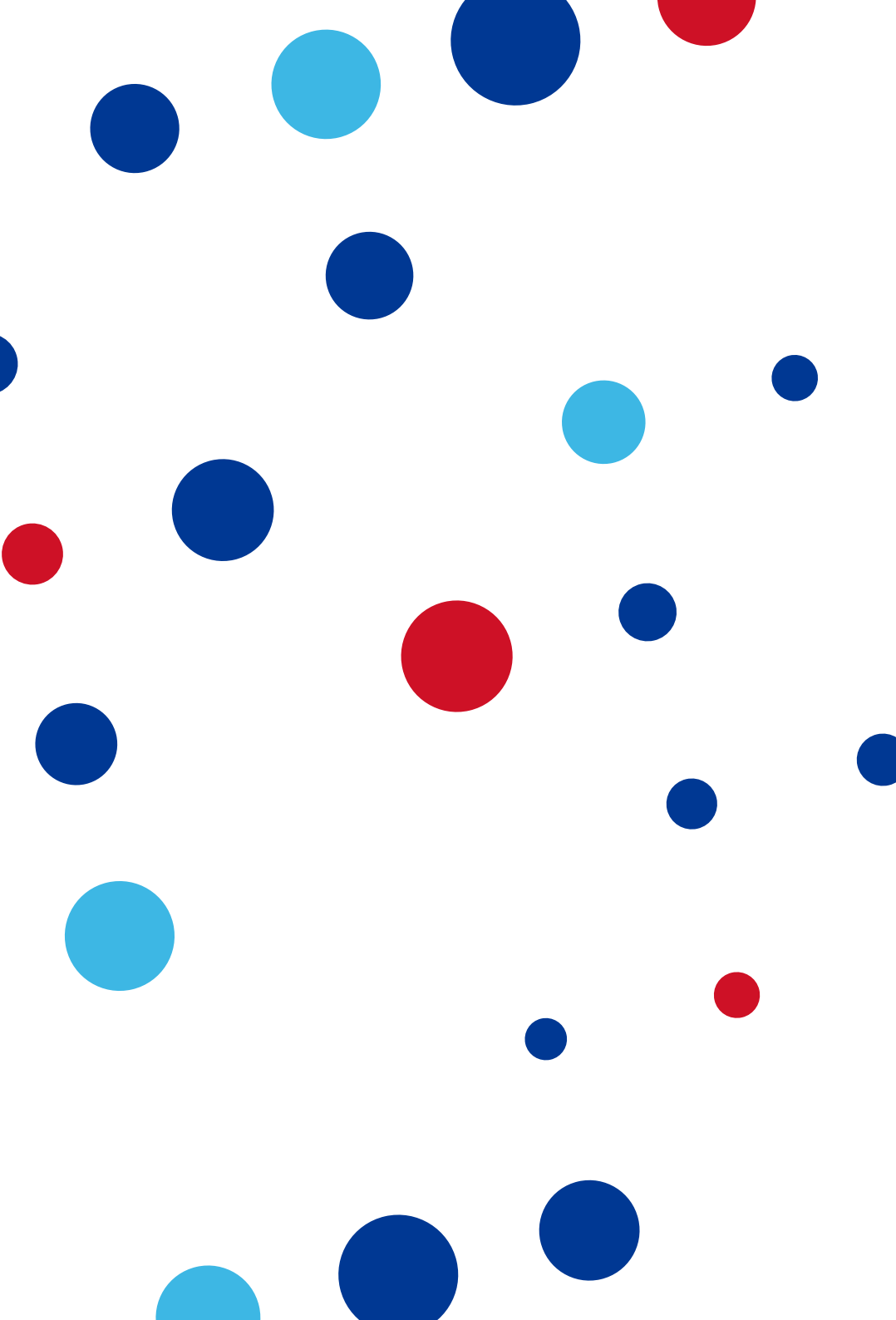


2024 **Annual Report**

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1 Profile of the Association



CZ.NIC is a special-interest association of legal entities, an open and independent organisation whose main activity is the administration of the register of the national top-level .CZ domain, as well as securing its operation.

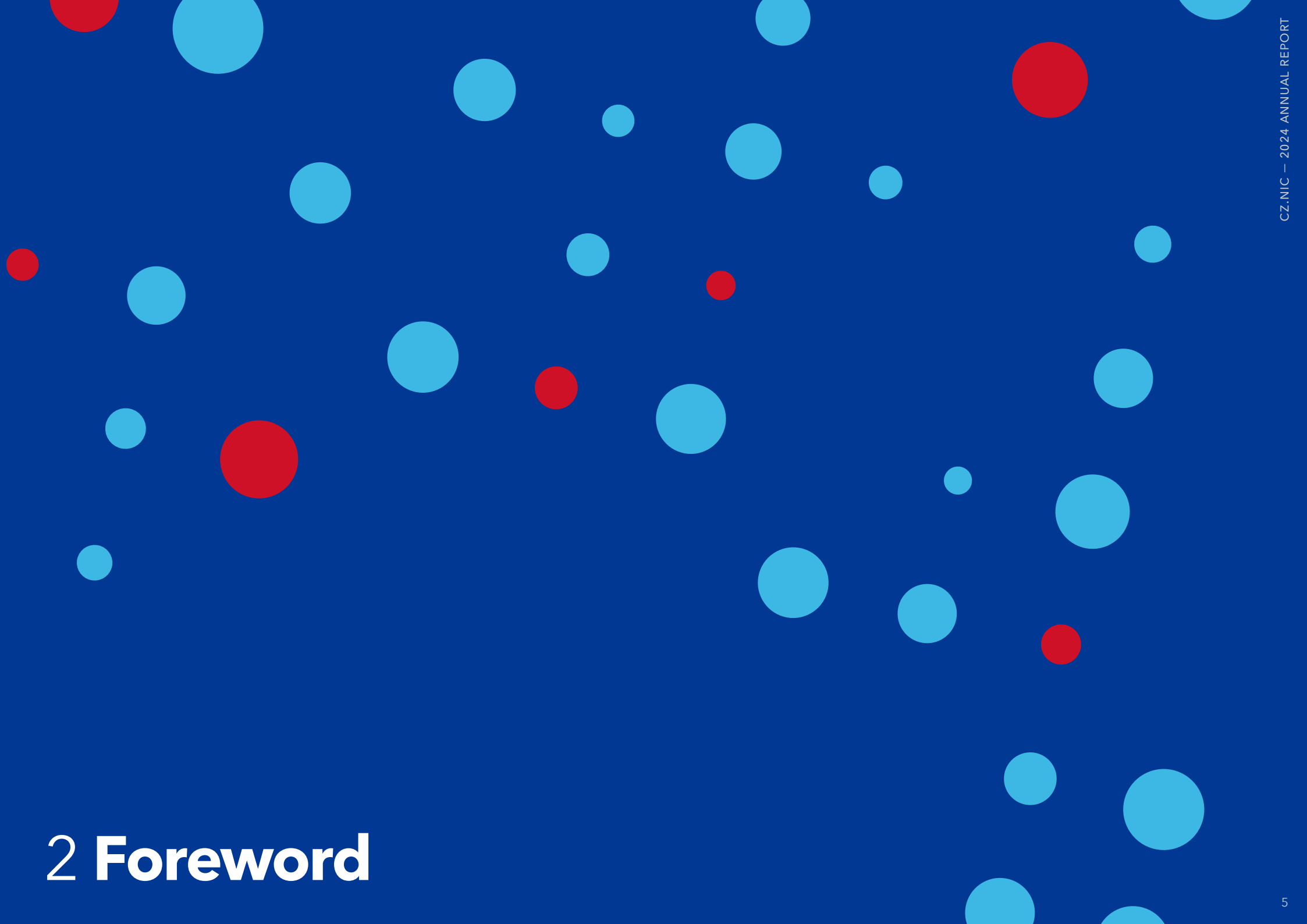
The activities of the Association in the field of security are of great importance, both through the CSIRT.CZ national security team and through security projects.

In addition to these activities, the Association is dedicated to research, development and education in the field of the Internet, Internet protocols, network traffic and new technologies in general. The CZ.NIC Association ranks the support and development of the Internet community both in the Czech Republic and abroad among its long-term goals.

The CZ.NIC Association was established in May 1998, mainly as a result of the growing importance of the Internet and, thus, the number of its users and those interested in registering domain names in ccTLD .CZ. At the end of 2024, the Association had 115 members divided into three chambers.

At present, the Association is a stable and trustworthy entity capable of ensuring the reliable operation of the Czech national domain .CZ. Since 2013, CZ.NIC has been the holder of ISO 27001 certification, confirming the safe and secure handling of information, including setting appropriate rules and procedures.

For domain name holders, registrars and other entities that use the Internet for their work and leisure time, the Association is a reliable partner that not only provides domain name administration but also safeguards Internet security and is involved in socially beneficial activities in the form of various projects and awareness or educational activities.



2 Foreword

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are honoured to present to you the developments and activities of the CZ.NIC Association in 2024 through this Annual Report. Despite the various challenges that this year brought both domestically and globally, the Association continued to strengthen DNS infrastructure, improve our software and hardware products, and support and promote awareness of Internet technologies among users.

In the area of network infrastructure development, connectivity to the Czech NIX.CZ peering node was significantly strengthened. We have also expanded our geographical coverage with the launch of new foreign nodes in Kiev, Ukraine, and Los Angeles, California, U.S. The total DNS infrastructure capacity for the .CZ domain exceeded the threshold of 1 Tbps for the first time, and this capacity is now distributed to 26 locations in 15 countries on six continents. Newly hosted domains within our anycast network include the national domains .DK (Denmark), .UA (Ukraine) and .AO (Angola).

In order to enhance the security of the central register system, the non-public site outside of Prague was moved to new premises with a higher level of physical security in 2024. The site is also more energy-efficient and provides room for potential further growth.

In addition to the Czech Republic, our FRED software also provided domain administration in 11 other countries around the world, with Paraguay (.PY) being the latest addition. The FRED system was enhanced with new functionalities in 2024. By far the most significant innovation was the completion of the development of a separate module for domain auctions. Thanks to this new module, the CZ.NIC Association was able to launch a new service, Domain Auction, which has significantly changed the existing domain lifecycle. The previous battle for expired domains

fought by big players who snapped up the most interesting domains has been replaced by a model that allows for more transparent and fairer access to the re-registration of released domains. At the same time, the technical operation of the register has been stabilised.

We are also pleased that our support for the expansion of IPv6 in the public administration has been materialised in the resolution adopted by the government to restart the implementation of DNSSEC and IPv6 in public administration. Among other things, the resolution sets the deadline for the termination of public administration services on the old IPv4 protocol at 6 June 2032. With our success in the tender for the operation of the register and DNS services for the unified gov.cz Government domain and with the operation of the National CERT team, we have once again proven to the State that CZ.NIC is a reliable partner with expert knowledge and high-quality infrastructure.

In the Turris project, we focused on developing a new generation of devices. The result is the design of the Turris Omnia NG router with support for 10Gbps ports, Wi-Fi 7 and 5G, which we are planning to launch in 2025. We believe that this evolution will please current and future users alike.

We also cannot fail to mention our educational and awareness-raising activities. The CZ.NIC Edition was expanded with three new publications in 2024: ESP32 prakticky (ESP32 in Practice) by Martin Malý, Evoluce Pythonu (Evolution of Python) by Pavel Tišnovský and Strážci na internetu (Guardians on the Internet) by Martin Kožíšek. The readers' interest in these publications shows that this was a good choice.

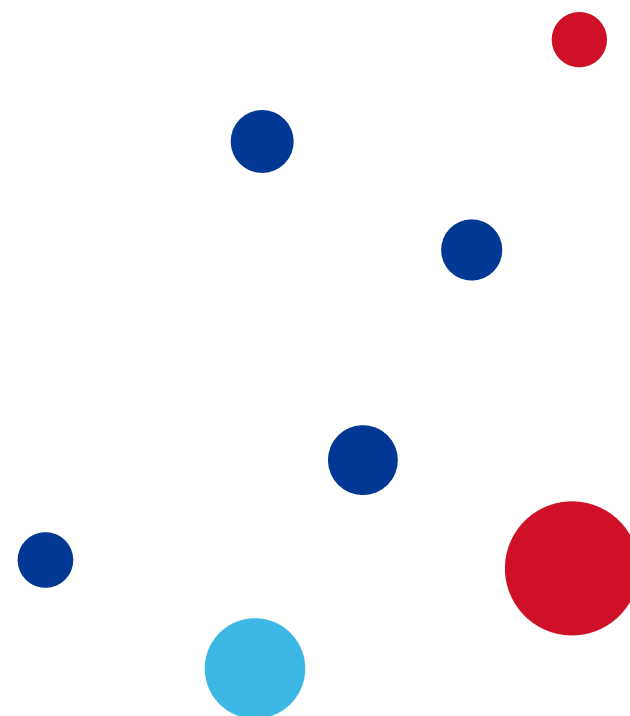
In 2024, we met the approved budget. Both the operating and financial result were at the level of the previous year. We were able to replace the lower realised revenue from domains with revenue from other services provided, while also securing additional income from services for the coming period.

We would like to thank all partners, colleagues, associates and users for their trust and support. We hope that this Report will contribute to a better understanding of the activities of our Association, which is behind the reliable and secure functioning of the Czech Internet.

Sincerely,

RNDr. Karel Taft, MBA - Chair of the Board of Directors

Mgr. Ondřej Filip, MBA - Chief Executive Officer

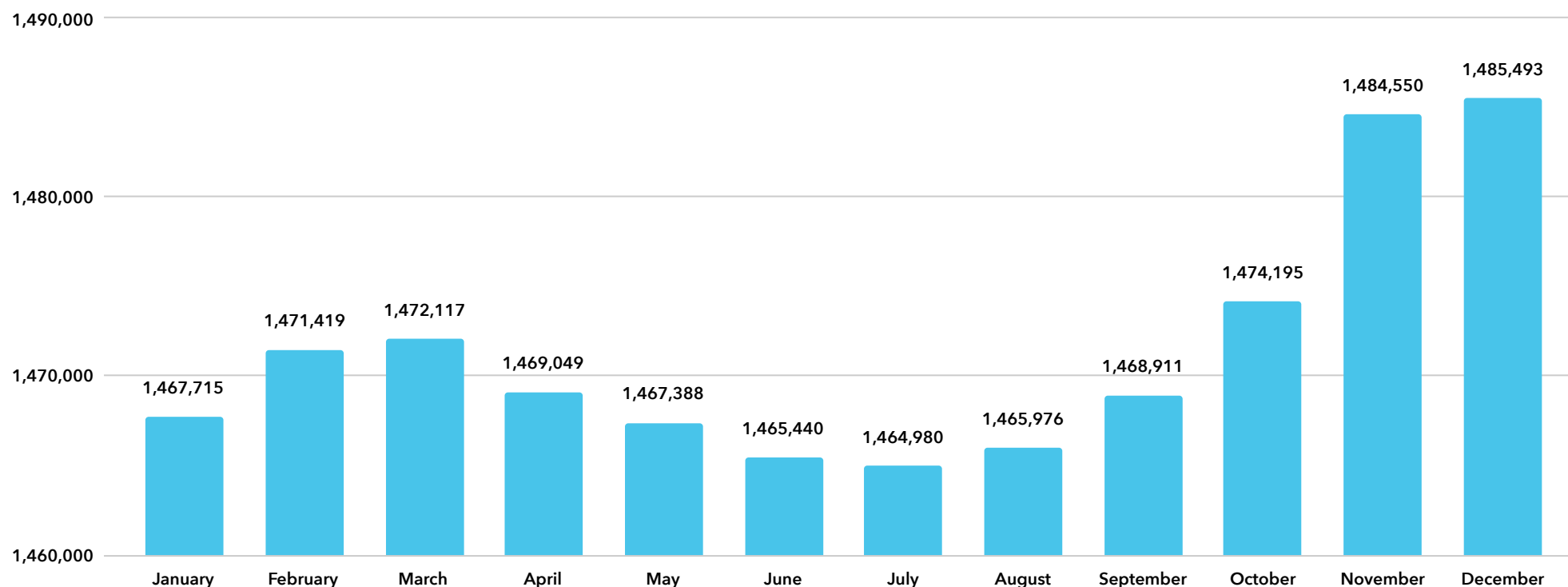


3 .CZ domain

3.1 Status and development of the number of registrations

Between 2023 and 2024, the rate of growth of the number of .CZ domains decreased from 2.7% to 1.1%. Despite this trend, annual growth was slightly higher in 2024 at **1.2%**. The total number of registered .CZ domains thus reached **1,485,493** at the end of the year.

Total number of registered .CZ domain names in 2024

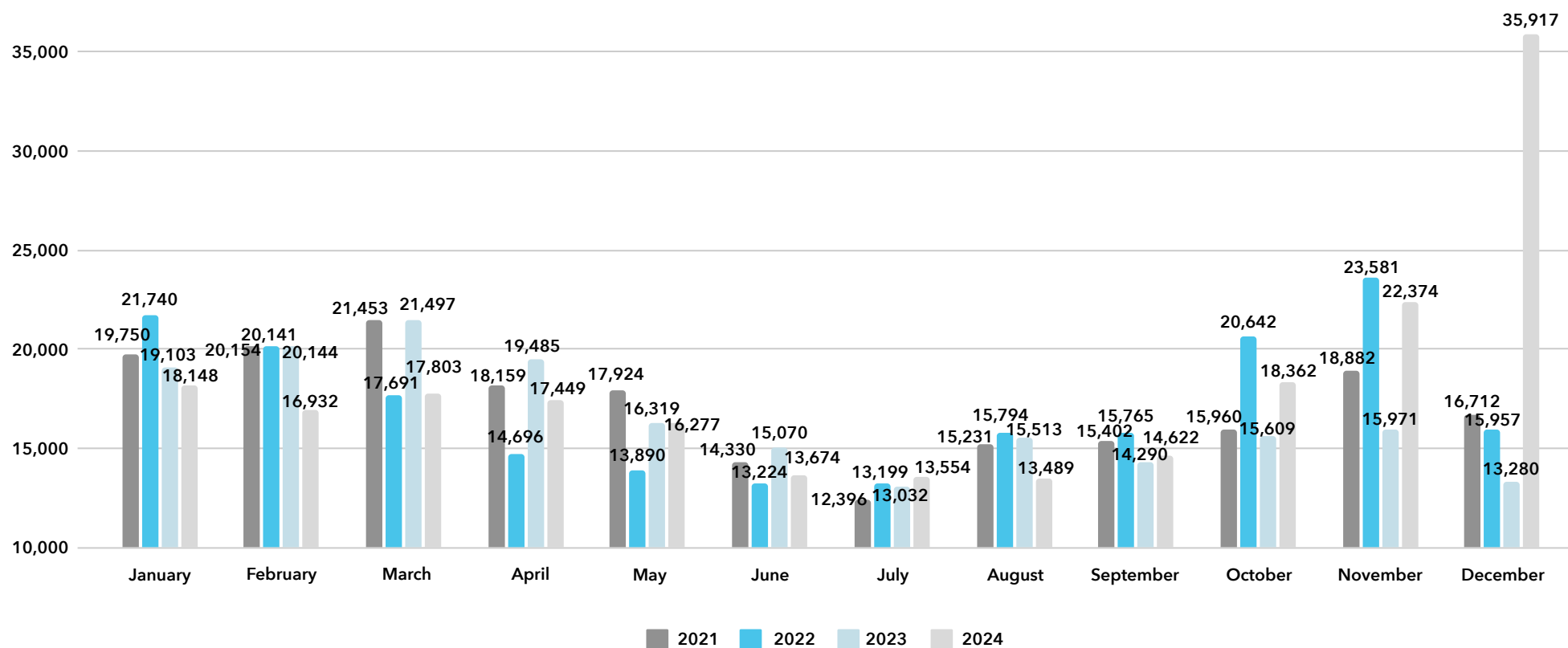


* The data in the chart is always as of the last day of the month; the increase in the number of domain names is calculated from 1 January to 31 December.

The histogram below shows the monthly numbers of domain registrations in recent years. In 2021 and 2022, the increase was most likely influenced by the post-pandemic situation (COVID-19) in the Czech Republic, while the decrease in the number of domains in 2023 is associated with the long-term events in Ukraine.

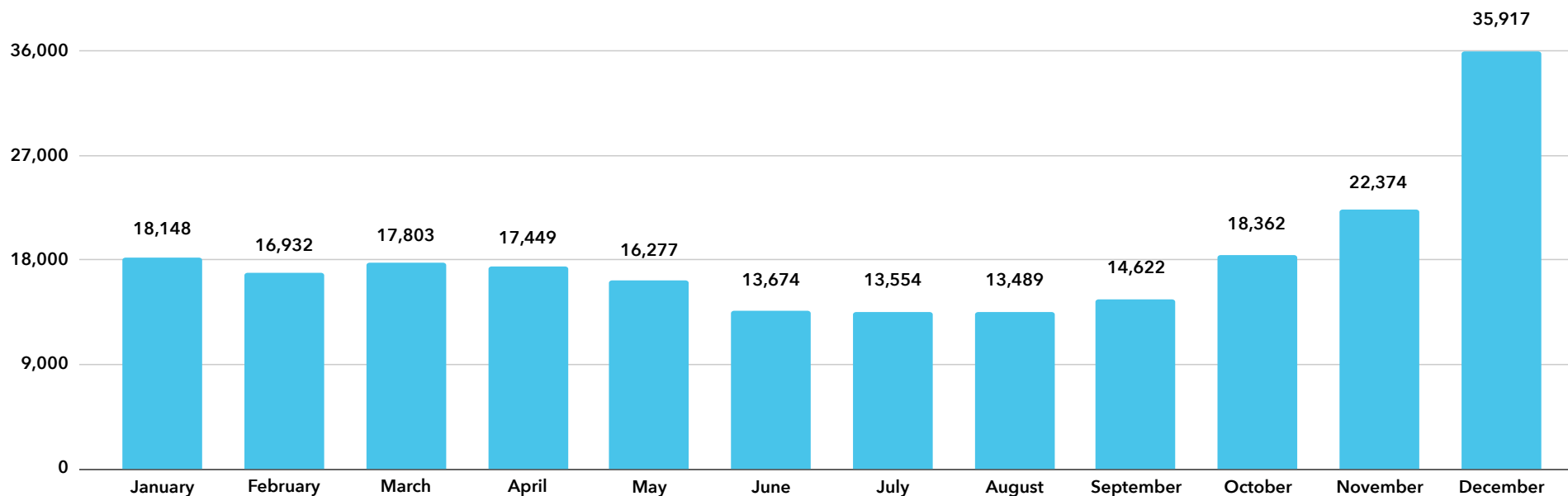
Registrations in 2024 followed the usual pattern - the numbers during the year were comparable to previous years. However, an unusual increase in registrations was recorded from August onwards, resulting in a significantly higher total than in previous years.

Number of domain registrations in 2021-2024

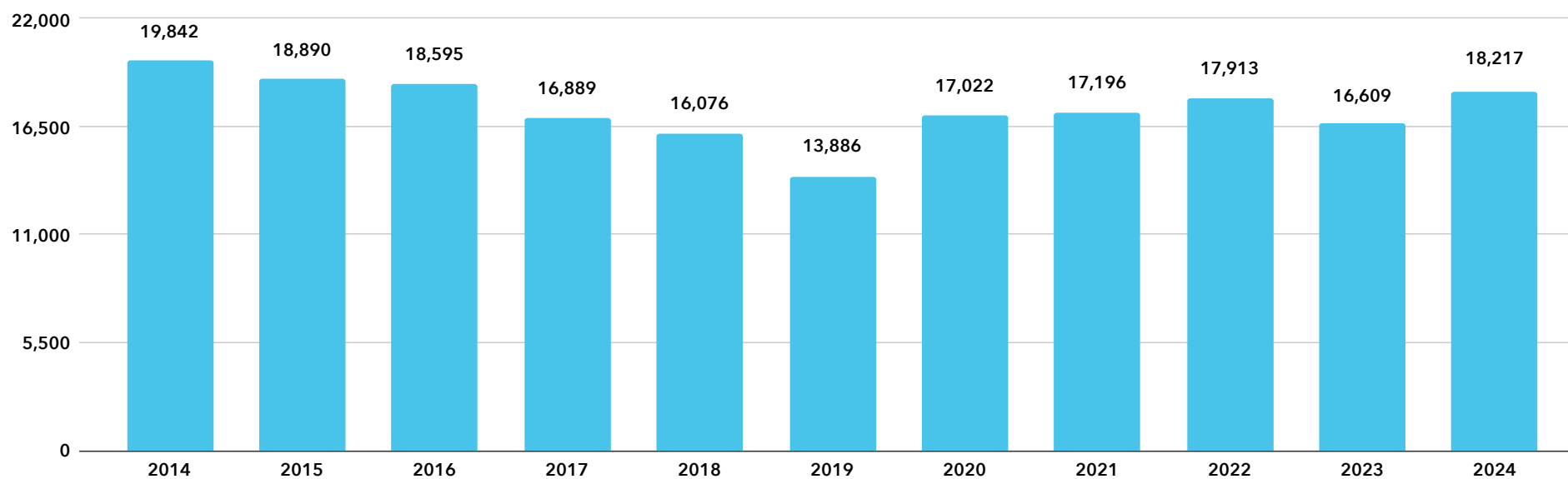


Number of newly registered .CZ domain names in 2024

In 2024, an average of **18,217 new domain names** were registered per month. The increase in registrations was significantly higher than in previous years.



Development of the average monthly number of new registrations since 2014



3.2 Publication of the list of domain names removed from the DNS

The CZ.NIC Association may decide to remove a particular domain name from the .CZ zone for several reasons. The effect of such an intervention is that the services made available through that domain name become unavailable. While the services themselves still physically exist, it is not possible to find them using the corresponding domain name.

This is most often the case if the holder's data is incorrect, incomplete or misleading and despite several requests it has not been corrected; other reasons may be decisions of public authorities (especially the Police, but also the courts) or the application of Article 17 of the [Rules of Registration](#) of Domain Names (threat to national or international computer security, most often in connection with the spread of phishing).

The list of domain names currently removed from the zone is available on the Association's website and is intended to increase transparency in the removal of domain names from the DNS.

3.3 Registrars

The system of .CZ domain administration is based on a distributed principle in which the registration of domain names is carried out by **contractual partners of the CZ.NIC Association - registrars**. CZ.NIC acts towards them as if they were a wholesale partner, but also provides the technical aspects and functionality of the .CZ top-level domain.

In the past year, the Association established cooperation with three new registrars - Domeneshop AS from Norway, Netim SAS from France and Dynadot Inc. from the U.S.

At the end of 2024, a total of 46 companies, 24 domestic and 22 foreign, had concluded a registrar contract with the Association. This number of entities offers a broad choice for end customers and also supports competition.

