply with the requirements of legislation or whether their characteristics are in conformity with the declaration set out, in particular, in a statement or a commercial communication. Based on legal regulations, it imposes sanctions and measures restricting the free movement of goods within the single market.

To fulfil its mission and vision, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority has drawn up the document 'Strategy of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority 2026–2030', which builds on the document 'Strategy of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority 2021–2025'.

It summarises findings from its inspection activities and publishes the results of inspections with the aim of preventing breaches of legal regulations.

The Czech Trade Inspection Authority cooperates with state administration bodies and participates in the drafting and commenting on legal regulations to protect consumer rights, technical regulations and rules for placing products on the market. Together with other surveillance authorities, it participates in the preparation and implementation of inspection activities market. Together with other surveillance authorities, it participates in the preparation and implementation of inspection activities, their evaluation and the publication of results.

Based on its statutory powers, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority issues binding opinions on the release of products into free circulation in cases where there is a suspicion that a product is unsafe, is not labelled in accordance with the law, or lacks other mandatory requirements.

Within the framework of international cooperation, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority is actively involved in a wide range of horizontal activities and, together with the surveillance authorities of other European Union Member States, actively participates in the preparation and implementation of international inspection activities. It cooperates within the European Union structures dealing with consumer rights protection and the placing of products on the market and into service.

The activities of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority also include cooperation with consumer rights organisations and representatives of professional and business associations. Within the scope of its remit, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority is also dedicated to educating consumers and enhancing their knowledge and awareness.

The Czech Trade Inspection Authority is a body for the out-of-court resolution of consumer disputes within the meaning of Directive 2013/11/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on alternative dispute resolution for consumer disputes and amending Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 and Directive 2009/22/EC.

The European Consumer Centre also operates within the Czech Trade Inspection Authority, providing Czech consumers with free information on their rights when shopping in other European Union countries, Norway and Iceland. Its staff have been primarily involved in resolving problematic cases arising from the exercise of consumer rights with traders and service providers from the aforementioned countries, as well as in preventive activities in this area.

The main focus of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's inspection activities is to monitor compliance with legal regulations in the field of consumer rights protection and the free movement of goods within the European Union's internal market. The scope of its activities and surveillance scope are broadly defined by the following legal regulations in particular:

- ▶ Act No. 64/1986 Coll., on the Czech Trade Inspection Authority
- ▶ Act No. 634/1992 Coll., on Consumer Protection
- ▶ Act No. 22/1997 Coll., on Technical Requirements for Products
- ▶ Act No. 189/1999 Coll., on emergency oil reserves, on dealing with oil emergencies
- ▶ Act No. 56/2001 Coll., on the Conditions of Operation of Vehicles on Roads
- ▶ Act No. 102/2001 Coll., on General Product Safety
- ▶ Act No. 477/2001 Coll., on Packaging
- ▶ Act No. 353/2003 Coll., on Excise Duties
- ▶ Act No. 247/2006 Coll., on Restrictions of Night Operations of Pawnshops and Other Establishments
- ▶ Act No. 311/2006 Coll., on Fuel and Fuel Filling Stations
- ▶ Act No. 253/2008 Coll., on Certain Measures against the Legalization of Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism
- ▶ Act No. 73/2012 Coll., on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and on Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases
- ▶ Act No. 201/2012 Coll., on Air Protection
- ▶ Act No. 226/2013 Coll., on Placing Timber and Timber Products on the Market
- ▶ Act No. 307/2013 Coll., on Mandatory Marking and Labelling of Alcohol
- ▶ Act No. 206/2015 Coll., on Pyrotechnic Articles and their Handling
- ▶ Act No. 90/2016 Coll., on Conformity Assessment of Selected Products when Made Available in the Market
- ▶ Act No. 223/2016 Coll., on Retail and Wholesale Opening Hours
- ▶ Act No. 65/2017 Coll., on Health Protection against the Harmful Effects of Drugs
- ▶ Act No. 370/2017 Coll., on Payments
- ▶ Act No. 542/2020 Coll., on End-of-life Products

- ▶ Act No. 225/2022 Coll., on Explosives Precursors and on Amendments to Related Acts
 - ▶ Act No. 243/2022 Coll., on Reduction of the Impact of Certain Plastic Products on the Environment
 - ▶ Act No. 424/2023 Coll., on Accessibility of Certain Products and Services
 - ▶ Act No. 387/2024 Coll., on General Product Safety
-
- ▶ Regulation (EC) No 1523/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2007 banning the placing in the market and the import to, or export from, the Community of cat and dog fur, and products containing such fur
 - ▶ Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products, and repealing Regulation No. 339/93 (EEA)
 - ▶ Decision No 768/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on a common framework for the marketing of products, and repealing Council Decision 93/465/EEC
 - ▶ Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel
 - ▶ Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products in the market
 - ▶ Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products, repealing Directive 89/106/EEA
 - ▶ Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2011 on textile fibre names and related marking and labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products and repealing Council Directive 73/44/EEC and Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament
 - ▶ Regulation (EU) No 260/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 establishing technical and business requirements for credit transfers and direct debits in euro and amending Regulation (EC) No. 924/2009
 - ▶ Regulation (EU) No 524/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on online dispute resolution for consumer disputes and amending Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 and Directive 2009/22/EC (Regulation on online dispute resolution for consumer disputes)
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- ▶ Regulation (EU) 2015/751 of the European Parliament and of the Council on inter-bank charges for card payment transactions
 - ▶ Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC
 - ▶ Regulation (EU) 2016/426 of the European Parliament and of the Council on gaseous fuel appliances and repealing Directive 2009/142/EC
 - ▶ Regulation (EC) 2017/2394 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cooperation between national authorities responsible for the enforcement of consumer protection legal regulations and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004
 - ▶ Regulation (EU) 2018/302 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 February 2018 on addressing unjustified geo-blocking and other forms of discrimination based on customers' nationality, place of residence or place of establishment within the internal market and amending Regulations (EC) No. 2006/2004 and (EU) 2017/2394 and Directive 2009/22/EC
 - ▶ Regulation (EU) 2018/644 of the European Parliament and of the council on cross-border parcel delivery services
 - ▶ Regulation (EU) 2019/515 of the European Parliament and of the Council on mutual recognition of goods lawfully marketed in another Member State and repealing Regulation (EC) No 764/2008
 - ▶ Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council on market surveillance and product the compliance and amending Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulations (EC) No 765/2008 and (EU) No 305/2011
 - ▶ Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on market surveillance and the compliance of products and amending Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulations (EC) No 765/2008 and (EU) No 305/2011
 - ▶ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 on unmanned systems and on operators of unmanned systems from third countries
 - ▶ Regulation (EU) 2023/988 of the European Parliament and of the Council on general product safety

- ▶ Regulation (EU) 2023/1230 of the European Parliament and of the Council on machinery and repealing Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 73/361/EEC
- ▶ Regulation (EU) 2023/2411 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of geographical indications for craft and industrial products and amending Regulations (EU) 2017/1001 and (EU) 2019/1753
- ▶ Regulation (EU) 2024/3110 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised rules for the marketing of construction products and repealing Regulation (EU) No 305/2011

In addition to the Act on the Czech Trade Inspection Authority, the procedural and legal aspects of the surveillance and activities of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority are regulated in particular by:

- ▶ Act No. 500/2004 Coll., Administrative Procedure Code
- ▶ Act No. 255/2012 Coll., on Inspection (Inspection Code)
- ▶ Act No. 250/2016 Coll., on Liability for Minor Offences and their Proceedings
- ▶ Act No. 87/2023 Coll., on product market surveillance and amendments to certain related acts (Product Market Surveillance Act)

2. CZECH TRADE INSPECTION AUTHORITY IN 2025

In 2025, several significant changes took place affecting the activities of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority and the way in which it carried out its inspections. At the start of the year, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority became a so-called pricing authority authorised to carry out inspections of price records pursuant to Act No. 526/1990 Coll., on Prices, in conjunction with Section 12a of the Act on Consumer Protection. In the middle of the year, Act No. 424/2023 Coll., on Accessibility of Certain Products and Services, came into force, under which the Czech Trade Inspection Authority became the market surveillance body. During the same period, an amendment to Act No. 634/1992 Coll., on Consumer Protection, came into force, empowering the Czech Trade Inspection Authority to carry out surveillance in the area of compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2023/2411 of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) 2023/2411 on the protection of geographical indications for craft and industrial products, including the issuance of certificates authorising the use of a geographical indication for the product in question. The most recent change occurred in December, when the amendment to Act No. 206/2015 Coll. on Pyrotechnic Articles and their Handling and amending certain acts (the Pyrotechnics Act) came into force, and the scope of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority was extended to include the inspection of the placing of selected pyrotechnic articles on the market.

Market surveillance in 2025 was carried out in accordance with the Market Surveillance Programme for 2025, which was elaborated by the Czech Trade Inspection Authority based on market analysis and findings from inspection activities in the previous period, as

well as foreseen international inspection campaigns. The market surveillance programme primarily comprised inspection activities focused on product safety and compliance with the requirements of harmonised legal regulations when placing products on the EU market. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority regularly focuses on protecting the most vulnerable consumers, namely children. Therefore, in 2025, a year-round inspection activity was carried out to inspect the safety of toys, supplemented by a special activity to inspect the safety of products on online marketplaces. With regard to the many flaws detected in previous years, inspections of low-voltage electrical equipment were also included in the inspection activities, as these are products in which technical defects repeatedly occurred. The market surveillance programme also included other inspection activities, covering other product ranges.

The market surveillance programme for 2025 included not only inspection activities focused on product safety, but also those aimed at protecting the rights and legally protected interests of consumers. In addition to a continued focus on areas of importance to the society as a whole (consumer protection, health protection against the harmful effects of drugs, and environmental protection legislation relating to the supply and sale of goods), the inspection activities targeted both current market issues and the monitoring of certain aspects of the market where rapid developments or changes were taking place. The market surveillance programme also addressed issues relating to the fiscal and environmental interests of the society and the state (fuel quality inspection). The market surveillance programme also

included inspection activities linked to and international coordinated actions focused on the surveillance of the placing of products on the market. Planned inspection activities were supplemented during the year by further inspections and activities required by the current situation.

Within the scope of the individual Regional Inspectorates, inspection activities were carried out that focused not only on local issues but also on specific product sectors. As in previous years, in 2025 particular attention was paid to complaints from consumers and other market participants.

An integral part of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's activities in 2025 was the provision of information and advice to consumers, via its website, social media profiles (up-to-date information, ongoing information campaigns and a consumer guide), its advisory service for special individual queries, and information to the general public about the results of market surveillance.

In 2025, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority carried out a total of 21,755 inspections, of which 8,503 (39.09%) revealed shortcomings. Based on the scope conferred upon it by Act No. 634/1992 Coll., on Consumer Protection, the CTIA carried out a total of 20,401 inspections, with shortcomings detected in 5,710 cases, i.e. 27.99%. Based on the scope conferred upon it by Act No. 22/1997 Coll., on technical requirements for products, the CTIA carried out a total of 5,668 inspections, within which it found deficiencies in 1,371 cases, i.e. 24.19%. Based on the powers conferred upon it by Act No. 90/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of selected products when placed on the market, the CTIA carried out a total of 2,268 inspections, with non-conformities found in 764 cases, i.e. 33.69%, and, based on the scope conferred upon it by Act No. 387/2024 Coll., on general product safety, it carried out 814 inspections, with deficiencies detected in 72 cases, i.e. 8.85%. A total of 7,202 fines, amounting to CZK 123,321,000, became enforceable in 2025. The above figures do not include inspections currently in progress.

Overview of inspections and detected infringements by selected laws

Act No.	Title	Total number of inspections	Inspections with findings	Violations detected as a percentage
634/1992 Coll.	on consumer protection	20,401	5,710	28.0
65/2017 Coll.	on Health Protection against the Harmful Effects of Drugs	7 246	1,029	14.2
477/2001 Coll.	on packaging	6,099	113	1.9
22/1997 Coll.	on technical requirements for products	5 668	1,371	24.2
353/2003 Coll.	on excise duties	3,087	12	0.4
542/2020 Coll.	on end-of-life products	2 927	1,040	35.5
90/2016 Coll.	on the conformity assessment of selected products when placed on the market	2 268	764	33.7
255/2012 Coll.	on inspection	1 894	415	21.9
311/2006 Coll.	on fuels	1 356	27	2.0
89/2012 Coll.	Civil Code	833	534	64.1
387/2024 Coll.	on general product safety	814	72	8.8
Safety Gate	search for products notified in Safety Gate	533	0	0.0
526/1990 Coll.	on prices	451	29	6.4
206/2015 Coll.	on pyrotechnics	196	31	15.8
253/2008 Coll.	on certain measures against the legalisation of proceeds from criminal activity	189	37	19.6
223/2016 Coll.	on opening hours in the retail and wholesale sectors	165	1	0.6
243/2022 Coll.	on limiting the environmental impact of selected plastic products	117	0	0.0
247/2006 Coll.	on the restriction of the operation of pawnshops and certain other establishments at night	60	0	0.0
201/2012 Coll.	on air protection	100	1	1.0
370/2017 Coll.	on payment systems	57	2	3.5
225/2022 Coll.	on explosives precursors	57	2	3.5

Overview of inspections in selected areas

Area inspected*)	Total number of inspections	Inspections with findings	Violations found (%)
Retail prices	13,450	5,195	38.6
Measuring instruments in commercial transactions outside public alimentation	5,545	1,916	34.6
Information requirements – general	3,633	1,470	40.5
Labelling of footwear and textiles	2,742	1,099	40.1
Discounts	1,432	734	51.3
Public alimentation	910	360	39.6
Inspection of markets and street trading in general	287	158	55.1
Christmas range	285	71	24.9
Services	274	99	36.1
Summer tourist season	185	47	25.4
Social and cultural events	176	75	42.6
Winter tourist season	137	50	36.5
Horticulture and floristry	124	32	25.8
Furniture retail	32	11	34.4

*) individual inspections and their results may be reflected in several inspection activities

Inspectorates – overview of inspections and detected infringements

The CTIA Inspectorate	Number of inspections	Inspections with findings	Violations detected (%)
Central Bohemia and Prague	2,559	1,083	42.3
South Bohemia and Vysočina	3,148	1,308	41.6
Pilsen and Karlovy Vary	3,974	1,544	38.9
Ústí and Liberec	2,857	1,088	38.1
Hradec Králové and Pardubice	2,776	981	35.3
South Moravian and Zlín	3,287	1,201	36.5
Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian	3,154	1,298	41.2
Total	21,755	8,503	39.1

Total penalties imposed

The CTIA Inspectorate	Total penalties imposed	
	Number	Amount in CZK
Central Bohemia and Prague	939	28,631,000
South Bohemia and Vysočina	1,038	10,516,500
Pilsen and Karlovy Vary	1,282	24,451,500
Ústí and Liberec	931	17,840,000
Hradec Králové and Pardubice	868	9,930,500
South Moravian and Zlín	950	20,217,000
Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian	1,194	11,734,500
Total	7,202	123,321,000

In 2025, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority continued to cooperate with other state administration bodies. The majority of joint inspections were carried out in cooperation with the Police of the Czech Republic and trade licensing offices.

In addition to joint inspections, in 2025 the Czech Trade Inspection Authority issued 292 binding opinions to the Czech Customs Administration regarding the suspension of the release of products into free circulation based on the suspicion that the products in question were unsafe or non-compliant with legal regulations.

Representatives of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority served on advisory bodies and working groups composed of representatives of individual surveillance authorities or representatives of individual ministries, for example in the working sub-groups on alcohol and tobacco of the Committee of Representatives of Ministries and Institutions / the Advisory Committee for the Collection of Data on Addictions, working sub-groups for the implementation of the AML package of EU legal regulations, and the MONEYVAL sub-group of the Interdepartmental Coordination Group for Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism. Staff of the Czech

Trade Inspection were permanent members of a number of commissions dealing with the issue of placing products on the market, such as the Commission for Technical Barriers to Trade, the interministerial Commission for Combating Illegal Acts against Intellectual Property Rights, etc.

An integral part of this cooperation was the representation of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority in the Quality Council of the Czech Republic and the Quality Infrastructure Section, as well as representation in the Managing Committee of the Czech Quality Programme, whose main task is to support the sale of quality products and the provision of quality services. Furthermore, delegated representatives of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority participated not only in meetings of the Technical Committees at the Office for Standardisation, Metrology and State Testing, particularly in the area of toys and construction products, but also in the Technical Standardisation Committees for children's products and oil and petroleum products. Individual participation was ensured in the inter-ministerial working group (MPS) for surveillance and MPS Info, ad hoc meetings for working groups for market surveillance, and in Defotým for the implementation of the regulation against deforestation.

Cooperation with other authorities by number of inspections

State authority	Number of inspections
Czech Police	444
Trade Licensing Offices	375
Public health authorities/hygiene inspectors	75
Czech Customs Administration	72
Municipal police	21
Fire and Rescue Service	6
State Labour Inspection Office	6
Czech Telecommunications Office	4
Ministry of Culture	2
State Agricultural and Food Inspection Authority	1

Cooperation within the Ministry of Industry and Trade

Surveillance authority	Number of inspections	Inspections with findings	Violations detected (%)
Trade Licensing Offices	375	174	46.4
Czech Telecommunications Office	4	2	50.0
Total	379	176	46.4

Trade Licensing Offices – joint inspections

The CTIA Inspectorate	Number of inspections with Trade Licensing Offices	Inspections where breaches of legal regulations within the CTIA's surveillance remit were detected
Central Bohemia and the City of Prague	84	40
South Bohemia and Vysočina	61	43
Pilsen and Karlovy Vary	31	2
Ústí and Liberec	78	34
Hradec Králové and Pardubice	4	4
South Moravian and Zlín	98	35
Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian	19	16
Total	375	174

Overview of inspection activities by the CTIA and the Regional Trade Licensing Authority (ŽÚ) in 2015–2025

Period covered	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of joint inspections	1,524	1,351	1,160	1,068	997	328	167	478	491	428	375

Consumer complaints by most significant subject

Subject of the complaint	Number *)
Unfair commercial practices, aggressive and deceptive practices	1,682
Non-delivery of goods and related issues	1,471
Complaints	1,355
Issues regarding prices and rates	1,148
Invoicing	615
Contract issues	514
Delivery of non-compliant goods/services	483
Health Protection against the Harmful Effects of Drugs	342
Customer services	313
Information requirements (regarding products and services)	228
Safety of products and services	221
Infringement of industrial and intellectual property rights	151
Defective products causing damage	134
Public alimentation	115
Discrimination	111
Guarantee and related issues	80
Measuring instruments in commercial transactions	24
Other	3 124

*) a single complaint may cover multiple issues

In 2025, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority received a total of 9,761 complaints. A total of 2,769 inspections were carried out in response to these complaints, representing approximately 12.69% of the total number of inspections conducted, which concerned a total of 12,111 reported

suspected breaches of legal obligations. Breaches of legal regulations were detected in 1,723 inspections, representing 62.22% of the total number of inspections carried out based on complaints. Of this number, 992 complaints were assessed as justified or partially justified.

3. PRODUCT SURVEILLANCE

Within the European Union, the principle of the free movement of goods applies, provided that products comply with the requirements of the applicable harmonised legal regulations. As a surveillance authority, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority ensured the protection of the internal market through its inspections, both in relation to current European Union consumer policy and consumer protection, and in environmental protection. Inspection activities focused on the so-called harmonised sphere, general product safety, and the quality of motor fuels and solid fuels. Surveillance of economic operators was carried out in accordance with measures adopted to align the state market surveillance system and processes with the inspection systems and processes applied in the European Union under Community law, in particular under newly adopted European regulations.

The Product Inspection Section of the Methods and Inspection Support Department of the General Inspectorate of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority provides comprehensive methodological support to regional inspectorates in product inspection for both selected and non-selected products. Methodological support consists of the preparation of national inspection activities, coordination of international inspection activities and other activities related to product inspection, including the provision of specialised training. The Product Inspection Department also provides methodological support to inspectorates in processing complaints, within an investigation, to carry out an inspection as well as inspections of the relevant economic operators. Within their work, staff of the Product Inspection Department participate in coordination meetings of notified and authorised bodies in the Czech Republic, as well as in meetings of surveillance authorities within the ADCO administrative cooperation working groups, operating under the auspices of the European Commission. The implementation of inspection activities regarding product requirements when products are placed on the market is also reflected in the National Market Surveillance Strategy, which is drawn up and evaluated in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council within the pan-European evaluation of market surveillance performance for products. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority plays a major role in the compilation and evaluation of this strategy, in cooperation with the central liaison office, which is the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

In 2025, within its scope, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority carried out inspections of products placed on and supplied to the market to verify their compliance with the requirements of special legal regulations.

Based on sampling, it also inspected – in some cases through external expert bodies – the product characteristics declared by the manufacturer or required by the applicable regulations. Through the measures imposed, it then contributed to the elimination of risks associated with the use of products. When verifying the technical requirements of products under

surveillance, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority cooperated with notified, authorised and accredited bodies. Within their remit, these bodies provided expert support, both through laboratory activities and expert consultations. Within its surveillance activities, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority cooperated with other competent surveillance authorities and specialised expert bodies, including international ones.

In light of previous findings and to protect the health of the youngest members of the population, a market surveillance inspection targeting toys for children under 14 was included in the programme again in 2025. The campaign also included sampling toys (water toys, projectile toys, magnetic toys, and carnival costumes), for which selected requirements set out in the applicable regulations were, or are being, inspected by accredited testing laboratories. In 2025, inspections were launched as part of joint international campaigns within the CASP2025 project on childcare products (bicycle seats) and the JACOP2025 project on radio-controlled toys.

This year, the inspection activity under the CASP2024 project on slime toys, children's bicycles and fairy lights (selected products), as well as on articles and equipment intended for the youngest children – high chairs (non-selected products) – was concluded with a final report. In 2025, the international inspection activity under the JAHARP2022 project on solar panels and their accessories was also concluded.

As part of efforts to minimise risks associated with the use of common products on the market by consumers, several inspection activities were included in the market surveillance programme, focusing on products that pose a potential risk and are commonly used by consumers (whipped cream makers, power strips, vacuum cleaners, chargers for hobby tools, electric scooters) or used as personal protective equipment (sunglasses, high-visibility vests) and, where applicable, products intended for children's physical activities (playground equipment).

In conducting market surveillance for the placement of products on the single market and their subsequent distribution, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority applied, in particular, the applicable provisions of Act No. 387/2024 Coll., on general product safety, and the directly applicable Regulation (EU) 2023/988 of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) 2023/988 on general product safety, Act No. 22/1997 Coll., on technical requirements for products, and Act No. 90/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of selected products when placed on the market, as well as directly applicable implementing regulations of the European Union. Inspections carried out under Act No. 387/2024 Coll. were aimed at selected products, for which general safety was assessed. These are, in particular, products for which special legal regulations do not lay down requirements. Inspections under Acts No. 22/1997 Coll. and No. 90/2016 Coll. concerned selected products. Specific requirements for selected products are set out in the applicable

government regulations or, where applicable, in directly applicable European Union legal regulations.

All inspection activities included in the market surveillance programme for 2025 were carried out by all inspectorates of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority, except for international activities, which were carried out by only selected inspectorates. Within the inspection activities, inspectors assessed compliance with the requirements for placing products on the market, including inspections of technical documentation, accompanying documentation, and product labelling. For selected products, including those from planned inspection activities, they verified, through testing by accredited bodies, the properties declared by the manufacturer or the parameters specified by specific regulations. They identified the individual links in the distribution chain and identified the persons responsible for placing the products on the market. They subsequently inspected that these economic operators were fulfilling their obligations. Where deficiencies were found, and breaches of applicable legal regulations were established, they imposed appropriate corrective measures, protective measures or, where necessary, sanctions on these operators.

In specific cases where economic operators established in other Member States of the European Union failed to respond to requests for necessary documents from individual inspectorates, the findings were forwarded to the competent market surveillance authorities of the respective Member State via the ICSMS database through the Methodology and Inspection Support Department of the General Inspectorate of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority.

Inspection projects that were launched and completed in 2025 were concluded with a final evaluation report. The general public

is informed of inspection results through press releases. Three planned inspection activities will be concluded in 2026 due to ongoing testing. In cases where formal deficiencies were detected, inspectors from the Czech Trade Inspection Authority imposed remedial measures. In cases where a product was found to pose a risk, they imposed protective measures, which included the withdrawal of the product from the market and from circulation, a ban on placing it on the market, a ban on its use, a ban on its putting into service, or a ban on its distribution. Products assessed as posing a serious risk were subsequently reported to the national contact point for the Safety Gate system.

The market surveillance programme also included a foreseen inspection activity for indoor heating appliances burning solid and liquid fuels in buildings, which, however, did not take place. The reason was the harmonisation of the standard for these products and the transition from national to European legislation, which led to changes in conformity assessment and in product labelling. Economic operators were given scope to adapt to the legislation. In addition to the planned inspection activities, complaints from consumers, businesses and other state administration bodies regarding specific products, both from the harmonised and non-harmonised sectors, were investigated. These included, for example, reports from the Police of the Czech Republic (gas appliances), the Fire Rescue Service (tumble dryers), the State Labour Inspection Office and the Ministry of Health (a cosmetic device with a laser). The investigation of these reports and product inspections are still ongoing. The investigations focused on compliance with the requirements of Act No. 22/1997 Coll. and Act No. 90/2016 Coll., and on whether any unfair commercial practices were being used.

Joint national product inspection activities included in the Market Surveillance Programme for 2025

Inspection action	Number of inspections	Inspections with findings	Detected breaches in %
Fuels *)	1,356	27	2.0
Toys	1, 218	764	62.7
Ladders	15	5	33.3
Toy packagings	45	36	80.0
Battery-controlled toys	33	32	97.0
Whipped cream makers	17	9	52.9
Sunglasses for everyday use	134	82	61.2
Power strip, power strip with USB port	24	16	66.7
Hand-held demolition and drilling hammers**)	29	2	6.9
Standalone smoke detectors**)	13	5	38.5
Vacuum cleaners without a radio module	22	5	22.7
Chargers for hobby tools	24	3	12.5
High-visibility vests	91	48	52.7
Playground equipment	33	9	27.3
Electric scooters**)	22	10	45.5
Radio equipment	34	17	50.0
Exhaust gas analysers	9	1	11.1
Textile products*)	1,148	182	15.9
Solid fuels	35	5	14.3
Fuel dispensers	25	1	4.0
Timber marketing	115	11	9.6
Ship's equipment	7	3	42.9

*) for audits strictly defined by specific legislation, only breaches of the subject matter of the audit are listed

***) inspection activities in the testing or development phase

3.1 National inspection activities

Tracking and monitoring of fuel quality – Surveillance and monitoring of fuel quality – inspection and monitoring of fuel quality (automotive petrol, diesel fuel, FAME, diesel fuel blend, B10 diesel fuel, high-FAME diesel fuel, hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO), LPG, CNG, bio-CNG, LNG, bio-LNG and E85 Ethanol), carried out with the use of sampling and laboratory analysis, is implemented on the territory of the Czech Republic in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(2)(a) of Act No. 311/2006 Coll., on Fuels and Filling Stations, and Decree No. 516/2020 Coll., on Requirements for Fuels and the implementation of certain other provisions of the Act on Fuels. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority inspected whether automotive fuels sold or dispensed met the requirements for their quality and composition laid down by implementing legislation, special legal regulations, and Czech technical standards.

