



Czech Telecommunication Office

June 2026

Telegraphically

Developments in AI Regulation

A [follow-up interview](#) with Ivana Kudláčková, AI supervision coordinator, is available, following the [“AI in Public Administration” conference](#) organised by the Region of South Bohemia. On 24 June, CTU, together with the [Czech Artificial Intelligence Association](#), also organised another webinar, this time titled [“What Can You Expect from the Artificial Intelligence Surveillance Authority?”](#), whose main purpose was to familiarise companies and individuals with the approach of the future AI regulator in the Czech Republic.

Digimedia 2026 Conference

At the [Digimedia 2026 conference](#), Jiří Šuchman, a member of the CTU Council, spoke on behalf of CTU during the session titled “Television and Streaming Services: Synergy or Conflict?” Next, Jiří Duchač, Director of the Frequency Spectrum Management Department, spoke during a panel discussion titled “Digital Radio at a Crossroads: Can It Succeed Without Government Assistance?” A recording of the entire conference is [available](#) on Czech Television’s online broadcasting website (iVysílání).

Digital Economy Act

The committees of the Chamber of Deputies have already discussed the draft Digital Economy Act. The Guarantee Economic Committee [recommended](#) that the Chamber of Deputies debate and approve the bill as amended by the adopted amendments, which primarily concern clarifying the role of so-called trusted flaggers. The debate of the bill in the second reading was scheduled for [the agenda of the 24th session](#) of the Chamber of Deputies, which began on 23 June 2026.

CTU Opens the 26 GHz Band for Modern Wireless Networks and Makes Information on Spectrum Utilisation Available

CTU is launching a new phase in the utilisation of high-frequency radio spectrum in the 26 GHz band. As of 1 July, this band is [open](#) for the operation of modern wireless networks, particularly fifth-generation (5G) networks, fixed wireless access (FWA) networks, and local or industrial networks intended, for example, for manufacturing facilities or technology campuses.

The 26 GHz frequency band enables a transfer of very high data rates and is particularly suitable for deploying high-capacity networks. Typical applications include densely populated urban areas, industrial parks, logistics facilities, and large-scale facilities where reliable and fast wireless communication is essential.

Support for 5G, FWA, and industrial applications

The newly established conditions allow the 26 GHz band to be used for various types of networks, depending on their nature and purpose. In addition to public and private 5G mobile networks, there is also an opportunity for FWA networks, which can supplement or replace cable internet connections, particularly in areas where building infrastructure is difficult or costly.

Further opportunities are emerging for local and campus networks, for example in industry, where they can contribute to operational automation and the deployment of modern Industry 4.0-type applications.

When setting the conditions, CTU took into account both European harmonisation and the specific characteristics of the Czech environment. The goal is to enable flexible use of the spectrum while ensuring the coexistence of different networks and protecting existing services.

Greater transparency through the disclosure of information on spectrum utilisation

Concurrent with the opening of the 26 GHz band, CTU began [making information on the use of radio frequencies](#) in this band available. Specifically, this refers to information about individual authorisations in the sub-bands where the conditions for FWA and 5G networks are set.

The 26 GHz band as an innovative step

The opening of the 26 GHz frequency band and greater transparency regarding its use represent an important step toward the development of modern wireless technologies in the Czech Republic. In doing so, CTU is creating a predictable and open regulatory environment that encourages investment, innovation, and the development of digital infrastructure.

CTU will continue to monitor and evaluate the use of the band. Practical experience may lead to further adjustments to the conditions so that the radio spectrum is used as efficiently as possible for the benefit of users, the market, and society as a whole.

At the same time, CTU is aware of the interest in the future use of the remaining parts of the 26 GHz band; therefore, it intends to begin a factual discussion now regarding the possibility, form, and conditions of its authorisation for future use.

An overview of the specific general-nature measures issued to implement the opening of the band is available in the related section “Radio Spectrum Management.”