3.3.1 Overview of .CZ domain name registrars

List of all accredited registrars as of 31 December 2024

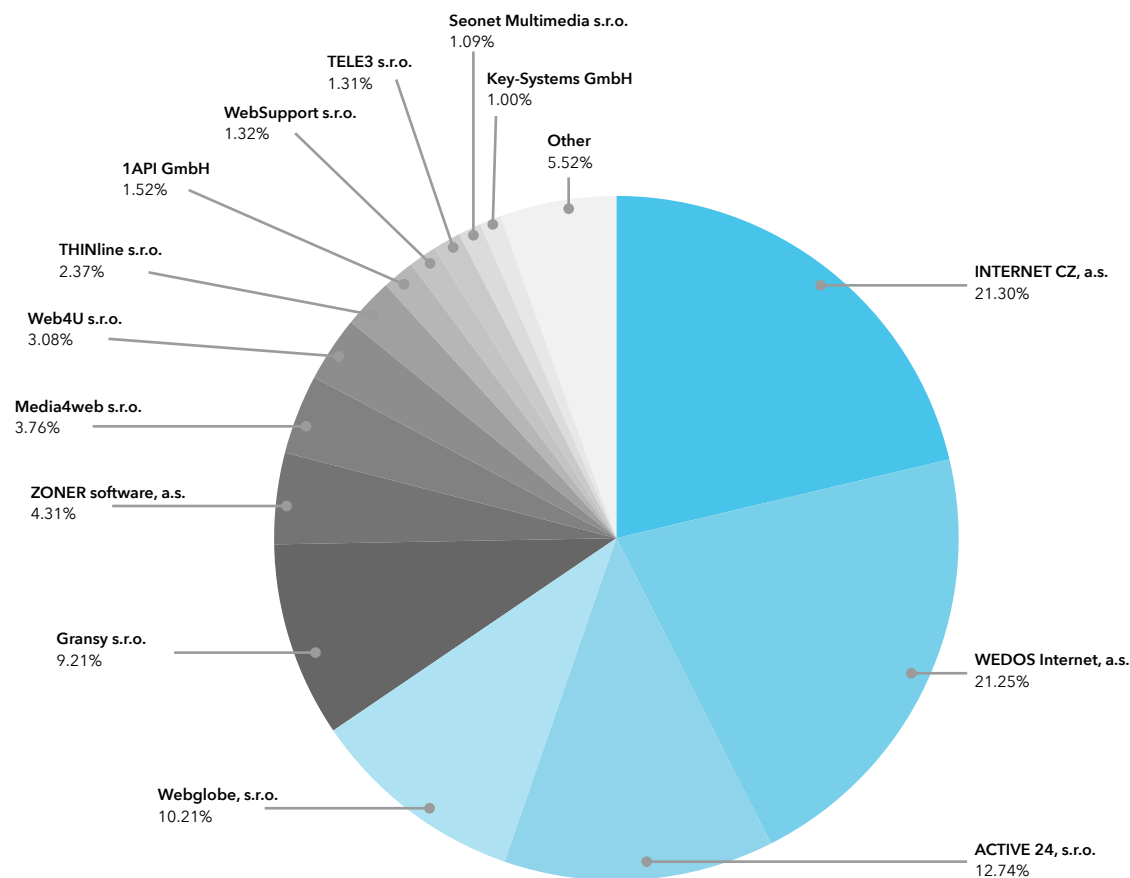
1API GmbH	Netim SAS
ACTIVE 24, s.r.o.	nexum Trilog a.s.
AERO Trip PRO s.r.o.	Com Laude
Ascio Technologies Inc.	ONE.CZ s.r.o.
ASPone, s.r.o.	Hosting Concepts B.V.
e-BAAN Net s.r.o.	OVH, SAS
CORE Association	PIPNI s.r.o.
O2 Czech Republic a.s.	Quantcom, a. s.
DomainProfi GmbH	Safenames Ltd.
Domeneshop AS	Seonet Multimedia s.r.o.
Dynadot Inc.	Seznam.cz, a.s.
Gandi SAS	TELE3 s.r.o.
Gransy s.r.o.	THINline s.r.o.
Instra Corporation Pty Ltd	ZooControl s.r.o.
INTERNET CZ, a.s.	united-domains AG
InterNetX GmbH	Variomedia AG
Corporation Service Company (Singapore) Pte Ltd	Web4U s.r.o.
Key-Systems GmbH	Webglobe, s.r.o.
KRAXNET s.r.o.	Websupport, s.r.o.
Lexsynergy Limited	WEDOS Internet, a.s.
MarkMonitor Inc.	ProfiHOSTING s.r.o.
Media4web, s.r.o.	ZONER a.s.
MIRAMO spol. s r.o.	
Nameshield SAS	

3.3.2 Major domain name registrars

The most important registrar, according to the number of domains administered, was the same as in previous years - INTERNET.CZ, a.s., followed closely by WEDOS Internet, a.s., and then by ACTIVE 24, s.r.o., Gransy, s.r.o., and Webglobe, s.r.o.

Number of domains by registrars

The chart shows registrars with a market share of over 1%.



3.3.3 Certification of registrars

Launched in the middle of 2011, the certification project has the goal of making it easier for end users (i.e., parties interested in a new registration, as well as existing domain name holders) to find their way amongst the high number of registrars, particularly regarding their portfolios and the quality of service they offer. The certification methodology was prepared **in cooperation with registrars and the Association of E-commerce (APEK)**.

Registrars that are interested in participating in the programme can receive the Certified Registrar logo, always for a period of one year.

In 2024, the entire programme underwent a major upgrade and update of the individual criteria to meet current global standards.

Six (6) registrars participated in the newly set certification.

The service quality of registrars, reflected by the number of awarded stars

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
*****	9	10	10	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	1
****	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
***											1
**											1

Due to the more stringent assessment this year, only one registrar achieved full points. However, the others have announced that they are already actively working on fixes and improvements to their systems.

3.3.4 Cooperation with registrars

In accordance with its main activities and long-term objectives, the CZ.NIC Association aims to promote and support domain registration under the top-level .CZ domain. Given the distributed administration method of the national domain, CZ.NIC has limited options for addressing potential domain name holders through direct marketing.

Therefore, a **co-marketing programme** was established in which CZ.NIC contributes to registrars for the implementation of communication campaigns aimed at promoting the registrations of domain names in ccTLD .CZ, subject to the fulfilment of prescribed conditions. The amount of the contribution depends on the size of the registrar, the scope of the campaign and other factors, such as the use of the MojelD service with a connection to the NIA (which, among other things, increases the accuracy and protection of data in the register) and domain security through DNSSEC, the expansion of which CZ.NIC is trying to promote.

Also, thanks to the **co-marketing programme**, the Czech national domain .CZ is popular among users, highly visible and frequently used. The programme's high level of popularity is demonstrated by the number of registrars involved, as well as by the volume of funds used. In 2024, the programme included six (6) registrars, to which the CZ.NIC Association paid a total of CZK 10,676,458.

3.3.5 The resolution of disputes over domain names in ccTLD .CZ

It takes about two to three years to resolve a dispute in a general court, and this is assuming there are no complications that may extend the duration of the dispute by another year or two or even more (e.g., appellate proceedings). A lot happens in the Internet environment in five years, so the Association tried to find an alternative way to resolve domain disputes faster and, at the same time, to make such a solution respectable, stable, and therefore effective. The Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system was introduced in 2004. Until 2015, it took the form of arbitration, where it was possible to file a dispute concerning the domain name against its holder with the Arbitration Court attached to the Czech Chamber of Commerce and the Agrarian Chamber of the Czech Republic. The Arbitration Court considered over one hundred disputes during the ten years of the existence of this alternative method for solving disputes.

Following a decision by the Supreme Court at the end of 2013, there was a change; in March 2015, an ADR system was introduced, the basic principles of which are essentially identical to those that have been successfully used in disputes over generic TLDs (UDRP) or domain names registered in the top-level .EU domain. The platform on which the disputes are handled is administered by a trusted entity on the basis of a concluded memorandum. That entity is the Arbitration Court attached to the Czech Chamber of Commerce and the Agrarian Chamber of the Czech Republic, which is one of the three permanent arbitration courts that exist in the Czech Republic. This permanent arbitration court has considerable authority, with the undeniable advantage of offering online proceedings.

However, the ADR system used since 2015 is not an arbitration procedure within the meaning of the arbitration law, which is also reflected in the terminology used. The system is based on a contractual arrangement and only a domain name transfer or cancellation can be claimed therein. Other claims, e.g., for compensation of damage, surrender of unjust enrichment, removal of a defective condition, or entitlement to adequate satisfaction, need to be brought before the court with jurisdiction under the law. The issued decision is not an enforcement title for the execution of the decision; the ongoing dispute in the new ADR system does not constitute an obstacle to *lis pendens* (i.e. ongoing proceedings in the same matter), and a resolved dispute does not constitute an obstacle to the decided matter. The same claims can therefore be heard before a general court during the proceedings or afterwards.

More than six years of using the new ADR system shows that this dispute resolution system has been accepted and that its popularity is stable. The fact that there is a domain ADR in ccTLD .CZ also corresponds to Commission Recommendation (EU) 2024/915 of 19 March 2024 on measures to combat counterfeiting and enhance the enforcement of intellectual property rights, which calls on EU-based top-level domain registers to *“provide for an ADR procedure in which IP rights can be invoked by: (a) taking into account the international good practices in this area and in particular the relevant recommendations of the World Intellectual Property Organization to ensure that speculative and abusive registrations are prevented as much as possible; (b) complying with uniform procedural rules in line with those set out in the ICANN Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy.”*

Year	Number of disputes initiated in ADR
2015	7
2016	20
2017	22
2018	22
2019	29
2020	29
2021	22
2022	25
2023	33
2024	34

Among the general courts, the Municipal Court in Prague most often decides disputes over domain names, especially in view of the fact that it is a specialised court for, inter alia, intellectual property and competition disputes, which are the most frequently violated rights in the case of domain disputes. In conclusion, it should be noted that the **majority of claimants, the holders of the rights, leave the Arbitration Court attached to the Czech Chamber of Commerce and the Agrarian Chamber of the Czech Republic with their claim being satisfied, and they usually receive the Expert's decision within three (3) months of the commencement of the resolution of the dispute.**

transfer occurs. Assistance for MojID service users is also an integral part of customer support.

Customer support is based on a proactive approach to domain name holders, the aim of which is to prevent a domain from being removed from the .CZ zone and subsequently cancelled – for example, due to outdated contact details or the non-payment of fees. Given the distributed .CZ domain administration system, customer support is the only case where CZ.NIC is in direct touch with domain name holders.

In addition to the standard email notifications concerning non-renewal of domain registration for the next period, customer support manually checked almost 250,000 domains before they were removed from the .CZ zone (i.e., effectively disabled). It also contacted more than 190,000 domain holders who were threatened with cancellation, either by phone or text message.

3.3.6 Customer support

Customer support available **24/7** is an integral part of .CZ domain operation.

The aim of the customer support is to ensure **maximum care for domain name holders**, especially in situations where the domain name is threatened with cancellation, or where a contact change or domain

Development of individual customer support tasks

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Manual check of domain names before exclusion		8,916	15,176	18,586	21,598	20,512	20,894	21,834	21,437	20,867	19,947	18,658	20,544	22,672	22,492
Manual check of domain names before cancellation		4,314	11,061	14,378	16,666	16,041	16,529	16,864	17,000	16,869	15,814	15,050	16,160	18,431	18,407
Calls to holders (contacts) of domain names scheduled for cancellation	4,263	4,314	4,767	6,690	7,808	7,367	7,826	7,573	790	904	632* ⁴	444* ⁴	552* ⁴	413	448
Text messages – information about upcoming domain name cancellation								8,139* ³	8,948	9,859	8,946	9,028	9,510	10,575	11,307
Emails sent before exclusion	1,201	1,429	1,708	1,716	1,915	1,718	1,849	3,157	2,826	3,036	2,554	2,066	3,633	1,477* ⁵	1,450* ⁵
Responses to email inquiries	828	1,240	1,746	1,945	2,782	3,015	2,074	2,319	2,080	2,802	3,646	3,245	2,783	2,762	3,081
Responses to telephone inquiries	561	1,063	1,120	1,242	1,416	1,262	1,227	994	774	720	768	1,547	1,393	1,099	1,428
Requests (validation, blocking...)	145	180	248	315	455	405	701	776	559	363	246	162	155	182	282
Chat inquiries						166* ²	132	114	168	262	460	1,295	503	724	371
Manual data accuracy check					1,073* ¹	875	953	1,372	1,628	1,170	1,701	1,188	1,387	1,437	1,085
Manual data accuracy check – detailed for EU* ⁷			48	120	115	141	198	151	170		520				811
Manual data accuracy check – detailed for other countries* ⁶			4	9	9	24	81	112	125		149				285

The data represents the average number of the given activities per month

*1 Monthly average since July 2014, when we introduced the practice of manual data checking.

*2 Monthly average since April 2015, when we launched the service.

*3 Monthly average of text messages sent since the second half of 2017, when we launched the service.

*4 Because of the limited operation of offices during the pandemic, the statistics take into account only a portion of the calls made.

*5 Only unique email addresses are counted in the statistics. If the same email address appears for multiple domains, it is included only once.

*6 Annual data since December 2012, when we introduced this practice.

*7 Annual data since February 2012, when we introduced this practice.

3.4 Domain Auction

In mid-May, the CZ.NIC Association launched the [Domain Auction](#) service. Through this service, bidders can auction a preferential right to the registration of domains that have been released after their original holders failed to renew them. The winning bidder can exercise the preferential right and register the domain upon payment.

In the past, there were fights over the registration of attractive domain names that had not been renewed. However, due to technical and administrative limitations in accessing the register, only a limited number of entities could actually participate. The CZ.NIC Association therefore decided to open the market for these domains to all interested parties and to offer the possibility to obtain a preferential right to registration through the Domain Auction service.

In less than eight months after the launch of this service, **3,389 domains** with the .CZ suffix were auctioned. The share of successfully auctioned domains out of the total number of domains that entered auctions was 3.3% on average. Of these domains, 3,081 were subsequently registered, which means an almost **91% success rate of the exercise of preferential rights**.

During the year, 908 different bidders actively participated in the auctions, with the amount for the auctioned and paid preferential rights totalling CZK 4,353,182.

A public test of auction system settings had been conducted before the auctions went live. The proceeds from the test were distributed according to the preferences of the participants among the organisations Post Bellum, z.ú. (CZK 18,475), Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. (People in Need) (CZK 12,851) and Centrum Paraple, o.p.s. (CZK 1,211).

Month	Domains at auction	Domains auctioned	Share of domains auctioned (%)
May	9,880	466	4.72
June	16,665	515	3.09
July	14,845	470	3.17
August	13,224	368	2.78
September	12,097	491	4.06
October	12,489	372	2.98
November	12,202	343	2.81
December	12,548	364	2.9

4 Infrastructure

4.1 Data centres

The DSDng central register system is fully redundant. All hardware and software is located in three mutually independent locations:

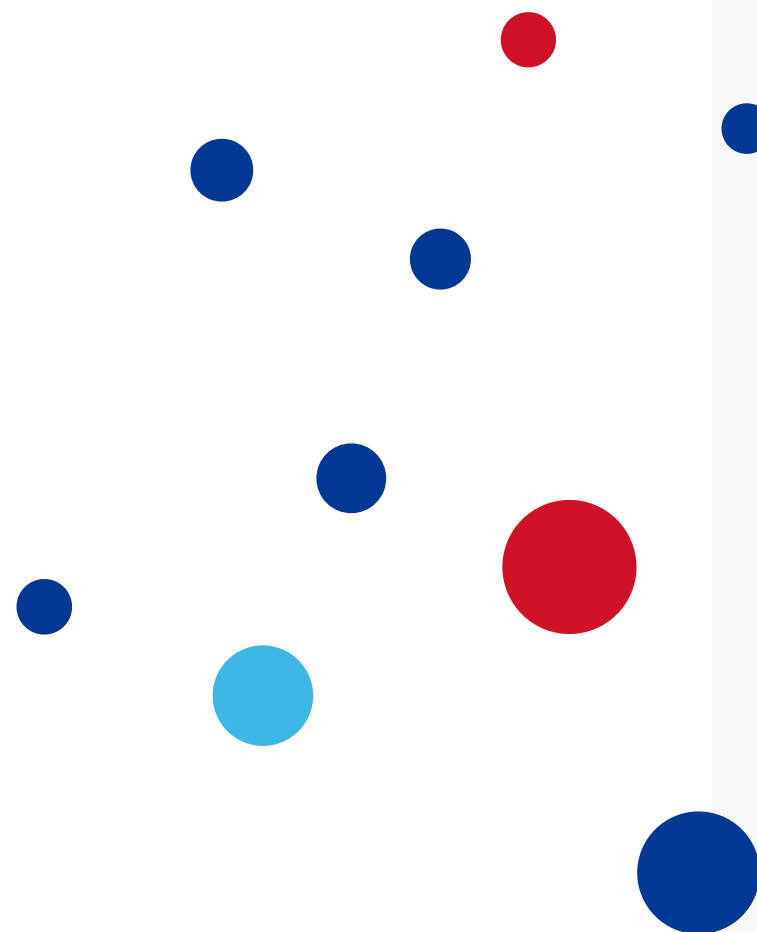
- the DC TOWER data centre of České Radiokomunikace in Prague 3,
- the CE Colo data centre in Prague 10,
- a non-public site outside of Prague.

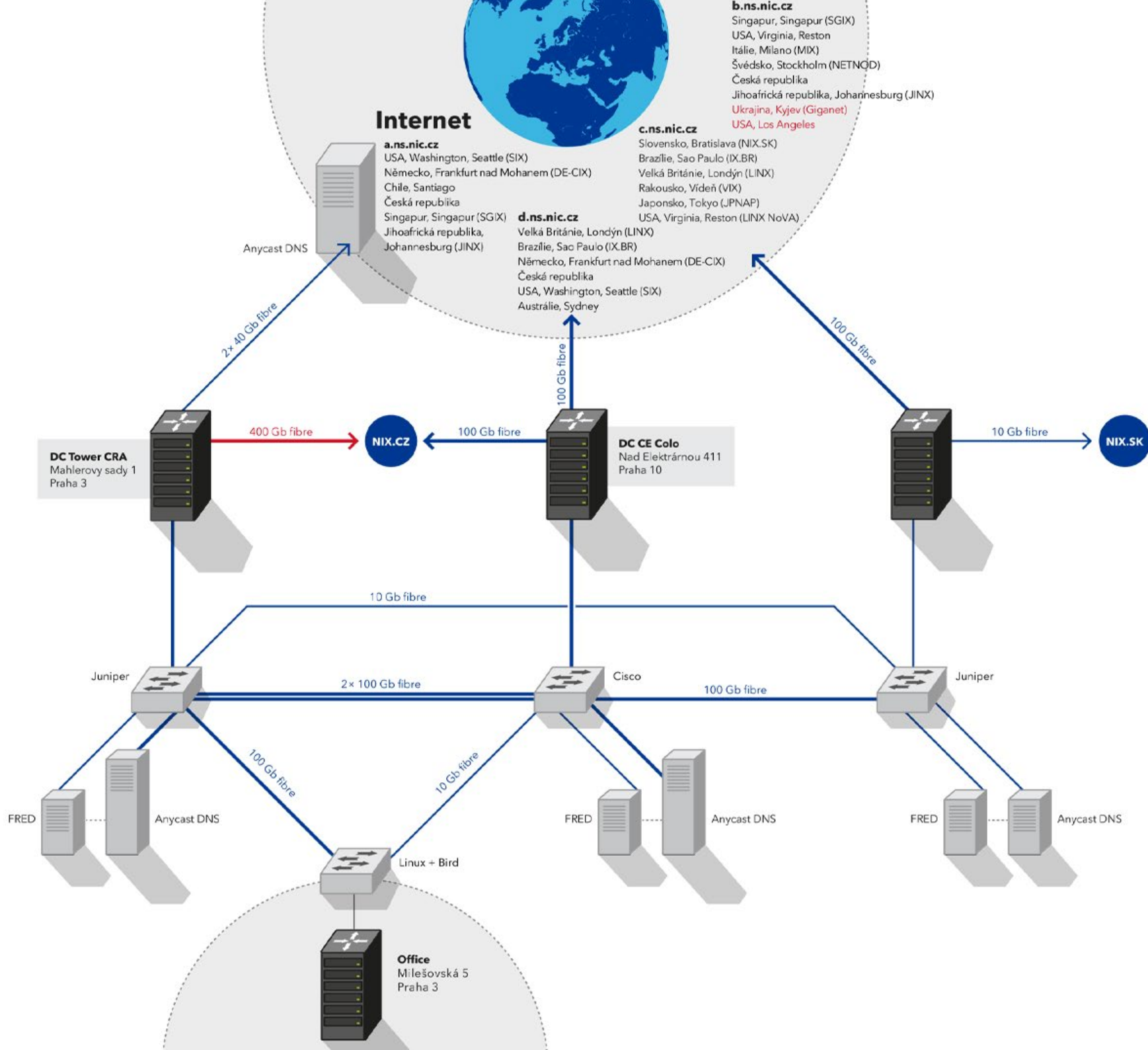
All of these sites have their own Internet connection and also a connection to the power grid. The DC TOWER data centre is connected to the distribution network from three independent transformer stations, while the CE Colo data centre and the site outside of Prague are supplied from two transformer stations. A back-up power supply is available in all data centres via UPS and possible longer outages are bridged by power from diesel generators.

In 2024, CZ.NIC moved the non-public site outside of Prague to new premises with higher physical security and better energy efficiency. There is also more room for possible growth. Thanks to the high redundancy of the infrastructure, the move was carried out without any operational restrictions. On this occasion, the hardware was restored at the new site and, after proper testing, the production operation of the register and the MojELD service was subsequently handled at the newly built site.

As part of the network infrastructure development, connectivity to the Czech NIX.CZ peering node was significantly strengthened. At the DC TOWER site, the backbone network elements were renewed and, subsequently, the capacity of the local link to NIX.CZ was increased to 400 Gbps.

Furthermore, in 2024 the Association passed a repeated recertification of meeting the technical requirements of the [FENIX](#) project, with a result of 100% in each case.





4.2 Technical aspects of domain administration

The infrastructure of the register carefully follows the rules of diversity of hardware equipment so that a possible error of a particular hardware manufacturer affects only a part of the infrastructure, thus minimising the possibility of the failure of the central domain register as a whole. Therefore, technologies from different manufacturers are installed at every site. The same approach is used by the Association for authoritative DNS (Domain Name System) software, which we operate on three different systems (Knot, Bind and NSD).

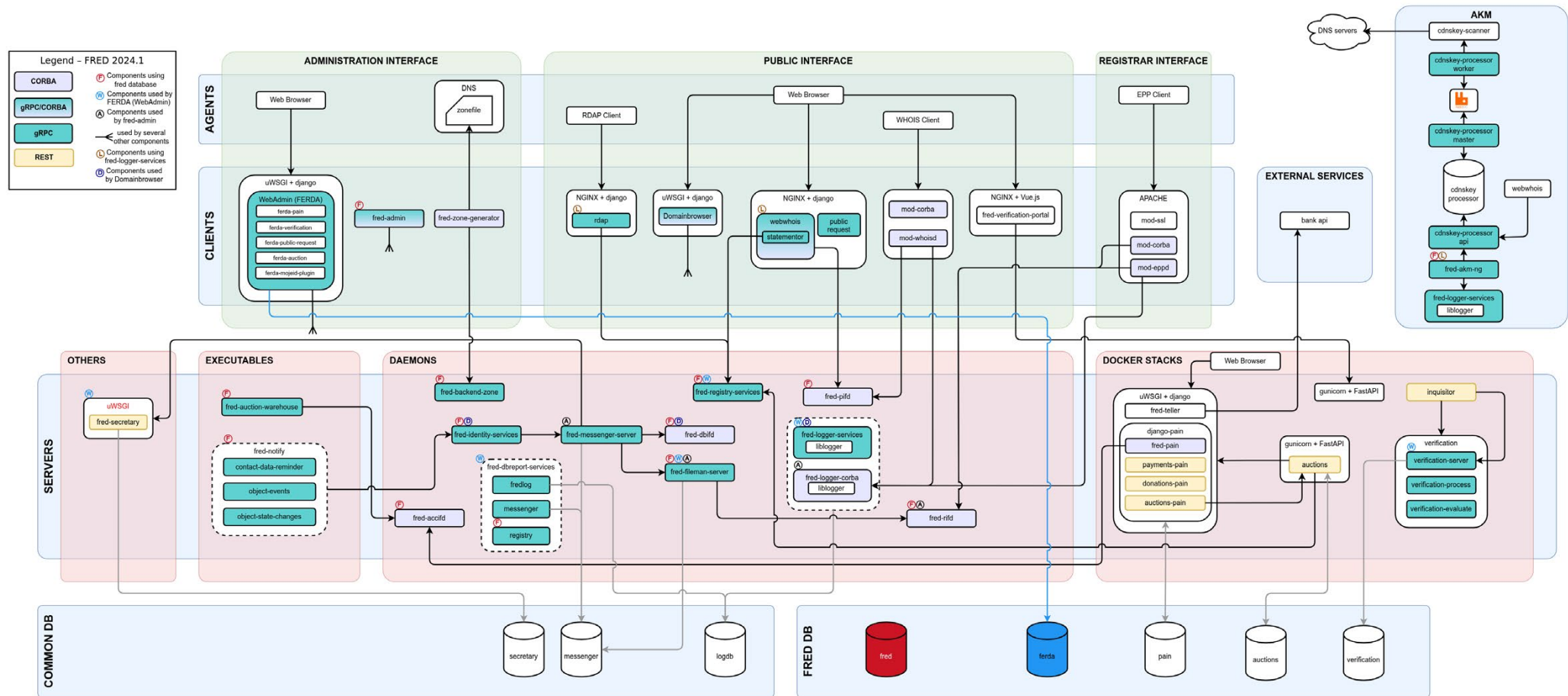
The actual **software of the central register** is designed in a way that ensures that any component of the architecture can be replaced by any copy that runs on the server at the other sites, at any time. A critical component is the PostgreSQL database, which is replicated to both of the other sites during standard operation. When the primary site is down, traffic can be redirected to the replicated database without any limitations or any impact on functionality. Back-up systems are designed and operated in such a way that the operation of the register can be taken over by any components in a very short time.

The central register system is prepared for operation on IPv4 and IPv6 and its current implementation for the .CZ domain (as well as all DNS servers) is operated on both these protocols.

The most significant changes to the FRED system architecture in 2024 were the integration of new domain auction and technical check modules and the replacement of the zone generator and automated DNSSEC administration system with more modern versions. The Association continued to Dockerise modules of the FRED system; in 2024, the PAIN

module, which handles payment processes in the register, was transferred to Docker containers. In addition, the migration of all supported Python applications to the stable version of Python 3 was completed.

The resilience of the FRED system has been verified over a long period of time by performance tests, which are regularly run in both test and production environments. The main objectives of these tests are to discover performance regression, if any, and to locate and clear bottlenecks in the system. The test in a production environment takes place in the context of an announced outage in an isolated production environment. In 2024, the performance tests focused mostly on the throughput of the newly implemented domain auction system and the MojelD system, which had undergone a deep redesign and infrastructure modifications. In both cases, the tests significantly helped to optimise the settings of the support systems and, in the case of domain auctions, also to fine-tune the settings of the protection against unwanted service congestion. The performance test apparatus itself saw further improvements in 2024. Newly, test results are instantly visualised with charts and the time required for test preparation has been reduced from hours to minutes.



4.2.1 FRED (Free Registry for ENUM and Domains)

The FRED software for the operation of the central register, developed and operated by the CZ.NIC Association, has been released as open and free under the GNU GPLv3+ licence in support of small registers. This way, small and newly-started registers can operate their domains on a system developed for the operation of the Czech domain, which, thanks to its parameters and capacity, is in fact prepared for a much higher number of domains than are currently registered in ccTLD .CZ.

Apart from the Czech Republic, the FRED system performed domain administration in eleven other countries in 2024. It is used to administer the domains of Argentina (.AR), Bosnia and Herzegovina (.BA), Costa Rica (.CR), Albania (.AL), North Macedonia (.MK), Tanzania (.TZ), Angola (.AO), Malawi (.MW), Lesotho (.LS), Macau (.MO) and Paraguay (.PY), which switched to FRED in 2024. With over 630,000 registered domain names, the deployment in Argentina is the second largest instance of the FRED system.



Countries where FRED is used for domain administration

The CZ.NIC Association offers paid support for the implementation and operation of the FRED system for other TLD administrators. As part of this support, significant attention was paid to upgrading the FRED system to the current version in 2024, particularly in the registers of Costa Rica, Angola and Tanzania. In addition, a series of consultations were held to launch the FRED Global Block extension module, which was developed in cooperation with the Brand Safety Alliance in 2024 and is used for bulk blocking of domains across registers. This module is only available for registers with paid FRED support.

Because of its wide use around the world, the development of the FRED system in 2024 also focused on long-term sustainability and configurability. The Association is therefore continuously rewriting the oldest components of the system according to current standards and needs. Examples include migration to the Pydantic v2.0 library, which helps with data validations in Python, the migration to the SQLAlchemy 2.0 library, which simplifies working with databases, and migration to Jinja2 templates used in the Secretary module, which manages message and document templates.