Of the 2,425 fuel samples collected and inspected by the Czech Trade Inspection Authority in 2025, 10 failed to meet the specified quality requirements, representing 0.4% of noncompliant samples. Overall, there was an improvement compared with 2024, as in 2024, out of 2,552 fuel samples, 20 samples failed to meet the specified quality requirements, representing 0.8% of noncompliant samples.

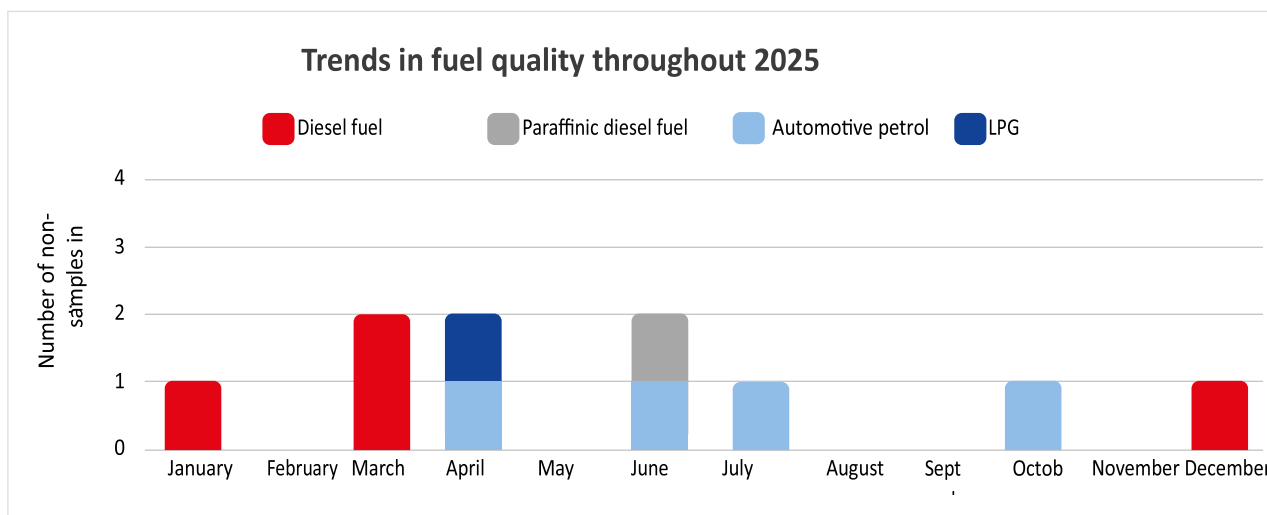
In 2025, 2 noncompliant samples were detected in March, April and June, and 1 noncompliant sample in January, July, October and December. No breaches of legal regulations were detected in the other months of 2025.

Fuel sampling

Type of automotive fuel	Samples collected		Noncompliant samples		Compliant samples	
	Number	% of species	Number	% of species	Number	% of species
Motor automotive petrol	955	39.4	4	0.4	951	99.6
Diesel fuel	1,139	47.0	4	0.4	1,135	99.6
FAME	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Diesel fuel blend	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
B10 diesel fuel	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
High-FAME diesel fuel	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Paraffinic diesel fuel	4	0.2	1	25.0	3	75.0
LPG	289	11.9	1	0.3	288	99.7
CNG, bio-CNG	38	1.6	0	0.0	38	100.0
LNG, bio-LNG	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E85 Ethanol	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	2,425	100.0	10	0.4	2,415	99.6

Noncompliant samples in %

Year 2025	Automotive petrol	Diesel fuel	Paraffinic diesel fuel	LPG	CNG	Total
January	0.0	0.8	-	0,0	0,0	0.4
February	0.0	0.0	-	0,0	0,0	0.0
March	0.0	1.9	-	0,0	0,0	0.9
April	1.2	0.0	0.0	4,0	0,0	1.0
May	0.0	0.0	-	0,0	0,0	0.0
June	0.9	0.0	100.0	0,0	0,0	0.8
July	0.9	0.0	-	0,0	0,0	0.4
August	0.0	0.0	0.0	0,0	0,0	0.0
September	0.0	0.0	-	0,0	0,0	0.0
October	1.4	0.0	-	0,0	0,0	0.5
November	0.0	0.0	-	0,0	0,0	0.0
December	0.0	2.4	0.0	0,0	0,0	1.2
Total	0,4	0,4	25,0	0,3	0,0	0,4



Automotive petrol – in 2025, a total of 955 samples of automotive petrol were collected and inspected. Four samples failed to meet the quality requirements. The following noncompliant quality indicators were identified.

Diesel fuel – in 2025, a total of 1,139 diesel fuel samples were taken and inspected. Of these samples, 4 failed the quality indicators set out in the applicable technical standard, representing 0.4% of the samples collected for that type. All noncompliant diesel fuel samples failed to meet the quality parameter ‘flash point’.

Paraffinic diesel fuel – in 2025, 4 samples were collected and inspected. Of these samples, 1 failed to meet the quality parameters set out in the applicable technical standard, representing 25% of the fuel type samples collected. The tested sample of paraffinic diesel fuel failed the quality parameter ‘total aromatic hydrocarbon content’.

Automotive LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) – in 2025, a total of 289 LPG samples were collected and inspected. Of these samples, one failed the quality requirements of the applicable technical standard, representing 0.3% of the samples collected for that type. The tested LPG sample failed to meet the quality parameter for ‘sulphur’.

CNG (compressed natural gas) – in 2025, a total of 38 samples were collected and inspected. All met all the quality requirements set out in the applicable technical standard.

Biofuels in motor fuels – during 2025, the fatty acid methyl ester content was inspected in 1,138 of 1,139 collected diesel fuel samples (one sample was a repeat collection from the same filling station, for which the fatty acid methyl ester content was not inspected) and in 4 samples of paraffinic diesel fuel. The ethanol content in automotive petrol was inspected in 954 samples out of 955 collected (one sample was a repeat collection from the same filling station, for which the ethanol content was not inspected). Laboratory analyses indicated that the permissible upper limit for ethanol content was exceeded in 1 sample of automotive petrol.

Measures imposed – pursuant to Act No. 64/1986 Coll., on the Czech Trade Inspection Authority, and Act No. 87/2023 Coll., on

Market Surveillance and amending certain related acts (the Act on Market Surveillance for Products), the Czech Trade Inspection Authority imposed measures in five cases during 2025 consisting of a ban on the sale of fuels that did not meet the quality and composition requirements laid down by implementing legislation, special legal regulations and Czech technical standards. The measure was imposed on:

- ▶ 22,341.57 litres of diesel fuel worth CZK 768,013.60,
- ▶ 11,436.85 litres of automotive petrol worth CZK 380,847.11,
- ▶ 10,295.00 litres of paraffinic diesel fuel worth CZK 368,561.00,

a total of 44,073.42 litres of fuel with a total value of CZK 1,517,421.71.

The minimum number of fuel samples collected is specified in Decree No. 516/2020 Coll. Samples of FAME, diesel fuel blend, B10 diesel fuel, high-FAME diesel fuel, bio-CNG, LNG, bio-LNG and E85 Ethanol could not be collected due to developments in the fuel market in 2025.

Based on the amendment to Decree No. 516/2020 Coll., on fuel requirements and the implementation of certain other provisions of the Fuel Act, as amended by Decree No. 271/2025 Coll., which, among other things, changed the minimum number of fuel samples collected per year for quality assessment, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority has collected a smaller number of samples since 1 November 2025.

When comparing the results with those from 2024, CTIA saw a quality improvement in 2025 for automotive petrol samples (from 1.3% to 0.4%) and automotive LPG (from 1% to 0.3%). A deterioration in quality was spotted for diesel fuel samples (from 0.3% to 0.4%) and paraffinic diesel fuel (from 0% to 25%).

Fuel quality trends since 2001

Year	Noncompliant samples as a percentage										Total
	Automotive petrol	Diesel fuel	Diesel fuel blend*)	FAME*)	LPG	CNG**)	E85 Ethanol*)	B10	Diesel fuel with FAME	HVO***)	
2nd half 2001	5.7	15.8	42.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5
2002	4.0	12.2	27.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0
2003	10.4	13.4	20.8	-	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	12.4
2004	6.3	12.3	14.5	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	8.6
2005	4.1	7.9	10.3	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	6.1
2006	2.4	6.9	17.5	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	4.8
2007	3.3	5.4	46.7	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	4.6
2008	1.8	8.9	66.7	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	5.6
2009	2.5	7.9	40.0	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
2010	5.6	9.6	23.8	25.0	0.5	0.0	65.2	-	-	-	7.9
2011	2.1	6.0	17.7	17.4	0.0	0.0	21.7	-	-	-	4.4
2012	1.8	4.0	18.2	4.8	1.7	0.0	5.3	-	-	-	3.1
2013	2.5	3.1	7.0	4.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	2.9
2014	0.9	2.2	5.5	13.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	3.0
2015	0.5	1.6	3.5	9.1	0.3	0.0	11.1	-	-	-	1.2
2016	0.7	1.4	7.7	14.3	0.3	0.0	14.3	-	-	-	1.1
2017	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	9.1	-	-	-	1.0
2018	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.1
2019	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	10.0	-	-	-	0.7
2020	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	-	-	-	0.5
2021	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
2022	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
2023	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
2024	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
2025	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.4

*) The higher percentage of noncompliant samples for fuels labelled in this way is influenced by the suspension of sales of these fuels at filling stations, and consequently by the low number of samples collected and tested **)

including bio-CNG, LNG, bio-LNG

***) this is a new fuel; due to limited availability at filling stations, a low number of samples are collected and tested

Based on complaints received by the Czech Trade Inspection Authority in 2025, 58 fuel samples were immediately collected and inspected. All these analysed samples met the quality parameters set by the applicable technical standards.

Within its ongoing monitoring of fuel quality, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority works closely with the Czech Customs Administration, the General Financial Directorate and the Police of the Czech Republic. It keeps these state authorities informed of any shortcomings identified in the quality of fuel sold.

Toys intended for children under 14 years of age – The Czech Trade Inspection Authority considers toy safety inspection one of its key priorities. Given that these inspection activities focus on products intended for the most vulnerable group of consumers, a total of 1,218 inspections were carried out in 2025. Breaches of legal regulations were identified in 764 inspections. Breaches of the requirements of Act No. 22/1997 Coll., on technical requirements for products, and Government Regulation No. 86/2011 Coll., on technical requirements for toys, were found in 689 inspections. A total of 2,655 toy models were inspected. Of this number, in the case of 1,474 models, CTIA found mainly administrative shortcomings. The flaws identified primarily concerned failure to comply with the applicable legal regulations governing toys when they are placed on the market. These included insufficient identification of manufacturers or importers of toys from third

countries, insufficient labelling of the inspected toys with a type or serial number or any other identification, or the finding that toys offered for sale did not include safety information for consumers, or that this information was provided only in a foreign language. Some of the above-mentioned defects or a combination thereof were found in approximately 55.5% of the toy models inspected.

To verify whether the toys comply with applicable legal regulations regarding their mechanical, physical, or chemical properties, a total of 113 models of these products were collected from the retail market in 2025. The CTIA staff's attention was focused on inflatable water toys, projectile toys, magnetic toys, slime, plastic dolls, and carnival costumes. As of the date of this annual report, 68 models had been fully assessed out of the total number of samples tested in the laboratory. Of these, 30 models complied with all tested parameters and also met the information requirements stipulated by current legislation for the particular product range. Conversely, 38 samples failed to meet the requirements of Government Regulation No. 86/2011 Coll., and for 45 toy models, the CTIA does not yet have the results of the laboratory assessment available, or the findings and overall assessment have not yet been finalised. Toys containing excessive levels of undesirable chemical substances, toys with dangerous projectiles, or a toy containing a small but powerful magnet that a child could swallow were found on the market.

Toy inspections by individual inspectorates

The CTIA Inspectorate	Number of inspections	Inspections with findings	Violations detected (%)
Central Bohemia and Prague	152	115	75.7
South Bohemia and Vysočina	210	121	57.6
Pilsen and Karlovy Vary	142	111	78.2
Ústí and Liberec	237	156	65.8
Hradec Králové and Pardubice	124	69	55.6
South Moravian and Zlín	218	142	65.1
Olomouc and Moravia-Silesia	135	50	37.0
Total	1,218	764	62.7

Ladders – the inspection activity aimed to verify whether ladders and step ladders are placed on the Czech market and distributed in accordance with the requirements set out in Regulation (EU) 2023/988 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May

2023 on general product safety and in Act No. 387/2024 Coll., on general product safety (effective from 13 December 2024), and, where applicable, by Act No. 102/2001 Coll., on general product safety (Act valid until 12 December 2024). A total of 15 inspections

were carried out, of which 5 revealed non-compliance. Fifteen products were inspected, of which 14 were collected for laboratory testing to verify their safety.

The inspections of the collected products involved tests in accordance with provisions of ČSN EN 1312+A2:2017 Ladders – Part 2, clauses 5.2 Strength test of ladders and 5.6 Vertical load test of rungs, treads and platforms. A total of 10 products complied with the standard, 3 did not, and 1 inspection has not yet been completed. In 1 case, a deficiency in product labelling was detected. Appropriate sanctions and protective measures were taken in response to the identified breaches.

Toy packaging – the inspection activity was conducted in conjunction with the battery-operated toys inspection activity, where the packaging of products collected for that activity was primarily used for inspection. The inspection activity aimed to verify whether the packaging was placed on the Czech market and distributed in accordance with the requirements of Act No. 477/2001 Coll., on packaging. Compliance with other obligations laid down by Act No. 634/1992 Coll., on Consumer Protection, was also inspected. A total of 45 inspections were carried out, with breaches of legal regulations identified in 36 cases. The packaging was inspected preliminarily using a VANTA spectrometer. A total of 39 packaging products were inspected. Subsequently, three packages were sent to the testing laboratory upon suspicion of exceeding the limit of 100 µg/g for the sum of lead, cadmium, mercury, and chromium in the packaging, with the latter in the oxidation state VI. Two packages passed the test; one failed, as it contained 328 µg/g of cadmium, which exceeded the prescribed limit for a single substance. Sanctions and protective measures were taken based on the detected breaches. One hazardous product will be reported to the National Contact Point for the Safety Gate system at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Battery-operated toys – the inspection activity aimed to verify whether battery-operated toys are placed on the Czech market and distributed in accordance with the requirements of Government Regulation No. 481/2012 Coll., on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, Government Regulation No. 86/2011 Coll., on technical requirements for toys, and, where applicable, other regulations applicable to them. Within the inspection activity, a total of 33 inspections were carried out. Of the total number of inspections, 32 resulted in findings. Seven importers and 22 distributors were inspected, and four inspections of e-shops were carried out. Forty products were inspected, and deficiencies were found in all of them; in some products, multiple deficiencies were detected simultaneously. A total of 11 products did not bear the required CE marking, and 34 products had deficiencies in their labelling and accompanying information. The deficiencies included, for example, failure to provide full identification of the manufacturer, product and importer, and the products were not accompanied by the required information in the Czech language. For one product, a declaration of conformity in accordance with Government Regulation No. 481/2012 Coll. was not provided, and for one product, technical documentation was not provided. This constituted a failure to comply with the requirements of

Government Regulation No. 86/2011 Coll. and Government Regulation No. 481/2012 Coll. Within the campaign, 21 product samples were collected based on preliminary measurements using a VANTA spectrometer, and these were inspected in a testing laboratory. In all 21 samples, excessive levels of lead were found in the soldered joints of the toys, exceeding the permitted limit of 0.1%. In 12 products, excessive levels of cadmium were also found, exceeding the permitted limit of 0.01%. Following a comprehensive assessment of all samples, including labelling and accompanying documentation, 21 product samples were assessed as noncompliant with the requirements of Government Regulation No. 481/2012 Coll. Seven noncompliant products were reported to the Safety Gate contact point at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and protective measures were imposed in 19 cases.

Whipped cream dispensers – the inspection activity aimed to verify whether whipped cream dispensers, which are pressure equipment, supplied to the Czech market comply with the requirements of Act No. 90/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of selected products when placed on the market, in accordance with the requirements of Government Regulation No. 219/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of pressure equipment when placed on the market. The legal regulation sets out specific requirements for these products – they shall be designed and manufactured in accordance with good engineering practice used in one of the EU Member States to ensure their safe use throughout their expected service life. Within the inspection activity, 17 inspections were carried out, of which 9 revealed non-conformities. Fourteen types of products were inspected, with deficiencies found in a total of six types. The identified defects concerned mandatory labelling and the required accompanying documentation. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority imposed appropriate measures on the responsible economic operators to remedy the detected deficiencies.

Sunglasses – Sunglasses – the inspection activity aimed to verify whether personal protective equipment – sunglasses for general use – complies with the requirements set out in Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Within the inspection activity, 134 inspections were carried out, covering 124 distributors, 3 importers and 7 manufacturers. Of these, 82 inspections revealed breaches of legal regulations. A total of 131 products were inspected, with breaches of legal regulations found in 77 products. The most frequently detected shortcomings were incorrect or completely missing manufacturer identification, incomplete or missing contact details, a missing EU Declaration of Conformity, and other formal shortcomings. The inspections also included the verification of selected properties of 14 product samples in a testing laboratory. The testing was divided into two stages. 10 of 14 samples met the technical requirements. In the case of the 4 noncompliant samples, the filter category declared by the manufacturer was not met (3 samples were stated as category 3 but only corresponded to category 2; 1 sample was stated as category 4 but only corresponded to category 3). A risk analysis identified low risks. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority imposed appropriate measures on the responsible businesses within its remit to remedy the detected shortcomings.

Power strips, power splitters with USB output – the inspection activity focused on compliance with the requirements of Act No. 22/1997 Coll., on technical requirements for products, Act No. 90/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of selected products when placed on the market, Government Regulation No. 117/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of products in terms of electromagnetic compatibility when placed on the market, Government Regulation No. 118/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of electrical equipment intended for use within certain voltage limits when placed on the market, and Government Regulation No. 481/2012 Coll., on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. The inspections focused on verifying the safety of these products and on compliance with administrative requirements for their placement on the market. A total of 24 inspections were conducted within the inspection activity, with deficiencies found in 16. A total of 21 products were inspected, with deficiencies detected in 17. Seven products were selected for testing; based on the test results, six were found noncompliant. However, the technical defects detected were not serious enough to warrant the immediate withdrawal of the product from the market or from consumers. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority imposed appropriate measures on the responsible businesses to rectify the shortcomings found.

Hand-held demolition and drilling hammers – the aim of the inspection activity was to verify whether the products in question comply with the technical requirements of Act No. 22/1997 Coll., on technical requirements for products, and Act No. 90/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of selected products when placed on the market, Government Regulation No. 176/2008 Coll., on technical requirements for machinery, Government Regulation No. 118/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of electrical equipment intended for use within certain voltage limits when placed on the market, Government Regulation No. 117/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of products with regard to electromagnetic compatibility when placed on the market, Government Regulation No. 9/2002 Coll., laying down technical requirements for products with regard to noise emissions, and Government Regulation No. 481/2012 Coll., on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. As at the date of preparation of the annual report, 29 inspections had been carried out, within which 7 product samples were collected. The collected samples are inspected for their electrical and mechanical properties, and noise emission limits are also verified. The samples are also inspected for compliance with labelling requirements and instructions for use. Subsequently, the inspected parties will be informed of the test results, and appropriate restrictive measures will be applied to noncompliant products. The inspection activity is not yet complete.

Autonomous smoke detectors – The inspection activity aimed to verify whether the products in question comply with the technical requirements of Act No. 22/1997 Coll., on technical requirements for products, and Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products. As of the date of this annual report, 13 inspections had been carried out, within which 7

product samples were collected. The samples collected are being tested in a testing laboratory to verify the requirements for the correct functioning of the products, e.g. fire sensitivity and audible output. Testing has not yet been completed. Subsequently, the inspected parties will be informed of the test results and appropriate restrictive measures will be applied to non-compliant products. The inspection activity is not yet complete.

Vacuum cleaners without a radio module – the inspection activity aimed to verify whether vacuum cleaners without a radio module supplied to the market in the Czech Republic comply with the technical requirements of Act No. 22/1997 Coll., on technical requirements for products, and Act No. 90/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of selected products when placed on the market, Government Regulation No. 117/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of products in terms of electromagnetic compatibility when placed on the market, and Government Regulation No. 481/2012 Coll., on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. The inspections focused on various types of domestic handheld floor vacuum cleaners that did not contain a radio control module. A total of 22 inspections were carried out within the inspection activity, with non-conformities found in 5 of them. A total of 21 products were inspected, with non-conformities detected in 1 product. Seven products were selected for testing; based on the testing and subsequent assessment, all products were found to be compliant. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority imposed appropriate measures on the responsible business entities to remedy the identified non-conformities.

Chargers for hobby tools – the inspection activity focused on compliance with the requirements of Act No. 22/1997 Coll., on technical requirements for products, Act No. 90/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of selected products when placed on the market, Government Regulation No. 117/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of products in terms of electromagnetic compatibility when placed on the market, Government Regulation No. 118/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of electrical equipment intended for use within certain voltage limits when placed on the market, and Government Regulation No. 481/2012 Coll., on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. The inspections focused on verifying the safety of these products and on compliance with administrative requirements when placing them on the market. Within the inspection activity, 24 inspections of economic operators were carried out, with deficiencies detected in 3 of them. A total of 19 products were inspected, with deficiencies found in 4. Furthermore, a total of 7 products were collected for testing, and based on this testing, 1 product was found to be non-compliant. However, the defects detected were not serious enough to warrant the immediate withdrawal of the product from the market or from consumers. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority imposed appropriate measures on the responsible trades to rectify the shortcomings found.

Reflective vests – the inspection activity focused on vests for both children and adults, intended for road users. The inspection activity aimed to verify whether personal protective equipment – high-

visibility vests – complied with the requirements laid down in Act No. 90/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of selected products when placed on the market, and Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Within the inspection activity, 91 inspections were carried out at 85 distributors, 3 importers and 3 manufacturers, of which shortcomings were found in 48 inspections. A total of 100 product types were inspected. In total, breaches of legal regulations were found in 45 product types. The most frequently found shortcomings were incorrect or missing manufacturer identification, incomplete or missing contact details, the absence of an EU Declaration of Conformity, missing CE marking, and other formal shortcomings. The inspections also included testing the properties of 7 selected products in a testing laboratory. Four products failed to meet the requirements for the placement of warning markings on clothing; furthermore, one sample of a children's vest failed to meet the requirements for the design and construction of the retroreflective material. A serious risk was identified in this case, and this product will be reported to the Safety Gate alert system. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority imposed appropriate measures on the responsible businesses to remedy the identified shortcomings.

Children's playground equipment – the inspection activity aimed to verify whether children's playground equipment placed on the Czech market complies with the requirements of Government Regulation No. 173/1997 Coll., which specifies selected products for conformity assessment, and the Act No. 22/1997 Coll., on technical requirements for products. A total of 33 inspections were carried out within the inspection activity. Of these, 8 inspections were carried out at manufacturers, 3 at distributors and 22 at operators of children's playgrounds. Of the total of 33 inspections, 9 revealed non-compliance. The shortcomings concerned product labelling, the failure to display the manufacturer's basic-level mark on the equipment indicating the level of the playground surface, and shortcomings in the operating regulations. Within the campaign, 132 products were inspected, with deficiencies found in 28. Of these, in the case of 1 product, the manufacturer failed the requirements of Government Regulation No. 173/1997 Coll. when placing the product on the market, and did not carry out a conformity assessment in the presence of an authorised person who issues a type certificate for the product. In the case of 27 products already in use, operational shortcomings were detected, i.e., the requirements of the standard ČSN EN 1176-1 regarding product marking were not met. A total of 8 entities were ordered to take measures to remedy the detected shortcomings in children's playground equipment.

Electric scooters – the inspection activity aimed to verify whether the products in question comply with the technical requirements of Act No. 22/1997 Coll., on technical requirements for products, and Act No. 90/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of selected products when placed on the market, Government Regulation No. 176/2008 Coll., on technical requirements for machinery, Government Regulation No. 117/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of products in terms of electromagnetic compatibility when placed on the market, Government Regulation No. 426/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of radio equipment when

placed on the market, and Government Regulation No. 481/2012 Coll., on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. As of the date of preparation of the annual report, 22 inspections had been carried out, within which 7 product samples were collected. Laboratory testing has not yet been completed. Subsequently, the inspected parties will be informed of the test results and appropriate restrictive measures will be applied to noncompliant products. The inspection activity is not yet complete.

Radio equipment – the inspection activity aimed to verify whether radio equipment supplied to the Czech market, which may be sold with or without a charging device, complies with the technical requirements laid down by Government Regulation No. 426/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of radio equipment, Government Regulation No. 481/2012 Coll., on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, or Government Regulation No. 118/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of electrical equipment intended for use within certain voltage limits when placed on the market, Government Regulation No. 117/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of products with regard to electromagnetic compatibility when placed on the market, and Acts No. 22/1997 Coll., on technical requirements for products, and No. 90/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of selected products when placed on the market. Within the campaign, 34 inspections were carried out, with non-conformities detected in 17 of them. A total of 31 products were inspected (primarily music playback devices, PC accessories, and mobile phones), with non-conformities found in 15 of them. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority imposed appropriate measures on the responsible business entities within its remit to remedy the found non-conformities.

Exhaust gas analysers – the inspection activity aimed to verify whether exhaust gas analysers supplied to the Czech market comply with the technical requirements laid down by Government Regulation No. 120/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of measuring instruments when placed on the market, and Act No. 90/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of selected products when placed on the market. Within the campaign, 9 inspections were carried out, with non-conformities detected in 1 of them. A total of 9 products were inspected, with non-conformities found in 1 product. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority imposed appropriate measures on the responsible business entity within its powers to remedy the detected non-conformities.

Textile products – in 2025, a time-limited inspection activity was carried out focusing on the supply of textile products to consumers, specifically regarding compliance with Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on textile fibre names and related labelling of the fibre composition of textile products. Of the 1,148 inspections carried out, breaches of legal regulations were found in 464 cases (40.4%), of which 182 involved breaches of Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. These were mainly breaches of the obligation to label textile products with their material composition in the Czech language (products were labelled only in English) or, to a lesser extent, a failure to label the product with its material

composition at all. The actual composition of the fibres declared for 35 collected textile samples, particularly clothing, including children's clothing, was verified. Laboratory testing of the 35 product samples showed that, in 10 samples, the actual material composition of the textile fibres did not correspond to the composition stated on the product. Consumers were therefore misinformed about the actual composition of the textile fibres in the product. Appropriate sanctions and protective measures were taken in response to the found infringements.