RADIO SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT

OPENING THE 26 GHz BAND

On 26 May, CTU issued part of [radio spectrum utilisation plan No. PV-P/2/05.2026-1 for the 24.25–27.5 GHz frequency band](#), which sets down the conditions for the use of radio frequencies in the 26 GHz band. The radio spectrum utilisation plan primarily defines the frequency sub-bands intended for individual types of radiocommunication services, establishes rules for frequency sharing, and sets down the conditions for coordination among authorised users. With the publication of this part of the plan, CTU is opening up the 26 GHz band for use by mobile networks (e.g. 5G) and fixed wireless access (FWA) networks, and is establishing a regulatory framework for their deployment and operation. Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan (PVRS) No. 2 comes into effect on 1 July 2026.

On 26 May, CTU issued [General Authorisation No. VO-R/1/05.2026-3](#) amending General Authorisation No. VO-R/1/6.2022-6 for the operation of user's terminals of electronic communications radio

networks. The update applies to terminals that will be permitted for the use in parts of the 26 GHz band newly opened for mobile networks and fixed wireless access (FWA) networks. The general authorisation comes into effect on 1 July 2026.

On 26 May, CTU issued [Measure of General Nature No. OOP/21/05.2026-2](#) amending Measure of General Nature No. OOP/21/07.2022-12, determining the scope of data on individual authorisations for the use of radio frequencies excluded from access. This update makes information available, to the extent specified by the Electronic Communications Act, regarding the use of spectrum in the 26 GHz band by mobile networks and fixed wireless access (FWA) networks. This makes it possible to take existing frequency utilisation into account when planning networks and to speed up coordination among spectrum users. This measure of general nature comes into effect on 1 July 2026.

We provide more details about the opening of the entire band in the article on the front page of this Monitoring Report.

27.5–33.4 GHZ FREQUENCY BAND

On 28 May, CTU issued [part of the radio spectrum utilisation plan No. PV-P/11/05.2026-4 for the 27.5–33.4 GHz frequency band](#), which sets down the conditions for the frequency band immediately above the 26 GHz frequency band, in which, according to the draft radio spectrum utilisation plan No. 2, point-to-point links in the fixed service will be phased out. The frequency band described in radio spectrum utilisation plan No. 11 has similar radio signal propagation conditions, and the publication of radio spectrum utilisation plan No. 11 proposal will alert spectrum users to the possibility of establishing point-to-point links in this band.

The reasons for issuing this new version lie in the update of the conditions for the use of the 27.5–33.4 GHz frequency band in accordance with the current version of Decree No. 105/2010 Coll., on Frequency Band Allocation Plan (National Table of Frequency Allocations), as amended, the amendment to which responded to changes to the Radio Regulations adopted at the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-23), in particular by permitting the operation of terminals located on board aircraft and ships communicating with satellites. In addition, the transitional provisions in the text of radio spectrum utilisation plan No. 11—which were in effect until 23 February 2025—were deleted, and minor clarifications were made to the text.

Radio spectrum utilisation plan No. 11 comes into effect on 1 July 2026.

Technical Seminar on the Regulation of Satellite Services

On 11 June, a [technical seminar](#) focused on the regulation of satellite networks was held at the Clarion Congress Hotel in Prague. The event was organised by the Czech Telecommunication Office, represented by employees from the Frequency Spectrum Management Department. The main objective of the seminar was to familiarise the attendees with the process of registering satellite networks with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Without completing this process, it is not possible to launch the satellite constellation into orbit using launchers. The registration process for satellite networks is set down in the Electronic Communications Act ([Sections 26a through 26c](#)) and, from a technical standpoint, is based on mandatory and binding procedures derived from the Radio Regulations.

Participants were also briefed on the latest developments in the ITU working groups' preparations for the upcoming World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC 27). The presentations thus covered both direct-to-device (D2D) issues and matters related to mobile satellite services (MSS).

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

ACT ON DATA MANAGEMENT AND CONTROLLED ACCESS TO DATA

On 12 May 2026, [Act No. 60/2026 Coll.](#), the **Act on data management, controlled access to data**, and amendments to certain related Acts (the Act on data management and controlled access to data), was published in [volume 60](#) of the Collection of Laws and International Treaties.

This Act **came into effect on 27 May 2026**, with the exception of the provisions of Section 9(1)(c), Sections 11 through 27, Section 28(d), (e), and (i), Section 31(2), Section 33, Section 35, and Sections 38 through 40, which comes into effect on 1 January 2028, and Sections 6 through 8 and Section 32, which comes into effect on 1 January 2029.