Due to continued changes in the architecture, especially with the expanding use of Docker containers, the FRED demo installation was modified in 2024 to allow it to continue to be tested easily by new interested parties. Now the demo is prepared as a single-server installation and published as a KVM image.

The ongoing modularisation and extensive changes to the FRED system architecture have also been reflected in the way new public versions are released on the public GitLab server (<https://gitlab.nic.cz/fred>). The system of numbering the public versions of FRED was also changed in 2024. A more suitable syntax, FRED vYYYY.X, has been chosen, where YYYY is the year of publication and X is the serial number of the publication within that year.

The FRED system was enhanced with new functionalities in 2024. By far the most significant innovation was the completion of the development of a separate module for **domain auctions**, which changed the existing domain lifecycle. If the FRED system is operated with the auction module enabled, cancelled domains are not immediately released for re-registration, but are offered to interested parties through the auction system. This new feature offers a fairer approach to re-registrations of cancelled domains, which were only available to a limited number of people without this extension.

The web interface for the domain auctions as such has been integrated as an extension into the Domain Browser and a number of new technologies such as WebSockets have been used. WebSockets enable a two-way connection between the client and the server and the exchange of information between them in real time, which is used for the fast display of current bids.

In order for the auction system to operate without the need to collect financial credit from bidders in advance and to avoid economic blockage of access for domain bidders, the auction system requires login using a verified electronic identity. In the Domain Browser, most of the requirements for user identity authentication have already been resolved, as the browser relies on the MojelD system being developed by the Association and integration with the eIDAS network providing access to the electronic identification systems of other countries in Europe.

The extension for auctions in the core of the FRED system (EPP) was implemented in such a way that it meant only minimal changes in the registrars' systems and therefore it could be put into production operation in the .CZ register in May 2024. In less than eight months of operation in 2024, 908 different bidders participated in the auctions and 3,389 domains were successfully auctioned, corresponding to 3.3% of all domains offered at auction.

After the launch of the domain auctions, there was also a significant drop in the traffic of EPP, which had previously been used in the “battles” for domains. Domain auctions brought an increase in the need for fast payment processing and generation of tax documents, so the Association started processing ČSOB advices (for auctions and registrar payments) and fully automated invoicing related to domain auctions in 2024. Given that bidders from the EU can also participate in the auctions, the Association has also introduced monitoring of VAT rates in these countries.

The launch of the domain auctions was generally smooth and without operational difficulties, and its progress is reported in detail in public statistics (<https://stats.nic.cz/dashboard/cs/auctions.html>).

The contact verification module was expanded by several new features in 2024. There is now better linking of the verification of a contact and the domains held by it, in the sense that if the domains of the contact being verified are transferred to another contact, the verification is triggered for that contact as well.

The helpdesk operators now have the option of manual contact verification and semi-automatic verification of contacts with a high probability of data error (single-letter names, names containing only numbers, holders with a nonexistent town in the Czech Republic).

This continues the development of the automatic contact assessment, which will give each contact a score based on the quality of its data compared to publicly available trusted registers (e.g., RÚIAN/ARES). The development of this part of the verification module will introduce the possibility of verifying the quality of contacts repeatedly in the next years and automatically inviting contacts with low scores to verify or complete the data.

The verifications do not include contacts that are verified through the MojID service – this applies permanently to the accounts of individuals whose identity has been verified by connecting to the National Identification and Authentication Point (NIA) and temporarily to the

accounts of legal entities that have been verified through the data box system or at a notary.

Two other major technological replacements of obsolete systems were also without any operational difficulties in 2024.

After completing the development and thorough testing of the new zone generator module, which is newly built on C++ with gRPC instead of Python 2 with CORBA interface, it has been successfully deployed in the .CZ register production.

At the end of the year, the new Automated KEYSET management (AKM) module for DNSSEC was deployed in the .CZ register; it is significantly more robust than its original version, uses new technologies and offers clearer information about the scan status in the web version of WHOIS. The AKM functionality has now been separated from the FRED core into a separate subsystem called `cdnskey-processor`, with which FRED communicates via a defined API.

In 2024, a new technical check system was developed and launched; the previous version was decommissioned in 2023. This component is now a module of the FRED system, which is built as a superstructure over the open source Zonemaster application developed by the administrators of the French and Swedish domain registers. The system is built to be able to check all groups of name servers in the .CZ register once a month using extensive tests and to notify technical administrators of any errors found in accordance with the set notification level. In addition, the service provides a web-based user interface at `zonemaster.nic.cz` above the name server technical checking system, where users can check a specific domain name even on dates outside the regular automatic checks.

For even greater security of users of the Domain Browser, particularly in light of its significantly increased use due to domain auctions, the Association began enforcing two-factor authentication as part of the login process in 2024.

4.2.2 Authoritative DNS server system for .CZ

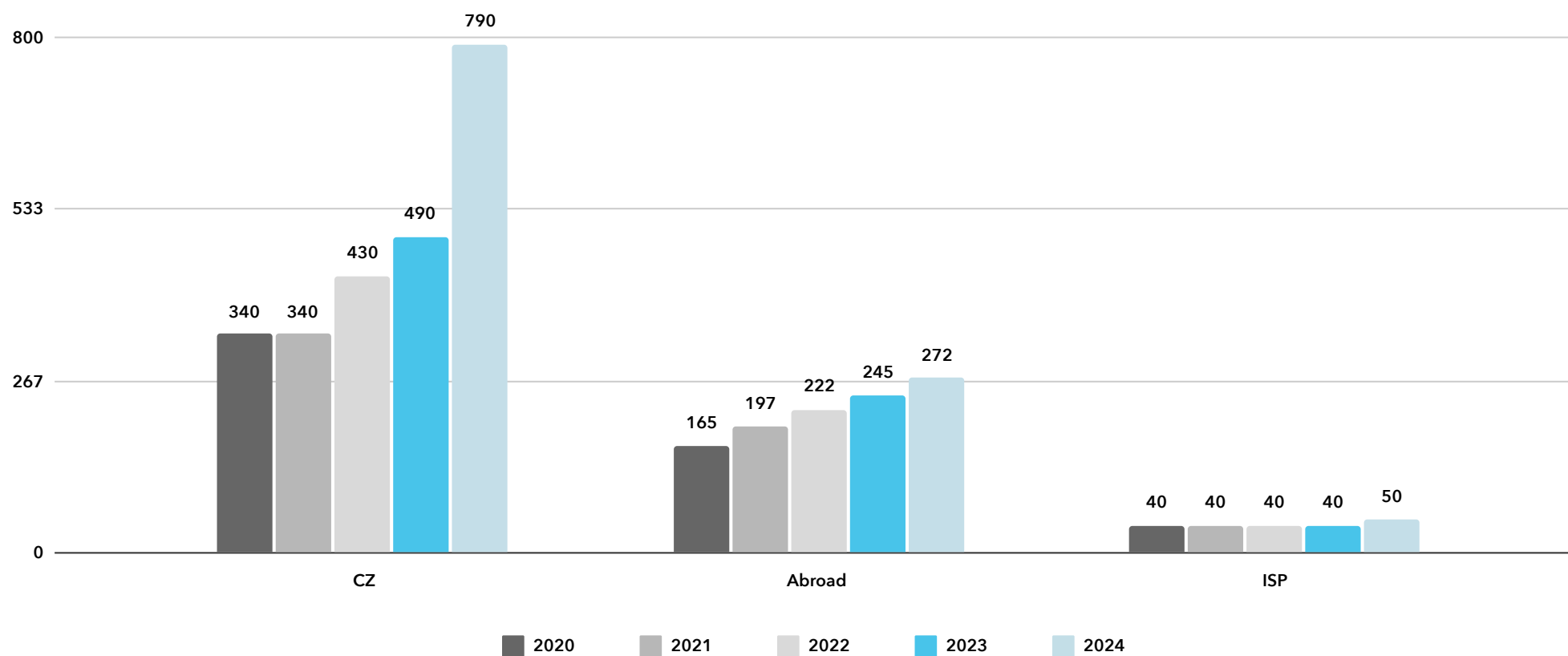
The servers administrating records of .CZ domains are operated by the CZ.NIC Association at several sites around the world. In addition to the three sites in the Czech Republic (see the section [Data centres](#)), additional servers are operated in 14 countries. In 2024, the portfolio of sites was expanded to include Ukraine.



Countries where servers managing records of .CZ domains are located

The total data capacity on DNS servers for .CZ increased to almost 1,112 Gbps in 2024.

Data capacity on DNS servers



4.2.3 Strengthening the DNS infrastructure

In 2024, the CZ.NIC Association continued **to increase the resilience of the .CZ DNS infrastructure against DoS attacks** and to cover the needs of the continuous growth of operations. A third large DNS stack was built at a non-public site, for the first time using DNS servers with 100 Gbps network cards. The stack uses XDP technology with KnotDNS to be able to handle traffic at the full level of connectivity available.

In 2024, two new foreign sites were put into operation: The first one in cooperation with Hostmaster.ua in Kiev, Ukraine. The site is connected to the local Giganet peering node, which is similar in size to the Czech NIX.CZ node. The site strengthens the capacity of anycast in Europe and handles traffic from Poland, Finland and the Baltic states, among others. The second site was launched in Los Angeles in partnership with ICANN, strengthening coverage on the West Coast of the U.S.

Furthermore, the HW at the site in Bratislava was renewed and its connectivity to NIX.SK/NIX.CZ was strengthened to 25 Gbps.

In total, the capacity of the DNS infrastructure for the .CZ domain grew, at the end of 2024, to 1,112 Gbps distributed across 26 geographically remote locations in 15 countries on six (6) continents. For the first time in history it thus exceeded **1 Tbps**. Thanks to the rising use of XDP technology, a significant increase in capacity is being achieved, even with a reduction in the number of physical servers in operation. The available HW power is thus used up to two-thirds more efficiently.

Long-term care of the DNS anycast also includes continuous optimisation of BGP propagation of individual IP anycast ranges. In 2024, we managed to further reduce the median DNS traffic latency per .CZ domain measured by RIPE Atlas probes deployed worldwide.

In order to ensure stable operation of the .CZ domain, the Association also performs, in addition to regular hardware renewals and upgrades, periodic maintenance and development of the DNS anycast software equipment. In 2024, a number of SW updates were made to DNS sites and network equipment.

The hidden master and validation servers, where the .CZ zone is generated and defined checks are performed before the zone is distributed from them to all DNS anycast sites, were also updated.

SW updates were also performed on Open DNSSEC Validating Resolvers (ODVR).

For planning the development of anycast, the Association makes good use of data from the ADAM project, which collects and processes traffic data from all DNS anycast hubs. One of the most important DNS traffic parameters monitored by the ADAM project is RTT (Round-Trip-Time) – the time required for communication between a DNS traffic source and an authoritative DNS server, or its weighted averages related to a specific DNS traffic source, or a geographical or network aggregation of these sources. Thanks to this method, the Association is able to manage the latency of DNS traffic of the .CZ domain in relation to the size of traffic from individual regions of the world effectively.

For major Internet service providers, CZ.NIC operates mirrors of .CZ DNS anycast nodes – **ISP DNS stacks**, in the networks of those providers. The main advantage of this service is the full availability of services in the .CZ domain in the event of an attack against the authoritative DNS servers of CZ.NIC.

Their customers will thus not be affected by any attack in any way, and the Internet services in the .CZ domain will remain fully available to them. Another advantage is the acceleration of their responses in the provider's network with the ISP DNS stack. The companies that use this service of the CZ.NIC Association are Seznam.cz, Vodafone Czech Republic, CESNET and from 2024 also T-Mobile.

4.2.4 Utilisation of the .CZ DNS infrastructure

On a commercial and non-commercial basis, the Association offers the hosting of secondary DNS servers for operators of foreign TLD registers. From a technical point of view, this involves the sharing of the capacity of DNS servers, which are primarily intended for the .CZ domain, with other entities. This capacity is systematically dimensioned for a load higher many times higher than the normal operational requirements of the .CZ domain in order to withstand possible attacks, and therefore it is useful and beneficial to also use it partly for other projects.

For this purpose, the Association operates the separate IP anycast “E” and “F” ranges, which are reserved specifically for hosting purposes. Both anycast ranges are designed to ensure low latency anywhere in the world and to offer a high handling capacity while still leaving some sites and capacity reserved only for .CZ TLDs. The hosting service set up in this way offers the possibility of easily using the infrastructure capacity for other entities and, at the same time, maintains significant independence of the operation of the .CZ domain itself.

In 2024, three national TLDs were added to the domains hosted on the Association’s DNS anycast, namely .DK (Denmark), .UA (Ukraine) and .AO (Angola).

In addition to hosting for national TLD domains, the Association offers the “VIP Domain” service, which allows hosting of very important Czech SLD domains (second-level domains) on the same DNS anycast, thus helping ensure the security and resilience of the key infrastructure of important services on the Czech Internet.

In 2024, the Association succeeded in a public tender for the **operation of the register of the unified gov.cz government domain**, which

also includes DNS hosting on the anycast for that domain and all its subdomains. The gov.cz domain was technically transferred to the Association’s anycast at the end of 2024.

4.3 Support for Internet infrastructure

4.3.1 IPv6 support

IP addresses, similar to DNS, are the basic building blocks of the Internet. Without IP addresses, it is not possible to connect to the global network, which also prevents the mutual recognition and interconnection of computers. The current space of IP addresses of version 4 (IPv4) Internet Protocol has essentially been exhausted. The new IPv6 Internet Protocol version is a response to the lack of IPv4 addresses, as it offers a much larger bank of addresses and also new options.

The long-term goals of the Association include supporting the deployment of the IPv6 technology at all levels, i.e., content, networks and end devices. CZ.NIC also cooperates with registrars, who often provide web hosting, so it can seek support for IPv6 on the side of web, email and DNS servers. In 2024, a new certification programme came into force under which the accessibility of the main domain, order form and administration panel for registrar customers over IPv6 was added as a mandatory condition for entry into the certification programme for registrars, and the weight of IPv6 support on registrar services in the evaluation criteria was further increased. Based on these rules, IPv6 support on certified registrar services has been added or corrected.

Evaluations under the new certification programme with these criteria will be carried out in the coming years. The Association also participates in promoting IPv6 within state administration. In 2024, these efforts resulted in a government resolution “to restart the deployment of DNSSEC and IPv6 technology in the state administration”, which, among other things, sets a deadline for **terminating the provision of state administration services on the old IPv4 protocol at 6 June 2032**. The Association has also launched a separate website for this purpose, <https://konecipv4.cz/>.

All services operated by the Association are available in dual-stack mode, i.e., on both IPv4 and IPv6.

In 2024, the share of IPv6 traffic on authoritative DNS servers remains at around one-third.

4.3.2 DNSSEC support

DNSSEC is a DNS extension that increases its security through asymmetric cryptography.

The DNSSEC technology gives users the certainty that the information they obtained from DNS was provided from a correct source that it is complete and that its integrity was not compromised during the transfer. The DNSSEC technology has been available within the Czech national domain .CZ since 2008. The .CZ domain was thus one of the first top-level domains in which this technology could be used.

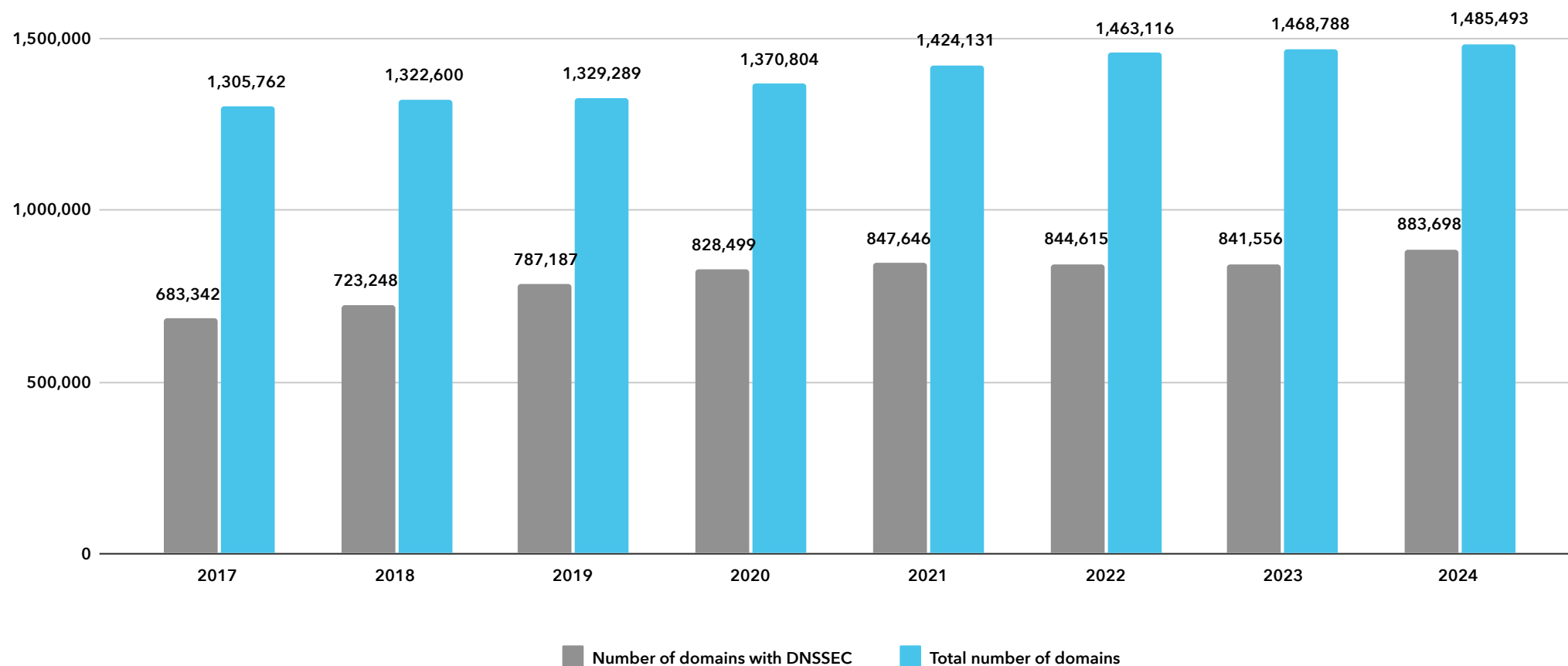
The absolute number of domains secured by DNSSEC grew until 2020 before subsequently stagnating in the following years. Therefore, the CZ.NIC Association decided in 2023 to significantly increase the weight of the criterion that evaluates the share of secured domains using DNSSEC at individual registrars in the certification programme. In 2024, this change was followed by more active communication with registrars with

the potential to secure larger numbers of domains, and communication of the new version of automated DNSSEC management. All this led to a reversal of the trend and, at the end of the year, the share of domains secured using DNSSEC increased to 59.5%, with an optimistic outlook for the coming years.

Ondřej Filip, Managing Director of the Association, continues as Cryptographic Officer Trusted Community Representative (TCR) in 2024. He is one of fourteen trusted representatives of this organisation who have access to and actively participate in the hardware security module, the initiation of which is necessary for the root zone signing process. The TCR group was established within the ICANN international organisation in an effort to increase confidence in the process of implementing DNS security using DNSSEC technology at the root zone level.

In addition to registrars, the main Internet service providers in the Czech Republic are gradually introducing DNSSEC technology as well. This makes the system fully functional for most regular Internet users.

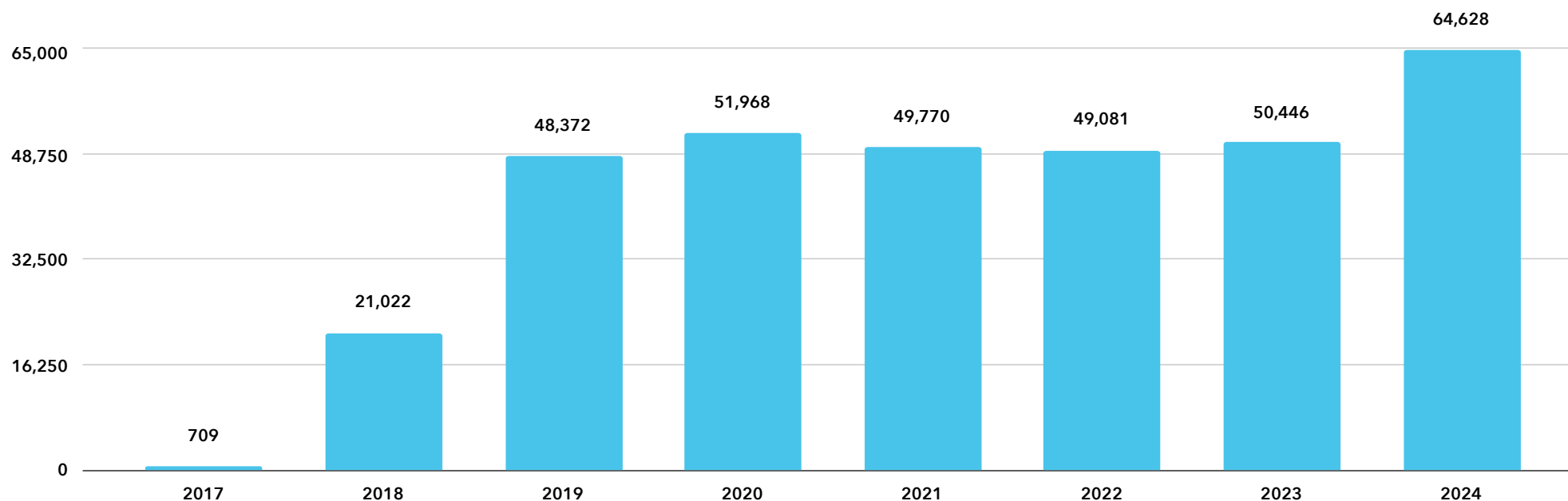
Development of the number of .CZ domains with/without DNSSEC



The high number of DNSSEC for the .CZ domain is aided, among other things, by the support of the automated administration of DNSSEC keys, which CZ.NIC introduced in 2017 as the first in the world. This was possible thanks to the introduction of new RFC 7344 and RFC 8078 standards into the FRED domain administration system. These extensions are thus available to all TLD administrators that use the FRED system. Administrators of authoritative DNS servers will then be assisted in the implementation of this simplification via Knot DNS, which is also compatible with these standards.

Thanks to this mechanism, DNSSEC can also be easily deployed for those domains where it was not previously possible – e.g., for domains whose registrar does not support DNSSEC, or for domains that are administered by someone other than the registrar. The number of domains under automated DNSSEC key management will probably increase in 2024, thanks to the new version of automated DNSSEC management, as can be seen in the chart below.

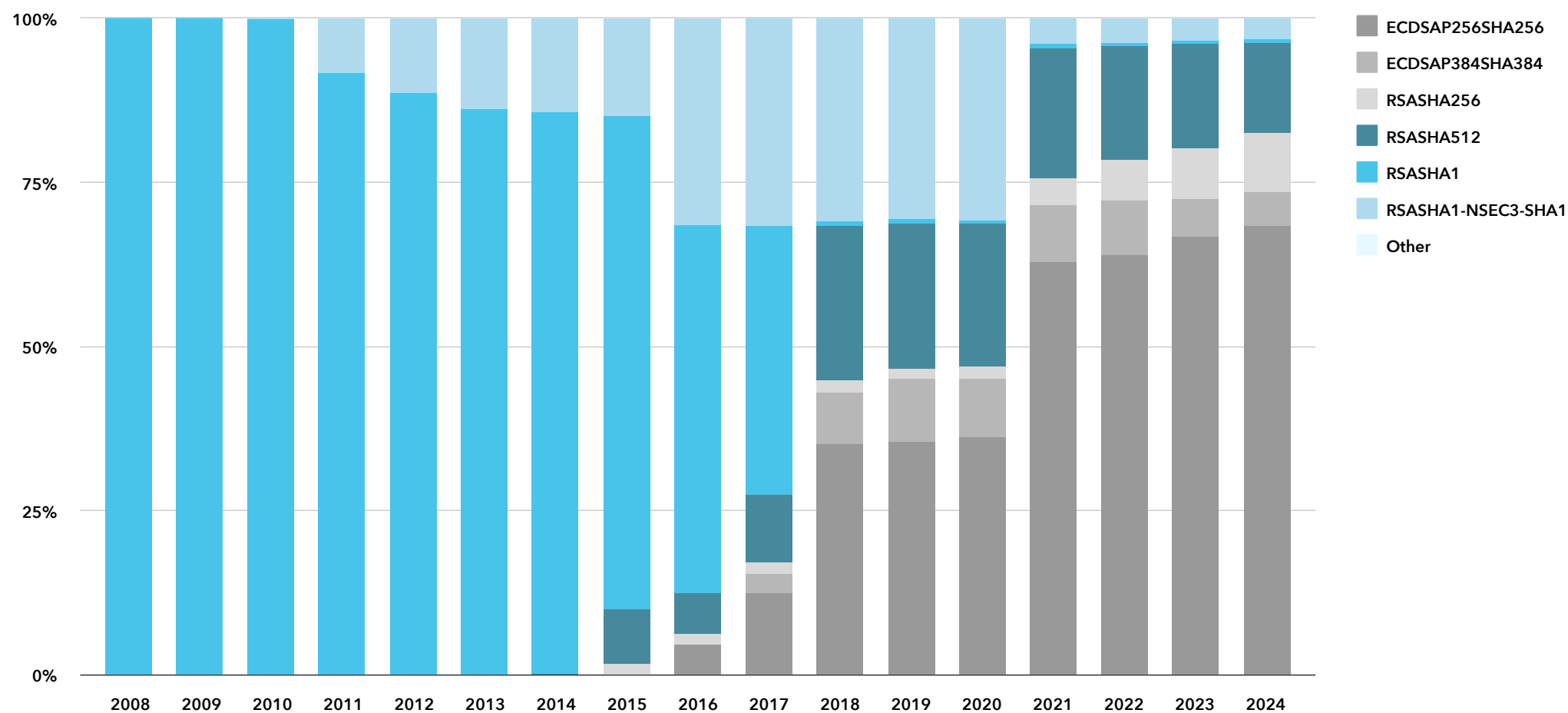
Development of the number of domains under the system of automated DNSSEC key management



The choice of an encryption algorithm is a very important parameter affecting the level of security using DNSSEC technology. The chart below shows how the representation of individual algorithms in the .CZ domain has been changing since 2008.

The year 2024 was the fourth year in a row that the previously dominant RSASHA1 and RSASHA1-NSEC3-SHA1 algorithms were rather among the exceptions (at the end of the year their share was 3.7% and slightly decreased compared to the previous year). These algorithms use the SHA-1 hash function, which is considered weak, and a decrease in their representation will be supported by the Association.

History of the representation of individual DNSSEC algorithms in the .CZ domain since 2008



4.4 Support for the basic Internet infrastructure

Operation of root servers

In 2024, the CZ.NIC Association continued to operate mirrors on the K and L root servers. Therefore, CZ.NIC operates mirrors of two out of the 13 root name servers that are the basis of the Internet domain names system (DNS). This increases not only the security and stability of the root servers on a global scale, but especially their availability in the European region. In 2024, the Association performed a connectivity renewal of the DNS stack of the L-root service for ICANN.

Support for emerging registers

In addition to these root servers, the Association's infrastructure is also used to support emerging registers through the operation of secondary name servers for their ccTLD. Malawi, North Macedonia, Tanzania and Guatemala use this option to administer their national domains. Angola has expanded its portfolio of domains hosted on the Association's anycast and moved into commercial cooperation mode. The Association also operated the infrastructure for the operation of the DNS register of domains of Brazil and the association of Latin American ccTLD LacTLD in its data centres in 2024.

Support for the Ukraine register

The military conflict in Ukraine, which has a significant impact on the online world and the operation of the .ua register, continued in 2024. Ukraine faced not only cyber attacks, but also intense missile attacks on its energy infrastructure and problems with staffing the register.

Thus, the Association's support for the Ukrainian register continued. As part of the support, the operation of the previously built DNS stack was replaced by full hosting of the .UA domain on the Association's DNS anycast and the infrastructure for the register itself, which is operated from the Association's data centres in the Czech Republic, was optimised with a focus on increasing redundancy.