Solid fuels – within an inspection activity, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority carried out inspections aimed at the compliance with the obligations relating to the sale of solid fuels as laid down by Act No. 201/2012 Coll., on the protection of the air, in terms of the quality indicators set out in the implementing legal regulation to the Act, namely Decree No. 415/2012 Coll., on permissible levels of pollution and their determination, and on the implementation of certain other provisions of the Act on Air Protection. Within the inspection activity, 35 inspections were carried out at economic operators placing or offering solid fuels for sale on the Czech market, and at entities engaged in commercial activities related to the sale and provision of services related to the sale of solid fuels. Breaches of legal regulations were found in 5 inspections. In one case, a breach of Act No. 201/2012 Coll., on Air Protection, was detected. Breaches of the obligations laid down in Act No. 634/1992 Coll., on Consumer Protection, were found in four cases. Within the inspection activity, a total of 21 solid fuel samples were collected and tested, of which 14 were loose coal, and 7 were biomass moulded products offered in the manufacturer's packaging (3 timber pellets and 4 wood briquettes). Of the total number of samples collected, 1 sample was assessed as noncompliant; the sample of loose coal collected did not meet the quality indicators set out in Decree No. 415/2012 Coll., on permissible levels of pollution and their determination and on the implementation of certain other provisions of the Air Protection Act No. 201/2012 Coll.; laboratory testing revealed that the limit value for specific sulphur content had been exceeded. Within the scope of the inspection activity described above, one inspection was carried out at business premises in response to consumer complaints, within which one sample of brown coal was collected. This sample was assessed as compliant.

Fuel dispensers – Fuel dispensers – inspections focused on selected petrol and diesel fuel dispensers. The inspection activity aimed to verify whether fuel dispensers supplied to the Czech market comply with the technical requirements laid down by Government Regulation No. 116/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres when placed on the market, and Act No. 90/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of selected products when placed on the market. Compliance with the requirements set out in Government Regulation No. 120/2016 Coll. on the

conformity assessment of measuring instruments when placed on the market was also inspected. Within the inspection activity, 25 inspections of fuel dispensers were carried out. Of the total number of inspections, one resulted in a finding that has not yet been resolved. Twenty products were inspected; one product was found to have deficiencies in labelling. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority may, within its powers, impose appropriate measures on the responsible business entity.

Placing timber on the market – Placing timber on the market – The Czech Trade Inspection Authority, within the scope of its powers set out in Act No. 226/2013 Coll., on the placing of timber and timber products on the market, carries out inspections of traders in timber and timber products. The inspections focused on compliance with the obligations set out in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which lays down the obligations of operators placing timber and timber products on the market, specifically on compliance with the obligation to ensure the traceability of operators who supplied timber and timber products to traders. The inspection activity also focused on inspections under Act No 634/1992 Coll., on Consumer Protection. In 2025, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority focused on the sale of split firewood. A total of 115 inspections were carried out within the inspection activity. No breaches of traders' obligations under Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council were detected within these inspections. In 11 inspections, breaches of legal regulations managed by the Czech Trade Inspection Authority were found.

Marine equipment – the inspection activity focused on inspecting product labelling, conformity marking, instructions for use and the EU Declaration of Conformity. The inspection activity aimed to verify whether marine equipment products offered or manufactured within the Czech market network comply with the requirements set out in Government Regulation No. 345/2016 Coll., on marine equipment, and in Act No. 90/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of selected products when placed on the market. Within the inspection activity, a total of 7 inspections were carried out, 2 at the manufacturer's premises and 5 at the distributor's premises, of which 3 inspections included shortcomings. Seven types of products were inspected – these were primarily lifebuoys located on board the vessel. Of these seven products, five were marine equipment items, one was subsequently classified as personal protective equipment, and one was subsequently classified as a non-selected product for conformity assessment. Deficiencies were detected in 3 types of inspected products – in mandatory product labelling, in the instructions for use, and in the absence of an EU Declaration of Conformity. Based on the detected infringements, appropriate sanctions and protective measures were taken.

3.2 International inspection activity

CASP International Inspection Projects

CASP projects – Coordinated Activities for Product Safety – are a series of market surveillance projects organised by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers. They are announced periodically and last for 15 months. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority regularly participates in these campaigns. They provide a valuable opportunity to exchange experience with representatives of surveillance authorities from other EU Member States, and the aspects being inspected can also be examined across a wide range of products. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority utilises the outcomes of these campaigns in its subsequent inspection activities. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority also publishes the conclusions, information and recommendations for the general public derived on its website.

High chairs for children (CASP2024) – this international inspection activity focused on verifying whether products in this category, intended for the care of very young children, meet the requirements for general product safety. The surveillance authorities from EU Member States and Iceland took part in the inspection activity. It involved a uniform assessment of the inspected requirements for documentation and, where applicable, product labelling, as well as the results of laboratory tests carried out on selected parameters of standard EN 14988:2017+A1:2020 at an accredited testing laboratory. Within this campaign, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority carried out 6 inspections, within which samples of 6 product models were collected for laboratory testing. A total of 5 product models failed to meet the requirements of the standard: 2 models failed in technical aspects, and 3 failed to meet the durability requirements for marking, which the manufacturer addressed through corrective measures. One product model failed to meet the requirements for joint strength in the solid wood parts from which the high chair was assembled, with a low risk to the user. The second high chair model was assessed as unstable. There is therefore a risk that the high chair could tip over with the child on it, and the child could be injured upon impact with the floor. This risk was assessed as serious. A protective measure in the form of a ban on placing the products on the market was issued for both products.

Children's bicycles (CASP2024) – this international inspection activity focused on verifying whether products in this category comply with the requirements of Directive 2009/48/EC on the safety of toys. The activity covered bicycles for very young children, i.e. products with a maximum saddle height of 435 mm. Surveillance authorities from 11 EU Member States and Norway took part in the international inspection activity. Within this activity, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority carried out four inspections, within which samples of four product models were collected for laboratory testing. All four product models met the technical requirements in laboratory testing, but did not comply with the Directive's labelling requirements. This was assessed as a potential risk to users, as the lack of warnings in Czech could lead a child's parent to believe that protective measures were unnecessary when using the product. Corrective measures were

imposed on the products in the form of adding the necessary information, and subsequent inspections at retailers confirmed that the measures had been implemented.

Slime Toys II (CASP2024) – this international inspection activity focused on inspecting slime toys and followed on from the previous international inspection activity in the CASP2019 project. Nineteen surveillance authorities from 14 Member States participated in the activity. Staff from the Czech Trade Inspection Authority collected 7 slime toy models, which were sent to an accredited testing laboratory to verify their chemical composition. Chemical analysis of the slime in the laboratory revealed that 5 of these products contained levels of boron that significantly exceeded the limit values permitted by current legislation. Following the imposition of appropriate protective measures, the products were reported to Safety Gate. Within this international campaign, 47 of 180 samples failed the chemical safety requirements set out in current legislation. A total of 46 products exceeded the limits for boron migration, and one sample failed to meet the limits for lead migration. If the statistics take into account both the results of chemical tests and the inspections on warnings, labelling and instructions for consumers carried out by surveillance authorities in individual Member States, a total of 70 samples out of 180 models inspected failed to meet at least one requirement. These results show that a higher ratio of non-compliant slime toys was detected on the domestic market than in other Member States. The situation requires continued close attention, as excessive boron intake leads to its accumulation in the body and, at high doses, this increased boron content can manifest as acute symptoms such as vomiting, diarrhoea or rashes.

Fairy lights (CASP2024) – this international inspection activity focused on verifying whether products in the category of fairy lights directly powered by the 230 V / 50 Hz intended for domestic and similar use meet the requirements of Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the legal regulations of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits. Surveillance authorities from 11 EU Member States are involved in this international campaign. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority carried out 7 inspections within this campaign. A total of 7 product models were inspected, and samples of 6 product models were subjected to laboratory testing to verify the electrical safety of these products. A total of 5 of the tested product models failed to meet legal requirements, and appropriate protective measures were applied; in 1 case, a penalty was imposed on the inspected party and a sales ban was issued. The inspection activity results focusing on fairy lights showed that 80% of the products inspected had technical and administrative deficiencies. It can therefore be concluded that the activity was very well targeted at the problematic product range. The conclusions drawn from the international campaign will be further utilised in market surveillance of the placing of products on the Czech market.

Child bicycle seats (CASP2025) – this international inspection activity aims to see whether products in this category, intended for use by very young children, meet the general product safety requirements. Thirteen surveillance authorities from EU Member States are participating in the activity. It will include a uniform assessment of the inspected requirements for documentation and, where applicable, product labelling, as well as the laboratory tests carried out on selected parameters of the ČSN EN 14344:2022 standard 'Childcare products – Bicycle child seats – Safety requirements and test methods' at an accredited testing laboratory. Within this initiative, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority carried out two inspections, within which samples of two product models were collected for laboratory testing. One model complied with the requirements of the standard, whilst one model failed to comply with the requirements of clause 8.6 'Risk of suffocation due to plastic packaging'. The results of the inspections will be evaluated uniformly in the first half of 2026, and the conclusions drawn from the findings for individual products will be reflected in appropriate protective measures.

International inspection project JA 2022

In 2025, the final year of the series of international Joint Actions (JA) inspection activities focusing on products covered by harmonised EU legal regulations was completed. The projects were closely linked to experts from surveillance authorities operating within the ADCO administrative cooperation groups. Since 2024, these projects have been replaced by a series of JACOP projects, which continue to link the efforts of Member States and the European Commission towards effective and flexible market surveillance of products, the optimisation of surveillance authorities' procedures, and the transfer of conclusions and findings into executive and legislative practice.

Solar panels and accessories – this inspection activity aimed to verify the compliance of solar panel accessories, i.e. inverters, micro-inverters and optimisers, with the requirements of Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of legal regulations relating to electromagnetic compatibility. Solar technology is gaining popularity among consumers thanks to a pan-European trend. Surveillance authorities from six EU Member States were involved in the international campaign. Within the inspection activity, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority carried out 13 inspections, covering 8 products; non-conformities were found in all 8 products. Samples were collected from 4 product models, which were subjected to testing at an accredited testing laboratory against selected parameters of standards EN 55011:2016/A2:2021 Industrial, scientific and medical equipment – Radio frequency interference characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement, and EN 55032:2015/A1:2020 Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment – Emission requirements. Based on the test results, three product types were found to be technically non-compliant; one product type was not tested due to the impossibility of putting the product into operation at the testing laboratory. Following the above, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority imposed sanctions on the inspected entities in seven cases. The results of the inspection activity, including laboratory testing, were analysed

comprehensively and demonstrated that all inspected products in the solar panel and accessories sector exhibited deficiencies of both technical and administrative nature. It can therefore be concluded that the inspection activity focused on a problematic range of products. The conclusions drawn from the international campaign will be further utilised in market surveillance of product placement on the Czech market.

Chainsaws – the international inspection activity focused on the hazardous components of selected products – electric chainsaws, particularly battery-powered models – and on verifying the products' compliance with the requirements of Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on machinery. Surveillance authorities from four EU Member States are participating in the international inspection activity, focusing on a range of cheaper chainsaws for non-professional users. Through its participation, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority followed up on previous inspection activities focusing on chainsaws for professional use and circular saws. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority collected samples of three product models, which underwent laboratory testing against selected parameters of standard EN 62841-4-1 Electromechanical hand tools, portable tools and lawn and garden machinery - Safety - Part 4-1: Specific requirements for chainsaws, established based on identified risk factors affecting the safety of these products. A total of 7 products (including chargers and batteries) were inspected, with deficiencies found in 6. These included both formal deficiencies (in 5 products) and failure to meet the technical requirements of the applicable legal regulations during testing (in 3 products). The Czech Trade Inspection Authority imposed appropriate measures on the responsible businesses to remedy the detected deficiencies

JACOP International Market Surveillance Projects

JACOP is the second series of product market surveillance projects (JACOP – Joint Actions On Products), organised by the European Commission – Directorate-General for the Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs – and directly following on from the previous series of JA projects. Their preparation is structured so that the funds released by the European Commission to support them are periodically channelled into all areas (sectors) of harmonised EU legal regulations governing the placing of products on the single market, and, like the JA projects, they benefit from links to the ADCO administrative cooperation groups of surveillance authorities. Individual inspection activities within the projects are announced, as in CASP projects, periodically, with a duration of 18 months. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority also participates in these campaigns, utilising the opportunity to evaluate the results of inspections and tests carried out on products offered on the market in various EU Member States, and also draws on the exchange of experience in its inspection activities. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority also publishes on its website the conclusions, information, and recommendations for the general public derived from these.

Gas barbecues with or without a side burner, tabletop barbecues, and freestanding cookers with a built-in barbecue for outdoor use – these products are enjoying growing popularity among

consumers. The international inspection activity therefore aims to verify whether products in this category of gas appliances, offered on the market in various EU Member States, comply with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/426 of the European Parliament and of the Council on appliances burning gaseous fuels. Surveillance authorities from 13 EU Member States are involved in the international campaign and have collected a total of 77 product samples for laboratory testing. Within this campaign, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority carried out 4 inspections. It collected samples of 3 products, which were subjected to laboratory testing to verify selected parameters of standards EN 498:2012, EN 17476:2021 +A1:2022 and EN 484:201. The test results are being analysed collectively within the campaign in cooperation with the other participants. Appropriate protective measures will be applied to products that do not meet the requirements for placing on the market.

3.3 Sampling and evaluation

Within planned national and international inspection activities or investigations into complaints received from consumers and other entities, samples were collected of products where it was necessary to verify whether they met the requirements laid down by legal regulations. The inspections concerned selected products and products from the non-harmonised sector. The most common samples collected were of electrical equipment and electronics, toys, personal protective equipment, textiles and solid fuels. Excluding fuel samples, a total of 334 product samples were collected in 2025. This represents an increase of approximately one-third compared to the previous year. By the deadline for the annual report, 218 product samples had been assessed, of which 99 failed to meet legislative requirements.

3.4 Safety Gate

Safety Gate (the European Rapid Alert System for Non-Food Products) is an information system operated by the European Commission, which centralises information on measures taken against dangerous products detected in the EU single market in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/988 of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) 2023/988 on general product safety and Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and product compliance. The procedures and rules for notifying measures to the system are incorporated into Act No. 387/2023 Coll., on general product safety. Surveillance authorities notify the protective measures taken via the national contact point – in our country, this is the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic. These notifications are then subject to validation by the

Radio-controlled toys – the international inspection activity is primarily aimed at verifying whether products in this category of radio equipment comply with the requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the legal regulations of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment. Surveillance authorities from 12 EU Member States and Switzerland are involved in the international campaign. Within this campaign, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority had carried out 23 inspections (as of the date of this annual report). A total of 18 products were inspected, and samples of 7 products were subjected to laboratory testing to verify selected parameters of the standards ETSI EN 300 220-2 V3.1.1 (2017-02), ETSI EN 300 220-1 V3.1.1 (2017-02), ETSI EN 300 296 V2.1.1 (2016-03) and ETSI EN 300 440 V2.1.1 (2017-03). The test results are analysed comprehensively, and appropriate protective measures will be applied to products that do not meet the requirements for placing on the market.

Of this number, 74 selected products failed to comply, i.e. products that did not meet the requirements of Act No. 22/1997 Coll., on technical requirements for products, or Act No. 90/2016 Coll., on the conformity assessment of selected products when placed on the market, and directly applicable EU legal regulations. Twenty-five selected products failed to meet general safety requirements or the requirements of the Act on Air Protection, or the requirements of other special legal regulations. Compliance with the applicable product requirements was assessed by accredited testing laboratories or through internal procedures of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority.

system administrator, the European Commission, and are subsequently distributed by the system to the competent surveillance authorities, which may take effective action to remove the notified products from the market. The system also serves analytical purposes for further directing market surveillance activities. It is used by all Member States of the European Union, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority has been involved in the system since 2004, when the Czech Republic joined the European Union. In accordance with the Czech Republic Procedural Manual for the Safety Gate system, drawn up by the national contact point, notifications concerning products that may pose a serious risk to their users are processed.

Selected products |

Products	Number of samples (types)	Compliant samples	Noncompliant samples	In progress
Electrical and electronics	59	14	21	24
Toys	113	30	38	45
Personal protective equipment	35	9	12	14
Other	28	6	3	19
Total	235	59	74	102

Unspecified products

Products	Number of samples (types)	Compliant samples	Noncompliant samples	In progress
Solid fuels	22	21	1	0
Textiles	35	25	10	0
Others	42	14	14	14
Total	99	60	25	14

Safety Gate - summary of notifications

Year	Total	Serious risk	for the CTIA
2015	2,148	1,767	1,119
2016	2,158	1,795	931
2017	2,231	1,882	1,019
2018	2,292	2,024	1,093
2019	2,248	2,000	1,093
2020	2,232	1,920	1,024
2021	2,186	1,887	903
2022	2,178	1,886	881
2023	3,417	3,158	1,156
2024	4,165	3,835	1,314
2025	4,721	4,530	1,709

The system includes an internet portal, also called Safety Gate, intended for the general public, where basic information on notified measures and the risks that the products in question may pose is continuously uploaded. The portal is operated in the official languages of the EU Member States. Also, it contains further information and recommendations for consumers and economic operators, e.g. from international inspection projects that have been carried out. The internal, non-public section of the system contains comprehensive information on approved notifications, i.e., on the product and the protective measures adopted, which is accessible to surveillance authorities, institutions of participating countries, and European Commission bodies. In parallel, there is an exchange of information between the Safety Gate system and similar systems in other countries (E.g., China and Canada).

Since 2023, there has been a sharp year-on-year increase in the number of notifications, both overall and within the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's surveillance scope, as illustrated in the table below. The most frequently notified categories to the Czech Trade Inspection Authority were, in order of frequency, toys, followed by electrical appliances and equipment, machinery, fairy lights, childcare products, and others. Based on these reports, the Czech

Trade Inspection Authority carried out a total of 533 targeted inspections on the national market, within which it searched for the products in question. A specialised application, the so-called e-Surveillance tool, available on the European Commission's website, is also used to search for products. The application searches for products notified in Safety Gate that are available online. The application allows access to the relevant e-shop listing, enabling immediate inspection. However, in not a single case was the notified product found to be currently on offer. In this way, the presence of other specific products was detected. In all cases, it was verified that the product in question was no longer on offer or in stock. In 2025, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority submitted a total of 25 proposals to notify the contact point at the Ministry of Industry and Trade about dangerous products posing a serious risk to users. These were most frequently toys and electrical products. In 2025, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority received 31 notifications of voluntary measures pursuant to Chapter III. Regulation (EU) 2023/988 from the manufacturer or distributor of the product, as well as 19 notifications regarding the removal of content referring to offers of dangerous products from online marketplaces pursuant to Article 22(6) of the same Regulation

Categories of products notified to the CTIA (serious risk)

Product categories	Number
Toys	11
Electrical appliances and equipment	9
Lighters	5
Total	25

Categories of notified products (serious risk)

Product categories	Number of products
Toys	560
Electrical appliances and equipment	452
Machinery	112
Fairy lights	96
Childcare products and children's equipment	92
Clothing, textiles and fashion accessories	79
Hobby/sports equipment	64
Protective equipment	50
Lighting equipment	48
Kitchen accessories	30

Hand tools	20
Furniture	18
Gadgets	16
Other	16
Laser pointers	15
Decorative items	15
Building products	8
Communication and media equipment	6
Fuel appliances and components	3
Lighters	3
Pressure equipment and vessels	3
Stationery	2
Recreational craft	1
Total	1,709

4. GENERAL INSPECTION

One of the long-term objectives of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority is the effective protection of the rights and legally protected interests of consumers, as well as other legally protected interests of society as a whole. In this area, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority carries out inspections focused on protecting consumer rights as set in legal regulations through obligations associated with the offering or sale of products or the provision of services (fair practices in the offering and sale of products, the offering and provision of services, requirements for fulfilling information obligations, compliance with fair trading practices, restrictions on the sale of certain goods to minors, certain aspects of environmental legislation in the offering and sale of goods to consumers, etc.). Inspections also focus on the specific features of certain forms of trade, particularly regarding the offering and selling of products and the provision of services using means of distance communication. Through its extensive and diverse activities, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority thus contributes to the overall development of the market in the Czech Republic. It plays a significant role in fostering transparent relationships among all stakeholders in the sale of products and the provision of services within the Czech Republic, extending beyond the EU single market.

discount campaigns, the possible occurrence of various forms of discrimination, compliance with terms and conditions of sale and the making available of pyrotechnic articles, the offering of products infringing certain intellectual property rights, and others. During the year, the CTIA recorded various attempts by sellers to avoid their legal obligations when offering discounted products, breaches of information obligations to consumers, and the use of unfair commercial practices aimed at influencing consumers' purchasing decisions. The inspections also focused on the obligations of online marketplace operators and sellers on online marketplaces in connection with the offering of products and services specifically within these 'platforms', where the obligations of both commercial entities often overlap in a non-transparent manner. Business entities involved in the offering and sale of

products on online marketplaces are often based in other EU Member States, as well as in third countries, which makes the enforcement of legal regulations more challenging. Inspections carried out by the Czech Trade Inspection Authority targeting certain online marketplaces constitute part of pan-European procedures under the auspices of the European Commission. The

Results of national general inspection activities included in the Market Surveillance Programme for 2025

Name of inspection activity	Total number of inspections	Inspections with findings	Violations detected (%)
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products**)	7,439	1,036	13.9
Discrimination**)	106	11	10.4
Online sales	751	639	85.1
Products infringing intellectual property rights**)	676	324	47.9
Discounts	1,432	734	51.3
Second-hand shops, pawnshops, auctions*)**)	201	37	18.4
Consumer reviews*)**)	49	32	65.3
Provision of services*)	161	43	26.7
Packaging*)**)	1,247	10	0.8
Pyrotechnic articles*)**)	138	23	16.7

*) inspection activities were carried out over a period of less than one year

**) For inspections strictly defined by specific legislation, only breaches relating to the subject of the inspection are listed

The market surveillance programme for 2025 determined which market areas would be subject to surveillance by the Czech Trade Inspection Authority, both in areas that have long been the subject of regular and systematic attention, and in areas where legislative changes are taking place or where shortcomings with an adverse impact on consumer protection and the public interest have been found. The ongoing focus of surveillance in 2025 included the areas of e-commerce, the offering of products and services within

Czech Trade Inspection Authority has included in its planned inspection activities, as set out in the Market Surveillance Programme, specifically targeted short-term inspection activities, each focusing on a particular area, such as consumer reviews, specific obligations regarding the recycling of electrical equipment and tyres, or the provision of take-back schemes for packaging and packaging waste placed on the market or into circulation through sale to consumers. Surveillance in other areas, where the Czech

Trade Inspection Authority is authorised to monitor the potential occurrence of negative phenomena in relation to the protection of legitimate interests, is a permanent part of its surveillance activities – this includes, for example, compliance with the prohibition on the use of unfair commercial practices in the offer and sale of products and the provision of services, requirements for the protection of consumer health and safety, the protection of the state's fiscal interests, and environmental protection. Inspections thus focused on compliance with statutory requirements to restrict the availability of alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, smoking accessories and other products under Act No. 65/2017 Coll., on protection of health against the harmful effects of addictive substances. In the context of a unified international approach, inspections were also carried out focusing on compliance with Act No. 253/2008 Coll., on certain measures against the legalisation of proceeds from criminal activity and the financing of terrorism.

Within certain thematic inspections, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority also made effective use of cooperation with other public administration bodies (e.g. trade licensing offices, the Police of the Czech Republic, the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic and others). Surveillance activities were also supplemented by targeted inspections carried out in response to complaints from interest and professional associations, consumers, other surveillance authorities, or other entities operating on the Czech market.

The results of the inspection activities carried out are analysed and used not only to guide the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's future inspection activities but are also shared within ministerial and inter-ministerial working groups and form part of national indicators shared within international activities and commitments to combat phenomena with an undesirable impact on legally protected interests.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products – an integral part of the inspection activities carried out by the Czech Trade Inspection Authority is the systematic monitoring of compliance with obligations arising in particular from Act No. 65/2017 Coll., on Health Protection against the Harmful Effects of Drugs, and also Act No. 353/2003 Coll., on excise duties, Act No. 307/2013 Coll., on the mandatory labelling of alcohol, Act No. 634/1992 Coll., on Consumer Protection, and other legal regulations, in relation to the offering, serving and sale of alcoholic beverages and the offering and sale of tobacco products, smoking accessories, smoking aids, herbal products intended for smoking, electronic cigarettes, tobacco-free nicotine pouches and nicotine-containing products. In 2025, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority conducted 7,439 inspections across the entire market network. Breaches of legal regulations targeted by the inspection activity were detected in 1,036 inspections (i.e. 13.93%). These comprised 1,176 individual cases of infringement, primarily of Act No. 65/2017 Coll. A detailed analysis of the infringements shows that in 686 cases, sellers breached the prohibition on selling as well as serving alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 18, in 160 cases, they breached the obligation requiring sellers of tobacco products, smoking accessories, herbal products intended for smoking, electronic cigarettes and nicotine pouches without tobacco content to display a clearly visible notice to consumers regarding

the prohibition on the sale of these goods to persons under the age of 18 and to produce this notice in the form prescribed by law. In 124 cases, they failed to display, at points of sale for alcoholic beverages, a clearly visible notice for consumers regarding the prohibition on the sale of such beverages to persons under the age of 18, or the notice was not produced in the form prescribed by law. However, other breaches of Act No. 65/2017 Coll. were also identified.

Furthermore, the inspections revealed 14 cases of breaches of Act No. 353/2003 Coll., on Excise Duties. Persons under the age of 18 were invited to participate in 1,527 inspection operations, including test purchases of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products, as their presence is essential to the effectiveness of the surveillance carried out. The results of the inspection activity also included the findings from special inspection campaigns carried out during 2025: 'Sale of alcohol, tobacco products and related products in connection with the winter tourist season' and the campaign 'Alcohol, Drugs and Youth 2025', which is also described below.

Discrimination – the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's inspections regularly focus on the possible occurrence of this negative social phenomenon, which consists of treating people differently in comparable situations based on nationality, race, ethnic origin, gender, sexual orientation, age, faith, religious belief, worldview or disability, or on other, unjustifiable grounds. In 2025, a total of 106 inspections were carried out. In 49 inspections, breaches of legal regulations were found, and of these, 11 inspections – i.e. 10.38% of those carried out – identified instances of undesirable discriminatory conduct. The most common forms of discrimination were based on age, nationality, ethnic origin and disability. Compared to 2024, two more cases of discrimination were found.