RIGHT TO WITHDRAW FROM CONTRACTS CONCLUDED REMOTELY OR OUTSIDE THE RETAIL PREMISES

On 20 May 2026, [Government Order No. 66/2026 Coll.](#) amending Government Order No. 29/2023 Coll., on **a model advice on the right of withdrawal from contracts concluded remotely or outside the retail premises and a form template for withdrawal from such contracts**, was published in [volume 66](#) of the Collection of Laws and International Treaties.

This Government Order **came into effect on 19 June 2026**.

Checked by CTU in May...

... the use of radio frequencies without authorisation

In May, based on radio monitoring, CTU carried out a total of 8 inspections focusing on the use of frequencies without authorisation. In all eight cases, the use of frequencies without authorisation was detected, mainly by the operation of [land mobile service \(PPS\)](#) devices, by the operation of a radio relay link and aeronautical service radio. The cases were referred to administrative proceedings.

... sources of interference with the operation of electronic communications equipment and networks, the provision of electronic communications services or the operation of radiocommunications services

In May, CTU closed 17 cases of interference to GSM, LTE, and 5G public mobile communication networks, two cases of interference to an aeronautical service radio, 4 cases of interference to short-range devices, one case each of interference to a navigation system, a radio relay link, a T-DAB receiver, satellite signal reception, and an amateur radio service, and two cases of interference to a communications receiver. In cases where the interference was confirmed and the source of the interference was traced, the operators of the interference sources were ordered to eliminate them.

... sources of interference with TV signal reception

In May, CTU closed a total of 19 cases of TV signal reception interference. The investigation of complaints about poor TV signal reception revealed that in 12 cases the defect was in the viewer's equipment (most often a technical fault of the receiving antenna or lead-in). In 2 cases the interference stopped or did not manifest itself during the investigation. In 2 cases, the complainant withdrew the interference complaint during the investigation. In two cases the poor reception quality was caused by insufficient signal parameters at the reception location and in the remaining 1 case a source of

interference was found, with the base station of the mobile operator identified as the source of interference (see below).

... coverage of cities and municipalities of the Czech Republic by the signal of mobile networks

As part of its inspection of compliance with the development criteria for frequency block allocations for mobile network operations, CTU checked the availability of mobile network signals throughout the Czech Republic and, in May, completed measurements of signal parameters for 2nd, 4th, and 5th generation networks in a total of 133 cities and municipalities, or parts thereof. The measurement focused primarily on areas where it was not possible to perform an overall coverage assessment due to the poor accessibility of certain address points. The measurement results are published on an ongoing basis in the [VPortal](#) application operated by CTU on its website. Municipalities, or, more precisely, basic residential units, where the level of signal coverage by the 4th or 5th generation networks of at least one of the operators does not reach at least 97% of the population are subsequently included in the so-called white areas list. The continuously updated list and other information on this issue can be found on the [CTU website](#).

... pilot operation of LTE base stations in the 800 MHz band

As of 31 May 2026, 657 base stations were in pilot operation and 18,411 stations were in permanent operation. In May, no LTE base station was identified as the source of TV signal reception interference.

... pilot operation of 5G/LTE base stations in the 700 MHz band

As of 31 May 2026, 1,186 base stations were in pilot operation and 14,892 stations were in permanent operation. In May, a 5G/LTE base station was identified as a source of TV signal reception interference in 1 case.

The mobile network operator carried out the interference elimination at its own expense, in accordance with CTU's decision.

1,919 - the number of decisions issued in May on the matter, of which 1,905 decisions concerned a dispute over pecuniary consideration (payment of the price for services).

1,468 – the number of administrative proceedings initiated in May concerning subscriber disputes between the person carrying out the communication activity and the subscriber. These are disputes over pecuniary consideration and objections to a claim settlement concerning a claim about the billing of the price or the provided publicly available electronic communications service.

Roaming After Your Vacation: What to Watch Out for on Your Bill

When reviewing your bill, we recommend the following procedure:

Check your electronic communications services bill, preferably immediately after you receive notification that it has been issued. Verify that there were no unintended connections to networks outside the European Union. The welcome and informative text messages you received when connecting to a foreign network can also help you with this.