In 2024, the cooperation also gained an element of reciprocity, with the administrator of the Ukrainian register providing hosting and connectivity in Kiev for the Association's DNS server, which was integrated into the global DNS anycast, thus providing services for users of the .CZ domain. The site also handles most of the Ukrainian traffic on the .UA domain, which now uses the DNS anycast services of the Association.

The support of the Association was a pillar for keeping the Ukrainian domain in continuous operation in 2024.

Hosting DNS zones and servers

On the basis of mutual sharing of knowledge and long-term cooperation, the Association also operates a secondary authoritative DNS server for the Czech neutral peering node NIX.CZ.

Another form of support aimed at the local Internet community is hosting the servers of certain non-profit organisations, e.g., the server of the Jeden svět na školách (One World in Schools) project of the Člověk v tísni (People in Need) organisation, or operating a server with a mirror of popular Linux distributions – Ubuntu, Debian, Fedora, etc.

Open DNSSEC Validating Resolvers (ODVR)

Since 2010, the Association has also operated Open DNSSEC Validating Resolvers (ODVR), which are freely available for use as an alternative to DNS resolvers operated by connection providers.

The ODVR service (also because it is operated on the Knot Resolver being developed by the Association) supports encrypted DNS communication using DNS-over-HTTPS (DoH) and DNS-over-TLS (DoT). Since 2020, the option of using this encrypted DNS communication has even been incorporated in the user interface of the Google Chrome browser (from version 87 on Windows and Android OS).

RIPE Atlas Anchor hosting

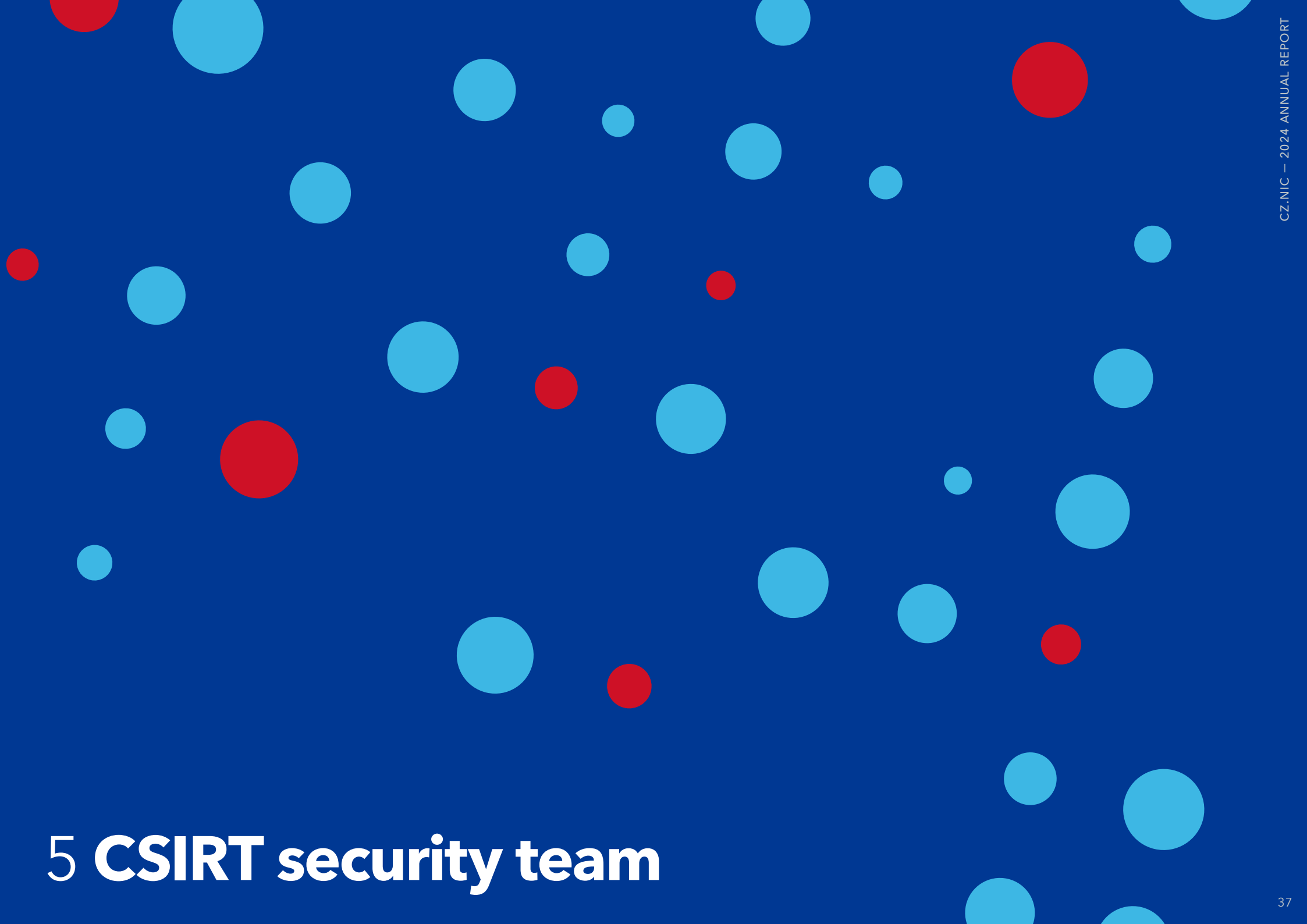
The CZ.NIC Association is actively involved in the RIPE Atlas global monitoring network project and supports this project by hosting fixed monitoring points called RIPE Atlas Anchor. In the past, the Association also participated in this project by supplying HW probes of its own production (Turris MOX platform modified for the needs of RIPE Atlas Anchor).

Hosting a public NTP server

One of the key operating conditions of many computer systems is correct time synchronisation. Systems connected to the Internet use the NTP Internet Protocol for this purpose. The CZ.NIC Association has long hosted a public top-level NTP server (stratum 1) controlled by GPS with support for the European Galileo satellite system and fitted with a high-quality oscillator of the OCXO DHQ type.

Operation of the register and DNS services for the unified Government domain gov.cz

In 2024, the Association succeeded in a public tender for the operation of the register and DNS services for the unified Government domain gov.cz and all its subdomains. The cooperation began with the construction of non-public DNS sites for the needs of the State and then the migration of the domain itself to the Association's DNS anycast, which contributes significantly to the stable operation of all public online services of the state. In the following year, the cooperation will lead to the optimisation of DNSSEC security on the domain, including the automation of signature key rotation and the development of a portal to support the lifecycle of domains and to allow self-servicing of the configuration of DNS records by individual public authorities.



5 CSIRT security team

The growing importance of the Internet and the rising number of its users are accompanied by a growing number of security incidents, such as the misuse of a computer, a network element or a network for illegal activities (e.g., spam), copyright infringement, phishing or data interception. The severity of these incidents is also increasing. Dependence on cyberspace and the level of criticality of failure associated with it is also greater, where not only the ordinary user or various private law institutions, but also the infrastructure of the state itself is exposed.

It is therefore necessary to create, formalise and streamline the defence against attacks on these entities – CSIRTs (Computer Security Incident Response Teams) are being created for this purpose. The CZ.NIC Association has long-term experience with projects in the field of Internet infrastructure, and therefore it is involved in supporting the activities of security teams at the national and academic levels. The Association also runs its own CZ.NIC-CSIRT team responsible for dealing with incidents within AS25192, as well as incidents that affect the name servers for the .CZ domain and 0.2.4.e164.arpa.

5.1 CSIRT.CZ – National CERT Team of the Czech Republic

The CSIRT.CZ security team is the official national security team of the Czech Republic, which is operated in accordance with Act No. 181/2014 Coll. on cybersecurity and the public law contract concluded with the National Security Authority (NSA) on 18 December 2015. As of 1 August 2017, the then newly established National Cyber and Information Security

Agency (NÚKIB) took over the position of the NSA and thus became the manager of cybersecurity issues and the national authority in this field.

The main objective of the CSIRT.CZ team is to **resolve incidents** related to **cybersecurity in networks operated in the Czech Republic**.

In addition, it also focuses on **prevention, research and education**. CSIRT.CZ collects and evaluates data on notified incidents and forwards the data to the persons responsible for the operation of the network or service that is the source of the occurrence of the incident in question, and/or provides help with coordination. In its activities, the team cooperates with a number of entities with which it exchanges information on incidents and their solutions on the basis of mutual trust.

Cooperation of CSIRT.CZ

In order to effectively carry out its tasks as defined by legislation, the CSIRT.CZ team cooperates with a number of entities at both the national and international level:

- **national level** – cooperation mainly with NÚKIB (especially the Government CERT team), the Police of the Czech Republic (PCR), CSIRT/CERT with different constituencies, Internet service providers (ISP), banks and others,
- **international level** – the team is part of the CSIRTs Network structure (a network composed of national and governmental CSIRTs/CERTs of the EU Member States) and cooperates actively with the European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA) and the EUROPOL organisation.

Other international structures of which it is an active member include:

- **FIRST** an organisation that connects security teams from around the world and is thus a platform through which the teams involved can effectively respond to security incidents and threats and cooperate to resolve them.

- **Trusted Introducer** - TI, an organisation established by the European CERT community back in 2000 to address common needs and to build a service infrastructure that provides important support to security teams; the organisation certifies security teams according to their proven and tested level.

Projects and activities in 2024

In 2024, the CSIRT.CZ security team continued to participate in the **Safer Internet Centre (SIC CZ) project**, which is implemented by the CZ.NIC Association under the name **Bezpečně na netu** (Safe on the Net).

The team was involved in the operation of the [STOPonline.cz](#) hotline, which is intended for reporting illegal online content and for awareness-raising and education of both children and parents. The team members also participated in the training activities of the SIC CZ project when needed.

5.1.1 Traffic statistics

In 2024, the **CSIRT.CZ** security team dealt with a total of **2,283 incidents**, i.e., a more than **17%** year-on-year decrease and the first reduction in the number of incidents since **2019**.

This positive development is probably the result of a combination of several factors:

Proactive search for malicious domains: Thanks to active monitoring and the ability to quickly eliminate phishing domains in the **.CZ** zone, attackers are deterred from this type of attack.

Long-term awareness-raising: **CSIRT.CZ** has long emphasised that it should be contacted only as a **"last resort"**, i.e., in cases where the problem cannot be solved without its intervention.

Global trend: It should be noted that even some publicly available statistics show a decline in phishing attacks globally in 2024.

However, this is a decline in several categories, so it will be interesting to see what happens next. If this trend were to continue, it would be a positive change that would allow the CSIRT.CZ team to focus more on prevention and education, which are key to security sustainable in the long term. Only the next few years will show whether this is really the case.

Number of incidents addressed

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Sensor Network*	16,217	10,284	8,815	8,903	1,444
Phishing	738	1,277	1,485	2,064	254
Malware	216	163	220	163	19
Spam	109	141	224	352	36
Other	86	58	63	35	8
Information gathering	68	67	69	105	21
DOS	0	0	0	12	0
Intrusions	16	11	0	21	8
Total	1,267	1,725	2,067	2,752	346

* *Sensor Network is not included in the total number*

In 2024, the CSIRT.CZ team faced the challenge presented by a change in the OTRS ticketing tool. The last open-source version of the tool was no longer maintained, posing a potential security risk. After careful analysis, the decision was made to switch to alternative software that meets the team's requirements, allows for the integration of all the already developed add-ons needed to effectively manage reported incidents, and is also released under a free licence. In the future, the deployment

of this tool should also facilitate the integration of the systems of the national CSIRT and NÚKIB, which will be necessary after the adoption of the new Cyber Security Act.

The speed and efficiency of incident handling and of the process of resolving security incidents are influenced, inter alia, by advances in the development of open-source tools and utilities. Newly developed or improved tools and utilities help share information between the relevant entities more quickly.

In order to improve the incident handling process and facilitate cooperation at the national and international level, the systems, tools and add-ons used by the CSIRT.CZ team are constantly being developed.

In addition to improving existing tools, a new utility was created in 2024 to make it easier for analysts to add new dangerous domains to the **Deny List** tool; this will be discussed in the following sections.

5.1.2 Awareness and educational activities

The year 2024 was a busy one for the CSIRT.CZ team in terms of training and education, not only due to the wide range of activities, but also as a result of the end of the lease of the premises used for training events. CSIRT.CZ continued to focus on the already established training course [Security and Privacy on the Internet](#), focused on the most common threats in the field of cybersecurity. Recognition of threats and risks is aimed at understanding, preventing and familiarising users with active and passive digital footprints, safe behaviour principles, privacy and anonymity on the Internet. The training is regularly updated to ensure that users are always up-to-date on current attacker practices. In addition to the above-mentioned training, tailor-made training was provided

for employees of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, employees of the Prague University of Economics and Business (VŠE) and the Czech Academy of Sciences. The experience from our own development, automation and modifications was translated into the Python programming language course at the CZ.NIC Academy in 2023.

Representatives of the CSIRT.CZ team have also made several appearances in conventional media, both public and private. A total of 10 blog posts have been published on the [staff blog](#), which serve to educate and enlighten, offer the opportunity to understand the context of CSIRT.CZ activities and explain the synergies of the team within the CZ.NIC Association, the Czech Republic as well as international cooperation. CSIRT.CZ also traditionally dedicated itself to presenting its own experience at various forums and conferences. The presentations for the professional public include presentations at the TF-CSIRT Meeting, a presentation for NatCSIRT, at C2S2 events, *Where Digital Networks Go*, *CyberCon* and at the *Internet and Technology* event, which was also part of the already mentioned LinuxDays 2024 this year.

Among other awareness-raising activities that the team has been involved in for a long time is publishing news from the world of security. Active cooperation with the Root.cz server continues with our own [Postřehy z bezpečnosti](#) (Security Insights) series. This is a regular security review of the past few days. The published information highlights the most interesting events and news.

Another novelty on which the CSIRT.CZ team cooperated with the CZ.NIC Academy is training on the obligations arising from the new Cyber Security Act. The training was held for members of the Association and is now offered to other interested parties.

5.1.3 National and international cooperation

In the area of national and international cooperation, cooperation with representatives of security teams within and outside the CSIRT.CZ constituency continued to be developed, and close cooperation with the Police of the Czech Republic (PCR) and the National Cyber and Information Security Agency (NÚKIB) continued. In addition to the usual activities stipulated by law, the team was actively involved, for example, in commenting on the National Cyber Security Strategy.

As part of preventive activities and raising awareness of cybersecurity issues, training, lectures and workshops were organised. These were related to privacy and security on the Internet, obligations arising from the forthcoming Cyber Security Act, the use of the Turrus router in cybersecurity, the possibilities of comprehensive domain security and the presentation of CSIRT.CZ team projects.

Within the framework of CSIRT.CZ and the [FÉNIX](#) working group, a meeting with more than 90 participants was organised, at which experts from the academic, private and public spheres spoke. In addition, the team engaged in pilot testing of the Inject application for implementing *tabletop* exercises. Another important element of the cooperation was the transfer of information from meetings within the CSIRT Network to the government security team under NÚKIB.

In the area of international cooperation, it was crucial to defend the status of a certified team within the Trusted Introducer organisation. To obtain this level of trust, it is necessary to undergo a comprehensive audit covering organisational, technical and process issues, as well as

human resource recruitment and development. The audit is based on the Security Incident Management Maturity Model (SIM3).

For the twelfth time, CSIRT.CZ was the Czech Republic's coordinator for the largest exercise of its kind in Europe, Cyber Europe 2024, which involved all EU countries except France, as well as the UK, Norway and Switzerland in 2024. The activity of CSIRT.CZ consists in defining the target group for the Czech Republic, addressing the defined entities and subsequent coordination and training of representatives of the registered organisations. This year, 16 organisations from the public, academic and private sectors, including key players in the energy industry, data centres and the government, took part in the exercise. There were 110 direct participants. It was also possible to secure a place for representatives of NÚKIB as observers directly at the seat of the European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA) in Athens, from where a representative of the CSIRT.CZ team coordinated the exercise for the Czech Republic during its two-day course.

Other important activities in the field of national and especially international cybersecurity are mandatory activities stemming from the NIS2 Directive and the Cyber Security Act. A specific type of cooperation is the regular and close interaction of the national CSIRT.CZ security team and the government GovCERT.CZ team within the CSIRTs Network, which was created on the basis of the European NIS Directive and brings together national and governmental CSIRT teams of EU Member States. The cooperation between the two Czech teams is based mainly on joint incident handling, sharing of necessary information and expert consultations. Within the CSIRTs Network, they regularly collaborate with other European national and governmental teams and meet several times a year on different occasions, allowing for effective information exchange and coordination of activities. In 2024, the CSIRTs Network Working Group held several meetings and approximately 20 online meetings, which were attended by representatives of organisations dealing with the impact of incidents with an international dimension, representatives of the European Commission and representatives from EU Member States.

The main objective of these meetings was to share up-to-date information between Member States and to cooperate effectively to eliminate the impact of cyber incidents and events.

The CZ.NIC Academy, together with the European Network and Information Security Agency, hosted a Learning, Exercise and Training event attended by representatives of security teams from several EU countries.

Equally important is the continuation of activities related to our role on the TF-CSIRT Steering Committee. This community brings together cybersecurity professionals from across sectors. Thanks to the support of the FÉNIX project, the Czech Republic currently has 71 member teams, of which four are certified, 20 accredited and 41 listed. Two brand new teams are awaiting certification, two teams are awaiting accreditation and two more teams are in the process of recertification. Compared to 2023, the number of member teams again increased. Within the international association of the FIRST incident response teams, the Czech Republic still has the same number of teams involved as last year. As part of the 2024 TF-CSIRT meetings, in addition to the Cyber Europe exercise, a lecture on phishing in the .CZ domain was presented to the community.

In addition to the above, the team continues to cooperate with other security teams and entities in the area of national and international security through the consultations and support it provides.

5.1.4 Preventive activities

The main role of CSIRT.CZ is prevention and awareness-raising. Ongoing prevention services include:

Deny List service

In 2024, the CSIRT.CZ team managed to launch a new **commercial product** called Deny List. Originally, this service was intended to be deployed free of charge on the Association's ODVR servers, but the original idea has been transferred to a commercial project where the outputs are offered for a fee to Internet service providers and other entities. The essence of the service is to generate a list of domains that are harmful to end users, typically containing phishing, fake e-shops, fraudulent investment opportunities and the like.

CSIRT.CZ is often the first to learn about these domains thanks to its activities. However, it is only able to respond very quickly for .CZ domains; with other domains, it depends on cooperation with foreign partners. We therefore welcome the opportunity to help Internet service providers protect users in the Czech Republic from these threats before they are eliminated by foreign entities. In addition to the data obtained from the incident handling process, the outputs from the PROKI project are also an important part; under that project, data from other projects of the Association, such as the Turris project or honeypots, is processed and analysed.

Penetration and stress testing

Penetration testing was also successfully conducted in 2024. The tests were carried out for both commercial entities and the public administration. Two important projects of the Association, the MojID service and the Domain Auction, also underwent penetration testing.

PROKI (Prediction and Protection from Cyber Incidents)

In 2024, the team underwent personnel changes that partially limited the development of the project. Despite this, we managed to implement a functionality into PROKI that forms one of the pillars of the new **Deny List** service.

In addition, a survey was conducted among the recipients of the project outputs, including those who had received reports from the PROKI system during the previous three months. In total, 893 contacts were made, of which 120 subjects completed the questionnaire, representing more than 13% of those contacted.

It can be stated that even in such a large group, where responses were obtained not only from those directly involved in security and IT, but also from many others, a positive evaluation prevailed. The questions concerned whether the recipients regularly worked with the reports (more than 75% did), whether they were useful to the recipients (more than 62% said yes, 32% said partially), whether the recipients were happy with the frequency with which they received the reports (almost 79% were), whether they encountered any false positives (more than 50% said never), and how many entities were considering using the API (almost 40%). In addition to quantitative data, the CSIRT.CZ team also received a number of suggestions for improving the system.

PROKI statistics	Number
Number of emails sent from PROKI	44,599
Number of unique recipients (abuse contacts) of PROKI reports	911
Number of unique Czech IP addresses that we recorded by some means	154,043

Web scanner

The web scanner is one of the preventive security services designed primarily for website operators and administrators, especially non-profit organisations and the public administration. This service helps to detect potential vulnerabilities in web presentations. The vulnerability assessment takes into account current trends and rankings compiled within the

Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP). During 2024, 17 web applications were tested on the basis of 16 placed orders. Within the framework of cooperation with the **Zlatý Erb (Golden Crest)** project, a security audit of web applications was provided to 12 municipalities with extended powers and other web portals of towns and municipalities. The evaluation was carried out according to pre-agreed criteria. A final report of the findings was drawn up for each website and forwarded to the individual network administrators. This year, web security was evaluated for the second time in the history of this competition, and this year it was given special attention, which was aptly reflected in the competition called "The Year of Cybersecurity".

Automated testing for schools

As part of the internal cooperation on the Bezpečný internet.cz (Safe Internet) project, a service for automatic testing of web presentations for institutions working with children was launched in 2023. The primary focus is on schools, but other similar entities have also expressed interest in regular testing. We are currently working with 30 entities, who are tested every three (3) months. Two other entities requested testing during 2024, which served only to establish their current condition. Once the vulnerabilities were identified, the systems were remediated and no further cooperation was required.

Honeypots

Tens of thousands of samples have been recorded on the Cowrie Linux honeypots through gradual improvements.

HAAS statistics	Number
Number of registered users	12,211
Number of connections/attacks	50,403,867
Number of commands executed	115,730
Number of unique attacking IP addresses	35,107
Number of unique samples captured	35,107

5.2 CZ.NIC-CSIRT

The CZ.NIC-CSIRT team is responsible for **handling incidents that affect name servers for the .CZ domain**, 0.2.4.e164.arpa and AS 25192.

On the basis of the [Rules of Registration](#), CZ.NIC is entitled to cancel the delegation of a domain name if it is used in such a way that national or international computer security is threatened. This can happen, for example, by distributing harmful content (viruses, malware) or by faking the content of another service (phishing) through the domain name or services available through it.

The CZ.NIC-CSIRT team can also cancel a domain name when the server available through the domain name is the control centre of networked hardware distributing harmful content (botnet).

Fighting phishing in .CZ domains in 2024

For the first time since 2019, there has been a decrease in the number of phishing incidents handled. This decline is likely due to a combination of

a worldwide decline in the number of phishing sites and our proactive efforts to increase security in the .CZ zone.

In 2023, CZ.NIC-CSIRT recorded a gradual decline in registrations of phishing domains in the .CZ domain, which was confirmed in 2024, when the number of phishing sites in this domain decreased by 80% compared to 2023.

In 2024, CZ.NIC-CSIRT eliminated only 26 phishing domains, which is a significant decrease compared to 125 domains from the previous year. This decline is probably the result of a consistent combination of information from the ADAM project and the application of Article 17.1 of the Rules of Registration of Domain Names in the .CZ Zone, which has successfully nipped phishing attacks in the bud.

Since 2022, we have improved the monitoring of fraudulent domains and their subsequent removal. We have set up this process so precisely that we can now block a domain before we even receive the first report from users, and in some cases even within 15 minutes of such a domain being made available.

Internal security

Within the CZ.NIC Association, the CZ.NIC-CSIRT team also ensures the implementation and fulfilment of the internationally recognised certification of the information security management systems (ISMS) in compliance with the ISO 27001 standard. An external recertification audit took place in 2024, which confirmed that CZ.NIC continued to meet all the requirements of this standard. In addition to the mandatory duties, CZ.NIC-CSIRT also addressed other challenges, from penetration testing of MojEID and Domain Auctions, through the development of SIEM rules and cooperation on the expansion of smart building functionalities, to activities and measures related to improving the physical security of the Association.

6 MojelD

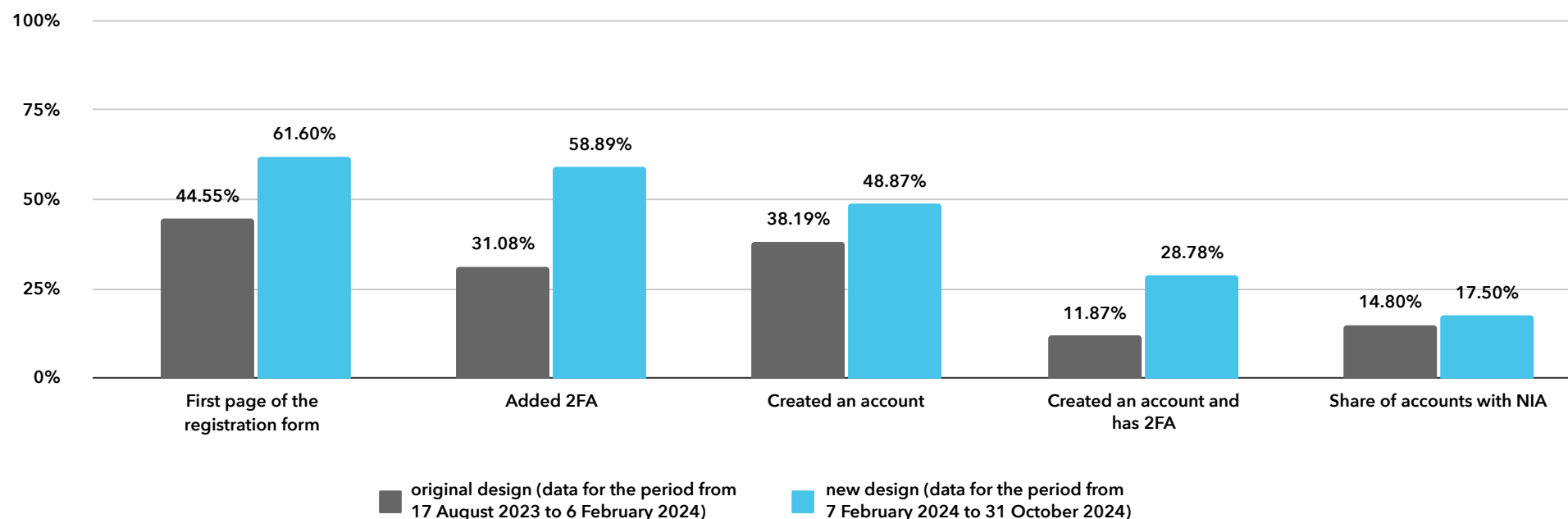
[MojeID](#) is a unique service for electronic authentication that allows Internet users in the Czech Republic to log in to various online services using **uniform identification data**. It is a win-win situation. The user gets a means of identification without having to remember various login credentials for those applications that support MojeID. On the other hand, the operator implementing MojeID significantly improves the user experience of its service and obtains verified information about its visitors and clients.

This service has already been operated by the CZ.NIC Association for **fifteen years**.

Since 2020, the MojeID service has also been one of the possible means of communication with state administration authorities thanks to its **connection with the National Identification and Authentication Point (NIA)**. Moreover, in 2021 MojeID was accredited by the Ministry of the Interior to the “high” level of assurance. Therefore, there is currently not any **more secure means of electronic identification** in the Czech Republic.

Security is generally a very important aspect of this service. Some outdated security methods, such as one-time password logins, were removed in previous years. The convenient, modern and accessible **MojeID Klíč** mobile app thus remains the most used account security option.

Following the redesign of MojeID, which was completed in 2023, the benefits of the service, particularly in the area of onboarding new users, became fully apparent in the following year. Thanks to the simplified registration dialogue, intuitive verification of contact details and detailed instructions on how to add a second factor or connect to the state administration, the success rate of setting up a functional MojeID account increased significantly (from 38% to 49%). The redesign has also had a positive effect in terms of increased account security (2FA from 31% to 59%) and increased registration page throughput (from 45% to 62%). These improvements confirm that the new UX approach has significantly contributed to improving the usability of the service and motivating users to complete the entire registration process.