Online sales – online shopping includes both ordinary e-shops and offerings on online marketplaces, operating under various models, as well as sales via social media and smartphone apps. This form of commerce carries several pitfalls that may influence consumers' purchasing decisions. In 2025, within the inspections carried out, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority saw unfair commercial practices consisting of providing false information about the product or service offered, the use of "time-limited" offers, failure to verify consumer reviews, and others. In 2025, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority carried out a total of 751 inspections in this area, and in 639 of these (i.e. 85.09%), it detected breaches of legal regulations, totalling 2,399 individual breaches (multiple breaches may be detected within a single inspection). The most common breaches were of Act No. 634/1992 Coll., on Consumer Protection (42% of all cases of violation). In 39% of all cases of violation, the detected breaches concerned provisions of the Civil Code, particularly communications before the conclusion of a contract via distance communication. It should be noted, however, that these results cannot be interpreted as a comprehensive picture of e-commerce in the Czech Republic, given that the inspections focused primarily on e-shops where there was reasonable suspicion of breaches of legal regulations, arising both from the Authority's own inspection activities and from complaints by consumers or interested parties.

The evaluation of this inspection activity is based on the results of comprehensive inspections carried out on the websites of sellers offering goods or services to consumers. The inspections evaluated capture the complete content of the relevant websites, including all information required by law, such as terms and conditions, including information on the conclusion of contracts, withdrawal from contracts, delivery terms and payment methods, complaints procedures and, last but not least, all other information provided to consumers, such as contact details, identification of the trader, and information on prices, fees and delivery. At the same time, the inspections also covered the mandatory minimum information based primarily on the applicable provisions of the Act on Consumer Protection and the applicable sections of the Civil Code, which regulate traders' obligations towards consumers when concluding distance contracts. Such inspections, carried out on a comparable scale, provide a clear picture of whether operators of e-shops and platforms are fulfilling their legal obligations and providing consumers with all the information necessary for safe, informed and transparent purchasing. In addition to the comprehensive website inspections mentioned above, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority carried out approximately 100 further inspections during the period under review; however, these did not cover the full scope of the inspection activity. These inspections were primarily aimed at addressing consumer complaints or at inspecting specific products offered via e-shops and are not included in the evaluation of the inspection activity.

When assessing 2025, it is certainly worth noting that the year was significantly influenced by the ongoing marketing of online marketplaces, particularly foreign ones, which have become a common sales channel for consumers. Online marketplaces have begun to rank among the most frequently used channels for consumers' regular shopping, as they offer a wide range of goods, including food, fashion, toys and electronics. Alongside the positive aspects for shoppers, online marketplaces have also brought a host of shortcomings in terms of sales transparency and product safety. The large number of sellers from various countries who have begun supplying goods to our territory increases the risk of dangerous products, misleading information, or insufficient accountability on the part of sellers. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority responded to this situation with a separate inspection activity aimed at mapping and inspecting the offerings of the eight largest online marketplaces operating and supplying their products to the Czech Republic from abroad. Given the complexity of the inspections and the communication with various entities based in other EU Member States and third countries, the results of this campaign will be evaluated during 2026.

Inspections of e-shops are generally among the most demanding for the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's inspectors. They are very time-consuming and always involve a comprehensive inspection, including inspections on mobile applications and verification of all information presented regarding the products being inspected.

Inspections of online trading

The CTIA Inspectorate	Number of inspections	Inspections with findings	Violations found (%)
Central Bohemia and Prague	38	36	94.7
South Bohemia and Vysočina	64	59	92.2
Pilsen and Karlovy Vary	198	137	69.2
Ústí and Liberec	39	31	79.5
Hradec Králové and Pardubice	15	13	86.7
South Moravian and Zlín	231	211	91.3
Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian	166	152	91.6
Total	751	639	85.1

Online shopping – year-on-year comparison

Year	Number of inspections	Inspections with findings	Violations detected as a percentage
2015	1,194	990	82.9
2016	1,197	1,042	87.1
2017	1,085	952	87.7
2018	992	851	85.8
2019	973	809	83.1
2020	1,144	809	70.7
2021	1,900	1,288	67.8
2022	1,064	839	78.9
2023	994	866	87.1
2024	1,000	822	82.2
2025	751	639	85.1

Products infringing intellectual property rights – by systematically inspecting compliance with the ban on the supply and sale of products infringing certain intellectual property rights, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority not only fulfils its primary mission, namely to protect consumers from the supply and sale of unauthorised imitations, counterfeits and forgeries, but also protects the rights of economic operators who are the owners of certain intellectual property rights (e.g. trade marks, industrial and utility designs). Every year, a nationwide inspection activity is included in the market surveillance programme, focusing on compliance with the ban on the offer, sale and storage of products infringing certain intellectual property rights. The proportion of

inspections in which breaches of legal regulations were found demonstrates the ongoing need to focus on this area. The highest number of inspections found the offer, sale, and storage of such products in retail outlets and, as is traditional, in markets and stands, as well as in e-shops and on social media. The largest volume of goods seized within inspections consisted of relatively affordable so-called ‘branded’ consumer goods, particularly textiles, footwear and accessories, as well as a range of toys and games. In total, 676 inspections were carried out in 2025 within the inspection activity. Breaches of legal regulations falling within the surveillance scope of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority were detected in 506 inspections, of which breaches of the prohibition

on offering for sale, the sale and storage of products infringing certain intellectual property rights were found in 324 inspections, i.e. in 47.93% of the total number of inspections.

In addition to the related penalty measures, a total of 21,856 counterfeit items, valued at CZK 82,560,670 as calculated from the

estimated prices of the originals, were seized and placed beyond the reach of the persons being inspected. Products for which a final decision on forfeiture or seizure has been made will subsequently be destroyed or used for humanitarian purposes.

Inspections of the supply, sale and storage of products infringing certain intellectual property rights

The CTIA Inspectorate	Number of inspections	Inspections with findings		Detected breaches of PDV*) in %
		Total	IPR*)	
Central Bohemia and Prague	52	51	45	86.5
South Bohemia and Vysočina	59	38	27	45.8
Pilsen and Karlovy Vary	136	100	65	47.8
Ústí and Liberec	200	137	70	35.0
Hradec Králové and Pardubice	110	88	43	39.1
South Moravian and Zlín	68	65	62	91.2
Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian	51	27	12	23.5
Total	676	506	324	47.9

*) PDV – infringement of certain intellectual property rights

Range of seized products infringing certain intellectual property rights

	Textiles and clothing	Toys, children's products	Footwear, leather goods	Watches	Other
Number of items	10,203	4,737	3,248	1,504	2,164

Products or services infringing certain intellectual property rights – year-on-year comparison

Year	InspectionsNumber	Inspections where infringements were found	Inspections where counterfeits were found	Counterfeits seized (in units)	Value of counterfeits in CZK, estimated at original prices
2015	2,414	1,643	474	35,694	101,496,725
2016	2,076	1,452	515	46,619	207,006,430
2017	1,925	1,410	515	38,385	83,946,862
2018	1,914	1,495	554	41,379	92,372,725
2019	1,701	1,257	444	57,576	151,664,346
2020	811	557	213	18,845	32,492,871
2021	699	516	275	29,443	61,764,645
2022	1,041	815	435	36,349	80,543,417
2023	803	645	360	18,508	36,389,165
2024	714	477	274	29,991	97,621,016
2025	676	506	324	21,856	82,560,670

In order to maximise the effectiveness of inspections focused on infringements of certain intellectual property rights, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's inspectorates traditionally cooperate with other surveillance authorities. In 2025, trade licensing offices were among the most frequent partners. In 2025, representatives of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority actively participated in the work of the Interdepartmental Committee for Combating Illegal Conducts against Intellectual Property Rights, established under the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic.

Discounts – discounts as a marketing tool are used year-round by the vast majority of sellers across all sales channels. They no longer apply to a specific period; discounts are provided year-round and offered to consumers virtually continuously. Act No. 634/1992 Coll., on Consumer Protection, sets out sellers' obligations regarding the provision of information on discounted goods, to protect consumers from being misled about the value of discount offers. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority's year-round inspection activity focused on verifying sellers' compliance with their obligations to provide information on product price discounts. A total of 1,432 inspections were carried out during 2025, with breaches of legal regulations detected in 734 (51.26%) of them. In 1,072 cases, these were breaches of the Act on Consumer Protection, of which 324 involved a breach of Section 12a, which concerns the obligation to provide information on the lowest price at which the seller offered and sold the product during the 30 days before the application of the discount. The information on the amount of the discount offered must also be based on this lowest price over the last 30 days. In 140 other cases, the use of unfair commercial practices was found, which could have misled consumers regarding the price or the method of calculating the price, or the existence of a specific price advantage, thereby influencing the consumer's decision to make a purchase that they would not otherwise have made. During the year, there was an increase in the proportion of marketing strategies where sellers began to present price advantages in a manner other than a discount on the product price, as defined in Section 12a of the Act on Consumer Protection. Such presentations were then assessed in light of the prohibition on unfair commercial practices.

The activity also included inspections targeting the so-called "Black Friday" period at the end of the year. The inspections repeatedly show that some sellers fail to comply with the obligations set out in the Act on Consumer Protection, particularly regarding the transparent display of the lowest price and the presentation of discounts or other price advantages. This situation leads to ambiguities that may mislead consumers and significantly influence their economic decisions. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority's long-term aim is to contribute to greater transparency in pricing practices and to ensure that consumers, when making decisions, have access to clear, verifiable and unbiased information.

From 1 January 2025, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority also utilised its new powers under Act No. 526/1990 Coll., on prices, to obtain price records from sellers for the purpose of verifying advertised discounts. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority also

uses a European tool designed to monitor discounts in the online environment to track discount campaigns over the long term.

Second-hand shops, pawnshops, auctions – an inspection activity was carried out throughout 2025 and focused on compliance with the obligations incumbent on sellers, in particular under Act No. 253/2008 Coll., on certain measures against the legalisation of proceeds from criminal activity and the financing of terrorism, Act No. 247/2006 Coll., on the restriction of the operation of pawnshops and certain other establishments during night-time hours, and Act No. 634/1992 Coll., on Consumer Protection, in the mediation of sales and the sale of goods in second-hand shops, pawnshops, antique shops and auction houses. A total of 201 inspections were carried out in 2025. Violations of Act No. 253/2008 Coll. were detected in 37 inspections (i.e. 18.41%), primarily because sellers failed to verify the customer's identity (29 cases) or inspect the customer (10 cases), and furthermore because the responsible person failed to train their employees (9 cases). Further findings related to Act No. 634/1992 Coll., on Consumer Protection, where it was most frequently found that sellers had failed to indicate on the proof of purchase that the product was second-hand or defective, or had failed to inform consumers of the scope, conditions and manner of exercising the right arising from defective performance, together with details of where a complaint can be made. Two inspections were carried out in cooperation with officials from the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, who identified establishments specialising in the sale of antiques. The sale of second-hand goods and items of cultural value and heritage represents a potentially high-risk area of the market. It is part of the financial flows monitored as part of international measures to combat these negative social phenomena.

Consumer reviews – a time-limited inspection activity focused on verifying whether the online products and services offer involves the use of unfair commercial practices within the meaning of Act No. 634/1992 Coll., on Consumer Protection, specifically the provision requiring the seller to inform consumers whether and how they ensure that published consumer reviews originate from consumers who have actually used or purchased the product or service. A total of 49 inspections were carried out, with 46 finding breaches of legal regulations. In 32 cases, the seller failed to provide the above-mentioned information relating to reviews. In 1 case, the seller stated that a review was a consumer review without taking reasonable measures to verify this claim, and in 1 case, the distortion of consumer reviews was detected.

Provision of services – the aim of this time-limited inspection activity was to verify compliance with legal regulations regarding the offering, sale and provision of services at sports equipment and gear hire shops (e.g. e-bikes, scooters, tents, boats), tool and garden machinery hire shops, and clothing hire shops (formal wear, wedding salons). Some inspections were carried out during the summer touristic season, particularly at swimming pools, paid car parks, campsites and other accommodation facilities, and guide services. The main focus of the inspections was on whether sellers, when providing services, were fulfilling their obligations under

legal regulations, primarily under Act No. 634/1992 Coll., on Consumer Protection, in the areas of informing consumers of prices, correct pricing, issuing receipts for orders and confirmation of services purchased, and also whether consumer contracts contain unfair terms. Between 30 June 2025 and 5 December 2025, a total of 161 inspections were carried out within this inspection activity. In 43 inspections (26.71%), breaches of legal regulations were detected. In 65 of the found breaches, the infringement concerned a provision of the Act on Consumer Protection. The most common (24 cases) involved a breach of the seller's obligation to properly inform the consumer of the price of the products offered and services provided. In 10 cases, the breach concerned the prohibition of unfair terms in consumer contracts. The aim of this legislation is to protect the consumer, as the weaker contractual party, against unfair contract terms used by sellers which have not been individually negotiated and which, contrary to the principle of fair trading, create a significant imbalance in the rights or obligations of the parties to the detriment of the consumer. It can be noted that such terms appear in the terms and conditions for the provision of services, such as the hire of goods (cars, ski equipment, power tools, etc.). Inspections revealed repeated instances of the use of terms contrary to Section 1814(1) of the Civil Code, e.g. contracts that imposed disproportionate or vaguely defined contractual penalties on consumers, or obliged consumers to perform under conditions with which they had not had the opportunity to familiarise themselves in advance. Infringements of other provisions of the Act on Consumer Protection were found in isolated cases. Based on the results of this inspection activity, it can be concluded that the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's surveillance in the area of service provision is justified and therefore forms a standard part of the inspections carried out.

End-of-life products – inspections of obligations arising from Act No. 542/2020 Coll., on end-of-life products, form a continuous and integral part of the standard inspection activities of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority within the scope of the surveillance powers conferred upon it by the aforementioned Act. A total of 2,927 inspections carried out by all inspectorates of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority were dedicated to protecting society-wide interests in the environmental field during 2025. Within inspections of electrical equipment and test purchases of such equipment, the obligation of final sellers and distributors to state, separately from the price, the costs of take-back, treatment, recovery and disposal of waste electrical equipment, calculated per unit or per kilogram of new electrical equipment, is routinely inspected. This is also reflected in the figures for detected breaches of the law. Breaches of the law were found in 984 inspections, mostly carried out at the final stage of the distribution chain. Breaches of other provisions of the law falling within the surveillance scope of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority were found in a handful of cases. In the period from 1 July 2025 to 31 October 2025, these routine inspections were supplemented by an inspection activity focused on compliance with certain additional obligations regarding the placing on the market of electrical equipment, batteries and accumulators, and tyres in accordance with Act No. 542/2020 Coll., on end-of-life products, by final

sellers, distributors and manufacturers within the meaning of the said Act. Given the time required to verify the necessary facts within the product distribution chain, it will only be possible to carry out a comprehensive analysis and draw any conclusions regarding the future direction of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's inspection activities in the first half of 2026.

Packaging – inspections of compliance with the obligations under Act No. 477/2001 Coll., on Packaging, form a year-round and permanent part of the inspections carried out by the Czech Trade Inspection Authority. Inspections focus primarily on sellers' compliance with obligations to prevent packaging waste by charging fees for plastic carrier bags (excluding very lightweight plastic carrier bags) and on the conditions for placing on the market and for the take-back of returnable, deposit-bearing packaging. In 2025, these obligations were the subject of 6,099 inspections, within which only 113 breaches of the Act on Packaging were found. The inspection activity carried out between 1 July and 31 December 2025 focused on those areas requiring specific inspection procedures, the Act's requirements regarding the minimisation of packaging waste, furthermore, the method of labelling packaging and the obligations of persons placing packaging on the market or into circulation to ensure its take-back or the take-back of waste from it, binding not only sellers but also persons placing packaging on the market in the Czech Republic. The inspection activity aimed to verify the extent to which the market situation aligns with the wider public interest in preventing packaging waste, including in cases where it is difficult to determine whether the legal requirement has been met. This concerns, for example, the provision that implements the intention to minimise the negative impacts of packaging production by preventing excessive dimensions or weight. However, because even the applicable technical standard (ČSN EN 13428 Packaging – Specific requirements for production and composition – Prevention through source reduction) does not specify parameters, subsequent demonstration of non-compliance with the requirement requires individual procedures. During the period under review, 1,247 inspections were carried out, and breaches of the applicable legal requirements were detected in only 10 cases. Given the minimal number of findings from the inspections carried out, it can be concluded that the frequency of breaches of the Act's provisions within the surveillance scope of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority, as detected in ordinary shops and in sales via means of distance communication, does not indicate a need to intensify existing surveillance activities. During 2026, the Act will also be amended following the entry into force of the new Regulation (EU) 2025/40 on packaging and packaging waste. Given the importance of this area within the circular economy, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority is monitoring the market situation and legislative developments in this field to appropriately direct its surveillance activities within the scope of its inspection powers under the Act on Packaging.

Pyrotechnic articles – an annual inspection activity planned for the period of increased demand for recreational pyrotechnic

products was included in the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's surveillance activities for 2025 based on recurring findings from previous years. The inspections focused on compliance with obligations by sole traders and legal entities in the offering, sale and storage of pyrotechnic articles, within the surveillance scope of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority under Act No. 206/2015 Coll., on pyrotechnic articles and their handling, as amended with effect from 1 December 2025. The amended version of the Act introduced changes to the distribution of surveillance powers across individual categories of pyrotechnic articles and to other provisions concerning, in particular, online sales and the age and other conditions for the purchase of pyrotechnic articles. All Regional Inspectorates participated in the inspection activity. In view of the date on which the amendment to the Act came into force, the inspection activity was carried out between 1 December and 31 December 2025, a period when consumer demand for pyrotechnic articles regularly increases. Within the inspection activity, 138 inspections were carried out, with breaches of the law detected in 23 (16.67%). Deficiencies were found primarily in the failure to comply with the specified age limit for the sale of pyrotechnic articles in categories falling within the surveillance remit of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority, failure to comply with the Act's requirements for the storage of pyrotechnic articles, and also with the requirements for their labelling when placed on the market. In two cases, the findings were referred to the competent authority. The inspections also focused on the sale of pyrotechnic articles in temporary structures, stands and markets, as well as online. In 55 inspections, persons under the age of 18 were invited to attempt to make a test purchase or take delivery of pyrotechnic articles subject to age restrictions. In cases where breaches of the requirements for placing pyrotechnic articles on the market were detected among both manufacturers and distributors, inspections are still ongoing, and the findings will also be communicated to other authorities responsible for the surveillance of placing and supply of such articles on the market. In cases of serious breaches of the law found within inspections, a ban on the supply of pyrotechnic articles to the

market for the period necessary to carry out the inspection was imposed in three cases. In three cases, a ban on the handling of pyrotechnic articles was imposed, and in one case, the complete closure of the premises was ordered. In one case, a corrective measure was imposed in accordance with the Act on Market Surveillance of Products. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority considers these findings to be of high gravity and, from the perspective of health and property protection and prevention, will continue to carry out inspection activities in this area.

Alcohol, Drugs and Youth 2025 – in addition to the planned inspection activities, a special inspection activity coordinated by the Police of the Czech Republic was carried out between 15 June and 15 September 2025. Within this activity, inspections were carried out in cooperation with other surveillance authorities nationwide. The inspections focused on the offering, serving, and sale of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and related products to persons under the age of 18 during the summer holidays. Within the action, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority carried out 463 inspections; in 226 of these (i.e. 51.26%), breaches of legal regulations were detected. Persons under the age of 18, who attempted to make test purchases, were invited to participate in 432 of these investigations. In 197 cases, an alcoholic beverage was sold or served to a person under the age of 18; in a further 8 cases, a tobacco product, a herbal product intended for smoking, an electronic cigarette or a tobacco-free nicotine pouch was sold or served; and in 1 case, a smoking accessory was sold to a person under the age of 18. The figures for these inspections are also included in the results of the year-round inspection activity. This coordinated inspection activity has repeatedly demonstrated the effectiveness and importance of cooperation between market surveillance authorities in terms of preventing negative social phenomena associated with the consumption of addictive substances by children and young people.

5. INSPECTION ACTIVITIES OF THE INSPECTORATES

The Czech Trade Inspection Authority has seven inspectorates based in regional capitals. In 2025, their inspection activities were based on the annual plan – the Market Surveillance Programme for 2025. Within this plan, individual inspectorates focused on inspections of technical products and on so-called general inspections, such as inspections of e-shops, the ban on selling counterfeit goods, etc. (see Chapter 3.1 National Inspection Activities and Chapter 4 General Inspection). The inspectorates also carried out inspections specific to the region in question. They also responded promptly to complaints from consumers and vendors.

Central Bohemia and Prague Inspectorate

Own inspection activities 2025 – in 2025, the Inspectorate carried out its own inspection activities to supplement those conducted under the market surveillance plan, as well as based on an assessment of consumer complaints and potential cooperation with other state inspection bodies, in particular the Police of the Czech Republic, trade licensing offices, the Customs Administration and, newly, the Czech Mining Authority.

Work footwear – in 2025, an independent inspection activity was carried out focusing on work footwear available on the Czech market, to verify whether it meets the requirements set out in Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC (hereinafter also referred to as the ‘PPE Regulation’). This internal inspection was included in the inspection plan because work footwear is widely used personal protective equipment by both professional users and ordinary consumers. The inspection covered work footwear (safety, protective and work footwear – hereinafter “work footwear”) declared as personal protective equipment (hereinafter “PPE”). This PPE is classified under Sections 8.1 to 8.5 of the Guide to the Categorisation of Personal Protective Equipment; these products fall into Category II or III, depending on the declared protective function for the user. The inspection activity focused on product labelling, the CE Marking of Conformity, accompanying documentation (instructions for use), the EU Declaration of Conformity and technical documentation. Within this activity, economic operators supplying the products in question to the market (distributors) were inspected.

Toys – in 2025, the Inspectorate continued its inspections with a focus on the toys sector. Inspections were carried out using a VANTA spectrometer, enabling a broader focus on toy safety, specifically the presence of hazardous substances.

Pyrotechnic articles – at the end of 2025, within its inspection activities, the Inspectorate carried out an inspection in cooperation with the Czech Mining Authority, focusing on the sale of pyrotechnic articles, i.e. on compliance with the obligations under Act No. 206/2015 Coll., on pyrotechnic articles and their handling, and amending certain acts. Within this cooperation, an extensive inspection was carried out at the end of the year at premises within the territory of the City of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region. Within an inspection at the SAPA marketplace premises, the sale and storage of pyrotechnic articles in a sales area containing a quantity of net explosive substances in pyrotechnic articles exceeding the amount permitted by law was detected. These inspections were carried out with the assistance of a young person, with a view to inspecting the potential sale of pyrotechnic articles to minors.

Sale of alcohol, cigarettes and e-cigarettes – the Inspectorate also carried out a number of other inspections with a minor in attendance, this time focusing on the sale of alcohol, cigarettes and e-cigarettes, both in ordinary shops and via online sales. Baby dummies – based on a complaint from dTest, an inspection of baby dummies was launched, involving the collection of samples and subsequent testing in an accredited testing laboratory to assess the safety of these products. This inspection will be completed in 2026.

Infringement of intellectual property rights – it is also worth noting that an inspection activity was carried out in cooperation with the Czech Customs Administration, which focused on the display, sale and storage of products infringing intellectual

property rights on the premises of the SAPA market. On 30 April 2025, inspectors from the Czech Trade Inspection Authority, in cooperation with customs officers, carried out inspections in Hall P at the SAPA market premises at Libušská 319 in Prague to inspect sales and storage areas following suspicions that products infringing certain intellectual property rights were being stored there. The suspicion of the sale or storage of products infringing intellectual property rights was raised by a representative of the owner of the rights to the trade marks and industrial designs. The premises in question were locked at the time of the inspection, with no sellers present. The Inspectorate therefore exercised its powers under Section 6 of Act No. 64/1986 Coll., on the Czech Trade Inspection Authority, and, in the presence of an impartial person, a professionally qualified person opened the locked premises, given that the sellers failed to appear at the sales/storage premises even after repeated requests. The inspection carried out revealed the storage of products for which there is reasonable suspicion that they infringe certain intellectual property rights. A total of 1,808 items were seized by the Inspectorate. Based on a statement from one of the intellectual property rights holders, the Director of the Inspectorate revoked the measure to seize 9 types/21 items of products. It was established that 1,787 items of products infringing intellectual property rights were being stored, with a total financial value of the originals amounting to CZK 9,126,860.

Educational events – in April 2025, representatives of the Inspectorate met with students from the Secondary School of Commerce and Services in Žďár nad Sázavou at an educational event, within which they were made aware of potential risks and the principles of safe online shopping on internet portals.

Online sales and discount promotions – last but not least, the Inspectorate carried out inspections of online product sales focusing on discount promotions. These inspections were conducted in accordance with the General Inspectorate’s guidelines, using price tracking via the Price Reduction Tools system.

Inspection activity	Number of inspections	Inspections with findings	Violations detected (%)
A250001 – Work footwear	5	1	20.0
Storage of products infringing intellectual property rights in cooperation with the Customs Administration – SAPA	1	1	100.0

South Bohemia and Vysočina Inspectorate

Special inspection activity in connection with the 2025 Women's Ice Hockey World Championship

The special inspection activity focused on sellers' compliance with their obligations in connection with the international sporting event in České Budějovice, with an emphasis on consumer protection, in particular under Act No. 634/1992 Coll., on Consumer Protection, and also Act No. 65/2017 Coll., on Health Protection against the Harmful Effects of Drugs, given the expected high numbers of domestic and foreign consumers and their movement throughout the South Bohemian Region (based on accommodation capacity). The Women's Ice Hockey World Championship took place from 9 April 2025 to 20 April 2025.

During this period, inspectors carried out a total of 20 inspections focusing on compliance with obligations relating in particular to fair trading, adherence to the ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products to persons under the age of 18, and adherence to the prohibition of discrimination. In 11 of 20 inspections, breaches of the applicable legislation were detected. The inspections focused on premises where a high concentration of championship visitors was expected, such as the fan zone, the fan shop, the city centre of České Budějovice itself, and its surrounding areas. Within inspections on compliance with the ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, the inspections were also carried out with the participation of under-18s acting as testers. In two cases, an alcoholic beverage – specifically wine and beer – was sold to a minor; in two cases, a disposable electronic cigarette was sold.

Given that a high number of foreign fans attending the championship was anticipated (and subsequently confirmed), the inspections also focused on compliance with the ban on discrimination, particularly nationality- or citizenship-based. No discriminatory conduct by sellers was found. In two cases, it was found that a vendor near the championship venue accepted payment in EUR but failed to inform the consumer of the current CZK-to-EUR exchange rate.

Minor breaches of the law were dealt with on the spot by inspectors in 7 cases, with fines totalling CZK 13,000 imposed. Other findings of breaches of the law were dealt with in administrative proceedings by imposing fines totalling CZK 62,000, and by referring the finding of the sale of an electronic cigarette to a person under the age of 18 to the locally and materially competent authority for it to take its own measures.