If you still disagree with your bill (including roaming charges) even after reviewing it, submit a claim about the bill to your provider. The claim must be submitted within two months of the date the bill for

the service provided is delivered; otherwise, the right to submit a claim expires. For more information on the claim process, see [here](#).

Do you disagree with the settlement of the claim? If so, you have the right to submit an objection to the claim settlement with CTU. This must also be done without undue delay, but no later than one month from the date of receipt of the claim settlement or the expiration of the deadline for settlement of the claim with no results.

For more information about roaming and international calls, see [here](#).

Developments in Universal Postal Services in 2025: A Continued Decline in Volume While Maintaining Quality

What are universal postal services?

Universal postal services consist of a range of services defined by law that a postal licence holder must provide throughout the territory of the Czech Republic. These do not, therefore, encompass the entire range of services offered by Česká pošta, but rather constitute what is known as the universal service.

They include, but are not limited to, the delivery of ordinary letters within a defined scope, registered postal items and insured postal items, selected parcel services to and from abroad, and postal money orders. What matters is their inclusion in the postal licence, not a specific trade name or additional features.

Conversely, most of Česká pošta's other services, including standard parcel products, are provided outside the scope of universal services on a commercial basis.

The decline in the volume of universal services continues

In its [Summary Report on the Fulfilment of the Obligations Imposed on the Postal Licence Holder](#), the CTU notes that 2025 was another year of continued decline in the volume of universal postal services in the Czech Republic. This is a long-term trend that continues from previous years and its main cause is the ongoing digitalisation of communication and the development of alternative services.

The total volume of universal services provided by Česká pošta was approximately 106.9 million in 2025, while in 2020 it exceeded 247 million. The decline is evident across all categories monitored. The number of letters weighing up to 2 kg fell to 68.1 million, which is approximately 41% of the 2020 volume. The decline in the volume of registered postal items also continued, with the number of such items totalling 27.9 million.

For more detailed information, please refer to the [Czech](#) version of the monitoring report.

Regulation of Artificial Intelligence: New Developments in AI Supervision

Ivana Kudláčková, AI supervision coordinator, was an active speaker at the [CIO Summit](#), a conference organised by IDC (International Data Corporation), which took place on 26 May in Prague. The IDC CIO Summit highlighted how the role of senior executives responsible for the strategic management of information technology (CIOs) is evolving at a time when attention is focused on scaling AI technology, modernising IT environments, and reducing technical debt.

In a separate presentation on behalf of CTU titled *Responsible AI: Ethics and Compliance*, the key principles of the [Artificial Intelligence Act](#) (AIA) were outlined. AIA is based on the assessments of risks of individual AI solutions and emphasizes safety, transparency, and the protection of human rights. The presentation also included a practical “checklist” designed to help companies identify their role, map their data and processes, and establish active communication with the future AI regulator.

For more news on AI regulation, see the “Telegraphically” section on the front page.

A SELECTION OF PLANNED ITEMS ON THE AGENDA OF THE CTU COUNCIL MEETING

Proposed amendment to radio spectrum utilisation plan No. 9 for the 39.5–43.5 MHz Band

The Council will discuss the proposed amendment to the radio spectrum utilisation plan. The reason is the implementation of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/1983 of 18 July 2024 on the harmonisation of the 40,5-43,5 GHz frequency band for terrestrial systems capable of providing wireless broadband electronic communications services in the Union.

Draft amendment to Decree No. 156/2005 Coll., on the technical and operating conditions of the amateur radio communication service

This is a decree issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade—the reason for the proposed amendment is to implement the recommendation adopted during the WRC-23 conference regarding the protection of GNSS systems, particularly the Galileo system, from interference caused by the amateur radio communication service, and to incorporate insights gained from the practical application of the Decree’s existing provisions as well as amendments affecting the amateur radio communication service.

Ongoing analysis of the effectiveness of regulatory and self-regulatory measures to prevent the negative impacts of “spoofing” in the Czech Republic

The Council will be briefed on the impact of measures to prevent the negative effects of so-called spoofing in voice calls and SMS, and, more generally, on its findings regarding fraudulent communications in the field of electronic communications.