6.1 Security of the MojeID service

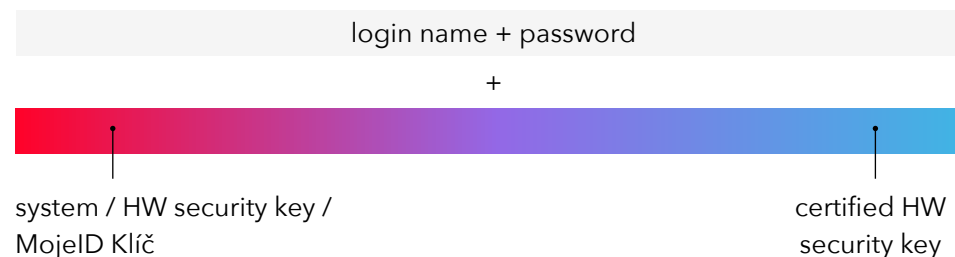
The basic features of MojeID include the security and trustworthiness of the entire system and the protection of personal data. The register of user details is protected on the same high level as the .CZ domains register. At each login, the users themselves can define which details from their profile are to be handed over to the provider for whose services the user wants to sign up using MojeID. This gives the user **maximum control over their data**.

MojeID offers a wide range of login options. A **login name and password** are the basics. Furthermore, the service provider may determine whether this level of security is sufficient for them or whether the user must provide additional authentication by one of these means:

- the **MojeID Klíč*** mobile application,
- a **system** security key (often included with common operating systems, such as Windows 10+ and Android version 7+),
- a **hardware** security key (a suitable USB/NFC key is a prerequisite for the “high” assurance level).

* The one-time password login options and the legacy MojeID Authenticator app were discontinued during 2022.

Options of the level of security of login methods



6.2 Private sector and public administration partnership services

A key factor in the systematic expansion of the MojeID service is its support by Internet service providers. The growing range of places where MojeID can be used has an impact on attracting new users, for whom it is important to be able to log in to as many services as possible with one name and password – whether those they use every day or those they are visiting for the first time.

In the areas listed below, the Association aims to maintain and consolidate its position, but it also seeks to penetrate new segments.

6.2.1 Private sector service providers

The partner network of private service providers had a composition in 2024 similar to the previous year. The list of partners can be found in the [catalogue on the MojelD website](#).

In the private sector, MojelD is used by:

- **e-shops** that are interested in the possibility of verifying the age of the majority of their customers when selling specific goods or services,
- **community** servers,
- discussion **forums**,
- **news** sites,
- servers providing **microservices**,
- **advertising** servers and others.

- the Financial Administration Portal **Moje daně (My Taxes)** (online filing of personal income tax returns, real estate tax returns and other tax returns),
- the **ePortal of the Czech Social Security Administration** (for example, to view the pension insurance information sheet),
- the client applications of **health insurance companies** (reports on care provided, insurance premium payers and arrears, applications for contributions from prevention funds, etc.),
- the patient application for **eRecept** electronic prescriptions,
- the web portals of some **regions, cities and municipalities**,
- **library systems**,
- the systems of **educational institutions** and other entities.

The development of eGovernment services in general helps expand the network of public administration partners. For example, in 2024, MojelD users were able to use the service in the following cases:

- electronic filing of **tax returns**,
- application for a **new driver's licence** via the Transport Portal,
- electronic submission of **secondary school applications**,
- application for **parental allowance** online.

6.2.2 Public administration service providers

In the autumn of 2020, the option of **linking** the MojelD account to the **National Identification and Authentication Point (NIA)** was launched.

Individuals can thus use MojelD to **log in to state administration and local government services**, such as:

- **the Citizen's Portal** (checking the validity of documents, the number of points in a driver's account, extracts from public registers, etc.),

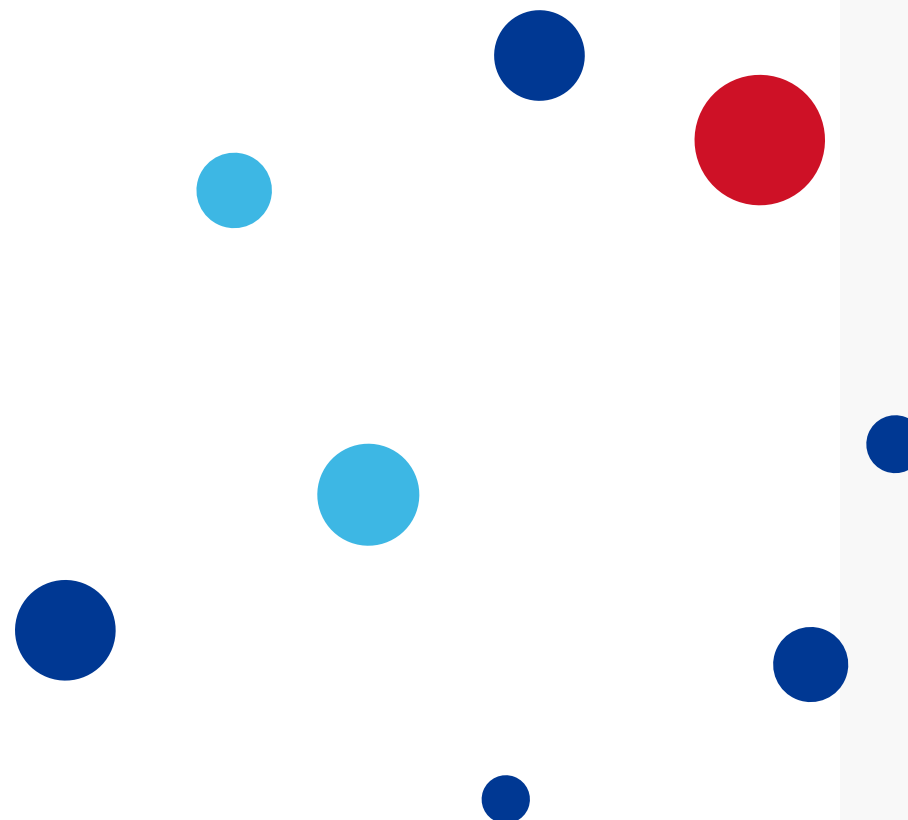
6.2.3 Cooperation and implementation partners

After the successful linking of the Seznam.cz account with MojeID in 2023, we continued with the implementation of MojeID into the services of that portal. A user who has verified their identity via MojeID is now visibly marked as a “Verified Seller” at Sbazar.cz. This designation increases the credibility of their profile. In 2025, negotiations will continue on further expansion of MojeID to other services of the Seznam.cz portal.

The cooperation on the partnership solution with EzConvey - Podpisovna (Signature Site), which is based on MojeID, has also seen a significant shift. In 2024, the new “Online Election” module was successfully deployed at the first customer, the Czech Dental Surgery Society. Subsequently, in 2025, the first online training session for members of the organisation is scheduled to help them set up a MojeID account to use in their next online election and to educate them in safely navigating the Internet using MojeID. At the end of 2024, a pilot operation of another module, “Online Forms”, was launched in one municipality. In the case of full deployment in 2025, training and assistance to citizens in setting up a MojeID account are planned.

In 2025, we expect to also expand our cooperation within the framework of the partner solution with EzConvey, both in companies and at the municipal level. We are actively working together with the providers of the Citizen’s Portal and file service providers on specific implementations. The aim of these activities is to increase the number of users who have their digital identity verified at the NIA level.

ZAPA beton a.s. uses the Podpisovna (Signature Site) service for the circulation of internal documents in their IT Department. In connection with the transition to a new ERP system, the company plans to extend the service to the Sales and HR Departments. MojeID is the preferred solution for in-house digital identification. Negotiations on the extension will continue in the coming year.

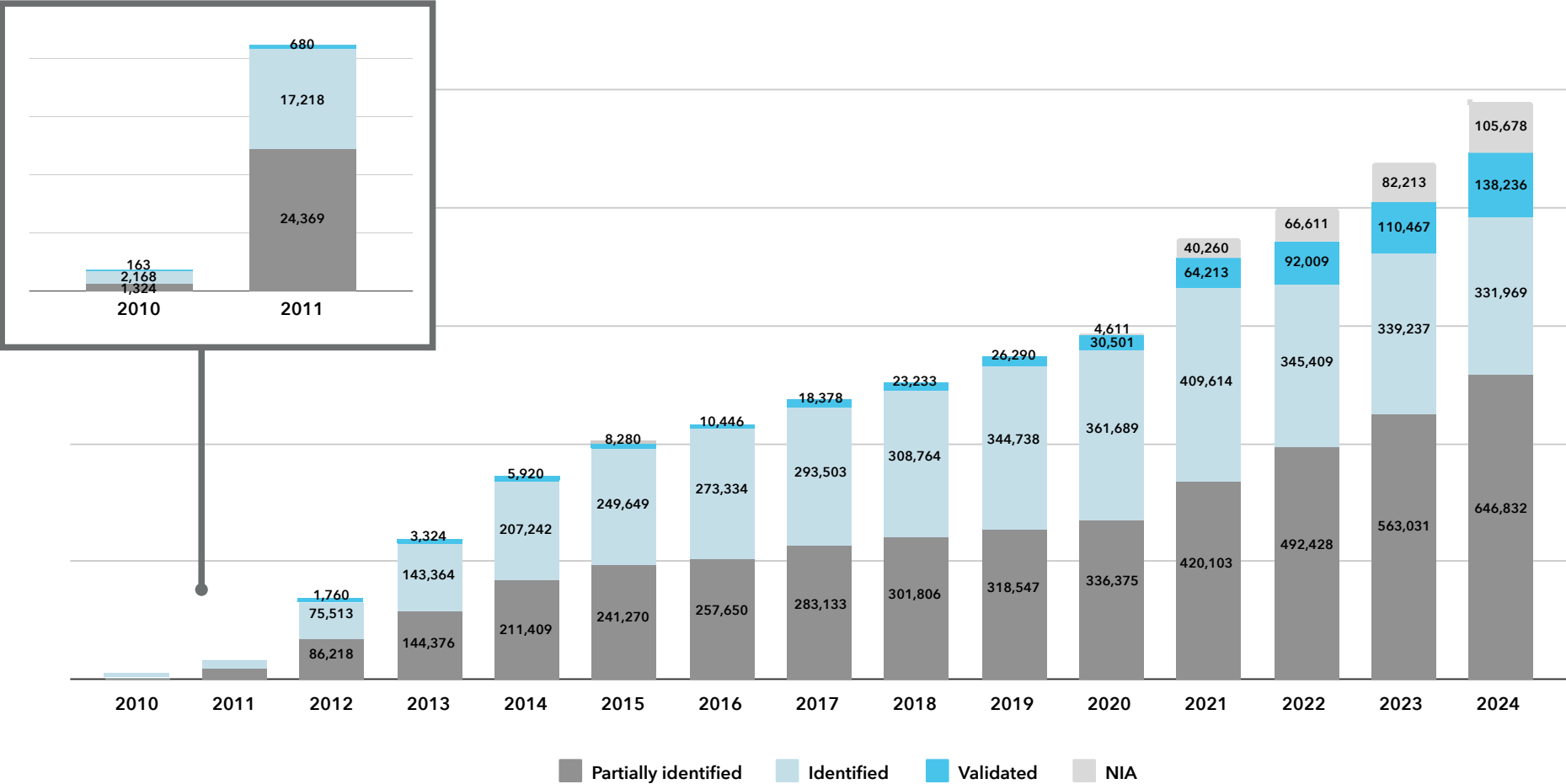


6.3 Users of MojelD

Level of user identity authentication

The user base is the most valuable asset of the MojelD service. Without an increasing number of users, it would be difficult to attract more and more important service providers and make the service known among the general public. Throughout 2024, the MojelD user base grew by more than **65,000** new users, to a total of **1,117,037** users.

In 2024, efforts continued to increase the number of users connected to the National Identification and Authentication Point (NIA). As at 31 December 2024, a total of 105,678 users were registered, an increase of more than 23,465 compared to the end of 2023.



MojelD presentations at professional conferences

In 2024, the MojelD service was traditionally presented at the **ISSS conference in Hradec Králové**, where visitors had the opportunity to verify their identity on the spot via the Czech POINT mobile stand. MojelD specialists assisted with the activation of **eGovernment** services, provided USB/NFC security keys and helped set up the MojelD Klíč mobile application.

At the **E-business Forum conference and the Google cloud summit**, we focused on introducing an authentication service for e-commerce projects with MojelD. The aim was to establish new partnerships and offer solutions to improve user experience and security when shopping online.

The growing popularity of the service is also evidenced by the fact that MojelD was repeatedly nominated for the **Crystal Magnifier 2024 - Czech Internet Award** in the Tools and Services category, same as in the previous year of 2023.

6.4 MojelD as a tool for cross-border authentication in Europe

Also in the previous year, the CZ.NIC Association actively participated in the Czech Republic's involvement in building an infrastructure for cross-border electronic identification, as defined by the eIDAS Regulation.

The Regulation builds on the work under the STORK (Secure idenTity acrOss boRders linKed) pilot project, which the Association participated in, together with the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic, in 2012-2014. As an output of this project, the Association operated a gateway for cross-border authentication that used MojelD as the only means of authentication.

The gateway was gradually replaced in 2018 and 2020 by the official eIDAS node for the Czech Republic, operated by the Association on the basis of a contract with the Digital and Information Agency (formerly the National Registers Authority). This node also includes a middleware component necessary for logging in with the German electronic identity card.

The Association has twice won tenders to operate this system, namely for the periods 2018 to 2020 and for 2020 to 2024. During 2024, the Digital and Information Agency launched another tender, which the Association again won; the Association will thus operate the gateway until 2028. As part of the contract, the active involvement of the Association's staff in the functioning of the eIDAS Cooperation Network and eIDAS Technical SubGroup platforms established by the European Commission continued throughout the year. In 2024, countries such as Cyprus, Romania and France were connected to the eIDAS node.

Since July 2022, when the MojelD notification process was completed in accordance with the requirements of the eIDAS Regulation, MojelD users have been able to access public services not only in the Czech Republic, but also in the other 29 EEA countries. MojelD is the only non-state means that can be used in this way across borders.

At the same time, the Association is actively monitoring the ongoing revision of the eIDAS Regulation, which is to come up with a revolutionary wallet concept for the European Digital Identity. In order to pilot the entire ecosystem around this wallet, the European Commission announced large-scale pilot projects, which were officially launched in April 2023. One of these projects involves the EWC (EUDI Wallet Consortium; note: EU Digital Identity Wallet Consortium), of which the Association is a member. In 2024, the Association mainly tested the issuance of receipts to pilot digital wallet applications.

7 Turris

Turris network devices have been developed by the Association since 2013. They use a Linux-based open source system, have the ability to update automatically throughout their lifecycle, and have a distributed adaptive firewall as well as other superior security features. More information about Turris models can be found on the turris.cz website.

In 2024, orders contracted in 2023 were mainly produced and delivered. Assistance was provided to one of the customers in refurbishing routers and subsequently in putting them back into service. However, the main activity was working on new hardware models and the migration to the new version of OpenWrt.

7.1 Hardware development

In 2024, the Turris hardware team continued to work on new devices. They managed to gain access to Qualcomm's System on Chip (SoC) chipset and design the new **Turris Omnia NG** device. This router will support 2× 10 Gbps SFP+, 4× 2.5 Gbps ports, Wi-Fi 7 and 5G. It should also be more affordable than the Turris Omnia Enterprise.

Despite the technical challenges, several prototypes were produced in 2023. Their testing has moved into an advanced stage and their launch is planned for 2025.

In 2024, more than five thousand devices were produced. Nearly two thousand pieces, from one customer, were refurbished. This most often consisted of adding missing accessories or replacing a damaged cover. This is a testament to the quality of the Turris device and the team's ability to meet the needs of our customers.

All Turris devices are manufactured in the **Czech Republic**.

7.2 Software development

Software development continued in 2024. One of the main priorities was to migrate to the new version of OpenWrt and switch to a firewall based on the **nftables** technology.

After extensive testing, **Turris OS 7.0**, based on the new version of OpenWrt, was released in April. The system was installed for users gradually over 17 days thanks to the new staggered update feature. This allows the users to react to any problems detected during deployment before they affect most devices.

Turris OS 7.1 was released in the same way, changing the default firewall and switching to **nftables**.

As part of this change, the integration of the **Turris Sentinel** security system has also been redesigned, and it is now newly placed before the OpenWrt firewall. This makes it more reliable and it now also handles IPv6 data by default.

In addition to these major changes, other improvements have been made:

- support for dark mode in the web interface,
- LTE support in the reForis user interface,
- basic support for 5G cards.

The port redirection feature in the **reForis** web interface was being developed in 2024.

In 2025, the Turris project will migrate to the next new version of OpenWrt and deploy the port redirection feature in the reForis user

interface. At the same time, it will be necessary to integrate support for the newly developed router.

7.3 Business cooperation

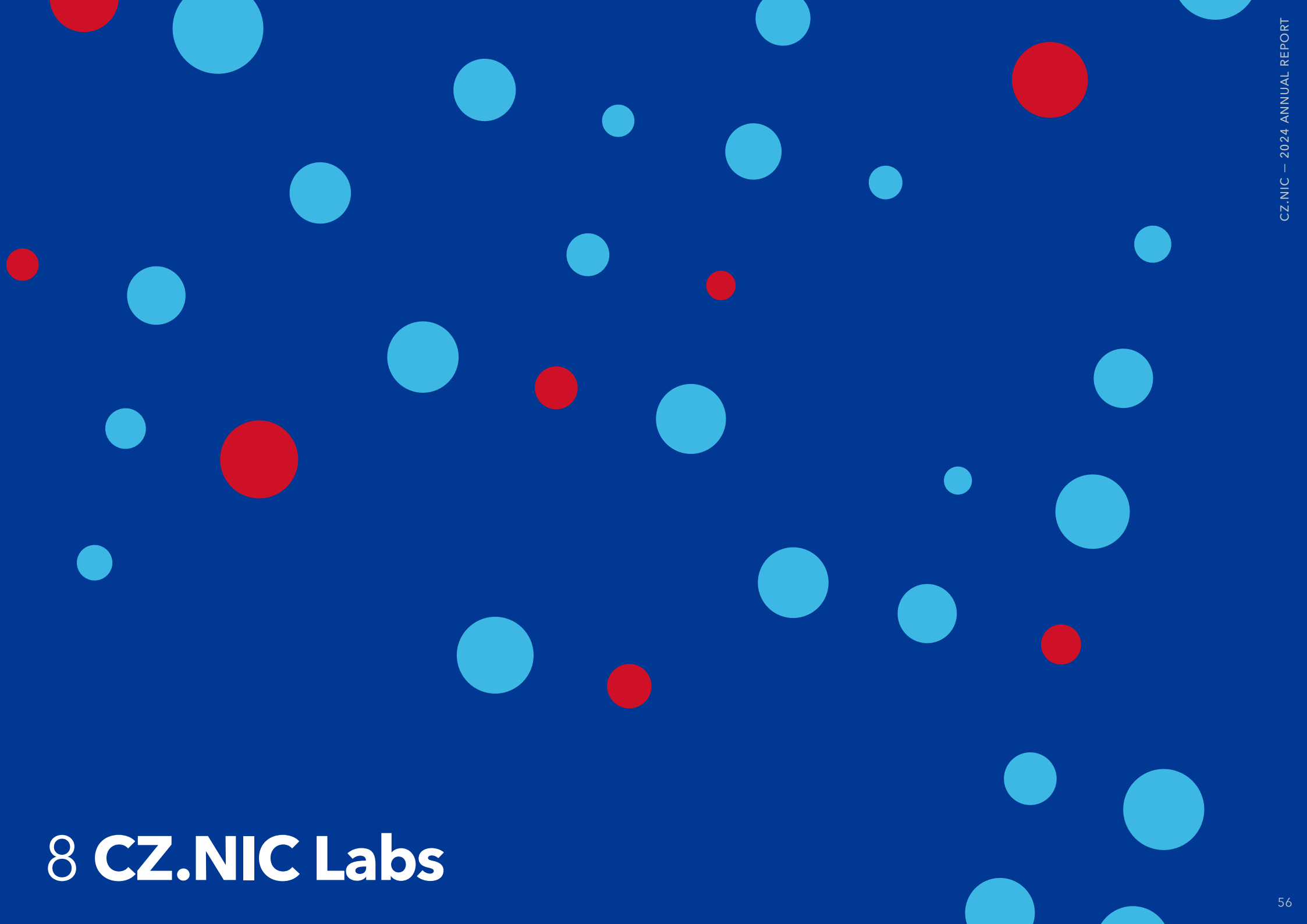
Due to limited inventory and the upcoming launch of the new generation of routers, business activities in 2024 focused primarily on market research and finding business opportunities for upcoming devices.

We managed to deliver a new device in an exceptional volume of 20,000 units to one of our existing customers, representing a strong entry into 2025.

The retail network in Germany, Scandinavia and the Netherlands was also expanded.

In addition to preparations for new devices, activities related to existing products continued. We successfully licensed the design of the **Turris Omnia** router to a new aerospace customer, with the potential for global deployment.

An upgrade kit was also added to the retail offer, allowing the **Turris Omnia** router to be extended with 5G connectivity.



8 CZ.NIC Labs

The CZ.NIC Labs Department is dedicated to research and development of innovative projects for the benefit of both the Czech and global Internet communities. The projects focus mainly on infrastructure protocols and services, network security, traffic monitoring, analyses and DNS statistics. In addition, applications for the general public are being developed. CZ.NIC Labs currently have workplaces in all branches of the Association.

In 2024, CZ.NIC Labs worked on the following main projects:

- [ADAM](#) – system for statistical analyses, monitoring and data display,
- [BIRD](#) – a multiprotocol routing daemon,
- [Datovka](#) – a desktop and mobile application for using data boxes,
- [DNS Knot](#) – an authoritative DNS server,
- [Knot Resolver](#) – a recursive DNS server.

8.1 ADAM

The main tasks of the ADAM (Advanced DNS Analytics and Monitoring) project are to develop tools for the widespread collection and processing of data from DNS servers, to improve and expand data analysis methods, and to develop appropriate user interfaces and reporting methods.

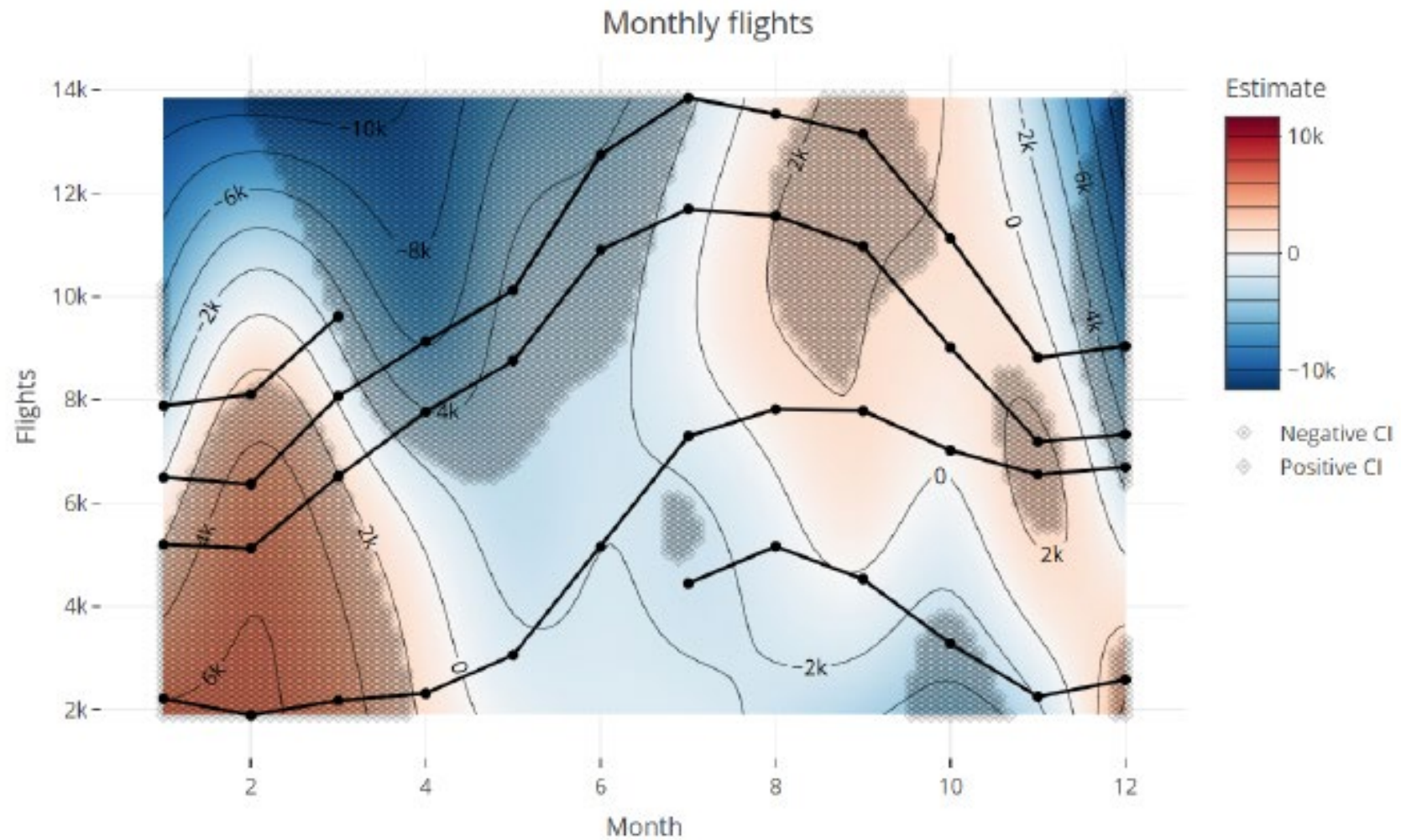
The data collection and processing system developed in the past years is already in full production deployment. The DNS Probe software developed by the Association collects transaction data from all authoritative and recursive servers and sends it in C-DNS (RFC 8616) format for processing to the central collector, from where it is stored in the Apache Hadoop distributed database.

Outputs of the ADAM project intended for the public are available on the CZ.NIC Association's statistics website. During 2024, we expanded the website to include statistics showing the evolution of IPv6 support, as well as statistics showing the results and other aspects of the newly launched domain auctions. Traffic statistics were created and displayed for a VIP customer, T-Mobile.cz. Other new features included a chart of registration steps for MojID and RTT dashboards for VIP and TLD customers.

Based on feedback from last year, we started collecting data on the presence of certain EDNS option codes in use. We also started collecting Resource Records from the answers and other sections of the answers in the DNS probe, which we then used to create a passive DNS database based on traffic from ODVR. We also implemented C-DNS data filtering based on domain name and IP addresses, which allows us to differentiate traffic data for individual VIP domain service customers. Finally, we migrated the DNS crawler and the DNS traffic data to the new servers, providing more stability in collecting and storing data from DNS probes.

We also wrote reports on the development of the .CZ domain. In addition to the annual Domain Report, we prepared an analysis dealing with seasonal fluctuations in the number of domains, where we found that the development of the number of domains may be related to seasonal fluctuations in air traffic in the Czech Republic. If the number of commercial flights increases, the number of domains decreases, and vice versa.

Outputs of the ADAM project intended for the public are available on the [CZ.NIC Association's statistics](#) website.



8.2 BIRD

BIRD is a software daemon for dynamic routing of traffic on computer networks, designed for Linux and BSD. The project originally began at the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Charles University, and CZ.NIC Labs are participating in its further development. It is currently the most used software on route servers within peering centres in the world. According to a survey conducted by EURO-IX, more than two-thirds of them use it.

In 2024, the BIRD 2 series underwent development work on new features, fixes and improvements. Among the new features, the algorithms necessary for AS Path verification in BGP (ASPA) were implemented, additional CLI sockets were configured and the BMP implementation was improved.

There is also an experimental subsystem implementation for EVPN, including relevant BGP protocol extensions, which is planned to be completed and included in the main release in 2025. These changes will enable, among other things, better penetration of the data centre market, where BIRD has had a rather marginal share to date.

After a long development process, BIRD 3 was released; it runs in multiple threads and significantly improves performance and convergence on restarts. The team will gradually focus on development primarily for BIRD 3, while the BIRD 2 series will enter maintenance mode. However, the team will continue to support BIRD 2 throughout 2025.