Inspection activity	Number of inspections	Inspections with findings	Violations detected (%)
Země živelka	20	9	45.0
Women's Ice Hockey World Championship	20	11	55.0

Pilsen and Karlovy Vary Inspectorate

Karlovy Vary International Film Festival 2025 – Every year, at the turn of June and July, a key part of the Inspectorate's inspection activities involves ensuring that traders and service providers comply with their obligations specifically related to the organisation of the Karlovy Vary International Film Festival. This festival attracts the attention not only of film fans but also of a wide variety of traders and service providers, particularly in the form of food stands and the like. However, the increased footfall is not confined solely to areas directly associated with the film festival, namely the area between the Thermal and Pupp hotels, but also extends to other parts of the city where a wide variety of restaurants, bars and music clubs offer their services, which visitors to Karlovy Vary also frequent in large numbers during this period. However, the increased number of customers in these establishments brings with it a heightened risk of various shortcomings on the part of the business operators in these premises, ranging from the now classic shortcomings in the area of fair trading, through missing price information, to, for example, the use of certain types of unfair commercial practices. A specific area that is now an integral part of inspection activities is verifying that alcoholic beverages are not sold or served to persons under the age of 18. In 2025, a total of 94 inspections were carried out within

Inspection activity	Number of inspections	Inspections with findings	Violations detected (%)
Karlovy Vary International Film Festival	94	46	48.9
Sale of goods and provision of services outside fixed premises	128	83	64.8

this campaign, with shortcomings detected in 46 cases, representing almost half of all inspections. Compared to the previous year, this represents only a very slight improvement (56.67% in 2024, 48.94% in 2025). In more than half of the shortcomings (54.35%), these were cases where the consumer was short-changed on quantity, i.e. on the volume of drinks served or the weight of ordered dishes, or cases where the consumer was charged an amount higher than that agreed (2.17%). However, the highest financial loss to a consumer, amounting to 70 CZK, did not occur in a hospitality establishment – where such cases have historically been most frequent – but in a convenience store, where a bottle of rum was charged at 450 CZK instead of the 380 CZK stated on the shelf price tag. An even greater paradox was that this bottle of alcohol was purchased without any problem by a teenage test buyer. 18 such cases were recorded from a total of 30 test purchases conducted by a teenage test buyer. This represents more than half of the purchases, confirming the validity of focusing the inspections on this issue as well. In total, 10 fines were imposed within this inspection activity for less serious breaches in the form of on-the-spot orders, amounting to a total of CZK 37,500. The

remaining 36 more serious cases were handled through administrative proceedings.

Stand sale – in 2025, the inspectors’ attention was also focused on the specific area of selling goods and providing services outside permanent premises, i.e. street vending, for example at farmers’ markets, festivals, fairs and similar events. Within these inspections, the inspectors’ attention was directed both towards compliance with general obligations in the sale or provision of services, such as adherence to the principles of fair trading, the display of product prices, the provision of proof of purchase or product labelling, and also towards product safety issues, namely, above all, whether products sold in this manner meet the requirements of the applicable regulations, in particular whether these products are not obviously dangerous and are properly labelled or accompanied by the necessary documentation. A total of 128 inspections were carried out away from permanent premises, with shortcomings detected in 83 cases, representing 64.8% of the inspections carried out. The most common shortcoming was the failure to inform the consumer of the price of the products sold (30 cases), failure to comply with the quantity of products sold (20 cases) or failure to issue a proof of purchase (14 cases). A relatively low number of shortcomings (2 cases) involved the use of unfair commercial practices in sales, as well as in the labelling of textile products (4 cases), of which a higher number had been recorded in previous periods. In 6 cases, shortcomings were found within so-called product inspection, i.e. relating to product characteristics, specific labelling requirements or the provision of documentation. In total, within the inspections mentioned, 55 fines were imposed for less serious breaches of legal regulations in the form of on-the-spot orders, amounting to a total of CZK 115,000. The remaining 52 more serious shortcomings were dealt with in administrative proceedings.

Ústí and Liberec Inspectorate

Unit prices of packaged non-food products – within the inspection activity, 119 inspections were carried out to verify whether sellers, in providing information on the price of the products sold, also informed consumers of the unit price of these products. The inspection was carried out on products falling within the range defined by Decree No. 291/2024 Coll., on the establishment of a list of types of packaged non-food products which are subject to the obligation to be marked with a unit price when sold to consumers. The product ranges most frequently inspected were those falling within the categories of 'cosmetics and hygiene products' and 'pet supplies'. The inspection activity ran from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025 and uncovered that the majority of inspected entities had responded appropriately to the amendment to Act No. 526/1990 Coll., on prices, which came into force on 1 January 2025 and introduced a new obligation also to provide the unit price for the particular packaged non-food products. Although breaches of the applicable legal regulations were found in 43 of the 119 inspections carried out, a breach of Section 12 of the Act

on Consumer Protection, consisting of the absence of information on the unit price of packaged non-food products, was found in only 18 cases, representing approximately 10% of the total number of inspections.

Events at the Zahrada Čech Exhibition Centre and the Louny Exhibition Centre – between 15 August 2025 and 17 September 2025, a total of 15 inspections were carried out, of which 6 were carried out at the Zahrada Čech Exhibition Centre within the 'Zahrada Čech Fair', and 9 inspections were carried out at the Louny Exhibition Centre within the "Dům 2025", "Člověk v přírodě" and "Řemesla a kreativita" events. The inspections focused on sellers' compliance with fair trading practices, including the use of measuring instruments that meet the legal requirements, ensuring that consumers were informed of the prices of products offered for sale, and issuing a proof of purchase. In the case of seedling sales, inspections were also conducted to ensure that sellers had fulfilled their duty to inform consumers about the plants' cultivation and care. For toys offered for sale, they were inspected to ensure they were correctly labelled and accompanied by instructions for use; furthermore, in cases involving the sale of alcoholic beverages (mead, new half-fermented wine), the point of sale was inspected to ensure that the vendors displayed the applicable notice prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 18. Deficiencies were detected in 2 cases. In one case, this concerned the sale of a toy that did not include the manufacturer's details, had incomplete warnings and safety information, and the seller (distributor) did not have proof of purchase or a declaration of conformity for the toy. In one case, within an inspection purchase, the seller used a measuring instrument, an automatic weighing machine, with an invalid official verification.

Student internships – in addition to their own inspection activities, staff from the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's Inspectorate of the Ústí and Liberec Regions organised supervised professional internships in 2025 for students of the University of Pardubice, studying the Economic Policy and Administration programme with a focus on trade inspection.

Inspection activity	Number of inspections	Inspections with findings	Violations detected in %
Unit prices of packaged non-food products	119	43	36.1
Zahrada Čech Exhibition Centre and Louny Exhibition Centre	15	2	13.3

Hradec Králové and Pardubice Inspectorate

The Inspectorate's inspection activities in 2025 were guided by the Market Surveillance Programme for 2025, and the Inspectorate's own inspection activities were also planned.

Inspection activities – our own inspection activities aimed to verify compliance, primarily with the Act on Consumer Protection. At the fair in Potštejn, a total of 3 inspections were carried out on stands selling refreshments, food and textiles. A breach was found in the provision regarding proof of purchase, which was resolved on the spot with the seller by imposing a fine of CZK 1,000. At the Aviation Fair in Pardubice, a total of 6 inspections were carried out; a shortcoming was detected in one case regarding the requirements for issuing proof of purchase, which was resolved on the spot with the vendor by imposing a fine of CZK 1,000. A total of 3 inspections were carried out at the St Bartholomew's Fair, 2 of which saw non-compliance (66.6%). These involved stands selling consumer goods and food, where a breach of Section 12 of the Act on Consumer Protection was found because the consumer was not informed of the prices of the goods on offer before purchase. This breach was resolved by imposing on-the-spot fines totalling CZK 3,000 on two traders.

Another area inspected by the inspectors was the "Hrady 2025" festival held at Kunětická hora. Three inspections of stands were carried out, two of which revealed non-compliance (66.6%). The shortcomings related to the sale of non-food goods, where information on use was provided only in a foreign language, led to a ban on the further sale of these goods. Furthermore, a set of scales with an invalid certification was found at a refreshment stand, and a ban on their use was imposed. The inspection findings at the festival were resolved with two traders by imposing on-the-spot fines totalling CZK 2,000.

The Inspectorate also turned its attention to the annual major sporting event, the "Velká pardubická steeplechase 2025". Of the 6 inspections carried out at refreshment and food stands, breaches of the Consumer Protection Act were found in 3 cases, representing 50%. The infringements concerned the requirement to provide proof of purchase upon request, the absence of a certified container for measuring the volume of the beverage sold, and the use of an uncertified scale, which the CTIA had banned. These breaches were also dealt with on the spot by imposing fines totalling CZK 2,500. The Inspectorate also dealt with investigations into consumer complaints. One example is a complaint from a consumer who was refused entry to a shop whilst accompanied by an assistance dog. The consumer holds a ZTP card and has a third-degree disability. With the cooperation of the consumer, who had a properly identified assistance dog with her, the inspectors carried out an inspection. However, the business owner present refused to allow the consumer to enter the shop further because she had a dog with her and did not allow her to shop. By his actions, he engaged in discriminatory conduct and breached Section 6 of the Consumer Protection Act. Within the powers of the CTIA, a total penalty of CZK 30,000 was imposed on the business owner.

Cooperation with the University of Pardubice – cooperation with the University of Pardubice, Faculty of Business and Economics, continued in 2025, with the Inspectorate participating in arranging work internships for students on the Economic Policy and Public Administration programme, which has a professional focus on consumer protection. Second- and third-year students took a direct part in field inspection activities, with their placements focusing on inspections for compliance with the Act on Consumer Protection and product safety; they also participated in collecting fuel samples at filling stations to verify quality. Within joint inspections with CTIA staff, the students drafted official records and inspection reports in collaboration with the inspectors, thereby gaining practical experience and skills in inspection activities and the work of surveillance authorities. At the start of the course, a lecture was also organised for the students, focusing on fieldwork preparation, the fieldwork schedule, and establishing effective communication between students and inspectorate staff.

Lectures for students – staff from the Inspectorate also gave lectures to students at the Secondary Technical School of Electrical Engineering and the Higher Vocational School in Pardubice, highlighting the risks associated with shopping on e-shops, online marketplaces and social media platforms, the rights and obligations associated with making and handling complaints, and other topics of use to consumers.

Lecture for senior citizens – in 2025, a lecture was also held for senior citizens at the University of the Third Age, Faculty of Business and Economics in Pardubice, on the topic: Protection of Consumer Rights – How to Protect Yourself Against Fraud. Participants were introduced to the CTIA's activities, its surveillance powers, and sellers' obligations under the Act on Consumer Protection. Emphasis was placed on consumers' rights when making complaints, warnings about the risks associated with shopping on e-shops and online marketplaces, and the risks of telephone sales. During the lecture, questions arising from the topics covered were answered.

Inspection activity	Number of inspections	Inspections with findings	Violations found (%)
Potštejn Fair 2025 – Potštejn	3	1	33.3
Aviation Fair 2025 – Pardubice	6	1	16.7
Castles Festival 2025 – Kunětická hora	3	2	66.7
St Bartholomew's Fair 2025 – Heřmanův Městec	3	2	66.7
The Great Pardubice Steeplechase 2025 – Pardubice	6	3	50.0

South Moravian and Zlín Inspectorate

The Inspectorate’s surveillance activities were primarily based on the market surveillance plan issued by the General Inspectorate, as well as on consumer complaints and, last but not least, on its own investigative activities.

Toys – in 2025, the matter of the sale of toys produced ‘at home’ using 3D printers became widespread. For this reason, this area was the subject of a dedicated own inspection activity by the Inspectorate. A 3D printer enables the creation of realistic three-dimensional objects from digital models using a wide range of materials. The process involves the gradual application of material layer by layer, resulting in, among other things, attractive products for children. These are most often animal figurines or fairy-tale characters with functional joints and movable parts, as well as printing tools (stamps, rollers, dice) featuring illustrated motifs. Although these 3D-printed products are small works of art, their primary function is not aesthetic but playful. The products are attractive to children and, when placed on the market, must comply with the requirements of Act No. 22/1997 Coll., on technical requirements for products, and the implementing government regulation.

The main challenge is the absence of product safety assessment. Before placing a toy on the market, manufacturers are obliged to carry out an analysis of the chemical, physical, and mechanical hazards, as well as hazards related to flammability, hygiene, and radioactivity, that the toy may present. Manufacturers shall also, among other things, verify that the toys have the required mechanical strength and durability to withstand stress during use and, in the event of breakage or deformation, not cause injury to a child. Subsequently, the manufacturer must provide consumers with safety information and warnings to ensure the toy is used safely and appropriately. Of the 61 toys inspected, deficiencies were found in 59.

Inspections of so-called ‘miracle products’ – as part of our own inspection activities, an investigation was also carried out into products offered online with literally miraculous properties. These included ‘air conditioning without pipes’ and a ‘TV antenna for watching 3,000 channels’. The investigation found that the suppliers of these products were unable to provide evidence of compliance with the declared properties. The information about the fantastic properties cited by sellers when offering “miracle” products proved false. Furthermore, the products did not even contain the required technical markings or instructions in Czech. Infringement of intellectual property rights – as part of its general inspections, the Inspectorate carried out two special inspection activities in 2025 targeting the sale of counterfeit goods at the Asia Bazar market in Hatě near Znojmo. Within the inspections, which were also attended by staff from the Czech Telecommunications Office, 5,678 counterfeit items were seized, with the value of the originals exceeding CZK 30 million.

Sale of alcohol and fireworks to minors – the Inspectorate worked with young testers throughout the year. In 2025, it carried out more than 200 inspections with them, focusing on the sale of

fireworks and alcohol. Unauthorised sale of fireworks to a person under the age of 18 was proven in half of the 12 inspections carried out, whilst the sale of alcohol to a minor was proven in 70 cases out of nearly two hundred inspections.

Inspection activities	Number of inspections	Inspections with findings	Violations detected (%)
Toys made on a 3D printer	20	19	95.0
Miracle products	2	2	100.0

Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian Inspectorate

The Inspectorate’s inspection activities in 2025 were based primarily on the market surveillance programme, consumer complaints, operational findings from the field, and cooperation with other state inspection bodies, the Police of the Czech Republic, trade licensing offices and the Customs Administration. In addition to these activities, the Inspectorate also carried out two of its own inspection activities.

Spring holidays in the Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian Regions – this inspection activity focused on compliance with obligations arising from generally binding legal regulations covering the offer and sale of products and the provision of services related to the winter touristic season. The inspections took place in the period before and during the spring half-term holidays in the Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian Regions, particularly in the vicinity of ski resorts. The campaign also included inspections of mobile ski lifts. The inspections focused on whether these products had been placed on the market in accordance with the essential requirements of Government Regulation No. 176/2008 Coll., on technical requirements for machinery (Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council), and Act No. 22/1997 Coll., on technical requirements for products. These are so-called moving walkways designed primarily for novice child skiers, which enable safe transport to the top of the slope.

A total of 54 inspections were carried out, covering restaurants, snack bars, winter sports equipment rentals and sellers, and operators of moving walkways. Breaches of legal regulations were found in 13 cases. The most common issues were a failure to sufficiently inform consumers of product prices, non-compliance with declared weights, measures, or quantities, and a failure to issue a receipt for the purchase of a product or the provision of a service that contained the required details.

In five establishments, inspections were carried out with the participation of underage testers to verify compliance with the ban on serving and selling alcohol to persons under the age of 18, in accordance with the Act on Health Protection against the Harmful Effects of Drugs. In three cases, this ban was breached, and alcohol was sold to a minor.

Six mobile ski lifts were also inspected. It was confirmed that all had been placed on the market in accordance with applicable regulations, which is a positive finding from a child safety perspective.

The operation also included six inspections of downhill skiing goggles, which are classified as personal protective equipment. The inspections focused on verifying compliance with legal requirements regarding product labelling, accompanying documentation, instructions for use and the existence of a declaration of conformity, including checking whether the manufacturer had ensured that an accredited laboratory had inspected the declared parameters before placing the product on the market. All inspections were completed without any deficiencies detected.

Personal protective equipment – protectors for users of wheeled sports equipment – the inspection activity focused on Category I personal protective equipment, specifically wrist, palm, knee and elbow protectors intended for users of wheeled sports equipment, such as roller skates, inline skates and skateboards. These products, which claim to provide protection against superficial mechanical injuries, must comply with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council on personal protective equipment. The inspections focused in particular on the correct labelling of products, the CE marking, the completeness of accompanying documentation, instructions for use, technical documentation and verification that the manufacturer had issued the EU Declaration of Conformity. Where necessary, follow-up inspections were also carried out at other economic operators within the supply chain.

Within the activity, 11 inspections were carried out (10 at distributors and 1 at an importer), within which 10 product types were inspected. Deficiencies were found in four models. In some cases, there was an accumulation of shortcomings: in two cases, the product was not accompanied by an EU Declaration of Conformity; in two cases, the manufacturer's instructions and information lacked a website address providing access to the EU Declaration of Conformity; in three cases, the product did not bear the manufacturer's identification details (trade name, trademark, contact address); or information on the shelf life or service life of the PPE or the year of manufacture was missing; in two cases, the product was not accompanied by instructions for use.

The Inspectorate imposed corrective measures and the adequate penalties within the scope of its powers.

Inspection activity	Number of inspections	Inspections with findings	Violations found (%)
Spring half-term in the Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian Regions	54	13	24.1
Personal protective equipment – protective gear for users of wheeled sports equipment	11	3	27.3

6. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The Czech Trade Inspection Authority has long been involved in international projects relating to its surveillance activities. Internationally coordinated activities help enhance the safety of products offered on the EU single market, in the interests of protecting their end users and promoting a level playing field for economic operators. They are also directly linked to current EU legislation on consumer law. Internationally coordinated inspection projects are included in the Market Surveillance Programme every year. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority's participation in the European Commission's standing groups for administrative cooperation facilitates the effective performance of market surveillance activities to ensure compliance with legal regulations when placing products on the market, whilst international horizontal activities examine the specific links between applicable EU legal regulations and the performance of market surveillance in Member States. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority makes use of opportunities to participate in international groups and forums involving experts from surveillance authorities and other stakeholders from EU and EFTA member states to streamline the performance of surveillance activities further, and utilises shared tools for detecting undesirable practices in the offering and sale of products and services, as well as identifying dangerous products.

At EU level, information is exchanged within international information systems, which serve as a source of information on surveillance activities and as a communication tool with market surveillance authorities in EU Member States and EFTA countries. Inspectors of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority are systematically trained in the operation and use of information on inspected products via the ICSMS (International Market Surveillance Information and Communication System), into which they continuously enter information on products that have been inspected for compliance with the requirements for their placing on the market, including testing in accredited laboratories. In 2025, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority entered information into the system for 4,074 product investigations in accordance with the applicable legal regulations governing their placement on the market (figures valid as of the date of preparation of the annual report). Surveillance authorities in other EU Member States follow a similar procedure, making the system a valuable source of information for planning and implementing the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's own surveillance activities. The evaluation of inspections carried out and measures taken, including the assessment of the risk posed by non-compliant products, form part of the European Commission's systematic central data mining. The system facilitates requests for, and the provision of, cooperation between surveillance authorities in accordance with Articles 22 and 23 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and the transmission of findings from inspections for further investigation, in cases where direct intervention by a surveillance authority in another EU Member State is required. A specific

module facilitates the exchange of information in accordance with the rules on mutual recognition of goods under Regulation (EU) 2019/515 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The European Commission is the ICSMS system administrator; the role of national system administrator is performed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic, which coordinates the use of the system within the Czech Republic, with the Czech Trade Inspection Authority cooperating closely with it. The ICSMS also allows for the export of information on products found to pose a serious risk to users to the linked Safety Gate information system.

The European early warning system for dangerous non-food products, Safety Gate, is an integral part of the established processes for removing from the market products that may pose a serious risk to their users and are therefore subject to protective measures within the distribution network across the entire EU single market. Surveillance authorities immediately report (notify) these measures, and a built-in mechanism ensures that this information is passed on to surveillance authorities in the Member States affected by the distribution of the products in question. The public section of the Safety Gate system contains information on notified products and a range of other public awareness messages. An application is linked to the Safety Gate system, which continuously searches for products notified in Safety Gate within the current range of e-shops; the Czech Trade Inspection Authority thus gains a further tool for their effective removal from the market. Based on its own surveillance activities, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority then reports to the system any protective measures imposed on products that can demonstrably pose a serious risk to users. Notifications of protective measures imposed by the Czech Trade Inspection Authority are subject to validation by the national contact point for the Safety Gate system at the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic and to approval by the European Commission. Further information on the Safety Gate system is provided in Section 3.4 Safety Gate.

The Czech Trade Inspection Authority is also a member of the Internal Market Information System (IMI), which enables national, regional and local authorities participating in this network to communicate easily and quickly with their partners in the countries of the European Economic Area.

6.1 Cooperation within joint projects aimed at improving the effectiveness of market surveillance

The Czech Trade Inspection Authority is active in cooperation extending beyond the borders of the European Union and the EFTA within organisations and groups working to protect consumer interests and ensure market surveillance. These include, for example, Working Group 5 (WG 5) of the European Organisation

for Legal Metrology (WELMEC), which deals with issues of surveillance in the field of metrology. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority, together with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, also represents the Czech Republic in the International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network (ICPEN). During 2025, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority also participated in seminars and workshops organised primarily by the European Commission. The knowledge gained is continuously incorporated into its own inspection activities. The collection and sharing of information at international level in areas falling within the scope of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority, as well as the outputs of digital tools, findings from international inspection projects and the more intensive use of information systems, help the Czech Trade Inspection Authority to fulfil its mission and obligations arising from current legislation.

CASP (Coordinated Activities on Safety of Products)

The acronym CASP – Coordinated Activities on Safety of Products – refers to a series of projects initiated by the European Commission, specifically the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers. Each year includes several internationally coordinated inspection activities and a number of horizontal activities that fulfil the project's key objective: to prevent dangerous consumer products from entering the EU single market. The European Commission largely bears the financial costs of the projects, whilst the organisational framework and expert leadership are entrusted to external bodies. The Czech Trade Inspection Authority has been participating in these projects since their launch in 2019. It incorporates findings from test results and conclusions of inspections carried out in various parts of the single market, including laboratory tests of samples collected, into its own inspection activities. The summary outputs from these actions serve not only for the methodological guidance of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's surveillance activities, but also for the purpose of informing the general public; these are shared, among other channels, via the Safety Gate system's website and are also published by the Czech Trade Inspection Authority on its own website.

Further information on joint product actions within CASP projects is provided in Section 3.2 International Inspection Activities.

Joint Inspection Projects (JACOP) of the European Commission and the ADCO administrative cooperation groups

A number of inspection activities under the umbrella title Joint Actions On Products comprise internationally coordinated inspection activities targeting specific product groups, the aim of which is to verify the degree of compliance with the requirements for these products when they are placed on the market under the applicable harmonised European Union legal regulations. The selection of focus areas takes place within the ADCO administrative cooperation groups for individual product areas (sectors), with a

specific emphasis on problematic issues detected in surveillance practice across various Member States. The participation of experts from surveillance authorities also enables the focus on emerging aspects of product safety assessment during market placement. The European Commission's Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship, and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises oversees these projects and contributes to their funding in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance. Cooperation between the Commission and the ADCO groups enables the effective use of financial and human resources. It ensures that the outcomes of these actions are efficiently incorporated into surveillance activities across all EU Member States. An external coordinator handles the organisational aspects and provides expert advice, similar to the approach taken in CASP projects. More information on joint inspection activities in JACOP projects is provided in Section 3.2, "International Inspection Activities."

6.2 ADCO Administrative Cooperation Groups

The Czech Trade Inspection Authority has long been an active participant in the ADCO working groups on administrative cooperation, which operate within the framework of harmonised European Union legal regulations for individual product sectors. Surveillance authorities from EU Member States are represented in these groups. Their activities include issues related to the exercise of surveillance in the given sector, analysis of detected shortcomings in legislation and proposals for solutions, expert opinions provided at the Commission's request, and so on. The groups meet regularly several times a year. Of the 28 existing ADCO working groups, representatives of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority were actively involved in 19 groups in 2025:

- ▶ ADCO ATEX – Directive 2014/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the legal regulations of the Member States relating to equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres
- ▶ ADCO CPR – Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC
- ▶ ADCO DRONES – Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 on unmanned systems
- ▶ ADCO EMC – Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the legal regulations of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility
- ▶ ADCO GAR – Regulation (EU) 2016/426 of the European Parliament and of the Council on appliances burning gaseous fuels and repealing Directive 2009/142/EC

- ▶ ADCO LIFTS – Directive 2014/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the legal regulations of the Member States relating to lifts and safety components for lifts
- ▶ ADCO LVD – Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the legal regulations of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits
- ▶ ADCO MACHINE – Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on machinery and amending Directive 95/16/EC, Regulation (EU) 2023/1230 of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) 2023/1230 on machinery individual product areas (sectors), with a specific focus on problematic issues identified in surveillance practice across various Member States. The participation of

experts from surveillance authorities also allows for a focus on emerging aspects of product safety assessment during market placement. These projects are overseen by the European Commission – Directorate-General for the Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs – and are co-financed under Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance. Cooperation between the Commission and the ADCO groups enables the effective use of financial and human resources and the efficient application of the outcomes of these actions to the performance of surveillance activities in all EU Member States. An external coordinator handles the organisational aspects and provides expert advice, as is the case with CASP projects.

Further information on joint inspection activities in JACOP projects is provided in Section 3.2 International Inspection Activities.

- ▶ ADCO MED – Directive 2014/90/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on marine equipment and repealing Council Directive 96/98/EC
- ▶ ADCO MI – Directive 2014/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the legal regulations of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of measuring instruments and Directive 2014/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the legal regulations of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of non-automatic weighing instruments
- ▶ ADCO NOISE – Directive 2000/14/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors
- ▶ ADCO PED/SVPD – Directive 2014/68/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the legal regulations of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pressure equipment and Directive 2014/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the legal regulations of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of simple pressure vessels
- ▶ ADCO RED – Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the legal regulations of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC

- ▶ ADCO RCD – Directive 2013/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on recreational craft and personal watercraft and repealing Directive 94/25/EC
- ▶ ADCO PPE – Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC
- ▶ ADCO PYROTEC – Directive 2013/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the legal regulations of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pyrotechnic articles
- ▶ ADCO TEXTILE – Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on textile fibre names and related labelling of the fibre composition of textile products and repealing Council Directive 73/44/EEC and Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council
 - ▶ ADCO TOYS – Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council
 - ▶ ADCO TPED – Directive 2010/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the safety of toys and transportable pressure equipment and repealing Council Directives 76/767/EEC, 84/525/EEC, 84/526/EEC, 84/527/EEC and 1999/36/EC.