Information on readiness to assume the supervisory role in accordance with the AIA

The Council will be presented with a report summarising the current status of CTU’s preparations to assume the role of market surveillance authority under the Artificial Intelligence Act, as well as the next steps to be taken prior to the establishment of a specialised department.

We will also inform you via press releases about the key materials discussed by the CTU Council.

Regulation and digital services in the EU

Official Journal of the EU

On 8 May, the [Commission Recommendation \(EU\) 2026/1035](#) of 29 April 2026 on establishing a common framework for EU wide Age Verification technologies was published.

On 27 May, the European Commission [published](#) a [proposal](#) for the selection of mobile satellite services (MSS) providers who will be authorised to use the harmonised 2 GHz frequency band beyond 2027, when the current licenses expire. The proposed Regulation for the selection procedure and authorisation of the 2 GHz MSS frequency band replaces the 2008 [Decision](#), under which the current operators were selected. Their authorisations expire in May 2027.

European Commission (Digital agenda)

On 7 May, the European Commission [published](#) an information, that it welcomes the political agreement reached between the European Parliament and the Council of the EU on simpler, innovation-friendly rules for artificial intelligence (AI). The Commission [proposed the Digital Omnibus on AI only five months ago as part of the EU's simplification agenda to boost Europe's competitiveness](#). An agreement has now been reached between the institutions, and the revised rules will soon be ready for publication in the Official Journal of the EU.

On 19 May, the European Commission [launched](#) a [targeted consultation](#) on its [draft guidelines](#) on the classification of high-risk artificial intelligence (AI) systems and a list of practical examples. The guidelines are intended to support AI providers and deployers in assessing whether their system is high-risk or not. The consultation runs until 23 June 2026.

On 22 May, the European Commission published its [third annual report on the Digital Markets Act \(DMA\) implementation](#) in which it describes progress towards achieving the DMA's objectives of supporting fair and contestable digital markets in the EU. The report provides information about the progress in the open proceedings under the DMA. In addition, last year the Commission [set out the conditions for interoperability](#) with connected devices, such as smartwatches or other wearables, closing two specification proceedings opened in 2024. The Commission also opened [three market investigations related to the cloud computing](#).

On 28 May, the European Commission [published](#) an information that it fined Temu EUR 200 million for breaching the [Digital Services Act](#) (DSA). The company failed to diligently identify, analyse, and assess the systemic risks of illegal products being offered on its platform and the resulting harm to consumers in the European Union. The evidence at the disposal of the Commission indicates that consumers in the EU are very likely to encounter illegal items on Temu. Temu has until 28 August 2026 to submit an action plan to the Commission, as required by Article 75 of the DSA. The plan must set out measures to remedy the breach of its risk-assessment obligations. The [European Board for Digital Services](#) will have one month from receipt of the plan to issue its opinion. The Commission will then have a further month to adopt its final decision and set a reasonable period for implementation.

On 29 May, the European Commission [launched](#) a [targeted consultation](#) on the draft [guidelines on trusted flaggers](#) with the aim to ensure a clear and consistent framework under the [Digital Services Act](#) (DSA). The draft guidelines clarify the criteria, as well as the process by which the Digital Services Coordinators award the 'trusted flagger' status. They also provide guidance on the technical requirements trusted flaggers and platforms should follow when processing notices of illegal content. Finally, the guidelines aim to ensure trusted flaggers remain independent, objective and accountable, and that they are operating in full respect of freedom of expression. The guidelines also include measures to safeguard the integrity of trusted flaggers, to ensure the mechanism is not misused. The consultation run until 26 June.

On 3 June, the European Commission [adopted](#) a set of measures to strengthen the EU's digital autonomy. The package includes two legislative proposals—the [Chips Act 2.0](#) and the [Cloud and AI Development Act](#) (CADA)—as well as an [EU Open Source Strategy](#) and a [Strategic Roadmap for](#)

[Digitalisation and AI in the Energy](#). The European Commission states as the main reason for this package the fact that the EU is currently more than 80% [dependent](#) on non-EU countries for key digital products, services, infrastructure, and intellectual property. Reducing this dependency is essential for Europe's economic strength, security, and long-term competitiveness.