During 2024, the team also continued to address residual requirements for BIRD 1, in particular configuration migration for customers who had not yet migrated to BIRD 2.

In addition to BIRD itself, the Netlab testing utility was redesigned to create Flock, a network simulator. Flock allows hundreds of small devices to be simulated on a single laptop, giving the team a very useful tool

for testing complex network topologies. The team expects Flock to be stabilised and automated tests to be rewritten into it in 2025.

A draft API in CBOR format and several exploratory rudimentary implementations were also created in 2024 to evaluate the suitability of the approach. This has also contributed to the development of cooperation in the IETF field, the team has been involved in the creation of several RFCs, and the plan for 2025 is to further intensify this cooperation not only due to the need to specify parts of the CBOR format, but also in order to involve the team in the creation of new RFCs in the field of routing itself.

8.3 Datovka

The Datovka project is developing a library and applications for communication with the Information System for Data Boxes (ISDS). The library and the desktop application are available for the Windows and macOS operating systems and Linux distributions. We distribute the mobile application for Android and iOS.

In 2024, the appearance of the main window was redesigned in the desktop application. Users have the option of using multiple dashboards, the content of which can be configured in the desktop application. By dividing the dashboards into separate units located above the individual controls of the main window, we try to bring the desktop application control closer to the mobile application, in which the relevant operations are placed next to the components whose content they work with.

The original set of icons for each function has been replaced with a new set of icons based on the set of icons used in the mobile application. In the desktop application, we added the option of choosing the appearance of the application, which was missing especially for Windows users, who were increasingly requesting a dark appearance.

Another new feature of the desktop application is that it reports basic usage data to us. By default, we collect basic operating system data. Optionally, users can send us information about the number of data boxes. This data helps us to get an overview of the usage of the desktop application, which, unlike the mobile application usage data, we lacked before.

New features were added to the desktop application as users requested them, such as extending the command lines for exporting, importing and sending data messages. In addition, functions for monitoring the status of the connection to ISDS were added.

In the mobile application, an editor of internal application settings was added, making it possible to modify values that affect the running of the application, but which the average user should not usually change. Due to stricter requirements for Android apps, the code for writing data to the application's storage was rewritten.

In both applications, the code for storing data box settings was rewritten to prevent corruption of this information when applications are unexpectedly terminated. We have also started to emphasise the possibility of making a financial donation to the development of the application in both the desktop and mobile apps. In both applications, we unified the code for generating user and data message reports.

8.4 Knot DNS and Knot Resolver

8.4.1 Knot DNS

Knot DNS is a software implementation of an authoritative DNS server. Its main goals include achieving high performance in processing DNS queries and efficient administration of large TLD zones, including advanced automation of DNSSEC signing. The project has already gained recognition in the DNS community and among users, whose number is constantly growing.

In 2024, a new version, Knot DNS 3.4, was released, implementing DNS query processing over the encrypted TLS protocol. At the same time, bi-directional support for zone transfers over the TLS protocol was implemented with the option of opportunistic, strict or mutual authentication. Dynamic DNS over QUIC and TLS protocols is now also supported. Including support for this feature in the knsupdate client tool.

The XDP mode has been improved and its functionality has been verified in combination with NVIDIA/Mellanox network cards.

The RRL module has been redesigned using an efficient KRU structure that takes into account the frequency of incoming queries on multiple network prefixes. Furthermore, the module has been extended to limit incoming queries based on the CPU time consumed.

The checking of the signed incoming zone has been extended to include automatic revalidation if DNSSEC signatures later expire. Processing of some server control commands is now performed in parallel.

8.4.2 Knot Resolver

The Knot Resolver project is developing a recursive DNS resolver and pioneering technologies that improve performance, security and user privacy. Knot Resolver is deployed on the public ODVR resolver operated by the CZ.NIC Association, is used as a system resolver on Turrís routers, and is utilised by a number of Internet service providers. Knot Resolver is also used as a core technology in the European DNS4EU project.

In 2024, development was largely focused on fine-tuning minor issues and feature enhancements that had been introduced since Knot Resolver 6.0. Changes were also made to better protect the server in the case of certain DoS attacks by limiting queries and prioritising work. These changes have been incorporated into releases 6.0.9 and 6.0.10. These algorithms have been presented in detail at conferences and in blog posts.

9 Education and awareness

9.1 Communication with the public

The basic pillar of the media communication of the Czech national domain administrator, the CZ.NIC Association, is continuous, regular and systematic cooperation with public and private media. Newspapers, radio and television stations and major media servers dealing with the Internet and technologies thus provided news about the CZ.NIC Association.

In total, the Association published:

- **14 press releases,**
- **27 press communications,**

which were given to both professional journalists and journalists from media focusing on the general public or specific target groups. CZ.NIC publishes these releases in the News section at www.nic.cz. The News section is also part of the information website of the Association's educational centre (CZ.NIC Academy), the CSIRT.CZ security team and selected projects of the Association.

The communication mainly covered topics related to the basic activities of the Association, its key projects and activities, and also topics related to the activities of the Association, such as cybersecurity, personal data protection and education and awareness-raising in the field of the Internet and Internet technologies.

As in previous years, press releases appeared mainly in technically-oriented media. The most frequent portals were Root.cz and Lupa.cz. The lifestyle magazine Maminka and the Učitel'ské noviny newspaper reported on the topic of child safety on the Internet.

In 2024, CZ.NIC employees published more than 60 original articles. Ondřej Filip, Managing Director of the CZ.NIC Association, and other employees were guests on programmes, mainly on Czech Television, FTV Prima, TV NOVA and Czech Radio. Topics related to cybersecurity, network infrastructure and the Czech national domain were of interest.

Social media

For administrators of the Czech national domain, accounts on social networks – Facebook, X and LinkedIn – are an integral part of communications with the public. Supporters are informed, in regular contributions, about the activities of the Association, events and current happenings in individual projects. The most followed account of the Association is the one on the X network; the others follow:

 6,081

 3,611

 2,435

Other communication channels

Another important part of communication is the NIC-NEWS newsletter, through which messages are sent to subscribers to the email conference of the same name, and the online CZ.NIC Employee Blog. 65 contributions were published in 2024, thanks to the activities of the Association's employees. The blog plays the role of the Association's official communication channel, so it is used by journalists with different focuses.

	Media outputs		Social networks (fans)	
	Original articles	Blog	Facebook	X
2012	21	97	900	630
2013	29	95	1,100	1,000
2014	38	84	1,500	1,750
2015	57	82	1,800	2,370
2016	57	59	2,600	3,088
2017	73	49	2,826	3,573
2018	56	55	2,905	3,942
2019	63	47	2,984	4,297
2020	64	50	3,156	4,605
2021	71	56	3,215	5,049
2022	60	67	3,506	5,812
2023	66	72	3,539	5,969
2024	61	65	3,611	6,081

Internal communication is provided primarily by the **IN Newsletter**, which CZ.NIC employees usually receive once every two weeks.

9.2 Popularisation series

The CZ.NIC Association supports education as well as the production of popular television programmes.

In co-production with Czech Television, series such as *Nauč tetu na netu* (Teach Your Aunt to Use the Internet), *Lovci záhad* (Hunters of Mysteries) (selected episodes), *Nebojte se Internetu* (Don't Be Afraid of the Internet) and *Alenka v říši GIFů* (Alice in the Wonderland of GIFs) were produced in the past. The first and second seasons of *Datová Lhota* ("Dataville")

were also produced and the collaboration on the next season of the programme continues.

We should not forget about our own series, *Jak na Internet* (How to Use the Internet), and the documentary *Caught in the Net*, which won the Czech Lion Award (2021), and the series *#martyisdead*, which won the Global Emmy Award (2020). We supported the creation of both projects.

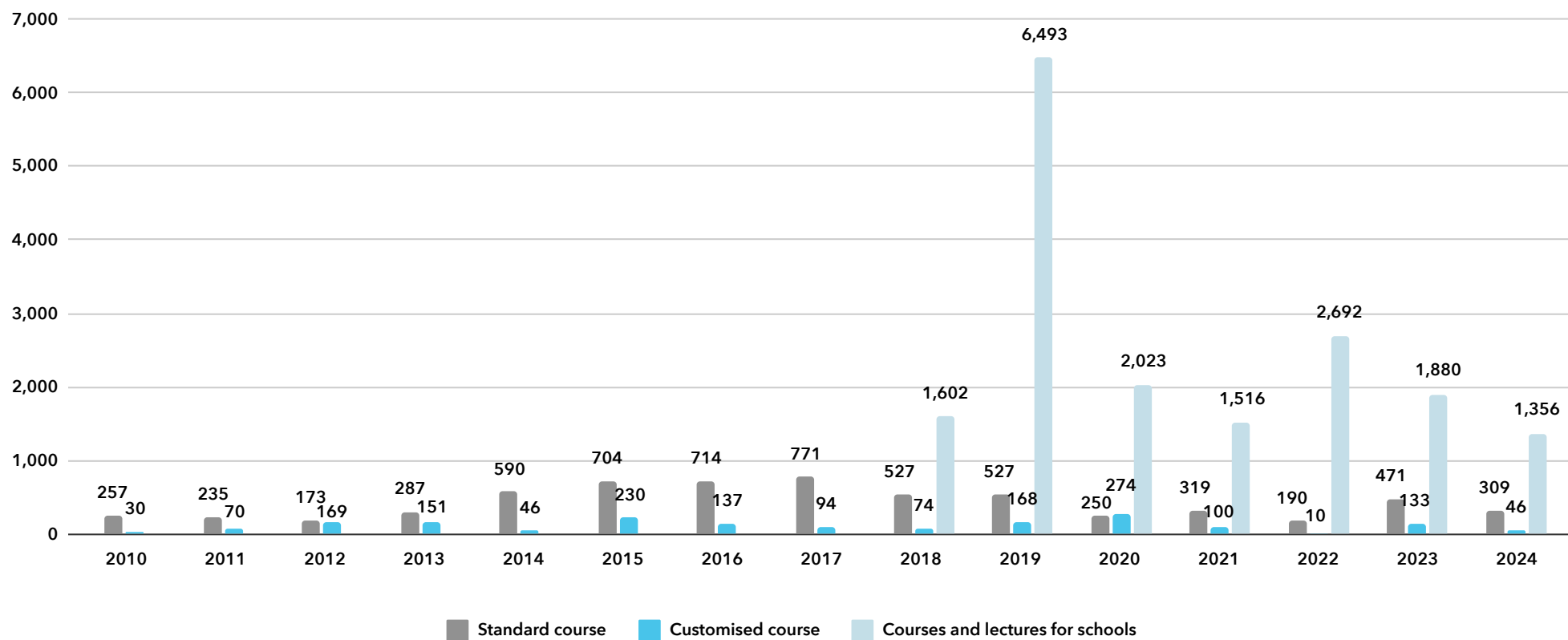
9.3 CZ.NIC Academy educational centre

In 2024, the CZ.NIC Academy expanded its course offer with four new courses: [Domain Guru](#), [Accessibility Act in Practice](#), [Rust for Beginners](#), and [New Cyber Security Act under NIS2](#).

In 2024, the CZ.NIC Academy not only offered its premises for holding full-time courses, but also served as a background for other events, both internal (company hackathon, training of new employees) and external (meetings with registrars).

In September, the CZ.NIC Academy moved to temporary premises in the SUDOP building, and the reconstruction of the premises (new classroom and offices) in the Kooperativa pojišťovna building on Vinohradská Street is being prepared.

Development of the number of participants in the CZ.NIC Academy



List of courses and lectures for schools held in 2024

Name	Number of courses	Number of participants
Current Trends in Cyberspace	4	138
Discussion of the Book "ONLINE ZOO"	19	460
Safe Internet	6	160
Digital Footprint	7	272
Cyberbullying	1	15
Online Content Beyond the Edge	10	244
Social Networks	2	55
Internet Safety Basics	1	12

List of professional courses conducted at the CZ.NIC Academy in 2024

Ansible - Mass Automation and Server Management	4	34
Security and Privacy on the Internet	1	9
Security of Web Applications	3	29
DNSSEC - Securing DNS	2	10
Domain Guru	2	19
Email Authentication	2	23
Electronic Signatures and Their Verification	1	9
Git - Universal Versioning System	2	22
Containers (not only) with Docker	4	39
Kubernetes - Container Orchestration	3	35
New Cyber Security Act under NIS2	1	9
DNS Principles and Administration	2	18
Programming in Shell	1	12
Rust for Beginners	1	12
Introduction to Forensic Memory Analysis	1	5
Introduction to Linux	2	18
Introduction to Programming (in Python)	1	6

List of tailor-made courses conducted at the CZ.NIC Academy in 2024

Name	Number of courses	Number of participants
Security of Web Applications	1	12
Git - Universal Versioning System	1	24
Introduction to Linux	1	10

Total number of all courses taught at the CZ.NIC Academy in 2024

Course type	Total number of courses	Total number of participants
Professional courses	33	309
Tailor-made courses	3	46
Schools	50	1,356
Total	86	1,711

9.4 Conferences

The traditional conference of the CZ.NIC Association, known as **Internet and Technology**, was held together with the community event **LinuxDays 2024**. Internet and Technology (IT24) took place at the Faculty of Information Technology of the Czech Technical University in Prague in Dejvice on 12 October. The conference offered talks that provided information about news from the world of domains and key projects of the Association, as well as presentations on topics related to DNS and Internet security.

In 2024, the CZ.NIC Association presented itself at a number of events and professional conferences in the Czech Republic and abroad. Domestic events included InstallFest, Openalt, ISSS, Kam kráčeji

komunikační sítě (Where Communication Networks Go), CyberCon and the Zlín Film Festival. As for the events abroad, the Association presented itself, for example, at events of the CENTR, ICANN and RIPE NCC organisations.

The **CZ.NIC**, **NIX.CZ** and **CESNET** associations jointly organised another annual meeting of the [CSNOG](#) (Czech and Slovak Network Operators Group) community. The main objective of the event was to exchange experience, discuss current topics, and share solutions supporting the development of Internet networks in the Czech and Slovak Republics.

The **CSNOG 2024** meeting took place at Tomáš Baťa University in Zlín on 23 and 24 January. It was attended by more than 160 people interested in networking issues.

In line with its strategy, CZ.NIC hosted the international RIPE 89 meeting in October.

In 2024, the Edition was expanded to include three titles: [ESP32 prakticky](#) (ESP32 in Practice) by Martin Malý, [Evoluce Pythonu](#) (Evolution of Python) by Pavel Tišnovský and [Strážci na internetu](#) (Guardians on the Internet) by Martin Kožíšek.

In 2024, the Edition's offering grew to **32 professional or popular science titles**.

9.5 CZ.NIC Edition

Publishing professional and popularising publications focused on the Internet and related technologies is a long-standing part of the Association's educational activities. The books in the **CZ.NIC Edition** are published both in printed and electronic form.

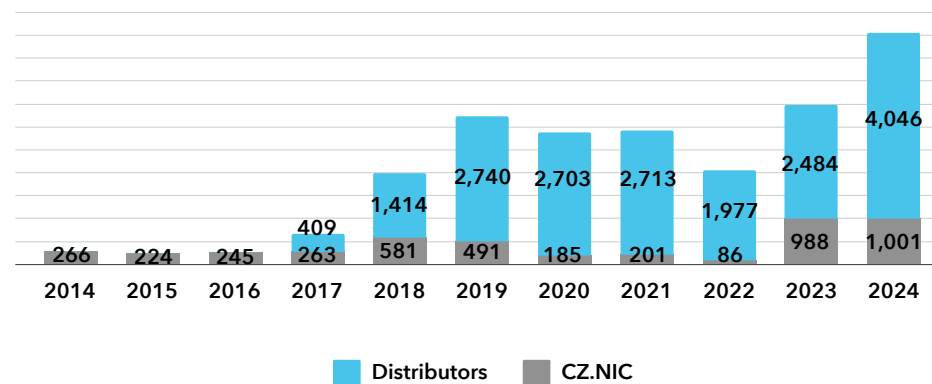
Printed books are offered by the book distribution networks **Kosmas**, **Euromedia Group** and **Pemic Books**, and in the **IKAR** network in Slovakia.

In the area of e-books, we managed to establish cooperation with the Slovak distributor **Dibuk** in 2024. Electronic versions of the books are also available at Palmknihy, Kosmas, Knihy Dobrovský and other retailers. The PDF format is available for free download on the [CZ.NIC Edition](#) website.

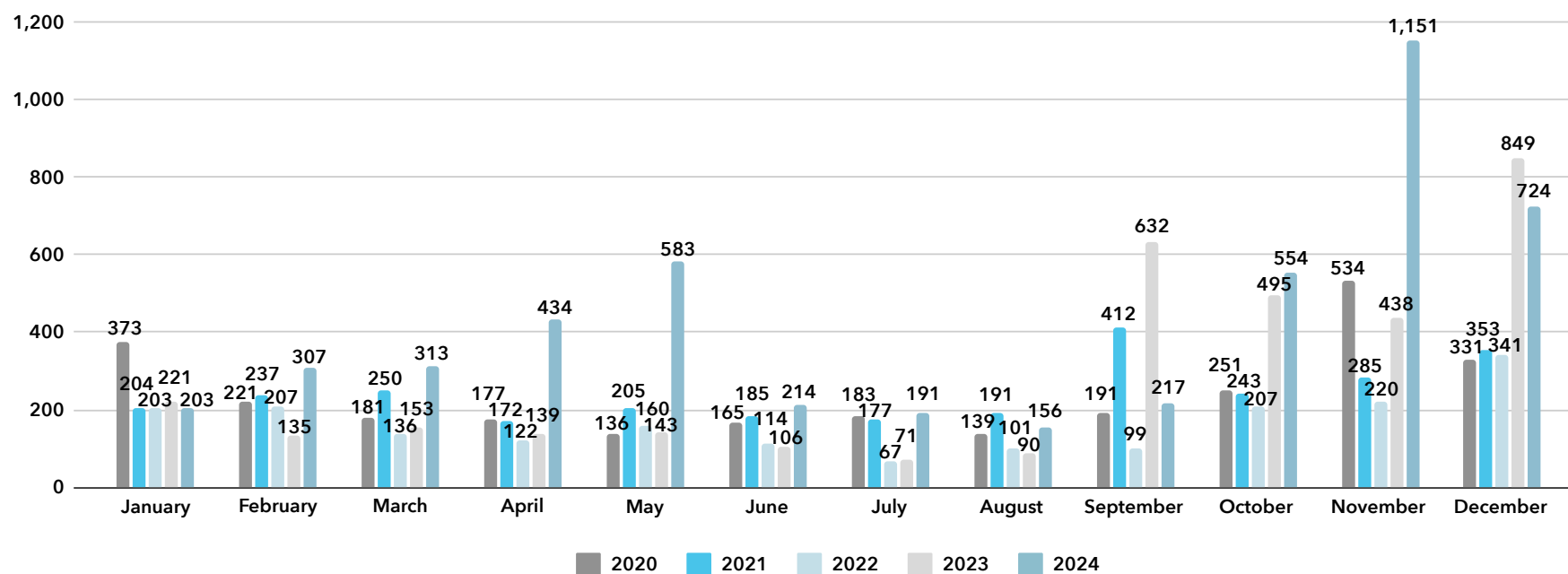
In 2024, a **total of 5,047 printed books were sold** in the CZ.NIC Edition, which represents an increase of 45% compared to 2023.

E-book sales increased from 376 in 2023 to 869 in 2024.

Overview of book sales by channel



Development of the sale of titles in the CZ.NIC Edition



10 Cooperation, support and partnership

Connecting tens of millions of users across all continents, the Internet is clearly the most important communication tool today. We often hear that the Internet has no borders and does not fall under the authority of any government. This does not mean, however, that the Internet is not controlled and has no rules. However, unlike many other sectors, the rules are often created by the Internet community, which also includes employees of the CZ.NIC Association.

To ensure that no efforts of any member or organisation are in vain, mutual cooperation is essential, both at the national and international levels.

Cooperation with our domestic partners helps find the most acceptable system for national domain administration for the Czech user. At the same time, it contributes, mostly thanks to the projects of our Labs, to the expansion of new technologies and the development of the information society.

International cooperation not only helps to follow global trends, but also - thanks to the active participation of the Association's employees - contributes to their creation and shaping, which affects our everyday lives.

Thanks to their high level of expertise, the representatives of the Association, both management and other staff, are welcome guests at domestic and international expert forums.

10.1 Cooperation in the Czech Republic

CZ.NIC is a natural partner of public administration and special-interest associations operating in the field of the Internet.

10.1.1 Cooperation with public administration

Domain name administration and the associated Internet infrastructure are a key part of the critical infrastructure of the State. For the CZ.NIC Association, the protection of this key infrastructure is one of its primary tasks. Efficient and secure operation of this critical infrastructure for digital services and more in the Czech Republic is also a prerequisite for the development of eGovernment.

Within the framework of the developing cooperation with the public administration, the Association continuously cooperates with a number of state authorities and organisations, such as the Czech Telecommunication Office (CTO), the **National Cyber and Information Security Agency** (NÚKIB), the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the Police of the Czech Republic. Together with the CTO and the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT), CZ.NIC initiated the creation of the Joint Declaration on Cooperation and Support for the Expansion of IPv6 in the Czech Republic, which was joined by other special interest associations and authorities. The Declaration is based on Resolution No. 49, approved by the Government in 2024, on restarting the deployment of the DNSSEC and IPv6 technology in the state administration.

The CZ.NIC Association operates the so-called National CSIRT of the Czech Republic for NÚKIB on the basis of a public-law contract. In 2024, the National **CSIRT** became a regular member of the Cybersecurity Committee, a standing working body of the National Security Council.

The CZ.NIC Association continues to manage the national eIDAS node for the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic, for the second term now, thanks to winning an open tender. The MojelD service operated by CZ.NIC significantly facilitates access to public services for Czech

citizens not only in the Czech Republic, but also in other EU countries thanks to European notification. In 2024, MojID once again confirmed its position as the most versatile tool for electronic identification in the Czech Republic.

A project that is growing in importance and also involves cooperation with the state administration is the **Safer Internet Centre** project. It includes the [STOPonline.cz](https://stoponline.cz) service, whose staff focuses on reporting objectionable content on the Internet, especially child pornography.

The Association has taken the initiative to participate in debates on legislative proposals with a potential impact on the digital environment, both at the national and European levels. Representatives of the CZ.NIC Association have cooperated with a number of institutions, including the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic, the Police of the Czech Republic, judicial and bailiff authorities, as well as with authorities commissioned by law, such as the Office for Personal Data Protection, trade licensing authorities, tax offices, the Customs Administration and others.

10.1.2 Cooperation with the non-profit sector

The CZ.NIC Association supports a number of organisations and projects of the non-profit sector.

Člověk v tísni (People in Need)

The Association is a long-term partner of the Jeden svět na školách (One World in Schools) educational programme of the Člověk v tísni (People in Need) organisation. The programme offers educational materials

and accompanying activities responding to current social events and challenges in the Czech Republic and abroad.

Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University

In the years 2021–2026, the Association will continue to be a partner of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Charles University, where both entities will cooperate particularly in the field of research, development and education, as they are connected by a number of topics related to the Internet and Internet networks, as well as by key projects of the Association, such as the BIRD routing daemon and the Knot DNS authoritative DNS server. As part of this cooperation, the CZ.NIC Association regularly supports the Kasiopea programming competition, intended primarily for secondary-school students. In 2024, the Association supported the competition with a donation in kind and money in the total amount of CZK 24,000.

Whistleblowing

The CZ.NIC Association has established an internal system for reporting possible illegal activities in accordance with the whistleblower protection legislation. The purpose is to provide a credible way to report possible illegal behaviour while allowing for a timely response and corrective measures. Information is available on the Association's website. The CZ.NIC Association thus confirms its commitment to supporting legal and ethical behaviour and the values and activities of all parties involved.

10.1.3 Membership in professional and interest organisations

NIX.CZ

The largest Czech Internet Exchange Point (IXP) covers domestic and foreign Internet service providers for the interconnection of their networks. The NIX.CZ Association is the largest IXP in the Czech Republic and one of the most important in the world.

The CZ.NIC Association is a member of NIX.CZ and actively contributes to its activities, primarily through the **FENIX** project. NIX.CZ also uses the products of CZ.NIC Labs, especially the BIRD multiprotocol routing daemon.

Involvement in the FENIX project

The FENIX project was established on the platform of the largest Czech peering node, NIX.CZ, in 2013. It aims to ensure the availability of Internet services during massive DoS attacks among affiliated entities. The project is aimed at companies providing connectivity to major content providers that need to ensure operation even in critical situations.

Participation is open to entities that meet certain conditions, including running a CERT/CSIRT team, supporting IPv6 and DNSSEC, and implementing response rate limiting and source address filtering on their network as defined by BCP-38.

10.2 Social responsibility (supporting third parties and projects)

The main activity of the Association is to operate and develop trusted, secure and stable infrastructure and generally beneficial Internet services, especially the .CZ domain, for the benefit of the Internet community in the Czech Republic. At the same time, however, it is mindful of responsible behaviour towards its surroundings and society as a whole, and considers it one of its main duties. Corporate social responsibility is an integral part of the corporate culture and includes economic, social and environmental aspects.

The Association cares about the satisfaction not only of the Internet community in the Czech Republic, but also of its employees and partners. In doing so, it is mindful of responsible attitudes, ethical behaviour, environmental protection, innovative approaches, and support for beneficial activities and organisations.

Thanks to the activities on the international Internet scene, foreign stakeholder organisations choose the CZ.NIC Association as a partner for cooperation and the Czech Republic as the location for their meetings. This gives representatives of the local Internet community easier access to interesting topics and to the world's leading experts from the field of the Internet.

Environmental responsibility

The CZ.NIC Association is fully aware of the necessity of environmental protection and the importance of sustainable development. It complies with environmental standards and regulations in accordance with applicable legislation and internal policies. It also actively seeks opportunities to minimise the environmental impact of its activities.

Digitalisation and technological transformation is one of the key tools in implementing the principles of environmentally responsible behaviour. Thanks to modern technologies, we are able to reduce paper consumption, optimise energy requirements and use resources efficiently. We strive to carry out our activities efficiently, with an emphasis on environmental friendliness.

Gas and electricity

Two years ago, in October 2022, thermostatic heads were installed at the seat of the Association; these allow us to remotely regulate the temperature in individual rooms depending on the season or differently for working days and days off (weekends, holidays). The installation of a smart thermostatic device made office heating more efficient and resulted in a reduction in natural gas consumption.

Electricity consumption is also steadily declining. The replacement of energy-intensive hardware with less energy-intensive equipment and the fact that some employees work from home have also contributed to the decrease in electricity consumption.

Waste management

The CZ.NIC Association has long strived to minimise waste production and promoted a culture of responsible waste management. Suitable conditions have been created for this, both by motivating employees to reduce waste production and, if waste is already generated, to sort it – on all floors of the CZ.NIC seat, there are containers for sorted

waste (in addition to the usual containers for plastics, glass, paper and electrical waste, we have added containers for bio-waste, metals and beverage cartons), which facilitate easy and effective sorting.

All electrical waste is then handed over for ecological disposal in accordance with applicable legislation. Waste collection and ecological disposal is provided by an external entity with whom we cooperate in the area of record-keeping and reporting – regular monitoring of the quantity and composition of waste allows us to plan further steps in the area of waste management.

Recycling of waste was also reflected in the amount of mixed municipal waste in 2024, with the Association seeing a decrease in the amount of mixed waste collected of approximately 2.3%. The amount of other sorted waste remains essentially the same compared to 2023.

The CZ.NIC Association is of course involved in the collective take-back system for waste electrical appliances as the manufacturer of Turris routers in accordance with the applicable legislation.

Going paperless

One of the long-term goals of the CZ.NIC Association is to go paperless, especially in administrative activities. Thanks to the systematic digitalisation of processes, paper consumption and the amount of paper in waste are being reduced. Key measures include, in particular, concluding contracts electronically, the digitalisation of the invoicing process, as well as adjustments to the process of verifying domain holder data. Flexible forms of work, especially the option to work from home, also contribute to further reducing (not only) paper consumption. The results of these efforts are measurable: in 2023, there was a 113.6 kg year-on-year decrease in office paper purchases compared to 2022. This trend is also reflected in the amount of paper in sorted waste – in 2023 it was 1.1380 tonnes, while in 2024 it dropped to 1.1118 tonnes. The

Association will continue these measures with the aim of achieving the most efficient and environmentally friendly operation possible.