6.3 Other international expert groups and international organisations

WELMEC Working Group 5

The European Organisation for Legal Metrology (WELMEC) brings together 38 countries in geographical Europe, and its mission is to coordinate rules and surveillance across the entire field of metrology. A representative of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority represents the Czech Republic in Working Group WG 5, which deals with metrological surveillance and works closely with the EC's Administrative Cooperation Group on Measuring Instruments (ADCO MI). Both groups hold joint regular meetings twice a year.

International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network (ICPEN)

The Czech Trade Inspection Authority, together with the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic, represents the Czech

Republic in the international organisation ICPEN – the International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network, which brings together surveillance authorities from five continents. The organisation facilitates the exchange of information and experience, organises horizontal projects and facilitates training activities. Activities in 2025 focused on horizontal projects addressing the prevalence of unfair practices in the supply of goods and services to consumers, as well as detecting risks that the use of artificial intelligence may pose to consumers. The scope of the organisation's activities generally extends beyond the surveillance scope of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority; nevertheless, participation in the network is beneficial to the Czech Trade Inspection Authority through the exchange of experience and the monitoring of trends in various parts of the world.

Consumer Counselling Department

7.1 Advisory and Information Services Department

The Advisory and Information Services Department (PIS) provides advisory services based on Section 13(2)(b) of the Act on the Czech Trade Inspection Authority. In addition to providing advice and information to consumers, basic information is also provided to business entities in accordance with the CTIA Strategy. The CTIA carries out this activity primarily to raise awareness and prevent potential breaches of its obligations within the CTIA's surveillance scope.

In connection with the establishment of a specialist department, a centralised CTIA telephone helpline was set up in early 2018, through which, in addition to personalised consultations with a CTIA member of staff, it is possible to obtain basic information about consumer rights and the CTIA's activities via an automated system. Depending on the caller's choice, the automated system provides structured information on each selected topic. At the end of each option, there is again the option to be transferred to an operator, a CTIA staff member. In 2025, the helpline received 39,678 calls from the public, of which 12,346 callers chose to be connected to a CTIA staff member (in 2024, the figures were 41,116 and 13,847, respectively).

Within the department, 24,853 written submissions, i.e., queries or notifications to the CTIA, were handled, which is 5,898 more than in 2024, when there were 18,955 submissions (an increase of more than 31%). In 2025, there was a significant increase not only in the proportion of written submissions but also in the proportion of submissions that are clearly processed with the assistance of artificial intelligence. The availability of large language models (LLMs) means that submitters are using artificial intelligence tools to draft the content of their submissions, which are subsequently

processed and submitted to the market surveillance authority, regardless of their factual relevance, completeness, or drafting quality. The fact that this method of preparing submissions is free of charge, time-saving and easily accessible contributes not only to an increase in their overall number, but also to a higher incidence of submissions containing complex legal constructs and deductive conclusions, which must subsequently be professionally reviewed and either confirmed or refuted. In many cases, the very essence of the submission—which could be expressed briefly, clearly and unambiguously—is lost or becomes difficult to identify in text generated by artificial intelligence. The dawn of artificial intelligence and the way it is used by applicants thus objectively increase the demands placed on those processing the submissions compared to situations where applicants' requests are formulated directly, comprehensibly and unambiguously.

A total of 1,132 consumers used the in-person advisory services provided by the PIS at the offices of individual CTIA regional inspectorates, which was 27% higher than in 2024, when 891 consumers came in person for advice.

In addition to providing general consumer advice, the PIS refers consumers to options for out-of-court dispute resolution, i.e. it assists consumers in filing a request to initiate ADR proceedings where appropriate.

Unfortunately, due to unrealistic perceptions of the CTIA's activities and powers, the PIS faces numerous complaints that fall outside the CTIA's jurisdiction. The public is therefore often referred to the competent authority or, where appropriate, to the private law sphere for resolution before the ordinary courts.

The CTIA Advisory Information Service

Year	Written submissions	Telephone enquiries	Calls – connection to an operator	Face-to-face advice
2025	24,853	39,678	12,346	1,132

7.2 Department for Out-of-Court Settlement of Consumer Disputes

Since 1 February 2016, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority has been authorised to seek out-of-court settlements of disputes between consumers and traders, based on the amendment to Act No. 634/1992 Coll., on Consumer Protection, specifically Section 20n et seq. For this reason, a separate Department for Out-of-Court Settlement of Consumer Disputes (referred to in short as the 'ADR Department') was established in 2016. This department operates

within the General Inspectorate of the CTIA, which has been subordinate to the Consumer Counselling Department since 1 January 2018, has 16 staff posts. However, the department's staff are physically located at all CTIA inspectorates. The purpose of out-of-court settlement of consumer disputes is to reach a mutual agreement between the consumer and the trader regarding the dispute, with the assistance of the CTIA.

Between 1 January and 31 December 2025, the ADR Department of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority received a total of 3,113 applications to initiate proceedings for the out-of-court resolution of consumer disputes, representing a year-on-year increase of 9% (in 2024, there were 2,839 applications). As regards the area and subject matter of the disputes, as in previous years, proposals relating to complaints about consumer goods (1,780 proposals) significantly predominated. Other significant areas include services (608 applications) and recreational, cultural and services (296 applications). Recurring applications include disputes relating to

guarantees, failure to deliver prepaid goods and other issues connected with so-called online marketplaces.

As regards the outcome of the proceedings, the ADR department rejected 763 claims on statutory grounds, and in 335 cases, the consumer withdrew the claim. In 785 cases, the parties reached an agreement; 799 disputes were concluded by the expiry of the time limit (i.e. without agreement); and 431 claims from 2025 are still pending. Almost half of the disputes dealt with by the ADR department were resolved by agreement.

Area of dispute	Number
Consumer goods	1,780
Services for the general public	608
Leisure and cultural services	296
Other	429
Total	3,113

Subject of the dispute	Number
Defective, caused damage	616
Does not match the order	230
Failure to deliver goods/provide service	344
Incorrect invoice/bill	38
Unfulfilled warranty/statutory warranty	1,018
Other issues relating to contracts and sales	867
Total	3,113

Number and progress of ADR proposals handled

Month	Total proposals received	Withdrawn	Rejected	Agreement between the parties	Terminated upon expiry of the 90-day period	Proceedings initiated (ongoing proceedings)	
						Total ongoing proceedings	Of which extensions by a further 90 days
January	278	37	79	83	79	0	0
February	263	33	66	85	79	0	0
March	273	27	75	84	87	0	0
April	207	21	53	60	73	0	0
May	259	36	64	72	87	0	0
June	275	28	88	67	92	0	0
July	242	21	66	77	78	0	0
August	226	32	70	60	52	12	12
September	256	24	54	71	87	20	20
October	318	27	64	80	84	63	63
November	264	20	50	38	1	155	2
December	252	29	34	8	0	181	0
Total	3,113	335	763	785	799	431	97

7.3 European Consumer Centre

The European Consumer Centre (ESC) provides Czech consumers with free information on their rights when shopping in other European Union countries, Norway and Iceland. It helps them resolve disputes with traders and service providers from these countries. However, the ESC is not authorised to resolve disputes between Czech consumers and Czech traders. The Czech branch of the ESC was established in 2005 under the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic and, since 1 January 2009, has operated under the Czech Trade Inspection Authority, which, together with the European Commission, contributes to the funding of its activities.

In 2025, the Czech ESC was contacted by consumers within its advisory and assistance activities in a total of 3,522 cases, which was 973 more than in the previous year (i.e. an increase of more than 38%). Of these, the number of cross-border disputes in which the centre directly assisted consumers in resolving matters out of court with traders from other EU countries, Norway and Iceland was 1,506, i.e. 393 more cases than in 2024 (i.e. a 35% increase). The success rate for resolving cases in 2025 reached 55%. Other contacts consisted of requests for information on consumer rights in the single market and advice on how to proceed in a dispute.

The largest area by topic is air transport, primarily flight delays and cancellations, followed by online shopping, particularly for clothing and footwear, and online services, including subscriptions. The ESC also helps resolve disputes with accommodation providers and car hire companies. The centre's lawyers also provide important information in cases where people believe they have been victims of fraud, referring them to the relevant institutions, the police, etc. These include consumers who have made purchases via social media marketplaces, where sellers do not provide the required information and do not act in accordance with consumer law, and are usually from third countries or about whom no information is available. In addition to providing direct assistance to consumers and information and advisory services on consumer rights in the European market, the European Consumer Centre, in cooperation with foreign partners in the aforementioned countries (the ESC network), to activities aimed at raising consumer awareness of their rights in the EU internal market through lectures and media communications, including publications in the magazine dTest. Within the department, the Centre works closely with the ADR and PIS units, as well as with the Legal Department in the area of European cooperation of surveillance authorities within the CPC network.

European Consumer Centre Czech Republic

Year	Number of contacts	of which resolved cases	Successfully resolved (in %)
2025	3,522	1,506	55.0



8. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The main focus of the Legal Department's activities was the preparation of draft decisions by the General Inspectorate of the CTIA regarding appeals against decisions made by individual CTIA inspectorates and representation in proceedings before administrative courts.

The Legal Department's activities also included providing advice and consultations on administrative law to staff in other CTIA departments, organising nationwide meetings of CTIA lawyers, preparing opinions to standardise the interpretation of legal regulations within the CTIA, and contributing to the drafting of certain internal regulations.

On 1 July 2025, organisational changes became effective, bringing new responsibilities to the Legal Department. Specifically, these include handling complaints pursuant to Section 175 of Act No. 500/2004 Coll., the Administrative Procedure Code, debt recovery, and providing comprehensive legal support to other departments of the CTIA.

Staff from the Legal Department also took part in several meetings with representatives of public authorities, the professional community and businesses. The Legal Department was also involved in the activities of the CTIA's internal bodies, in particular the evaluation committees for

Overview of the Legal Department's activities	Number of cases handled
Decisions on appeals	167
New decisions based on court judgments	6
Decisions on late appeals, review proceedings, and retrials	28
Decisions on appeals concerning applications for payment by instalments	2
Decisions on orders rejecting the time limit	4
Decisions on appeals against the imposition of protective measures	3
Cases reviewed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade	3
Legal actions brought (against decisions of the CTIA)	25
Regional court judgments dismissing appeals against CTIA decisions	19
Regional court judgments overturning CTIA decisions	6
Total number of appeals lodged	19
Cassation appeals lodged by the claimant	13
Cassation appeals lodged by the CTIA	6
Total number of Supreme Administrative Court judgments dismissing appeals	13
Judgments of the Supreme Administrative Court dismissing the appellant's appeal	12
Judgments of the Supreme Administrative Court dismissing the CTIA's appeal	1
Judgments of the Supreme Administrative Court overturning the judgment of the Regional Court in total	5
Judgments of the Supreme Administrative Court overturning a regional court judgment based on a cassation appeal lodged by the claimant	0
Judgments of the Supreme Administrative Court overturning a regional court judgment based on a cassation appeal lodged by the CTIA	5
Requests for enforcement measures received based on Regulation No 2017/2394	2
Requests for enforcement measures prepared by the CTIA based on Regulation No 2017/2394	10
Requests for information received based on Regulation No 2017/2394	2
Requests for information processed by the CTIA based on Regulation No 2017/2394	2

public procurement, selection committees for filling vacant posts, the claims committee and the committee for compensation for occupational accidents.

Staff of the department responded to a number of written queries from consumers, vendors, public authorities, and the media regarding the interpretation of regulations within the CTIA's surveillance scope. They also assisted in processing requests under the Freedom of Information Act.

The Legal Department continuously monitored legislative changes at both the national and European levels and delivered the necessary information to other CTIA

departments. It commented on draft legal regulations, referred them to the CTIA for its opinion, and monitored developments in court case law, particularly in administrative justice.

The Legal Department also handled matters relating to cross-border cooperation under Regulation (EU) 2017/2394 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cooperation between national authorities responsible for the enforcement of consumer protection legal regulations, including participation in the SWEEP 2025 joint inspection activity by Member States.

9. PUBLIC RELATIONS

9.1 Media coverage

The Czech Trade Inspection Authority published 105 press releases in 2025. Further information on consumer education and warnings about potential risks, for example, in connection with distance selling, was published on the CTIA's website and Facebook profile.

The portfolio of regularly published press releases included annual, quarterly and, where applicable, monthly press releases concerning the results of fuel quality inspections, inspections on sellers' compliance with information obligations regarding prices or discounts on products and services, inspections of online retailers, inspections relating to infringements of certain intellectual property rights (i.e. counterfeits and fakes), inspections of toys for children under 14 and battery-operated toys, and inspections of compliance with the Act on Health Protection against the Harmful Effects of Drugs, particularly regarding the sale of alcohol, cigarettes and other tobacco products to persons under the age of eighteen, whether in connection with the nationwide ADaM 2025 (Alcohol, Drugs and Youth) inspection activity or inspections based on the Office's own findings or complaints from consumers and local authorities. Furthermore, press releases concerning inspections of second-hand shops and pawnshops, breaches of the prohibition on discrimination, and other inspection activities were issued. In addition to regular press releases, special reports were issued in response to significant current findings from inspection activities.

A total of sixteen press releases were published based on the CTIA's own inspection activities and the findings of individual Regional Inspectorates; the European Consumer Centre issued two press releases at the CTIA in accordance with specific issues, and one press release concerning consumer education in relation to discounts, promotional offers and the purchase of fireworks was issued in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade. In connection with the issue of counterfeit goods, the CTIA worked closely with the Czech Customs Administration to prepare media outputs.

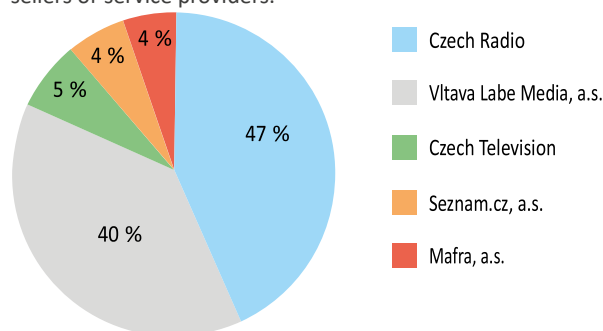
The list of high-risk e-shops, which the Czech Trade Inspection Authority has been publishing on its website since 2016 and which warns consumers against purchasing from problematic or fraudulent e-shops, is becoming increasingly important as a source of vital information for consumers. The list is constantly updated and currently contains around 1,100 high-risk e-shops. In 2025, some 400 new entries were added to the list, a record number in its ten-year history. The vast majority of the entities published in 2025 are anonymous e-shops whose operators and locations are unknown, thereby posing an enormous risk to Czech consumers. With the growth of distance selling and the misuse of artificial intelligence in creating websites or social media profiles, the current list of high-risk e-shops is a vital source of information that helps mitigate the risks posed by the high degree of anonymity in the online environment.

2025 was the first year of operation for the Czech Trade Inspection Authority's newly created Facebook profile. By the end of the year,

the Facebook profile had a total of 60,500 views, 9,100 visits and 260 followers. As an extension of the website, it provides users with key information tailored to target audiences to educate them and enhance their consumer skills and knowledge. It utilises various formats, including videos and links to resources from other regulatory and surveillance bodies and consumer organisations.

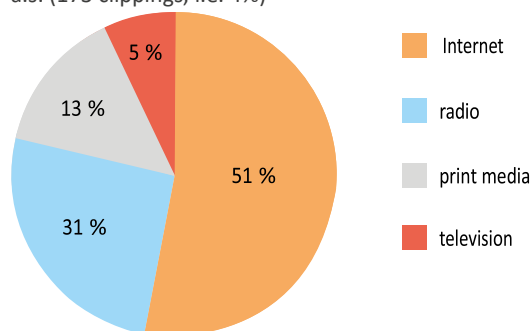
The CTIA in the media

In 2025, a total of 7,438 media clippings were recorded directly in connection with the Czech Trade Inspection Authority, which was 1,898 more outputs than in 2024, when 5,540 clippings were published. This significant year-on-year increase was due to deeper cooperation and the building of partnerships with editorial teams across the media spectrum, as well as increased interest from editorial teams in the CTIA's data and information, including consumer advice and the resolution of consumer disputes with sellers or service providers.



Source: NEWTON Media

Top publishers – Český rozhlas (2,262 clippings, i.e. 47%), Vltava Labe Media, a.s. (1,946 clippings, i.e. 40%), Česká televize (249 clippings, i.e. 5%), Seznam.cz, a.s. (199 clippings, i.e. 4%), Mafra, a.s. (173 clippings, i.e. 4%)



Source: NEWTON Media

Media types – internet (3,801, i.e. 51% of reports), radio (2,325, i.e. 31% of reports), print media (914, i.e. 13% of reports), television (393, i.e. 5% of reports), newsletter (5)

Media enquiries

The press officer is responsible for informing the media through press releases, social media posts, radio and television appearances, and responses to a range of individual journalists' enquiries. The press officer collaborates with individual specialist departments and the Regional Inspectorates of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority to prepare background materials.

In addition to key topics related to the surveillance and inspection activities of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority, journalists' enquiries concern specific consumer complaints and their resolution, the progress and results of out-of-court settlements of consumer disputes, and educational information aimed at raising public awareness in the area of consumer issues.

In 2025, the number of media outputs published increased by roughly a third year-on-year, and key topics of media interest once again included findings relating to inspections of sellers' obligations when offering discounts on the prices of goods and services, the

results of inspections of online retailers, including issues relating to online marketplaces and the rise in the number of high-risk e-shops, including anonymous ones; inspections of compliance with obligations under the Act on Health Protection against the Harmful Effects of Drugs in connection with the sale of alcohol and tobacco products to minors; and a range of other topics.

9.2 Communication with the public

Preventive educational events

Since 2013, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority has been updating data on inspections carried out and sanctions imposed that have become legally binding, on bans, detected counterfeits and forgeries, prohibited products, etc., in the form of so-called open data, published on the CTIA website, as well as information on high-risk e-shops and high-risk products. In 2025, several preventive educational activities were successfully carried out, particularly for senior citizens, students and the general public. An overview and the topics covered are set out in the table below.

Preventive educational activities in 2025

	Number of lectures	Participants	Topic
Central Bohemia and Prague Inspectorate	1	students from the Secondary School of Commerce and Services in Žďár nad Sázavou	principles of safe online shopping
South Bohemian Inspectorate and Vysočina	4	students at the Secondary Technical School	surveillance powers of the CTIA, online sales
	1	students at a secondary school of commerce and services	surveillance powers of the CTIA, online sales
	4	students at a business academy	surveillance powers of the CTIA, online sales
Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian Inspectorate	1	senior citizens	The CTIA's inspection activities and consumer protection
South Moravian and Zlín Inspectorate	4	business community	Consumer protection in a defined area
	4	consumers	consumer protection
	1	Karlovy Vary Senior Academy	problematic areas of the CTIA's inspection activities
	1	Seniors in Hrádek	Activities of the Czech Trade Inspection Authority
	6	Pilsen Senior Academy	Current consumer protection issues, 'scam' practices, risky consumer behaviour

Pilsen and Karlovy Vary Inspectorate	2	Secondary school students	Pardubice Secondary School of Electrical Engineering and Higher Vocational School – consumer protection, risks when shopping on e-shops and online marketplaces, complaints procedures
	1	senior citizens	University of the Third Age, Pardubice, Faculty of Economics and Administration – Consumer rights protection: How to protect yourself against scams
Hradec Králové and Pardubice Inspectorate	2	University students	University of Pardubice, Faculty of Economics and Administration – introduction to practical work at the inspectorate, inspection regulations, the Act on the CTIA, the Act on Consumer Protection, practical examples – preparation for the final exam
Department of Inspection Methodology and Support	2	Civil servants	The CTIA activities in the area of electrical and gas appliances, pressure equipment and lifting equipment
	1	representatives of the Moldovan public administration	the powers of the CTIA and the protection of the internal market

9.3 Requests under the Freedom of Information Act

In 2025, the CTIA recorded and processed a total of 179 written requests. The issues covered by the requests primarily included the provision of information from inspections carried out by the CTIA and the provision of information on the progress or results of administrative proceedings relating to the applicant's submission. Some inquiries also concerned the provision of documents, particularly decisions imposing penalties in connection with the disclosure of prices of products or services after a discount

Requests under the Freedom of Information Act (ZSPI)

The CTIA Inspectorate	Number of requests for information	Decisions to reject requests	Appeals lodged against decisions	Complaints lodged under Section 16a
General Inspectorate	98	9	1	3
Central Bohemia and the City of Prague	19	2	0	0
South Bohemia and Vysočina	7	1	0	0
Pilsen and Karlovy Vary	9	1	0	0
Ústí and Liberec	13	3	0	0
Hradec Králové and Pardubice	17	4	0	0
South Moravian and Zlín	7	0	0	0
Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian	9	0	0	0
Total	179	20	1	3

Note: In 2025, no copy of the court judgment was issued, nor were any proceedings concerning sanctions conducted.

Two complaints under Section 16a of the Act on the Protection of Personal Data (ZSPI) were received by the General Inspectorate of the CTIA. They concerned the provision of information on a broader scale. A third complaint under Section 16a of the ZSPI concerned the procedure for handling a request for information. Following an assessment of the complaints by the General Inspectorate of the CTIA, both complaints were partly dismissed and partly upheld on the grounds of failure to comply with the statutory fifteen-day deadline for the provision of information. The information was subsequently provided in full.

9.4 Complaints lodged against the conduct of an administrative authority

Overview of complaints submitted against the conduct of an administrative authority and dealt with by the General Inspectorate

The CTIA Inspectorate	Justified complaint	Partially justified complaint	Unsubstantiated complaint
Central Bohemia and the City of Prague	0	1	2
South Bohemia and Vysočina	0	1	3
Pilsen and Karlovy Vary	0	0	0
Ústí and Liberec	0	1	0
Hradec Králové and Pardubice	0	0	0
South Moravian and Zlín	0	0	4
Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian	0	0	2
Total	1	2	11

Overview of complaints submitted against the conduct of administrative authorities and dealt with by the directors of inspectorates

The CTIA Inspectorate	Justified complaint	Partially justified complaint	Unsubstantiated complaint
General Inspectorate	4	1	10
Central Bohemia and the City of Prague	0	0	8
South Bohemia and Vysočina	0	1	8
Pilsen and Karlovy Vary	2	0	2
Ústí and Liberec	0	0	1
Hradec Králové and Pardubice	0	1	8
South Moravian and Zlín	0	0	12
Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian	0	0	6
Total	6	3	55

Reports received via the anti-corruption hotline

Email (fairplay@coi.gov.cz)	13
Feedback box	0

10. HUMAN RESOURCES

10.1 Use of wage funds

Analysis of employment and utilisation of wage funds

The total payroll budget limit for the Czech Trade Inspection Authority was set by the letter that sets out binding targets (Ref. No. MPO 1422/25/21400 dated January 6, 2025) at 228,435,414 CZK:

- ▶ The limit on total salaries (including OON, severance pay, and termination pay) in the amount of 228,435,414 CZK for the specified limit of 431 employees:
- ▶ for salaries up to the specified limit of 20 employees under employment contracts in positions as defined by Act No. 262/2006 Coll., the Labour Code, in the amount of 9,949,493 CZK (average monthly salary of 41,456 CZK);
- ▶ for salaries up to the specified limit of 411 employees in civil service and under employment contracts in civil service positions pursuant to the Civil Service Act No. 234/2014 Coll., in the amount of 215,109,759 CZK (average monthly salary of 43,615 CZK);
- ▶ other personnel expenses (payments for work performed) in the amount of 2,176,162 CZK;
- ▶ severance pay in the amount of 1,200,000 CZK;
- ▶ termination pay: 0 CZK.

Payroll funds, including other personnel expenses (OOV), were further increased in 2025 by unspent funds from 2024 as follows:

- ▶ for the salaries of employees in active service at their posts by an amount of 212,878 CZK,
- ▶ the salaries of employees under employment contracts at their place of work by an amount of 1,382,193 CZK,
- ▶ for other personnel expenses by an amount of 83,423 CZK
- ▶ for severance pay by an amount of 0 CZK

Based on a request for a budgetary measure covering the period from April 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, Budget Line 5013 was partially increased by 3,709,199 CZK (Ref. No. MPO 18491/2025 dated February 6, 2025).

In total, it was therefore possible to draw down CZK 233,823,107 for payroll and other expenses related to the work performed (excluding committed funds):

- ▶ for the salaries of CTIA employees in the amount of 230,363,522 CZK, of which:
- ▶ for salaries of employees under employment contracts: 9,949,493 (5011, 2025 budget) + 1,382,193 (5011 008 from 2024) = 11,331,686 CZK
- ▶ for the salaries of employees in civil service and under employment contracts at the place of service: 215,109,759 CZK (5013 budget for 2025) + 212,878 CZK (5013 008 for 2024) + 3,709,199 CZK (budgetary measure for 2025) = 219,031,836 CZK
- ▶ for other personnel expenses in the amount of 2,176,162 CZK (5021, 2025 budget) + 83,423 (5021 008 for 2024) + 455,000 CZK (transfer from RP 5025) = 2,714,585 CZK,
- ▶ sales commission in the amount of 1,200,000 CZK (Budget Line 5025 for 2025) – 455,000 CZK (transfer to Budget Line 5021) = 745,000 CZK,
- ▶ a severance payment of 0 CZK.

For the year 2025, a total of 10,059,740 CZK from budget line 5013 and 507,350 CZK from budget line 5011 were allocated for unfilled positions.

The actual budget expenditure was as follows:

- ▶ Funds for the salaries of civil servants and employees under employment contracts in civil service posts amounting to **CZK 208,453,617**, with an average equivalent staff number of 367.35. The actual average monthly salary paid per civil servant was CZK 47,288.
- ▶ Funds for the salaries of employees under employment contracts amounting to **CZK 9,028,998**, with an average equivalent headcount of 17.33. The actual average monthly salary paid per employee under employment contracts was CZK 43,417.

Funds for **other personnel expenses were utilised** in the amount of CZK 2,630,091:

CZK 2,176,162 (Budget Line 5021, 2025 budget) + CZK 83,423 (5021 008 from 2024) + CZK 455,000 (transfer from Budget Line 5025) = **CZK 2,714,585**.

A severance payment of CZK 129,240 was paid to one employee in 2025.

CZK 1,200,000 (Budget 5025 for 2025) – CZK 455,000 (transfer to Budget Line 5021 for 2025) = CZK 745,000.

10.2 Staff training

Staff training was conducted in accordance with the CTIA Office Service Regulation No. 2/2020.

Overview of training events in 2025

- ▶ **Induction training** – for new civil servants, this is organised by individual CTIA inspectorates; at the CTIA General Inspectorate, it falls under the remit of the directors of the CTIA General Inspectorate.
- ▶ **Language training** – English language lessons took place at five CTIA inspectorates for a total of 52 employees; individual training was organised for senior staff. The lessons were completed in June 2025. From September 2025, English language tuition was provided only for staff of the Department of Methodology and Inspection Support who absolutely require English to perform their duties.