European Commission (Electronic communications)

On 28 May, the European Commission [published](#) a study which informs over the future of 112-based eCall, the life-saving emergency system in vehicles, as national mobile operators phase out older 2G and 3G networks and migrate to 4G and 5G networks. The study evaluates potential solutions, but stresses that coordinated action is critical to prevent disruptions to this life-saving service.

On 1 June, the European Commission [published](#) the summary report of the contributions received during the targeted consultation concerning possible guidance on the application of Article 3 of the [Gigabit Infrastructure Act](#) (GIA) on the access to existing physical infrastructure.

At the end of May, the Commission also published the long-awaited studies it had commissioned to assess the impact of its proposed Digital Networks Act (DNA). The Commission did not specify a publication date, only the year. The studies are as follows:

- [Study on the Access Regulation](#) and its [Annex](#)
- [Study on Universal Service](#)
- [Study on investment and demand on connectivity](#)

BEREC

On 21 May, BEREC held an [external workshop](#) on practical issues preventing number misuse and possible fraudulent activities as a result of impact of new technologies. Therefore, the workshop was aimed to comprehensively address these challenges, reflect on their implications beyond the telecommunications sector and explore solutions to ensure end-users' confidence and trust in electronic communications systems.

On 9 June, BEREC [held](#) an external workshop on accessibility of electronic communications services, which focused on assessing the progress made during the first year of implementation of the European Accessibility Act (EAA) and on discussing next steps toward enhancing accessibility in electronic communications and digital services. The workshop aims to support the sharing of best practices, identify key challenges and opportunities, and strengthen cooperation among stakeholders. The discussions are intended to contribute to the development of an inclusive and future-proof digital ecosystem, ensuring that accessibility remains an integral part of innovation and market development.

On 2 – 3 June, BEREC held its [67th Plenary meeting](#). The following documents were adopted for [publication](#):

- [BoR \(26\) 69](#) Retail Roaming Guidelines and Report on the outcome of the public consultation
- [BoR \(26\) 70](#) Wholesale Roaming Guidelines and Report on the outcome of the public consultation
- [BoR \(26\) 72](#) WACC parameters Report 2026
- [BoR \(26\) 73](#) Guidelines on Geographical surveys of network deployments and Report on the outcome of the public consultation
- [BoR \(26\) 75](#) Summary report of the BEREC external workshop on migration and copper switch-off in light of the DNA proposal

- [BoR \(26\) 76](#) Report on Switching and Termination of contracts and Report on the outcome of the public consultation
- [BoR \(26\) 78](#) BEREC Annual Report 2025
- [BoR \(26\) 85](#) Statement on the 2G/3G phaseout
- [BoR \(26\) 88](#) BEREC Positions on the Digital Networks Act (DNA)

Other documents approved for [public consultation](#):

- [BoR \(26\) 84](#) Draft Further Guidance on 5G Network Slicing

EBDS

On 15 June, an extraordinary online meeting of the [European Board for Digital Services](#) was held, during which the European Commission provided an update on its investigation into platform X.

AI ADCO

On 28 May 2026, the subgroup of the European Artificial Intelligence Board (AI Board) for market surveillance authorities met. At its 5th meeting, it discussed, in particular, the specific work plan and its interim deliverables. Work will now focus on defining rules for enforcing transparency and combating prohibited practices under Article 50 and Article 5, respectively, of the Artificial Intelligence Act (AIA). A common approach to the practical exercise of supervision will also continue to be developed through the creation of appropriate tools. Surveillance authorities will also address emerging standards and opportunities for simulating various scenarios involving the use of AI systems.

Eastern Partnership

On 27 May, the online plenary meeting of the Eastern Partnership Regulators' Network ([EaPeReg](#)) was held. The co-chairs of the three EaPeReg working groups presented the groups' outputs for the first half of this year and their planned future activities. Representatives of the EU4Digital programme then summarized their activities to date within the framework of EaPeReg. During a roundtable discussion, individual EaPeReg members and representatives of EU regulatory authorities shared information about their current priorities.

EU Calendar

Until 26 June 2026	EC' consultation on the draft Guidelines on Trusted Flaggers
Until 26 June 2026	EC's consultation on the draft Merger Guidelines
Until 27 July 2026	EC's consultation on the proposed measures for Google Search data sharing