Promoting eco-friendly travel

The CZ.NIC Association actively supports its employees in using sustainable and environmentally friendly forms of transport. All of the Association's offices are easily accessible by public transport, which makes it possible to reduce individual car travel. The seat of the Association is also equipped with the necessary facilities for cyclists. Employees regularly take part in the "Cycle to Work" campaign, which promotes sustainable travel.

In the area of business travel, emphasis is placed on efficient planning, including minimising negative environmental impacts. In-person attendance and travel is replaced by online meetings or conference calls when appropriate. Many events, conferences, seminars and training courses are available today in a distance participation option, which allows effective participation without the need to travel.

Helping animals

The CZ.NIC Association has been contributing to the breeding of the southern cassowary in the zoos in Prague, Jihlava and Zlín on a long-term basis.

Flood relief in the Jeseníky region

Volunteers from among the employees of the Association provided two days of physical assistance in Bělá pod Pradědem. A collection of hardware and drugstore goods was subsequently delivered to the same location.

10.3 Cooperation abroad

10.3.1 Membership in professional and interest organisations

APWG (Anti-Phishing Working Group)

A global coalition of private companies, state institutions and security forces focused on the global fight against cybercrime, especially spam.

CENTR (Council of European National Top Level Domain Registries)

A non-profit organisation that associates top-level national and generic domain name administrators. It primarily targets European registers, but members also include representatives of more distant regions, e.g., Canada and Japan.

The CZ.NIC Association has been a member since 2001 and has been regularly involved in individual working group meetings. The CENTR Technical Working Group has been headed for a long time by Jaromír Talíř, a technical partner of the Association.

DNS-OARC (The Domain Name System Operations, Analysis and Research Centre)

A trusted platform where key stakeholders meet and share their experience with DNS operation, analyses and research, so that they can coordinate their work as efficiently as possible, particularly in the field of security.

EURid (The European Registry of Internet Domain Names)

An association which, under the authority of the European Commission, administers the top-level .EU domain. CZ.NIC is an associate member and has a representative on the Board of Directors.

EuroISPA (European Internet Services Providers Association)

The European Internet Services Providers Association is the largest organisation, bringing together more than 3,300 organisations around the world. The main objective of EuroISPA, of which CZ.NIC has been a member since 2008, is to represent ISPs within the legislative processes of the European Union and facilitate the exchange of experience between individual Internet service providers.

CSIRT Network

An interest group of CSIRT teams that acts as a contact point for the obliged entities identified in the NIS Directive (Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning measures for a high common level of security of network and information systems across the Union). The group primarily deals with technical issues related to the implementation of this agenda.

FIRST (Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams)

The first international organisation associating security teams. It has over 700 teams in more than 100 countries around the world, with significant representation of American and European teams. It is the only organisation that provides membership to teams from around the world and also covers product teams. The CSIRT.CZ team became a member of the FIRST organisation as early as 2015.

ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers)

An international non-profit organisation founded in 1998, the main task of which is to administer and assign not only generic top-level domain names (gTLDs) and national top-level domain names (ccTLDs) but also IP addresses. The CZ.NIC Association, as a national domain administrator, sends its representatives to regular meetings and its experts actively participate in the activities of the working groups. Ondřej Filip, Managing Director of CZ.NIC, is a member of the prestigious Security & Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) within ICANN.

IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force)

An organisation founded in 1986 and which is directly linked to the birth of the Internet. It includes an international community of leading experts, network architects and representatives of the commercial sphere. The IETF approves and promotes Internet standards – RFC documents – which govern the majority of Internet operations. Our employees are actively involved in some of them. Meetings of members of this organisation have also taken place several times, thanks to the cooperation of the CZ.NIC Association in Prague. The CZ.NIC Labs' employees participate in the IETF, mainly in the DNSOP (DNS operation) activities, NETCONF (network device configuration) and NETMOD (configuration and status data modelling) working groups. **Ladislav Lhotka**, a technical partner of the Association, has long been an active member of the IETF community,

and he is the first Czech ever to participate in the creation of an Internet standard as the lead author (RFC 6110). In recent years, the IETF has issued new standards (RFC 9108 and RFC 9130) co-authored by Ladislav.

INHOPE (International Association of Internet Hotlines)

INHOPE is an international association of over 55 hotlines aimed at combating and eliminating illegal online content, especially child pornography. The main benefits of INHOPE membership include access to the ICCAM database (derived from “I See Child Abuse Material”) and the possibility of effective cooperation with other countries and institutions, particularly Interpol, in removing illegal content.

The CZ.NIC Association, with the STOPonline.cz line operated by it, became an associate member in June 2017. In 2018, the Association gained full membership in this prestigious association as part of the implementation of the Safer Internet Centre project. In recent years, the Association has also received a special financial reward in recognition of the high number of reports processed.

Europol (European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation)

Europol is an organisation dedicated to preventing and combating organised crime. The organisation falls under the European Union and seeks to improve cooperation between the Member States, in particular through police and judicial consultancy and its awareness-raising and educational activities.

RIPE NCC (Réseaux IP Européens Network Coordination Centre)

An independent non-profit organisation that supports the Internet infrastructure. Its core activities include the operation of the RIR (Regional

Internet Registry), which allocates Internet resources and related services (such as IP addresses) to its members. The CZ.NIC Association, as one of the members, not only attends regular meetings, but also participates in other thematic meetings and training events organised by this organisation. In the reporting year, Ondřej Filip, Managing Director of the CZ.NIC Association, became the Chair of the Board of Directors of this organisation.

TF-CSIRT

TF-CSIRT is an organisation that brings together security teams, predominantly from Europe. The CSIRT.CZ team has the highest possible level of membership in this organisation – certified. CZ.NIC-CSIRT is an accredited member.

11 Grant projects

The CZ.NIC Association has long been involved in European grant projects dealing with current technological challenges. In accordance with the CZ.NIC development strategy for the period of 2022-2024, we focused our attention on cybersecurity, electronic identity and safer behaviour on the Internet for children and young people.

In 2024, we were active in three consortia co-funded by the EU's **Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)** and **Digital Europe Programme (DEP)**. Through these instruments, the European Commission supports the implementation of its strategies and objectives in key areas of the European economy. There is a strong focus on information and communication technologies and the development of European networks.

Thanks to our work to date, we have built a reputation as a valued and trusted partner and leader of projects supported by the European Union. During the aforesaid period, we participated in the following projects co-financed from the EU budget:

EU Digital Identity Wallet Consortium (EWC; project no. 101102744)

Electronic identity is one of the core areas of interest to CZ.NIC. In addition to developing and supporting the rollout of the MojeID solution, in 2024 we continued to participate in the EU Digital Identity Wallet Consortium (EWC) project, which aims to take advantage of the upcoming EU Digital Identity. The project consortium consists of 41 partners from all over Europe.

The aim of the project is to pilot-test key cases of using digital identity in line with the development of standards defining its architecture and technical solutions. Specifically, these are experiments in issuing specific types of receipts in wallets and then presenting them to verifiers. The EWC Consortium focuses, in particular, on travel-related receipts, the use

of the wallet for payments and addressing the problem of legal entity identification.

In 2024, we primarily focused on testing selected functionalities of the pilot digital wallet applications within the project.

The project consortium was originally scheduled to end on 31 March 2025. However, in February 2025, the European Commission confirmed the extension of the implementation for another four months.

DNS4EU and European DNS Shield (DNS4EU; project no. 101095329)

The DNS area is one of the core pillars of the CZ.NIC Association's activities. The DNS4EU project aims to build a recursive European DNS resolver service infrastructure based on a highly federated and distributed DNS protection ecosystem.

From a technology perspective, the project combines cloud and on-premise components delivered through publicly available resolvers in a DNS4EU cloud and the on-premise DNS resolvers operated by MNO, Telco and ISP. The availability of both cloud and on-premise DNS resolvers is intended to ensure widespread adoption and meet a key objective: to strengthen European sovereignty and offer a secure and open alternative DNS resolver for EU citizens, businesses and public administration authorities.

During 2024, work continued on the development of the Knot Resolver and its functionalities necessary for the deployment and operation of the entire DNS4EU technical infrastructure. CZ.NIC's DNS resolver technology covers a key technological component of the entire solution. The main challenges included addressing prioritisation and rate limiting.

Other activities took place at the same time, including:

- the development of new or updated standards in the DNS protocol,
- testing the impact on different devices and applications,
- monitoring and troubleshooting DNS translation problems for end users.

The project is scheduled to end on 31 December 2025.

Safer Internet CZ (project no. 101083580)

The safety of children and young people in the online space and strengthening their digital skills and knowledge has been a key topic for CZ.NIC. The Association took over responsibility for coordinating national activities aimed at improving online safety for children in 2019, when it took the lead in the consortium of the Safer Internet Centre of the Czech Republic (SIC CZ) project. Gradually, the Association became part of Insafe (an organisation of European Safer Internet centres) and INHOPE (coordinating the cooperation of national hotlines for reporting illegal content on the Internet).

In 2024, a number of activities were implemented in cooperation with project partners Člověk v tísni (People in Need), Linka bezpečí (Safety Hotline) and the Children's Crisis Centre.

The main activities of CZ.NIC included:

- organising the Safer Internet Day 2024,
- a conference and panel for project partners as part of the Zlín Film Festival,
- publishing a modern educational book "Strážci na internetu" (Guardians on the Internet),
- publishing the "First Mobile Phone" brochure in cooperation with the largest mobile operators in the Czech Republic,
- leading the communication campaign on the Instagram profile of No_Net_Drama,

- international cooperation with Insafe and INHOPE,
- operation of the SIC CZ web portal,
- participation in the concept and active involvement in the nation-wide "Week for Digital Czechia",
- implementation of 32 training events for schools, municipalities and the public and private sectors with a total of 1,324 participants,
- presentation of the topic of Safer Internet in the media.

CZ.NIC coordinates the activities of the entire SIC CZ consortium, arranges negotiations with the European Commission and HaDEA, and represents the project at the international level.

In conclusion, we would like to stress that all three projects are considered by the European Commission as priorities in the field of digital security.

12 Structure of the Association

12.1 Members

The member base of the Association is made up of a number of entities which are significantly **involved in the functioning of the Czech Internet**. Among its members are representatives of Internet and telecommunications service providers, domain name registrars, publishers of Internet and print media, e-commerce businesses and companies for which the Internet and domain names are an important communication tool.

The CZ.NIC Association is one of the places these representatives can meet and thus influence the future direction of the Czech Internet. Further expansion of the Association's knowledge portfolio, streamlining its management and response to the constant development of the Internet allow a wide range of business activities of members and their involvement in the Association, either by attending General Meetings, working groups and seminars, email conferences or by directly working on the Association's bodies.

Membership conditions

A legal entity that meets the following general terms and conditions for membership can become a member of the Association:

- location of the seat or organisational unit in the territory of a Member State of the European Union,
- holding at least one domain name in ccTLD CZ,
- payment of the entrance membership fee.

The members of the Association are divided into three chambers:

- Chamber of Domain Name Holders,
- ISP Chamber,
- Chamber of Registrars.

The respective Statutes govern the special conditions of membership in the individual chambers. The chamber arrangement brings benefits to the members of the Association, who can easily formulate and defend their opinions and interests together with other similarly-oriented entities.

The chamber arrangement also streamlines the course and the meetings of the Association bodies, in particular, the Collegium and the General Meeting.

12.1.1 Number of members by chamber

As at 31 December 2024, the CZ.NIC Association had a total of **117 members**.

Development of the number of members by chamber

Chamber/year	ISP	Registrars	Domain name holders	Total
2008	15	11	31	57
2009	17	14	32	63
2010	19	19	37	75
2011	23	17	49	89
2012	27	18	61	106
2013	27	19	65	111
2014	24	20	69	113
2015	23	20	72	115
2016	25	20	67	112
2017	26	18	71	115
2018	26	19	69	114
2019	27	17	72	116
2020	27	17	75	119
2021	29	16	75	120
2022	28	16	77	121
2023	28	16	76	120
2024	27	16	74	117

Division of members by chamber

ISP	23.1%
Registrars	13.7%
Domain name holders	63.2%

12.1.2 Overview of members by chamber

Overview of members of individual chambers as at 31 December 2024

Chamber of Domain Name Holders (business name, Company ID No.)

ABRATICA s.r.o.	26108534
ACOMWARE s.r.o.	25047965
AdminIT s.r.o.	27864901
Advio Network, s.r.o.	28565673
Adytia Innovation OÜ	14498430
AKREDIT, spol. s r.o.	25797387
ALEF NULA, a.s.	61858579
ALENSA, s.r.o.	27179681
AliaWeb, spol. s r.o.	26117363
Allegro Retail a.s.	8553866
Asociace pro elektronickou komerci, z.s. (Association of E-commerce)	68684797
AUDITEL, s.r.o.	26775034
CD PROFESIONAL security agency, s.r.o.	25712713
CISCO SYSTEMS (Czech Republic) s.r.o.	63979462
.CO.CZ s.r.o.	14364786
COMGUARD a.s.	28215176
ComSource s.r.o.	29059291
Com-Sys TRADE spol. s.r.o.	16188781
CQK HOLDING a.s.	28405579
CYBERSALES a.s.	26199653
Česká unie vydavatelů, z.s. (Czech Publishers Association)	15887081
Datahost s.r.o.	26390973
DELL Computer, spol. s r.o.	45272808

ECOMOLE LTD.	9526615
ekolo.cz s.r.o.	27141659
eMan a.s.	27203824
Fortion Networks, s.r.o.	26397994
Gordian Investments s.r.o.	24159778
Greenlux s.r.o.	28608747
Holubová advokáti s.r.o.	24686727
ICZ a.s.	25145444
igloonet, s.r.o.	27713482
I. H. P. společnost s ručením omezeným	48117846
INBES, spol. s r.o.	14502593
Intell. Net s.r.o.	27971546
Internet Info, s.r.o.	25648071
Klíč, spol. s r.o.	28129377
Laurián s.r.o.	29018919
MAFRA, a.s.	45313351
Mailkit s.r.o.	26449901
MARIAS s.r.o.	26136139
MASANTA s.r.o.	25730533
MEASUREMENT PRAHA, s.r.o.	4404971
MEDIA FACTORY Czech Republic a.s.	26288311
Michal Krsek & partneři s.r.o.	27418570
Modrá Busina s.r.o.	28885961
Moonlake Web Services, s.r.o.	29249911
Neutral czFree eXchange, z.s.p.o.	75093201
NEW MEDIA GROUP s.r.o.	26124611
Nux s.r.o.	27234631
Občanské sdružení Ubuntu pro Českou republiku	22674608
Orego finance s.r.o.	24718955
PharoCom s.r.o.	25172131
Prague Business Office s.r.o.	27143481
Pražský Účetní Servis s.r.o.	26740575
Qrator Labs CZ s.r.o.	3620174

Seyfor, a.s.	1572377
SH.cz s.r.o.	25492063
Skymia s.r.o.	28238613
Software602 a.s.	63078236
Socha, spol. s r.o.	48291153
SVBsoft, s.r.o.	28523644
TechLabs s.r.o.	8618445
TIKWI s.r.o.	28917651
Trustica s.r.o.	26514362
ÚVT, s.r.o.	25701118
Vedea s.r.o.	28913876
VIZUS.CZ s.r.o.	27155315
VOLNÝ, a.s.	63080150
Webarium, s.r.o.	26089602
Webnames s.r.o.	44848692
Web security s.r.o.	6927351
Ztracené kobylinky, z.s.	22753001
1X s.r.o.	44632142

ISP Chamber (business name, Company ID No.)

ABAK, spol. s r.o., CZE ABAK, GmbH GER ABAK, Co.Ltd. ENG	40763153
Casablanca INT a.s.	9070931
CESNET, z.s.p.o.	63839172
COOLHOUSING s.r.o.	14893983
ČD - Telematika a.s.	61459445
České Radiokomunikace a.s.	24738875
Dragon Internet a.s.	27237800
Družstvo EUROSIGNAL	26461129
Faster CZ spol. s r.o.	60722266
FreeTel, s.r.o.	24737887
H17 Networks, s.r.o.	27374041

INTERNEXT 2000, s.r.o.	25352288
IPEX a.s.	45021295
JHComp s.r.o.	26051362
LAM plus s.r.o.	25129619
Mach3net s.r.o.	27344860
Master Internet, s.r.o.	26277557
NetArt Group s.r.o.	27612694
NetX Networks a.s.	8544603
Pe3ny Net s.r.o.	27252183
PODA a.s.	25816179
STARNET, s.r.o.	26041561
T-Mobile Czech Republic a.s.	64949681
ÚVT Internet s.r.o.	24288705
VIVO CONNECTION, spol. s r.o.	26900696
VSHosting s.r.o.	61505455
2 connect a.s.	29007542

Chamber of Registrars (business name, Company ID No.)

ACTIVE 24, s.r.o.	25115804
ASPone, s.r.o.	28274326
e-BAAN Net s.r.o.	26867257
INTERNET CZ, a.s.	26043319
KRAXNET s.r.o.	26460335
Media4web, s.r.o.	26735903
ONE.CZ s.r.o.	25503651
O2 Czech Republic a.s.	60193336
Quantcom, a. s.	28175492
Seonet Multimedia s.r.o.	27522041
Seznam.cz, a.s.	26168685
TELE3 s.r.o.	26096960
Webglobe, s.r.o.	26159708

Web4U s.r.o.	17311501
ZONER a.s.	49437381
ZooControl s.r.o.	5766656

12.2 Bodies of the Association

12.2.1 General Meeting

The supreme body of the Association is the General Meeting, i.e., all members of the Association. They are divided into three chambers – the Chamber of Registrars, the ISP Chamber and the Chamber of Domain Name Holders.

Each member of the Association has the right to attend the General Meeting and promote their ideas, opinions and comments.

12.2.2 Collegium

The Collegium is a body of the Association consisting of members elected by the individual chambers of the General Meeting and/or by other persons.

The powers of the Collegium include, for example, approving the Association's concept and budget, approving agreements between the Association and the State, and electing and removing members of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board.

The Collegium has a total of 21 members, of which 18 members are elected by the individual chambers of the General Meeting. Public administration authorities nominate three members. Members of the Collegium are elected to serve three-year terms of office.

Members of the Collegium elected by the General Meeting

Chamber of Domain Name Holders

- Antoš Marek
- Gruntorád Jan (re-elected for another term from 24 December 2024)
- Košata Bedřich
- Ohnesorg Dan
- Redl Jan
- Taft Karel (re-elected for another term from 24 December 2024)

ISP Chamber

- Dragon Tomáš (re-elected for another term from 24 December 2024)
- Košnar Tomáš
- Pečínka Vlastimil
- Pospíchal Zbyněk
- Procházka Marcel
- Švácha Milan (re-elected for another term from 24 December 2024)

Chamber of Registrars

- Filípková Ilona (re-elected for another term from 24 December 2024)
- Kukačka Martin (re-elected for another term from 24 December 2024)
- Kysela Stanislav
- Pohořelická Martina
- Polanský Lukáš
- Syrovátka Erich

Members of the Collegium nominated by state administration authorities

- **Bumbálková Zina**, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic
- **Schäfer Lenka**, Czech Chamber of Commerce
- **Peterka Jiří**, Czech Telecommunication Office

12.2.3 Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is a governing body that manages the Association's activities and acts in its name.

Members of the Board of Directors

- **Taft Karel** , Chair of the Board of Directors
- **Antoš Marek**, Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors
- **Filípková Ilona**, Member
- **Košnar Tomáš**, Member
- **Kukačka Martin**, Member

12.2.4 Supervisory Board

The Association's supervisory body, which supervises the performance of the Board of Directors and the implementation of the Association's activities.

Members of the Supervisory Board 2024

- **Redl Jan**, Chair of the Supervisory Board
- **Gruntorád Jan**, Member
- **Pečínka Vlastimil**, Member

12.2.5 Management

Overview of the members of the management as at 31 December 2024

- **Filip Ondřej**, Chief Executive Officer
- **Peterka Martin**, Chief Operating Officer and Deputy Managing Director
- **Brůna Zdeněk**, Chief Technical Officer
- **Fuňka Tomáš**, Chief Financial Officer
- **Hála Tomáš**, Chief Information Officer
- **Hrušecký Michal**, Head of the Hardware Development Department
- **Chmelová Kateřina**, Chief Sales Officer
- **Chomyn Josef**, Head of the Research Team (CZ.NIC Labs)
- **Novák Jaromír**, Partner for Relations with the Public Administration
- **Písek Ondřej**, Chief Marketing Officer
- **Sládek Vilém**, Chief Communications Officer
- **Talíř Jaromír**, Technical Fellow

13 Human resources

The Association's strength lies in its professionally competent and qualified employees, who are essential for achieving its mission and further development. It is no exaggeration to say that many of our employees are leading experts in their fields, with both a Czech and international reputation.

To strengthen individual competencies, all employees are continuously educated in the fields of foreign languages, so-called soft skills and professional knowledge, so that they can achieve the highest possible professional and personal qualities and contribute with their knowledge and skills to the further development of the Association and thus also the Czech Internet.

13.1 Number of employees

In 2024, the number of employees of the Association increased. The greatest increase was seen in the Developer Department, our Labs and CSIRT. In contrast, management was slightly weakened due to the retirement of the technical partner Ladislav Lhotka. In addition to employing experienced professionals, we are also happy to nurture promising young individuals, which is why we have university and secondary school students helping us on the basis of agreements to perform work in many departments.

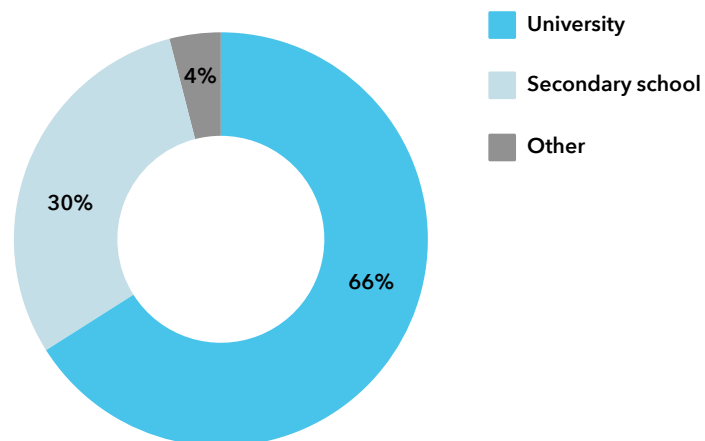
Status and development of the number of employees

Department	Number of employees (as at 31 December 2023)	Number of FTEs (as at 31 December 2023)	Number of employees (as at 31 December 2024)	Number of FTEs (as at 31 December 2024)
Management	13	12.60	12	11.60
Marketing/PR	7	5.00	7	5.60
Sales	3	3.00	3	3.00
Academy	1	1.00	1	1.00
Development	26	21.40	30	25.23
Network Administration	13	12.00	13	12.50
CZ.NIC Labs	22	17.50	26	17.90
Legal	2	1.75	2	1.75
Secretariat	2	2.00	2	2.00
HR	1	0.63	1	0.88
Customer Support	11	11.00	11	11.00
CSIRT	12	8.90	15	12.20
HW Development Department	17	12.38	17	11.38
EU Projects	4	2.75	5	2.75
Total	134	111.90	145	118.78

13.2 Employee structure

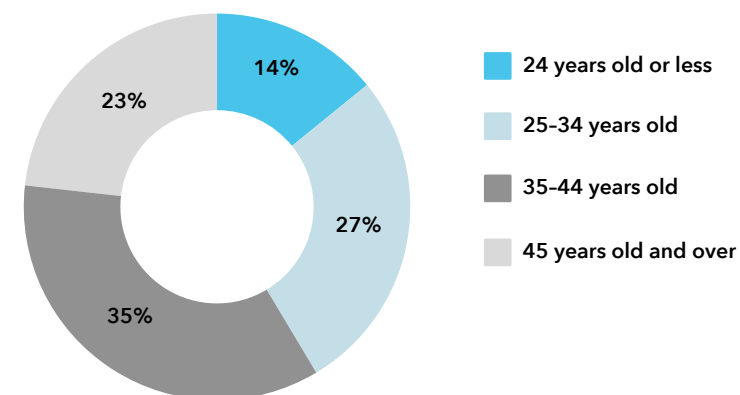
Employee structure by education

Most Association employees have a university degree. The CZ.NIC Association also provides the opportunity to acquire professional experience to fresh university graduates, for whom it is trying to build suitable conditions and whom it assigns to its branches in Brno, České Budějovice and Plzeň. At the same time, the Association has an open door for talented secondary school and university students.



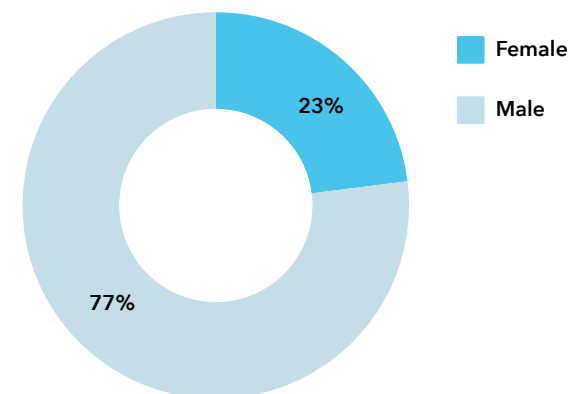
Employee structure by age

The average age of the Association's employees is 37 years. In terms of age structure, employees aged 35-44 predominate.



Employee structure by gender

In recruiting new employees, CZ.NIC encourages equal opportunities and the involvement of women. Among other things, we offer the possibility of working part-time, which allows employees to combine their work and parental responsibilities. However, as a result of the structure of graduates in the technical branches of higher education, the share of men still prevails, as at other technology companies.



Employee ombudsman

The CZ.NIC Association is aware that satisfied employees are key to its successful operation. This is why the Association created the position of an employee ombudsman in 2023. The ombudsman defends and cares for the employees. This prevents conflicts and misunderstandings and resolves dissatisfaction, problems and obstacles in working relationships or processes. The ombudsman is an impartial confidant, advisor and facilitator in achieving change/solution. In 2024, the employment ombudsman did not have to deal with any cases.