▶ Continuing professional development

• External training events

The CTIA most frequently commissions external events from the Institute for Public Administration, GORDIC, Bova Polygon, Aliaves, MÚZO Prague, Anag, Seminária, Integra, JUDr. Chládek's Current Legislation, OK System and ICT Pro.

Staff attended specialist courses and seminars organised by training agencies and institutions, focusing primarily on new legislation in the following areas:

- ▶ **Human Resources** – How to deliver bad news to subordinates, Training to increase the resilience of the civil service against illegitimate influence, Crisis communication, Crisis communication (continued), Satisfaction survey 2025.
- ▶ **Accounting in the public sector** – Payroll tax, OKbase – ČSSZ e-filing, Garnishments and e-Enforcement in OKbase, Employer's Single Monthly Report, Social and health insurance in 2026, Major changes to the FKSP in 2025: Fund creation and contributions.
- ▶ **Special seminars focusing on legislation** – How to correctly report waste for 2024 from IS ENVITA to ISPOP, Regulation on the provision of digital services, Czech POINT – contact point officer, RECYCLING 2025, Machinery safety 2025, Government legislative rules and the electronic system for drafting legal regulations, Legislative impact on records management 2025, Protection of classified information under the amendment to Act No. 412/2005 Coll., new decrees from the National Security Authority (NBÚ) and the National Cyber and Information Security Agency (NÚKIB), amendments to existing decrees, Preparation for the transition to the certified eSSS, Expert reports on non-material damage to health, Unfair commercial practices by businesses towards consumers, New Cybersecurity Act 2025, Significant amendment to the Act on State Property effective from 1 March 2025, Inspection regulations in the practical application by inspection authorities, Placing and supplying construction products on the market, changes in legislation, New Act on Management and Inspection, Construction products – Placing and supplying construction products on the market, changes in legislation, Cyber security and new RED requirements, A flurry of changes in OSH and fire safety from 1 June, Conformity assessment of products when placed on the market, Protection of classified information following the amendments, or interpretative changes in the areas of personnel, administrative, physical, industrial and information security, experiences from state inspections 9 months after the amendments, Seminar on Machinery Safety, Act on Liability for Offences and Proceedings Thereof, Administrative Decisions, Current Issues Regarding Contracts for Work, Right to Information – Interpretation of the Freedom of Information Act with Case Law, AI-Now Conference, Legislative Shock in Public Procurement.
- ▶ **In the field of IT technologies** – Windows administration, Preparation for the transition to a certified eSSS, Use of eIDAS in eSSS, Data formats in eSSS, Artificial intelligence and its use within MS Office, System Center Endpoint Manager.
- ▶ **Improving staff skills** – How to deliver bad news to subordinates, Crisis communication.
- ▶ **Improving professional qualifications** – Ginis standard document management system web client, Regulation on the provision of digital services,

Legislative hammer on document management 2025, Document management rules.

- **Other training events** – During the period under review, several specific types of training were delivered, such as the Ginis Standard Document Management System web client (in two parts for all new users), Crisis Communication for new inspectors

from all CTIA inspectorates and the , a First Aid course, and Unfair Commercial Practices by Businesses towards Consumers.

► **Training for managers** – Training was provided on ‘How to Deliver Unpleasant News to Subordinates’ and ‘Crisis Communication for Managers’.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

11.1 Revenue data

Revenue for 2025 was set at the same level as in the previous year, namely at CZK 58,000,000. This amount was exceeded by CZK 46,276,000, meaning that total revenue amounted to CZK 104,276,000 (in 2024, revenue was CZK 70,276,000), thus achieving 179.79% of the approved budget.

Budgetary Measure No. 4, issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, increased revenue to a final figure of CZK 81,200,000.

A comparison of revenue performance since 2004 is provided in Annex 2. From 2020 onwards, the CTIA's revenue plan was increased from CZK 53,000,000 to CZK 58,000,000. In recent years, however, the CTIA has observed a deterioration in the payment behaviour of fined entities. The CTIA carries out inspection activities in accordance with the law and its Plan of inspection activities, but not all fines imposed are paid by the inspected entities. The CTIA does not have the legal means to enforce claims (such as enforcement proceedings), and therefore transfers unpaid claims to the Czech Customs Administration. The recovered funds do not therefore appear in the CTIA's budget, but appear in the state budget via the budget of the Ministry of Finance (Czech Customs Administration). If all fines imposed by the CTIA were paid, the CTIA would have exceeded its projected revenue by an even more significant amount.

The most significant item in the revenue section of the budget was the penalty payments received for fines imposed both in the form of on-the-spot orders and orders and decisions issued in administrative proceedings (conducted at inspectorates). The amount of fines received was CZK 95,554,000 (RP 2212), which is more than in 2024 (CZK 66,689,000). The amount of fines received shows an upward trend.

In 2025, the total number of fines imposed in administrative proceedings was approximately 3,914 (in 2024, there were 3,810 fines) amounting to a total of CZK 118,109,000, and approximately

3,377 fines collected on the spot amounting to a total of CZK 6,114,000. Some of the fines imposed were referred to the Customs Administration for enforcement. The total number of fines does not include decisions against which an appeal has been lodged and the proceedings have not yet been concluded.

Another significant item on the revenue side of the budget was other non-tax revenue (RP 2324), in particular revenue from reimbursement of procedural costs within the meaning of Section 79(8) of the Administrative Procedure Code, revenue from reimbursement for re-invoiced costs of analyses of product samples that did not meet the required quality standards, and reimbursement for destroyed counterfeit goods.

Revenue from the letting of property (RP 2132 0) amounted to CZK 72,000 (in 2024 it was CZK 70,000). Tax revenue (RP 1361) amounted to CZK 18,000 (in 2024 it was CZK 16,000).

Revenue from the sale of fixed assets (RP 3113) amounted to CZK 0 (in 2024 it was CZK 140,000).

In 2025, CZK 0 was transferred from the reserve fund to the budget via revenue.

More detailed data on revenue performance are provided in Appendix 1.

Special revenue

The CTIA carries out inspection activities and imposes and collects penalties in administrative proceedings. Receivables arising from unpaid penalties imposed by the CTIA are transferred to the Customs Administration for enforcement. The total number of fines does not include inspections or decisions against which an appeal has been lodged and for which proceedings are not yet concluded.

CZK 95,995,000 was paid into the special revenue account of the state budget from fines imposed in administrative proceedings and on-the-spot orders.

11.2 Expenditure data

The approved expenditure budget for 2025 amounted to CZK 398,137,614 (in 2024 it was CZK 383,784,144). Operating expenditure (excluding capital expenditure and wage costs) in the approved budget for 2025 totalled CZK 76,196,000, including RP 5342 FKSP (in 2024 they amounted to CZK 82,333,000) and CZK 101,557,000 was drawn down from them, which is 133.28% of the approved operating budget.

In RP 5011, salaries for employees under employment contracts amounted to CZK 9,949,493 in the approved budget for 2025 prior to earmarking (in 2024, the figure was CZK 9,475,708). The final budget for 2025 was CZK 10,824,336, following the inclusion of NNV and after deducting funds earmarked for vacant posts (in 2024 this was CZK 10,106,000), with a total of CZK 9,028,998 being spent in 2025, i.e. 83.17% of the final budget (in 2024 this was CZK 8,724,000, i.e. 86.32% of the final budget after deducting funds earmarked for vacant posts).

In RP 5013, the approved budget for the salaries of civil servants in 2025, before earmarking, was CZK 205,109,759 (in 2024 it was CZK 204,866,437).

The final budget for 2025 was CZK 208,972,096, after including the National Health Insurance Fund and deducting funds earmarked for vacant posts (in 2024 it was CZK 198,166,000), with a total of CZK 208,453,617 being spent in 2025, i.e. 99.75% of the final budget (in 2024 this was CZK 197,953,000, i.e. 99.89% of the final budget after deducting funds earmarked for vacant posts).

It should be noted that the majority of the CTIA staff are inspectors who carry out inspection activities directly.

Since 1 January 2024, in accordance with the Government Regulation, sick pay has been covered by budget items 5011 and 5013, i.e. items previously designated solely for the payment of wages.

The majority of material expenses consist of direct costs associated with inspection activities, namely payments for analyses of fuel samples, analyses of other samples, test purchases, collection of fuel test samples, costs of compliant samples, sample containers, disposal and removal of counterfeit goods, and 'expense vouchers'. However, the acquisition/purchase of a sample, which is then inspected, is also an expense that the CTIA must cover from its operating budget.

Further details are set out in the table "Revenue 2025 – special revenue account (in CZK)", see Annex 3.

Other expenses that the CTIA is obliged to cover financially are also linked to inspection activities, as without them it would not be possible to carry out these activities. These include, in particular, expenditure on electricity, water, heating, gas, fuel for the AUS, postage, insurance for the AUS, IT services ensuring electronic processing of administrative tasks and cyber security, staff meal allowances and travel expenses, security, cleaning, waste disposal, rent, inspections, medical care, telephones and data, health and safety, reimbursement of administrative costs from fines, training, etc.

In 2025, the CTIA received a total of CZK 1,830,000 into the organisation's reserve fund account. This comprised an advance for ESC activities for 2025 (amounting to CZK 1,794,953.59) and reimbursements for overseas business trips by OMPK and ESC staff.

Non-repayable grants were included in the budget to the total amount of CZK 61,758,000 (in 2024, CZK 76,934,000 was included). The amount of non-repayable grants available for inclusion in the budget decreases each year. In total, CZK 45,705,000 was spent from the incorporated NNV in 2025 (in 2024, this figure was CZK 50,104,000). However, it should be noted that of the allocated non-tax revenue, only CZK 38,939,000 constituted the operational part of the budget, and of this, CZK 37,501,000 was spent, i.e. almost the entire amount. The remainder consists of capital expenditure from previous years, as these are largely multi-year investment projects. The necessity of drawing on the NNV in recent years demonstrates the aforementioned argument that the allocated approved budget for the CTIA's operations is insufficient and must be supplemented precisely from the NNV.

Since 2021, funds have been earmarked for salaries for vacant posts. In total, CZK 14,244,000 was returned to the state budget in 2025 (in 2024 it was CZK 10,391,000, in 2023 it was CZK 9,379,000, in 2022, CZK 3,650,000 was tied up, and in 2021 it was CZK 1,290,000).

When utilising budgetary funds, the CTIA acts in accordance with the principles of economy, efficiency and effectiveness. When spending public funds within the framework of public procurement, it places emphasis on quality with a view to optimally achieving the set objectives.

Wage funds (RP 5011 and 5013) were utilised in a total amount of CZK 217,482,000 (in 2024, this was CZK 206,677,000).

The approved budget for the salaries of employees under employment contracts (RP 5011) was set at CZK 9,949,000 (in 2024 it was CZK 9,475,000) and, after the inclusion of NNV funds amounting to CZK 1,382,000, the final budget for RP 5011 was CZK 11,331,000; after the allocation of funds for vacant posts, it amounted to CZK 10,824,000. The actual expenditure on the salaries of these employees amounted to CZK 9,028,000 (in 2024 it was CZK 8,724,000). Following the inclusion of NNV, the CTIA had, after deducting the funds earmarked for vacant posts, fewer funds available for the payment of salaries than the original final budget, namely by CZK 159,000. Furthermore, since 1 January 2024, sick pay has also been paid from this budget line.

The approved budget for civil servants' salaries (Budget Line 5013) was set at CZK 215,109,000 (in 2024 it amounted to CZK 204,866,000). The final budget, after the inclusion of non-recurring expenditure (NRE) amounting to CZK 122,000 and following Budgetary Measure No. 1, which increased RP 5013 by CZK 3,709,000, amounted to CZK 219,031,000, but after deducting the earmarked salary funds for vacant posts, it amounted to CZK 208,972,000. Actual expenditure on civil servants' salaries amounted to CZK 208,453,000 (in 2024 it amounted to CZK 197,952,000). Following the inclusion of the NNV, the CTIA had CZK 10,058,000 less available for salary payments than the original approved budget, after deducting salary funds earmarked for vacant posts. Furthermore, from 1 January 2024, sick pay is also covered by this budget line.

The CTIA currently has 431 established posts, of which 20 are staff posts (reported under RP 5011) and 411 are civil service posts (reported under RP 5013). In reality, however, 380 posts are filled, of which 18 are staff posts.

For other payments for work performed (OOV – RP 5021), the approved budget was CZK 2,176,000 (in 2024 it was also CZK 2,176,000). The reported expenditure was CZK 2,630,000 (in 2024 it was CZK 1,986,000). The CTIA employs a large number of people on fixed-term contracts in connection with various inspection activities required by law in the course of its inspection activities.

Severance pay (RP 5024) was not paid in 2025 (in 2024 it amounted to CZK 64,000).

In 2025, CZK 129,000 was paid in severance pay (RP 5025) (in 2024, this amounted to CZK 2,436,000).

The final budget for material expenditure was CZK 116,180,000 (in 2024 it was CZK 132,828,000), with actual expenditure amounting to CZK 101,557,000 (in 2024 it was CZK 97,036,000). The utilisation of expenditure on goods and services thus amounted to 87.41% of the final budget. As in every year, the CTIA covered only the necessary expenditure associated with inspection activities and the operation of the premises in which it is based.

A total of 98.19% of the final budget was spent on **the purchase of assets and materials** (RP 513x). The final budget amounted to CZK 8,023,000 (in 2024 it was CZK 14,155,000), with actual expenditure amounting to CZK 7,878,000. This budget item covers the purchase of assets, including IT assets. In 2025, the acquisition of assets was

restricted, including in terms of their regular renewal. The reason for this was the conclusion of a new contract for fuel analyses, which included a sharp increase in prices from the supplier. In order to maintain expenditure related to inspection activities within the current budget, the acquisition of assets was restricted, as were other expenditure items, such as expenditure on training, building repairs, etc.

In September 2024, the building housing the Inspectorate of the Moravian-Silesian and Olomouc Regions was flooded as a result of the floods, causing extensive damage to both the building itself and its equipment. Emergency repairs to the building began as early as November 2024, and the procurement of new equipment to replace that destroyed by the floods commenced. Most of the expenditure was covered from the 2025 budget. As mentioned above, repairs to the building were not completed due to a lack of financial resources. The Ministry of Industry and Trade was kept informed of the expenditure on a monthly basis.

A total of CZK 28,000 was spent on **the purchase of protective equipment** (in accordance with the CTIA's internal regulations) (in 2024, this figure was CZK 58,000). This included, for example, workwear, footwear and gloves, primarily for field inspectors.

A total of CZK 64,000 was spent on **books, teaching aids and printed materials** (in 2024, this figure was CZK 115,000). The main purchases were official gazettes containing new information on legislative changes and specialist publications.

Purchases of materials not classified elsewhere (RP 5139) amounted to

CZK 1,126,000. In 2024, this amounted to CZK 1,409,000. This mainly comprised expenditure on the purchase of sample kits as essential items for carrying out inspection activities in the fuel sector, as well as the purchase of office supplies and materials, materials for service vehicles, cleaning products, crockery, small items for building maintenance, toners and IT equipment. The amount of funds under this item is based on tendered prices and price trends for the commodities purchased.

Interest and other financial expenses (RP 514x) totalled CZK 0 in 2025 (CZK 4 in 2024).

Purchase of water, fuel and energy – the final budget for this was set at CZK 5,422,000 (CZK 8,144,000 in 2024), with actual expenditure amounting to CZK 4,196,000 (CZK 5,885,000 in 2024). CZK 260,000 was spent on water (CZK 332,000 in 2024), CZK 1,112,000 for heating (in 2024 it was CZK 1,429,000), CZK 348,000 for gas (in 2024 it was CZK 844,000) and CZK 1,260,000 for electricity (in 2024 it was CZK 2,101,000).

In 2025, expenditure on **fuels and lubricants** (RP 5156) amounted to CZK 1,179,000 (in 2024, it was CZK 1,182,000). The CTIA uses and consumes so-called 'pre-drawn samples' obtained in connection with fuel samples collected within inspection activities, thereby reducing expenditure on fuel.

Purchase of services (RP 516x) – the approved budget amounted to CZK 35,251,000 (in 2024 it amounted to CZK 47,258,000). As in

every year, the funding allocated to this group of items was insufficient compared to the actual expenditure reported over the long term. This is also confirmed by the fact that the utilisation rate was 214% of the approved budget. As these are items from the 'services' category, which primarily include fuel analyses and analyses of other samples, IT services, training and education, postal services, services related to the provision of internet, data, mobile and fixed-line services, rent, building security, building cleaning, inspections, waste collection, staff meal vouchers, etc., this is one of the most significant items in the operational part of the budget, which has long been underestimated in approved budgets. The final budget was utilised at 95%, with CZK 75,568,000 spent (in 2024, expenditure amounted to CZK 67,963,000). This budget line shows a year-on-year increase in expenditure, which is mainly due to rising prices for fuel analyses and sample analyses, but also to a general rise in service prices. Despite the fact that in 2023 the supplier of data and mobile services was put out to tender and a reduction in prices for these services was achieved, other services such as security, cleaning, inspections or waste collection saw an increase.

Although the regulation governing the number of fuel samples collected has been amended (with effect from November 2025), expenditure on fuel analyses will not decrease by the same proportion (see the aforementioned new contract with the supplier).

Postal services (RP 5161) – expenditure amounted to CZK 294,000 (in 2024 it was CZK 286,000). The trend is downward, as the vast majority of correspondence is now conducted digitally.

Telecommunications, radio communications and data services (RP 5162) – expenditure amounted to CZK 2,390,000 (in 2024 it was CZK 2,748,000). This amount includes expenditure on landlines, internet, data, VPN and mobile phones.

Financial institution services (RP 5163) – the payment for fleet insurance for 2024 was settled following the conclusion of a contract with a newly tendered supplier at the end of 2023. In 2024, the payment for 2025 was settled. At the end of 2025, the fleet insurance for 2026 was paid. A total of CZK 883,000 was drawn from the budget. During the year, there are changes in the utilisation of this item as old vehicles are taken out of service and replaced with new ones.

A total of CZK 1,711,000 was spent on **rent** (RP 5164) (in 2024, this was CZK 2,346,000). The majority of the rent was attributable to commercial rent in Hradec Králové, where the Regional Inspectorate of the CTIA is based. Following the move to the Gorazdova/Dittrichova premises, it is now necessary to pay rent for garage spaces and storage areas for samples and fuel samples, as these facilities are not equipped with such spaces. Furthermore, this budget line includes payments for the parking of official vehicles in certain regions. The rent item shows an upward trend, as landlords are applying inflation clauses enshrined in the contracts.

In the year under review, CZK 509,000 was spent on **consultancy, advisory and legal services** (Budget Line 5166) (in 2024, CZK

263,000 was spent). This primarily concerns legal consultations on public procurement, which are prepared at the CTIA by individual procurement officers who lack the necessary expertise for this activity; therefore, outsourced services from specialist firms (IT, legal, project management, etc.) are utilised. A regular expenditure under this item is the verification of financial management and financial statements. In 2025, a cyber security audit was also paid for, the conduct of which is required by law.

A total of CZK 552,000 was spent on **staff training and education** (RP 5167) in 2025 (compared to CZK 1,220,000 in 2024). In 2025, expenditure on training activities was significantly restricted to only what was essential. This mainly involved improving the professional qualifications of inspectors and training other specialist staff in connection with legislative changes, mandatory training in cybersecurity and occupational health and safety, and language training to improve staff language skills, which is a fundamental prerequisite for the successful market surveillance of the EU single market, including cooperation with other surveillance authorities in EU Member States. Some training was delivered online.

A total of CZK 13,774,000 was spent in 2025 on **data processing services** (RP 5168) and services related to information and communication technologies (in 2024, the figure was CZK 10,946,000). Part of the expenditure on IT services and licence fees is reported under RP 5042 Fees for the use of computer programmes, amounting to CZK 5,971,000 (in 2024 it was CZK 7,079,000). These budget items mainly comprise regular outsourced software and hardware support and other services for modifications to computer programs. This also includes fees for Microsoft licences, software and hardware-related services (flat-rate fees for support of operated software – OKbase, EIS JASU, Mercurius, GINIS, ASPI, SYMANTEC, AUDITPRO, websites, intranet, Help Desk, CARBON BLACK), services for programming work, updates and programme modifications, and programme consultancy. A smaller part of this item consists of regular payments for the EIS JASU economic information system (on which budgeting, accounting and the financial control system for the entire CTIA are operated in accordance with the law), the OKbase personnel system and the GINIS document management system. From 2024, this item includes payments related to the card centre, which provides employees' electronic signatures, electronic seals, certificates for logging into PCs, cards for secure access to the Gorazdova/Dittrichova buildings, and staff ID cards, including inspectors' ID cards used to identify themselves during inspection activities. Another part consists of payments for the Mercurius software, which is essential for carrying out inspection activities. The majority consists of regular payments and expenditure related to other software used by the CTIA. This item also includes all other IT-related services that the CTIA is unable to provide through its own staff, as well as payments for certificates and time stamps, or for services related to IP telephony or the operation of multifunctional devices. Budget items 5168 and 5042 constitute the second largest expenditure in the CTIA's budget (immediately after expenditure on sample analyses). These two budget items show an upward trend, particularly with regard to compliance with cybersecurity requirements.

Budget item 5042 also covers payments for access to online standards and legal regulations for the Legal Department, the Methodology and Inspection Support Division, and for inspectors.

Budget item 5168 is usually proposed at an insufficient level (for 2025, the SCHRO allocated CZK 4,500,000 to this item), but actual expenditure amounted to CZK 13,774,000. RP 5042 was proposed in the SCHRO for 2025 at CZK 8,140,000 (in previous years it was always 'zero') and the actual expenditure amounted to CZK 5,971,000.

Budget expenditure in 2025 in the area of cyber security comprised the procurement of services to ensure the operational continuity of the CTIA's information centre, the CTIA's communications infrastructure, in particular the operation of central and regional servers, active components, and security communication gateways both at the General Inspectorate and in the regions, as well as the procurement of services to ensure the operation of the SOC (Security Operation Centre), including monitoring of the WAN network with regular monthly reports monitoring the status of individual components, monitoring of COI staff web traffic, etc. The fulfilment of tasks in the area of cyber security, given staff and financial constraints, is barely sufficient to meet the requirements of current legislation.

In the first half of 2025, an initial external cybersecurity audit was carried out by Ernst & Young based on a departmental contract with the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MPO), and this is also funded from RP 5168. Although the audit confirmed compliance with the basic requirements regarding the security of the CTIA's information security management system, it also detected non-conformities with Act No. 181/2014 Coll. on cyber security. This concerned, in particular, requirements for ensuring business continuity, involving the purchase of technology for a backup information centre, the performance of regular penetration tests, testing of system recovery from backups, etc. In the second half of 2025, a follow-up audit was conducted, which examined both the implementation of corrective measures from the initial audit and compliance with the requirements arising from the new Act No. 264/2025 Coll. on cyber security. This audit revealed further findings concerning, for example, data replication or network segmentation.

Expenditure requirements in the area of cybersecurity will therefore continue to rise, as the CTIA falls under the regime of so-called 'higher obligations', which entail new or expanded tasks or obligations in this area.

A total of CZK 55,451,000 was spent in 2025 on **the purchase of services not classified elsewhere** (RP 5169) (in 2024, the figure was CZK 49,428,000). Although this group of items covers the costs of fuel analyses and inspected samples, which are related to the main activities of the CTIA, the amount of funds allocated in each approved budget is significantly underestimated.

CZK 5,315,000 was spent on **staff catering** (in 2024 it was CZK 5,369,000), CZK 275,000 **on cleaning** (in 2024 it was CZK 939,000), CZK 3,340,000 **on security** (in 2024 this was CZK 3,813,000).

A total of CZK 720,000 was spent on **services of a production and non-production nature** (in 2024 this was CZK 802,000) – this includes, in particular, payments for locksmith services when unlocking premises related to inspection activities, the transport of samples, payment for the production of energy performance certificates for buildings, parking fees, tyre storage, payments for MOT tests, etc. CZK 202,000 was spent on media data (in 2024 this was also CZK 202,000), CZK 139,000 on healthcare (in 2024 this was CZK 128,000), CZK 247,000 on building inspections (in 2024 this was CZK 276,000), and CZK 995,000 on waste collection (in 2024 this was CZK 1,119,000). Expenditure under this item includes not only payments for the four properties under management, but also flat-rate payments for services in the leased commercial premises of the Inspectorate of the Hradec Králové and Pardubice Regions, payments reallocated for the parts of the Štěpánská 15 building in Prague that are in use, and for other buildings in which the CTIA inspectorates use premises belonging to other state institutions.

The most significant budget item consists of **payments for fuel sample analyses** (RP 5169 13), on which CZK 39,422,000 was spent (in 2024 this was CZK 29,307,000), and payments for other analyses (RP 5169 14) CZK 4,463,000 (in 2024 it was CZK 5,642,000). Expenditure on this item is on an upward trend due to the expanding remit of the CTIA and rising costs of analyses and testing of product and fuel samples.

A total of CZK 116,000 was spent on other services under RP 5169, such as TV and radio licence fees (in 2024, this was CZK 7,000). Expenditure on TV and radio licence fees rose sharply from 1 May 2025 in connection with a general increase in these fees across the Czech Republic. The CTIA did not originally pay the radio licence fee at all and will now pay CZK 11,550 per quarter. The CTIA paid the TV licence fee at a rate of CZK 1,620 and will now pay CZK 31,500 per quarter.

CZK 27,000 was paid for lift maintenance.

For **the group of items RP 517x**, expenditure amounted to CZK 6,729,000 (in 2024 it was CZK 9,207,000). Of this:

- ▶ a total of CZK 1,525,000 was spent on repairs and maintenance of buildings (RP 5171 10) (in 2024, this was CZK 3,604,000); in September 2024, the building housing the Inspectorate of the Moravian-Silesian and Olomouc Regions was flooded as a result of the floods, causing extensive damage to both the building itself and its equipment; as early as November 2024, emergency repairs to the building were commenced and the procurement of new equipment to replace that destroyed by the floods began, with a preliminary estimate of expenditure of CZK 5 million; however, due to the need to comply with technical procedures, most of the expenditure was covered from the 2025 budget; these are expenses that were not provided for in the CTIA's budget but which it had to cover from its own budget; as the assessment of the projected expenditure up to the end of 2025, which is being prepared in September, revealed that the CTIA would face a shortfall in funds earmarked for operational activities, further repairs to the flood-damaged building were postponed to a later period and expenditure related to inspection activities was prioritised,

- ▶ most expenditure on buildings that supports the national objective of reducing energy consumption is of an investment nature, which has been or will be implemented in future periods as part of capital expenditure,
- ▶ repairs to machinery and equipment, including IT, amounted to CZK 0 (in 2024, this figure was CZK 151,000),
- ▶ CZK 588,000 was spent on repairs and maintenance of official vehicles (in 2024, this was CZK 780,000); the CTIA has a fleet comprising 43 passenger cars and 8 specially modified vans,
- ▶ approximately CZK 116,000 was spent on software (RP 5172) (in 2024, this was CZK 115,000); this involved the purchase of software modules for the GINIS document management system,
- ▶ domestic and international travel expenses (Budget Line 5173) amounted to CZK 4,079,000 (in 2024 it was CZK 3,933,000); in this budget line, it must be taken into account that the daily subsistence allowance for each year (for both domestic and international travel) is increased year-on-year by a Ministry of Finance decree; The CTIA must respect this increase, but within cost-saving measures, it adheres to the lower limit of the meal allowance range; although a significant proportion of inspection activities takes place online, travel expenses continue to rise precisely as a result of the increases in meal allowance rates mandated by the decree,
- ▶ Entertainment expenses were utilised at 98% of the revised budget, with a total of CZK 420,000 spent; donations amounted to CZK 3,000.

Conference participation fees amounted to CZK 1,000. These relate to participation fees for the Consumer Counselling Department (primarily the ADR and ESC sections).

Expenditure related to **non-capital purchases** (RP 5199) amounted to CZK 1,071,000 (in 2024 this was CZK 997,000) and were utilised at 79% of the adjusted budget. These relate primarily to payments for samples that passed inspection, as well as payments for fuel 'taps' and 'expense vouchers', and expenditure on test purchases of samples, i.e. expenditure associated with inspection activities.

Compensation for legal proceedings, witness fees, work-related accidents and damages

(RP 5192) amounted to CZK 72,000 (in 2024 it was CZK 302,000). This amount covered compensation for legal proceedings relating to fines, compensation for proceedings arising from lost labour law disputes, and compensation for work-related accidents.

Payments of taxes and fees (RP 5362) amounted to CZK 141,000 (in 2024, this was CZK 39,000) and mainly related to the purchase of domestic motorway toll stickers.

Further details are set out in the table 'Expenditure Budget for 2025', see Appendix 2.

11.3 Information on assets

In 2025, the CTIA did not acquire any assets by way of a gratuitous transfer.

In 2025, the CTIA transferred surplus assets by way of gratuitous transfer with a total acquisition cost of **CZK 9,260,628.67**.

These were transfers to state organisations and transfers in the public interest:

- ▶ Peugeot BOXER vans, 3 units, transferred to the South Moravian Regional Fire and Rescue Service, ID No.: 70884099
- ▶ Mercedes VITO van, 1 unit, transferred to the Central Institute for Surveillance and Testing in Agriculture, ID No.: 00020338
- ▶ Mercedes VITO van, 1 unit, transferred to the General Inspectorate of Security Forces, company registration number: 72554495
- ▶ Škoda OCTAVIA passenger car, 1 unit, transferred to the National Heritage Institute, ID No.: 75032333
- ▶ Mercedes VITO van, 1 unit, transferred to the Ministry of Justice Medical Facility, ID No.: 19738269
- ▶ Škoda RAPID passenger car, 1 unit, transferred to the General Directorate of Customs, ID No.: 71214011
- ▶ Škoda RAPID passenger car, 1 unit, Škoda YETI, 1 unit, and Škoda Octavia, 1 unit, handed over to the Regional Police Directorate of the Ústí nad Labem Region, ID No.: 75151537
- ▶ Škoda OCTAVIA passenger car, 1 unit, and Škoda RAPID passenger cars, 2 units, handed over to the association Sanitky Praha-záchranná služba z. s., ID No.: 01186825
- ▶ Škoda RAPID passenger car, 1 unit, and Škoda OCTAVIA passenger car, 1 unit, handed over to ACTIVE-leisure centre, Company ID: 72052414
- ▶ HP 640G5 laptops, 10 units, and NTB02 docking stations, 10 units, handed over to the Brno Diagnostic Institute, Educational Care Centre, ID No.: 00567256.

Further details are set out in the table "The CTIA's assets as at 31 December 2025 (from the asset register)", see Annex 4.

Tables accompanying the financial report
Revenue as of 31 December 2025

Appendix No. 1

Total	Item	Account	Description	Adjusted budget	Annual performance	Performance %
222	1361		tax revenue	0.00	18,000.00	
	1361	total		0.00	18,000.00	0.00%
222	2111	1	Revenue from the provision of information	0.00	5,202.00	
	2111	Total		0.00	5,202.00	0.00%
222	2,132	0	Revenue from the letting of other properties and parts thereof	300,000.00	72,290.72	
	2132	Total		300,000.00	72,290.72	24.96%
222	2141	0	interest income	0.00	0.00	
222	2141	Total	interest income	0.00	0.00	0.00%
	21	Total	Income from own activities and surplus transfers from organisations with a direct relationship	300,000.00	96,292.72	32.10%
222	2212	0	Penalty payments received – fines in administrative proceedings	55,000,000.00	95,995,400.00	174.53%
222	2212	1	penalty payments received – fines in administrative proceedings	0.00	-28,000.00	0.00%
222	2212	2	penalty payments received – other penalties	0.00	26,447.27	0.00%
222	2212	9	penalty payments – fines in administrative proceedings not specified	3,000.00	0.00	0.00%
	221	Total	penalty payments received from other entities	55,000,000.00	95,993,847.27	174.53%
222	2229	0	other refunds of transfers received	0.00	0.00	0.00%
222	2310	0	proceeds from the sale of non-investment assets	0.00	0.00	0.00%
	2310	Total	proceeds from the sale of current and non-current assets	0.00	0.00	0.00%
222	2322	0	insurance claims received	0.00	29,420.00	0.00%
	2,322	Total	insurance compensation received	0.00	29,420.00	0.00%
222	2324	0	Non-capital contributions and reimbursements received – previous years	2,700,000.00	67,887.79	2.51%
222	2,324	1	non-capital contributions and reimbursements received – analysis refunds	0.00	1,591,436.97	0.00%
222	2324	2	Non-capital contributions and reimbursements received – reimbursement of legal costs – Section 79(8) of Act No. 500/2004 Coll.	0.00	503,284.00	0.00%
222	2324	3	non-capital contributions and reimbursements received – destroyed goods, goods in stock	0.00	281,563.27	0.00%

222	2324	4	non-capital contributions and compensation received – damages	0.00	758,390.30	0.00%
	2324	Total	non-capital contributions and reimbursements received	2,700,000.00	3,202,562.33	118.61%
222	2,328	0	unidentified revenue	0.00	747,540.13	0.00%
222	2328	1	Unidentified income – account 3754	0.00	4,205,500.00	0.00%
	2328	Total	unidentified revenue	0.00	4,953,040.13	0.00%

Total	Item	Account	Description	Adjusted budget	Annual performance	Performance %
222	2329	0	n.a. other non-tax revenue – guarantees	0.00	0.00	0.00%
222	2329	3	n.a. other non-tax revenue – interest on arrears, legal costs	0.00	0.00	0.00%
222	2329	4	n.a. other non-tax revenue – not elsewhere specified	0.00	917.00	0.00%
	2329	Total	other non-tax revenue not classified elsewhere	0.00	917.00	0.00%
	23	Total	Revenue from the sale of non-capital assets and other non-tax revenue	2,700,000.00	8,185,939.46	303.18%
222	3113	1	Revenue from the sale of other tangible fixed assets	0.00	0.00	0.00%
	3113	Total	proceeds from the sale of other tangible fixed assets	0.00	0.00	0.00%
	31	Total	capital revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00%
222	4132	0	transfers from other equity funds - (cz-60l5)	0.00	0.00	0.00%
	4132	Total	transfers of other equity	0.00	0.00	0.00%
222	4135	1	transfers from the State Organisational Units Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00%
	4135	Total	transfers from OSS reserve funds	0.00	0.00	0.00%
	41		Non-investment transfers received	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Total				58,000,000.00	104,276,079.45	179.78%

Expenditure budget for 2025

Appendix 2

Expenditure as at 31 December 2025	Approved budget in CZK	Revised budget in CZK	Final budget in CZK	Total budget utilisation in CZK	Utilisation of the adjusted budget in %	Utilisation of the final budget in %
Non-tax and capital revenue						
136 - Tax revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00	18,800.00	0.00%	0.00%
211 - Revenue from own activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,202.00	0.00%	0.00%
213 - Income from property rental	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	72,290.72	24.10%	24.10%
214 - Interest income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
221 - Penalty payments received	55,000,000.00	55,000,000.00	55,000,000.00	95,554,847.27	173.74%	173.74%
231 - Revenue from the sale of non-investment assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
232 - Other non-tax revenue	2,700,000.00	2,700,000.00	2,700,000.00	8,624,939.46	319.44%	319.44%
311 - Revenue from the sale of investment assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
413 - Transfers from own funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
4135 - IK 2504606	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
Total revenue	58,000,000.00	58,000,000.00	58,000,000.00	104,276,079.45	179.79%	179.79%

Current expenditure						
501+502 Staff salaries and other payments for work performed	228,435,414.00	232,144,613.00	223,256,017.00	220,241,946.00	94.87%	98.65%
of which 5,011 Staff salaries	9,949,493.00	9,949,493.00	9,442,143.00	7,646,805.00	76.86%	80.99%
5011 IK Salaries 2504606	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5011 Salaries IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	1,382,193.00	1,382,193.00	0.00%	100.00%
5013 Civil servants' salaries	215,109,759.00	218,818,958.00	208,759,218.00	208,240,739.00	95.17%	99.75%
5013 IK salaries 41 00000	0.00	0.00	212,878.00	212,878.00	0.00%	100.00%
5021 Other personnel expenses	2,176,162.00	2,631,162.00	2,631,162.00	2,546,668.00	96.79%	96.79%
5021 Other personnel expenses IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	83,423.00	83,423.00	0.00%	0.00%
5021 Other personnel expenses IK 2504606	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5024 Severance pay	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5024 Severance pay IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%

Budget Expenditures as of December 31, 2025	Approved budget in CZK	Revised wbudget in CZK	Final budget in CZK	Total budget expenditure in CZK	Expenditures relative to the revised budget in %	Expenditures relative to the final budget in %
5025 Sales	1,200,000.00	745,000.00	745,000.00	129,240.00	17.35%	17.35%
5025 IK sales 41 00000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5051 Wage compensation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5051 Wage compensation IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
503 Compulsory insurance contributions paid by the employer	76,805,571.00	78,059,280.00	74,487,600.00	73,380,700.00	94.01%	98.51%

of which 5,031 Social security contributions	56,354,383.00	57,274,264.00	54,653,626.00	53,841,559.00	94.01%	98.51%
5031 Social security insurance IK 2504606	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5031 Social security insurance IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5032 Health insurance contributions	20,451,188.00	20,785,016.00	19,833,974.00	19,539,141.00	94.01%	98.51%
5032 Health insurance policy IK 2504606	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5032 Health insurance IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5042 - Fees for the use of computer software	8,140,000.00	2,427,779.76	6,949,579.76	5,971,089.73	245.95%	85.92%
5042 Fees for the use of computer software	8,140,000.00	2,427,779.76	2,427,779.76	1,449,384.39	59.70%	59.70%
5042 Fees for the use of computer software IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	4,521,800.00	4,521,705.34	0.00%	100.00%
512 Expenditure on certain alterations to tangible assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5123 Intangible fixed assets and low-value fixed assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
513 - Purchase of materials and assets	5,446,450.00	1,722,264.72	8,023,893.92	7,878,435.81	457.45%	98.19%
5131 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,963.00	0.00%	0.00%
of which 5,132 protective equipment	681,950.00	31,400.00	31,400.00	28,851.00	91.88%	91.88%
5132 Protective equipment IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5133 Medical supplies IK 11 00000	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5133 Medical supplies IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5136 Books, teaching aids and printed matter	314,500.00	59,987.28	59,987.28	54,017.28	90.05%	90.05%
5136 Books, teaching aids and printed matter 41 00000	0.00	0.00	25,760.00	10,890.00	0.00%	0.00%
5137 Minor tangible fixed assets	3,150,000.00	652,854.14	652,854.14	651,508.14	99.79%	99.79%

Budget Expenditures as of December 31, 2025	Approved budget in CZK	Revised wbudget in CZK	Final budget in CZK	Total budget expenditure in CZK	Expenditures relative to the revised budget in %	Expenditures relative to the final budget in %
5137 Minor tangible fixed assets IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	6,054,802.20	6,003,694.13	0.00%	99.16%
5139 Purchase of materials not classified elsewhere	1,300,000.00	974,023.30	974,023.30	912,570.95	93.69%	93.69%
5139 Purchase of miscellaneous materials IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	221,067.00	213,941.31	0.00%	96.78%
514 - Interest and other financial expenses - 5142 Realised exchange rate losses	103,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
of which 5141 – Interest on own funds	56,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5141 - Interest on own capital 41 00000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5,142 Realised exchange rate losses	47,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
515 - Purchase of water, fuel and energy	10,752,785.00	5,422,331.87	5,422,331.87	4,196,737.93	77.40%	77.40%
of which 5,151 Water	350,000.00	370,433.17	370,433.17	260,000.38	70.19%	70.19%
5152 Steam	2,782,286.00	1,310,314.71	1,310,314.71	1,112,414.83	84.90%	84.90%
5,153 Gas	2,364,879.00	728,403.00	728,403.00	384,366.46	52.77%	52.77%
5154 Electricity	2,834,370.00	1,476,441.99	1,476,441.99	1,260,376.48	85.37%	85.37%
5,156 Fuel and lubricants	2,421,250.00	1,536,739.00	1,536,739.00	1,179,579.78	76.76%	76.76%
5157 Hot water	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
516 - Purchase of services	35,251,302.00	55,028,591.50	79,236,823.22	75,568,257.86	137.33%	95.37%
of which 5,161 Postal services	996,000.00	360,198.00	360,198.00	294,716.16	81.82%	81.82%
5162 Telecommunications and radio communication services	320,000.00	2,621,185.41	2,621,185.41	2,390,127.35	91.18%	91.18%
5162 Telecommunications and radio communication services IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5163 Financial institutions' services and insurance premiums	650,000.00	903,000.00	903,000.00	883,396.00	97.83%	97.83%

5163 Services of financial institutions and insurance IK 4100000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5164 Rent	2,086,860.00	1,813,489.19	1,813,489.19	1,711,087.04	94.35%	94.35%
5164 Rent IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5166 Consultancy, advisory and legal services	690,000.00	257,032.00	257,032.00	136,032.00	52.92%	52.92%
5166 Consultancy, advisory and legal services IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	373,649.00	373,648.00	0.00%	100.00%
5167 Services, training and education	1,728,793.00	550,629.75	550,629.75	512,509.15	93.08%	93.08%

Budget Expenditures as of December 31, 2025	Approved budget in CZK	Revised wbudget in CZK	Final budget in CZK	Total budget expenditure in CZK	Expenditures relative to the revised budget in %	Expenditures relative to the final budget in %
5167 Services, training and education IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	0.00%	100.00%
5168 Data processing services	4,500,000.00	7,416,879.85	7,416,879.85	6,910,109.18	93.17%	93.17%
5168 Data processing services IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	7,282,055.00	6,864,679.85	0.00%	94.27%
5169 Purchase of other services – n.e.c. (inspection activities, catering, etc.)	24,279,649.00	41,106,177.30	41,106,177.30	38,946,125.77	94.75%	94.75%
5169 Purchase of other services – not elsewhere classified IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	16,512,527.72	16,505,827.36	0.00%	99.96%
517 - Other purchases	10,712,000.00	5,835,219.16	7,141,932.66	6,729,507.28	115.33%	94.23%
of which 5,171 Repairs and maintenance	4,148,000.00	1,061,773.66	1,061,773.66	824,159.33	77.62%	77.62%
5171 Repairs and maintenance of IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	1,422,953.00	1,288,210.35	0.00%	90.53%
5172 Software	0.00	116,239.50	0.00	116,293.10	0.00%	0.00%
5172 Software IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5173 Travel expenses (domestic and international)	5,926,000.00	4,227,000.00	4,227,000.00	4,079,143.50	96.50%	96.50%
5173 Travel expenses IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5175 Hospitality	400,000.00	426,800.00	426,800.00	420,021.00	98.41%	98.41%
5175 Hospitality IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5176 Conference participation fees	238,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,477.00	49.23%	49.23%
5,179 Other purchases n.e.c.	0.00	406.00	406.00	203.00	0.00%	0.00%
518 - Advances paid	200,000.00	422,053.50	422,053.50	0.00	0.00%	0.00
of which 5181 Advances granted to affiliated organisations	0.00	372,000.00	372,000.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5182 Advances granted to own cash office	0.00	50,053.50	50,053.50	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5189 Advances granted to VISA card	200,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
519 - Expenditure related to non-capital purchases	3,240,500.00	1,345,632.15	1,345,632.15	1,071,725.65	79.64%	79.64%

of which 5,191: Penalties paid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5192 Non-investment contributions and reimbursements	660,000.00	237,200.00	237,200.00	72,512.67	30.57%	30.57%
5192 Legal costs IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5194 Donations in kind	30,000.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	0.00%	0.00%

Expenditure as at 31 December 2025	Approved budget in CZK	Revised budget in CZK	Final budget in CZK	Total budget utilisation in CZK	Utilisation of the adjusted budget in %	Utilisation of the final budget in %
5194 In-kind donations IK 41 00000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5195 Contribution for disabled persons	500,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5199 Expenditure related to non-capital purchases	2,050,500.00	1,105,232.15	1,105,232.15	996,012.98	90.12%	90.12%
534 - Non-investment transfers to own funds	2,250,592.00	2,287,684.00	2,182,012.00	2,174,827.00	95.07%	99.67%
of which 5,342 Non-investment transfers from the FKSP	2,250,592.00	2,287,684.00	2,182,012.00	2,174,827.00	95.07%	99.67%
5342 Non-investment transfers from the FKSP IK 2509000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5342 Non-investment transfers from the FKSP IK 4100000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5344 Non-investment transfers to equity to reserve funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5345 Non-investment transfers from the state budget account	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5346 Transfers to the reserve fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
536 - Payments of taxes, fees and penalties	100,000.00	6,652,110.34	7,458,089.08	141,520.00	2.13%	1.90%
of which 5,361 Purchase of revenue stamps	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5362 Payment of taxes and duties	100,000.00	182,720.00	182,720.00	141,520.00	0.00%	0.00%
5362 Tax and duty payments IK 4100000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5363 Payments of penalties to other budgets	0.00	6,469,390.34	6,469,390.34	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
5363 Payment of penalties to other budgetary units IK 4100000	0.00	0.00	805,978.74	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
542 – Benefits paid to the population + 5909	0.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
of which 5,424 Sick pay	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
of which 5,424 Sick pay 4,100,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%

5909 - Other IISSP costs	0.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
Total current expenditure 5*	381,437,614.00	391,437,560.00	416,015,965.16	397,354,747.26	101.51%	95.51%
of which material expenditure	76,196,629.00	79,035,983.00	116,180,336.16	101,557,274.26	128.49%	87.41%
Capital expenditure						
6111 IK 41 00000 SW 122V282202010	0.00	0.00	250,000.00	196,988.00	0.00%	0.00%
6111 IK 41 00000 SW 122V282202010	0.00	0.00	380,000.00	349,690.00	0.00%	0.00%
6111 IK 41 00000 SW 122V282202010	0.00	0.00	550,000.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
6121 IK 11 00000 Buildings, halls, structures 122V282202019	0.00	13,700,000.00	13,700,000.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
6121 IK 41 00000 Buildings, halls, structures 122V282202019	0.00	0.00	587,340.55	587,340.55	0.00%	100.00%
6121 IK 41 00000 Buildings, halls, structures 122V282202019	0.00	0.00	376,006.52	376,006.52	0.00%	100.00%
6121 IK 41 00000 Buildings, halls, structures 122V282202019	0.00	0.00	402,020.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
6121 IK 41 00000 Buildings, halls, structures 122V282202019	0.00	0.00	593,000.00	11,616.00	0.00%	1.96%
6121 IK 41 00000 Buildings, halls, structures 122V282202019	0.00	0.00	60,400.00	60,400.00	0.00%	100.00%
6121 IK 41 00000 Buildings, halls, structures 122V282202019	0.00	0.00	57,475.00	57,475.00	0.00%	100.00%
6121 IK 41 00000 Buildings, halls, structures 122V282202019	0.00	0.00	108,900.00	59,411.00	0.00%	54.56%
6121 IK 41 00000 Buildings, halls, structures 122V2822020195	0.00	0.00	199,740.00	199,740.00	0.00%	100.00%
6121 IK 41 00000 Buildings, halls, structures 122V28220016	0.00	0.00	234,655.00	234,655.00	0.00%	100.00%
6121 IK 41 00000 Buildings, halls, structures 122V28220017	0.00	0.00	59,394.06	59,394.06	0.00%	100.00%
6121 IK 41 00000 Buildings, halls, structures 122V28220018	0.00	0.00	660,400.00	57,898.50	0.00%	8.77%
6121 IK 41 00000 Buildings, halls, structures 122V28220019	0.00	0.00	60,000.00	59,290.00	0.00%	98.82%

6122 IK 11 00000 Machinery, equipment and fixtures 122V28220R001	16,700,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
6122 IK 41 00000 Machinery, apparatus and equipment 122V28220R001	0.00	0.00	899,354.42	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
6123 IK 41 00000 Transport equipment 122V282202002	0.00	0.00	17,340,639.25	5,894,037.64	0.00%	33.99%
Total investment expenditure	16,700,000.00	13,700,000.00	36,519,324.80	8,203,942.27	59.88%	22.46%
TOTAL	398,137,614.00	405,137,560.00	42,535,289.96	405,558,689.53	100.10%	89.62%

Revenue 2025 – special revenue account (in CZK)

Appendix 3

	YEAR 2025	YEAR 2024
Orders and decisions in administrative proceedings	118,109,000	87,900,400
On-the-spot fines	6,114,000	5,880,400
Administrative fees	18,800	16,800
Fines referred to Customs Offices	-20,792,000	-26,245,967
Total	103,449,800	67,551,633

The CTIA assets as at 31 December 2025 according to the asset register Appendix No. 4

Type of asset	in thousands of CZK
Software over CZK 60,000	32,012
Software up to CZK 60,000	1,442
Land	1,450
Works of art and artefacts	130
Buildings – 4 buildings and 1 garage	53,234
Individual movable items and sets	58,751
Minor tangible fixed assets up to 40,000	58,142
Other minor fixed assets in off-balance-sheet accounts	7,466
Fixed assets under construction	235
Tangible fixed assets held for sale	0
Total	212,862

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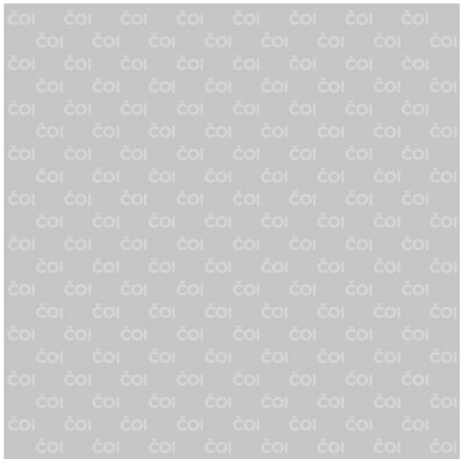
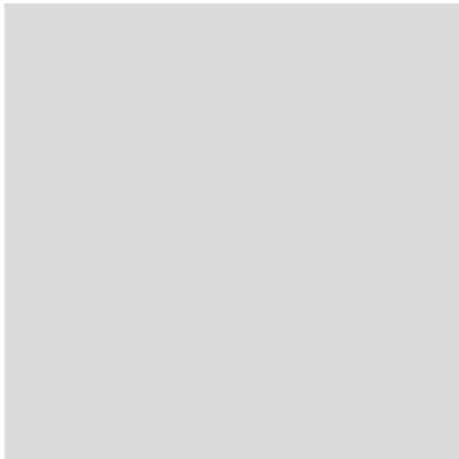
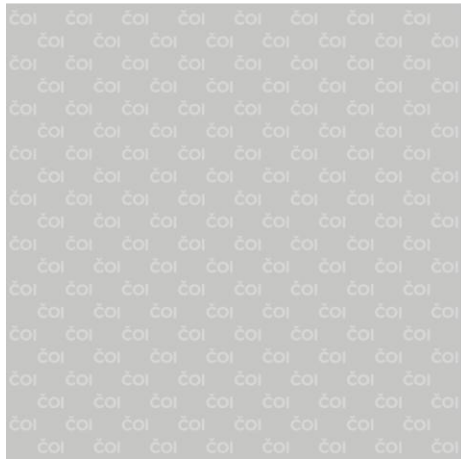
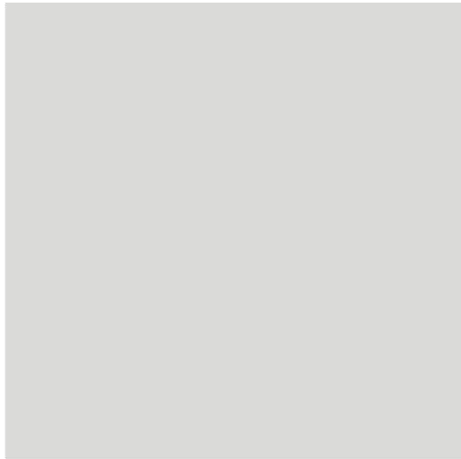
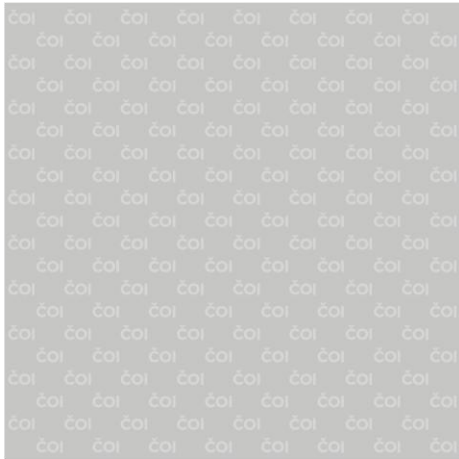
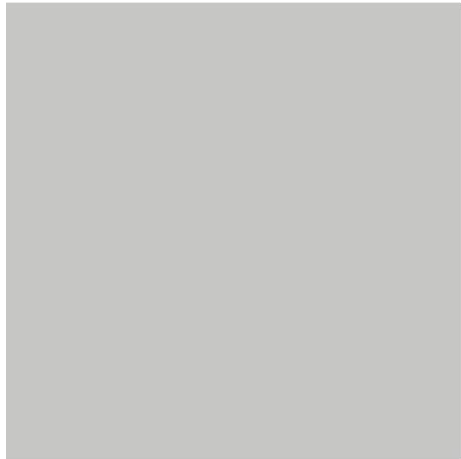
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