14 Selected financial indicators

14.1 Balance Sheet

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total assets	569,478	602,667	633,438	653,028	700,871	750,126
Fixed assets	89,001	80,579	75,682	81,573	75,734	69,524
Intangible fixed assets	1,333	931	253	845	149	53
Tangible fixed assets	87,668	79,648	75,429	80,728	75,585	69,471
Long-term investments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current assets	479,202	521,033	556,449	569,256	623,231	674,300
Inventories	41,045	49,591	57,000	71,762	40,563	17,539
Receivables	10,425	14,560	24,348	34,393	19,288	48,217
Short-term investments	194,885	206,593	208,510	204,559	231,211	236,063
Cash	232,847	250,289	266,591	258,542	332,169	372,481
Accrual of assets	1,275	1,055	1,307	2,199	1,906	6,302
Total liabilities	569,478	602,667	633,438	653,028	700,871	750,126
Equity	358,705	382,368	403,553	415,460	451,583	484,733
Registered capital and capital funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funds from profit	172,853	193,520	217,183	236,983	249,912	285,013
Profit/loss of previous years	165,185	165,185	165,185	165,548	165,548	166,570
Profit/loss of the current fiscal period	20,667	23,663	21,185	12,929	36,123	33,150
External sources	68,862	72,841	79,128	82,402	92,086	98,753
Provisions	8,691	14,512	14,671	18,227	20,343	15,562
Payables	60,171	58,329	64,457	64,175	71,743	83,191
Accrual of liabilities	141,911	147,458	150,757	155,166	157,202	166,640

In CZK '000

14.2 Profit and Loss Statement

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenue from the sale of products and services	193,364	207,631	220,532	231,276	231,283	237,971
Sales of goods	20,210	24,522	54,530	50,954	48,156	52,374
Other operating income	13,813	11,657	9,878	4,277	7,049	6,840
Production consumption	70,268	65,827	94,937	93,216	93,383	96,266
Change in inventories of the Association's own operations	82	256	445	341	74	12
Own work capitalised	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personnel costs	117,380	129,418	144,066	150,897	167,653	178,687
Adjusting values in the operational area	17,104	14,393	12,924	12,211	11,937	11,894
Other operating expenses	5,005	7,663	2,865	11,338	5,340	2,159
Operating profit/loss	17,548	26,253	29,703	18,504	8,101	8,167
Interest income and similar income	1,286	920	279	4,616	11,864	12,086
Other financial income	30,343	24,606	43,495	70,838	120,978	67,961
Other financial expenses	25,590	22,578	47,976	73,855	96,773	47,008
Financial profit/loss	6,039	2,948	-4,202	1,599	36,069	33,039
Profit before tax	23,587	29,201	25,501	16,404	44,170	41,206
Income tax	2,920	5,538	4,316	3,475	8,047	8,056
Profit after tax	20,667	23,663	21,185	12,929	36,123	33,150

In CZK '000

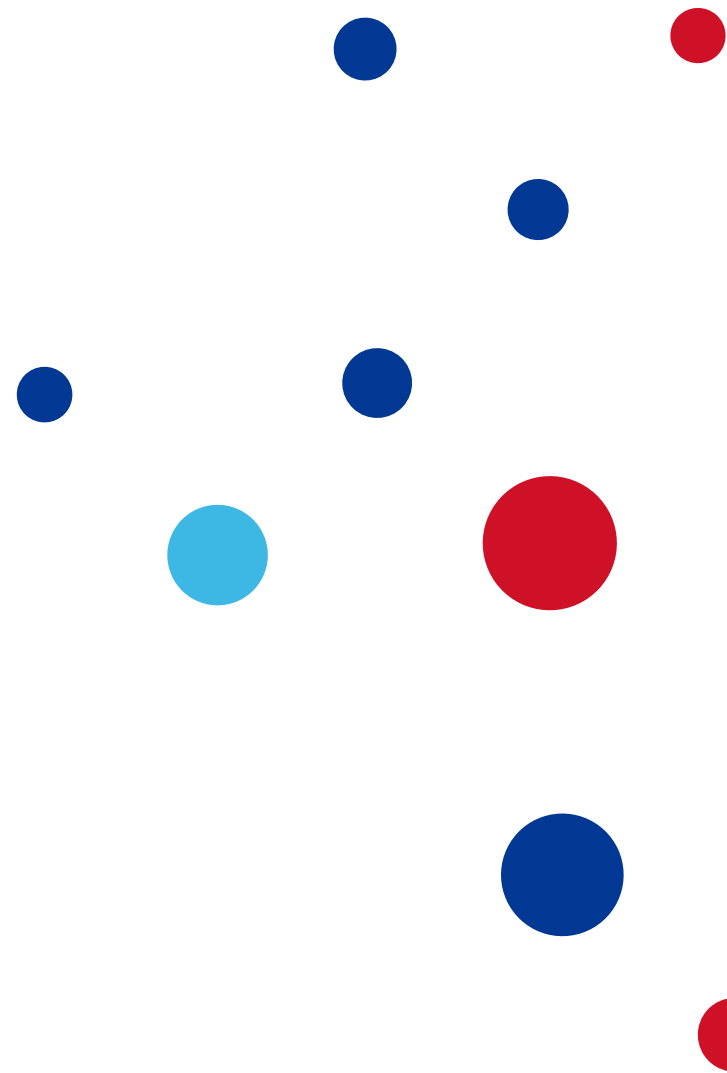
15 List of suppliers

List of suppliers according to Article 45.4 of the Statutes:

Supplier	Amount in CZK
ALEF NULA, a.s. (Company ID No.: 61858579)	6,513,510.00
B2C, s.r.o. (Company ID No.: 27957705)	6,108,270.00

16 Events between the date of the Financial Statements and the General Meeting

No events occurred in the given time period having an impact on the data presented in the Financial Statements for 2024.



17 Auditor's Report

Zpráva nezávislého auditora

Účetní jednotka:	CZ.NIC, z.s.p.o.
Sídlo:	Milešovská 1136/5, 130 00 Praha 3 - Vinohrady
Právní forma:	Zájmové sdružení právnických osob (dále jen „Sdružení“)
Identifikační číslo:	679 85 726
Rozvahový den:	31.12.2024
Účetní období:	01.01.2024 – 31.12.2024
Účel činnosti:	Sdružení zejména a) provozuje a rozvíjí doménu nejvyšší úrovně ccTLD CZ; b) provozuje a rozvíjí důvěryhodnou, bezpečnou a stabilní informační a komunikační infrastrukturu, včetně vývoje a podpory rozvoje internetových služeb, a to především prostřednictvím inovativních projektů s otevřeným zdrojovým kódem; c) šíří a podporuje výuku, vzdělávání, osvětu a diskusi o aspektech internetových technologií; d) zabývá se zvyšováním úrovně kybernetické bezpečnosti.

Výrok auditora

Provedli jsme audit přiložené účetní závěrky výše uvedené účetní jednotky sestavené na základě českých účetních předpisů, která se skládá z rozvahy k 31.12.2024, výkazu zisku a ztráty za období 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024, přehledu o peněžních tocích, přehledu o změnách vlastního kapitálu a přílohy této účetní závěrky včetně významných (materiálních) informací o použitých účetních metodách. Údaje o účetní jednotce jsou uvedeny v příloze této účetní závěrky.

Podle našeho názoru účetní závěrka podává věrný a poctivý obraz aktiv a pasiv účetní jednotky k 31.12.2024 a nákladů a výnosů a výsledku jejího hospodaření za rok končící 31.12.2024 v souladu s českými účetními předpisy.

Základ pro výrok

Audit jsme provedli v souladu se zákonem o auditorech a standardy Komory auditorů České republiky pro audit, kterými jsou mezinárodní standardy pro audit (ISA) případně doplněné a upravené souvisejícími aplikačními doložkami. Naše odpovědnost stanovená těmito předpisy je podrobněji popsána v oddílu Odpovědnost auditora za audit účetní závěrky. V souladu se zákonem o auditorech a Etickým kodexem přijatým Komorou auditorů České republiky jsme na účetní jednotce nezávislí a splnili jsme i další etické povinnosti vyplývající z uvedených předpisů. Domníváme se, že důkazní informace, které jsme shromáždili, poskytují dostatečný a vhodný základ pro vyjádření našeho výroku.

Ostatní informace uvedené ve výroční zprávě

Ostatními informacemi jsou v souladu s § 2 písm. b) zákona o auditorech informace uvedené ve výroční zprávě mimo účetní závěrku a naši zprávu auditora. Za ostatní informace odpovídá představenstvo Sdružení.

Náš výrok k účetní závěrce se k ostatním informacím nevztahuje. Přesto je však součástí

našich povinností souvisejících s ověřením účetní závěrky seznámení se s ostatními informacemi a posouzení, zda ostatní informace nejsou ve významném (materiálním) nesouladu s účetní závěrkou či s našimi znalostmi o účetní jednotce získanými během ověřování účetní závěrky nebo zda se jinak tyto informace nejvíce jako významně (materiálně) nesprávné. Také posuzujeme, zda ostatní informace byly ve všech významných (materiálních) ohledech vypracovány v souladu s příslušnými právními předpisy. Tímto posouzením se rozumí, zda ostatní informace splňují požadavky právních předpisů na formální náležitosti a postup vypracování ostatních informací v kontextu významnosti (materiality), tj. zda případné nedodržení uvedených požadavků by bylo způsobilo ovlivnit úsudek činěný na základě ostatních informací.

Na základě provedených postupů, do míry, jež dokážeme posoudit, uvádíme, že

- ostatní informace, které posuzují skutečnosti, jež jsou též předmětem zobrazení v účetní závěrce, jsou ve všech významných (materiálních) ohledech v souladu s účetní závěrkou a
- ostatní informace byly vypracovány v souladu s právními předpisy.

Dále jsme povinni uvést, zda na základě poznatků o povědomí o Sdružení, k nimž jsme dospěli při provádění auditu, ostatní informace neobsahují významné (materiální) věcné nesprávnosti. V rámci uvedených postupů jsme v obdržení ostatních informací žádné významné (materiální) věcné nesprávnosti nezjistili.

Odpovědnost statutárního orgánu účetní jednotky za účetní závěrku

Představenstvo účetní jednotky odpovídá za sestavení účetní závěrky podávající věrný a poctivý obraz v souladu s českými účetními předpisy a za takový vnitřní kontrolní systém, který považuje za nezbytný pro sestavení účetní závěrky tak, aby neobsahovala významné (materiální) nesprávnosti způsobené podvodem nebo chybou.

Při sestavování účetní závěrky je představenstvo účetní jednotky povinno posoudit, zda je účetní jednotka schopna nepřetržitě trvat, a pokud je to relevantní, popsat v příloze účetní závěrky záležitosti týkající se jeho nepřetržitého trvání a použití předpokladu nepřetržitého trvání při sestavení účetní závěrky, s výjimkou případů, kdy představenstvo plánuje zrušení účetní jednotky nebo ukončení její činnosti, resp. kdy nemá jinou reálnou možnost než tak učinit.

Odpovědnost auditora za audit účetní závěrky

Naším cílem je získat přiměřenou jistotu, že účetní závěrka jako celek neobsahuje významnou (materiální) nesprávnost způsobenou podvodem nebo chybou a vydat zprávu auditora obsahující náš výrok. Přiměřená míra jistoty je velká míra jistoty, nicméně není zárukou, že audit provedený v souladu s výše uvedenými předpisy ve všech případech v účetní závěrce odhalí případnou existující významnou (materiální) nesprávnost. Nesprávnosti mohou vzniknout v důsledku podvodů nebo chyb a považují se za významné (materiální), pokud lze reálně předpokládat, že by jednotlivě nebo v souhrnu mohly ovlivnit ekonomická rozhodnutí, která uživatelé účetní závěrky na jejím základě přijmou.

Při provádění auditu v souladu s výše uvedenými předpisy je naší povinností uplatňovat během celého auditu odborný úsudek a zachovávat profesní skepticismus. Dále je naší povinností:

- Identifikovat a vyhodnotit rizika významné (materiální) nesprávnosti účetní závěrky způsobené podvodem nebo chybou, navrhnout a provést auditorské postupy reagující na tato rizika a získat dostatečné a vhodné důkazní informace, abychom na jejich základě mohli vyjádřit výrok. Riziko, že neodhalíme významnou (materiální) nesprávnost, k níž došlo v důsledku podvodu, je větší než riziko neodhalení významné (materiální) nesprávnosti způsobené chybou, protože součástí podvodu mohou být tajné dohody

(koluze), falšování, úmyslná opomenutí, nepravdivá prohlášení nebo obcházení vnitřních kontrol.

- Seznámit se s vnitřním kontrolním systémem účetní jednotky relevantním pro audit v takovém rozsahu, abychom mohli navrhnout auditorské postupy vhodné s ohledem na dané okolnosti, nikoli abychom mohli vyjádřit názor na účinnost jejího vnitřního kontrolního systému.
- Posoudit vhodnost použitých účetních pravidel, přiměřenost provedených účetních odhadů a informace, které v této souvislosti představenstvo účetní jednotky uvedlo v příloze účetní závěrky.
- Posoudit vhodnost použití předpokladu nepřetržitého trvání při sestavení účetní závěrky představenstvem a to, zda s ohledem na shromážděné důkazní informace existuje významná (materiální) nejistota vyplývající z událostí nebo podmínek, které mohou významně zpochybnit schopnost účetní jednotky nepřetržitě trvat. Jestliže dojdeme k závěru, že taková významná (materiální) nejistota existuje, je naší povinností upozornit v naší zprávě na informace uvedené v této souvislosti v příloze účetní závěrky, a pokud tyto informace nejsou dostatečné, vyjádřit modifikovaný výrok. Naše závěry týkající se schopnosti účetní jednotky nepřetržitě trvat vycházejí z důkazních informací, které jsme získali do data naší zprávy. Nicméně budoucí události nebo podmínky mohou vést k tomu, že účetní jednotka ztratí schopnost nepřetržitě trvat.
- Vyhodnotit celkovou prezentaci, členění a obsah účetní závěrky, včetně přílohy, a dále to, zda účetní závěrka zobrazuje podkladové transakce a události způsobem, který vede k věrnému zobrazení.

Naší povinností je informovat představenstvo a dozorčí radu mimo jiné o plánovaném rozsahu a načasování auditu a o významných zjištěních, která jsme v jeho průběhu učinili, včetně zjištěných významných nedostatků ve vnitřním kontrolním systému.

INTEREXPERT BOHEMIA, spol. s r.o.
Mikulandská 2, 110 00 Praha 1
Oprávnění KA ČR č. 267



Ing. Emil Bušek, jednatel a auditor
Oprávnění KA ČR č. 1325

Datum:	28-05-2025
Podpis auditora:	

Název a sídlo účetní jednotky

CZ.NIC, z.s.p.o.
Milešovská 1136/5
130 00 Praha 3
IČ: 67985726

ROZVAHA
k 31.12.2024

AKTIVA		řádek č.	Běžné úč. období				Minulé úč. období
			Brutto	Korekce	Netto	Netto	
			v tis. Kč	v tis. Kč	v tis. Kč		
	AKTIVA CELKEM	001	911 904	-161 778	750 126	700 871	
A.	Pohledávky za upsaný základní kapitál	002			0	0	
B.	Dlouhodobý majetek	003	227 449	-157 925	69 524	75 734	
B.I.	Dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek	004	17 981	-17 928	53	149	
B.I.1.	Nehmotné výsledky výzkumu a vývoje	005			0	0	
B.I.2.	Oceňitelná práva	006	17 981	-17 928	53	149	
B.I.2.2.	Ostatní oceňitelná práva	008	10 857	-10 804	53	149	
B.I.3.	Goodwill	009			0	0	
B.I.4.	Ostatní dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek	010			0	0	
B.I.5.	Poskytnuté zálohy na dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek a nedokončený dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek	011	0	0	0	0	
B.I.5.1.	Poskytnuté zálohy na dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek	012			0	0	
B.I.5.2.	Nedokončený dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek	013			0	0	
B.II.	Dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	014	209 468	-139 997	69 471	75 585	
B.II.1.	Pozemky a stavby	015	86 529	-31 614	54 915	59 826	
B.II.1.1.	Pozemky	016	5 027	0	5 027	5 027	
B.II.1.2.	Stavby	017	81 502	-31 614	49 888	54 793	
B.II.2.	Hmotné movité věci a jejich soubory	018	122 661	-108 383	14 278	14 506	
B.II.3.	Oceňovací rozdíl k nabytému majetku	019			0	0	
B.II.4.	Ostatní dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	020	0	0	0	0	
B.II.4.1.	Pěstelské celky trvalých porostů	021			0	0	
B.II.4.2.	Dospělá zvířata a jejich skupiny	022			0	0	
B.II.4.3.	Jiný dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	023			0	0	
B.II.5.	Poskytnuté zálohy na dlouhodobý hmotný majetek a nedokončený dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	024	278	0	278	1 260	
B.II.5.1.	Poskytnuté zálohy na dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	025	278		278	1 260	
B.II.5.2.	Nedokončený dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	026			0	0	
B.III.	Dlouhodobý finanční majetek	027	0	0	0	0	
B.III.1.	Podíly - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	028			0	0	
B.III.2.	Záplývky a úvěry - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	029			0	0	
B.III.3.	Podíly - podstatný vliv	030			0	0	
B.III.4.	Záplývky a úvěry - podstatný vliv	031			0	0	
B.III.5.	Ostatní dlouhodobé cenné papíry a podíly	032			0	0	
B.III.6.	Záplývky a úvěry - ostatní	033			0	0	
B.III.7.	Ostatní dlouhodobý finanční majetek	034	0	0	0	0	
B.III.7.1.	Jiný dlouhodobý finanční majetek	035			0	0	
B.III.7.2.	Poskytnuté zálohy na dlouhodobý finanční majetek	036			0	0	

AKTIVA		řádek č.	Běžné úč. období			Minulé úč. období
			Brutto v tis. Kč	Korekce v tis. Kč	Netto v tis. Kč	Netto v tis. Kč
C.	Oběžná aktiva	037	678 153	-3 853	674 300	623 231
C.I.	Zásoby	038	21 392	-3 853	17 539	40 563
C.I.1.	Materiál	039	13 911	-3 853	10 058	30 481
C.I.2.	Nedokončená výroba a polotovary	040	0		0	0
C.I.3.	Výrobky a zboží	041	7 481	0	7 481	10 082
C.I.3.1.	Výrobky	042	994		994	988
C.I.3.2.	Zboží	043	6 487		6 487	9 094
C.I.4.	Mladá a ostatní zvířata a jejich skupiny	044	0		0	0
C.I.5.	Poskytnuté zálohy na zásoby	045	0		0	0
C.II.	Pohledávky	046	48 217	0	48 217	19 288
C.II.1.	Dlouhodobé pohledávky	047	3 117	0	3 117	3 448
C.II.1.1.	Pohledávky z obchodních vztahů	048			0	0
C.II.1.2.	Pohledávky - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	049			0	0
C.II.1.3.	Pohledávky - podstatný vliv	050			0	0
C.II.1.4.	Odloužená daňová pohledávka	051	2 257		2 257	3 161
C.II.1.5.	Pohledávky - ostatní	052	860	0	860	287
C.II.1.5.1.	Pohledávky za společnosti	053			0	0
C.II.1.5.2.	Dlouhodobé poskytnuté zálohy	054	860		860	287
C.II.1.5.3.	Dohadné účty aktivní	055			0	0
C.II.1.5.4.	Jiné pohledávky	056			0	0
C.II.2.	Krátkodobé pohledávky	057	45 100	0	45 100	15 840
C.II.2.1.	Pohledávky z obchodních vztahů	058	22 735		22 735	4 659
C.II.2.2.	Pohledávky - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	059			0	0
C.II.2.3.	Pohledávky - podstatný vliv	060			0	0
C.II.2.4.	Pohledávky - ostatní	061	22 365	0	22 365	11 181
C.II.2.4.1.	Pohledávky za společnosti	062			0	
C.II.2.4.2.	Sociální zabezpečení a zdravotní pojištění	063			0	
C.II.2.4.3.	Stát - daňové pohledávky	064	694		694	580
C.II.2.4.4.	Krátkodobé poskytnuté zálohy	065	2 065		2 065	507
C.II.2.4.5.	Dohadné účty aktivní	066	9 024		9 024	9 324
C.II.2.4.6.	Jiné pohledávky	067	10 582		10 582	770
C.III.	Krátkodobý finanční majetek	068	236 063	0	236 063	231 211
C.III.1.	Podíly - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	069			0	0
C.III.2.	Ostatní krátkodobý finanční majetek	070	236 063		236 063	231 211
C.IV.	Peněžní prostředky	071	372 481	0	372 481	332 169
C.IV.1.	Peněžní prostředky v pokladně	072	64		64	58
C.IV.2.	Peněžní prostředky na účtech	073	372 417		372 417	332 111
D.	Časové rozlišení aktiv	074	6 302	0	6 302	1 906
D.1.	Náklady příštích období	075	6 302		6 302	1 906
D.2.	Komplexní náklady příštích období	076				
D.3.	Příjmy příštích období	077				

PASIVA		Řádek č.	Běžné úč. období	Minulé úč.období
			Netto	Netto
			v tis. Kč	v tis. Kč
	PASIVA CELKEM	078	750 126	700 871
A.	Vlastní kapitál	079	484 733	451 583
A.I.	Základní kapitál	080	0	0
A.I.1.	Základní kapitál	081		
A.I.2.	Vlastní podíly (-)	082		
A.I.3.	Změny základního kapitálu	083		
A.II.	Ážio a kapitálové fondy	084	0	0
A.II.1.	Ážio	085		
A.II.2.	Kapitálové fondy	086	0	0
A.II.1.2.	Ostatní kapitálové fondy	087		
A.II.1.3.	Oceňovací rozdíly z přecenění majetku a závazků (+/-)	088		
A.II.1.4.	Oceňovací rozdíly z přecenění při přeměnách obchodních korporací (+/-)	089		
A.II.1.5.	Rozdíly z přeměn obchodních korporací (+/-)	090		
A.II.1.6.	Rozdíly z ocenění při přeměnách obchodních korporací (+/-)	091		
A.III.	Fondy ze zisku	092	285 013	249 912
A.III.1.	Ostatní rezervní fondy	093		
A.III.2.	Statutární a ostatní fondy	094	285 013	249 912
A.IV.	Výsledek hospodaření minulých let (+/-)	095	166 570	165 548
A.IV.1.	Nerozdělený zisk minulých let	096	166 570	166 570
A.IV.2.	Neuhrazená ztráta minulých let (-)	097	0	0
A.IV.3.	Jiný výsledek hospodaření minulých let (+/-)	098		-1 022
A.V.	Výsledek hospodaření běžného účetního období (+/-)	099	33 150	36 123
A.VI.	Rozhodnuto o zálohové výplatě podílu na zisku (-)	100		
B.+C.	Cizí zdroje	101	98 753	92 086
B.	Rezervy	102	15 562	20 343
B.1.	Rezerva na důchody a podobné závazky	103		
B.2.	Rezerva na daň z příjmů	104		
B.3.	Rezervy podle zvláštních právních předpisů	105		
B.4.	Ostatní rezervy	106	15 562	20 343
C.	Závazky	107	83 191	71 743
C.I.	Dlouhodobé závazky	108	8 873	7 019
C.I.1.	Vydané dluhopisy	109	0	0
C.I.1.1.	Vyměnitelné dluhopisy	110		
C.I.1.2.	Ostatní dluhopisy	111		
C.I.2.	Závazky k úvěrovým institucím	112		
C.I.3.	Dlouhodobé přijaté zálohy	113	8 468	7 019
C.I.4.	Závazky z obchodních vztahů	114		
C.I.5.	Dlouhodobé směnky k úhradě	115		
C.I.6.	Závazky - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	116		
C.I.7.	Závazky - podstatný vliv	117		
C.I.8.	Odložený daňový závazek	118		
C.I.9.	Závazky - ostatní	119	405	0
C.I.9.1.	Závazky ke společníkům	120		
C.I.9.2.	Dohadné účty pasivní	121		
C.I.9.3.	Jiné závazky	122	405	0

PASIVA		Řádek č.	Běžné úč. období	Minulé úč.období
			Netto	Netto
			v tis. Kč	v tis. Kč
C.II.	Krátkodobé závazky	123	74 318	64 724
C.II.1.	Vydané dluhopisy	124	0	0
C.II.1.1.	Vyměnitelné dluhopisy	125		
C.II.1.2.	Ostatní dluhopisy	126		
C.II.2.	Závazky k úvěrovým institucím	127		
C.II.3.	Krátkodobé přijaté zálohy	128	13 825	
C.II.4.	Závazky z obchodních vztahů	129	14 840	17 421
C.II.5.	Krátkodobé směnky k úhradě	130		
C.II.6.	Závazky - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	131		
C.II.7.	Závazky - podstatný vliv	132		
C.II.8.	Závazky ostatní	133	45 653	47 303
C.II.8.1.	Závazky ke společníkům	134		
C.II.8.2.	Krátkodobé finanční výpomoci	135		
C.II.8.3.	Závazky k zaměstnancům	136	18 329	18 971
C.II.8.4.	Závazky ze sociálního zabezpečení a zdravotního pojištění	137	10 675	10 876
C.II.8.5.	Stát - daňové závazky a dotace	138	15 733	15 424
C.II.8.6.	Dohadné účty pasivní	139	781	1 858
C.II.8.7.	Jiné závazky	140	135	174
D.	Časové rozlišení pasiv	141	166 640	157 202
D.1.	Výdaje příštích období	142	345	161
D.2.	Výnosy příštích období	143	166 295	157 041

Sestaveno dne:	28.5.2025	Podpisový záznam statutárního orgánu účetní jednotky
Právní forma účetní jednotky	zájmové sdružení právnických osob	RNDr. Karel Taft, MBA
Předmět podnikání	provoz a rozvoj domény nejvyšší úrovně ccl.TD CZ	

Zpracováno v souladu s vyhláškou č. 500/2002 Sb.
ve znění pozdějších předpisů

Název a sídlo účetní jednotky

CZ.NIC, z.s.p.o.

Milešovská 1136/5

130 00 Praha 3

IČ: 67985726

VÝKAZ ZISKU A ZTRÁTY

k 31.12.2024

		řádek č.	Běžné účetní období	Minulé účetní období
			v tis. Kč	v tis. Kč
I.	Tržby z prodeje výrobků a služeb	01	237 971	231 283
II.	Tržby za prodej zboží	02	52 374	48 156
A.	Výkonová spotřeba	03	96 266	93 383
A.1.	Náklady vynaložené na prodané zboží	04	36 658	35 274
A.2.	Spotřeba materiálu a energie	05	10 400	9 464
A.3.	Služby	06	49 208	48 645
B.	Změna stavu zásob vlastní činnosti (+/-)	07	12	74
C.	Aktivace (-)	08		
D.	Osobní náklady	09	178 687	167 653
D.1.	Mzdové náklady	10	132 134	124 192
D.2.	Náklady na sociální zabezpečení, zdravotní pojištění a ostatní náklady	11	46 553	43 461
D.2.1.	Náklady na sociální zabezpečení a zdravotní pojištění	12	43 128	40 481
D.2.2.	Ostatní náklady	13	3 425	2 980
E.	Úpravy hodnot v provozní oblasti	14	11 894	11 937
E.1.	Úpravy hodnot dlouhodobého nehmotného a hmotného majetku	15	11 894	12 315
E.1.1.	Úpravy hodnot dlouhodobého nehmotného a hmotného majetku - trvalé	16	11 894	12 315
E.1.2.	Úpravy hodnot dlouhodobého nehmotného a hmotného majetku - dočasné	17		
E.2.	Úpravy hodnot zásob	18	0	-378
E.3.	Úpravy hodnot pohledávek	19	0	0
III.	Ostatní provozní výnosy	20	6 840	7 049
III.1.	Tržby z prodaného dlouhodobého majetku	21	117	623
III.2.	Tržby z prodaného materiálu	22	0	0
III.3.	Jiné provozní výnosy	23	6 723	6 426
	Ostatní provozní náklady	24	2 159	5 340
F.1.	Zůstatková cena prodaného dlouhodobého majetku	25	1 722	322
F.2.	Zůstatková cena prodaného materiálu	26		
F.3.	Daně a poplatky	27	71	69
F.4.	Rezervy v provozní oblasti a komplexní náklady příštích období	28	-4 781	2 117
F.5.	Jiné provozní náklady	29	5 147	2 832
*	Provozní výsledek hospodaření (+/-)	30	8 167	8 101

		řádek č.	Běžné účetní období	Minulé účetní období
			v tis. Kč	v tis. Kč
IV.	Výnosy z dlouhodobého finančního majetku - podíly	31	0	
IV.1	Výnosy z podílů - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	32		
IV.2.	Ostatní výnosy z podílů	33		
G.	Náklady vynaložené na prodané podíly	34	0	
V.	Výnosy z ostatního dlouhodobého finančního majetku	35	0	
V.1.	Výnosy z ostatního dlouhodobého finančního majetku - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	36		
V.2.	Ostatní výnosy z ostatního dlouhodobého finančního majetku	37		
H.	Náklady související s ostatním dlouhodobým finančním majetkem	38	0	
VI.	Výnosové úroky a podobné výnosy	39	12 086	11 864
VI.1.	Výnosové úroky a podobné výnosy - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	40		
VI.2.	Ostatní výnosové úroky a podobné výnosy	41	12 086	11 864
I.	Úpravy hodnot a rezervy ve finanční oblasti	42	0	
J.	Nákladové úroky a podobné náklady	43	0	
J.1.	Nákladové úroky a podobné náklady - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	44		
J.2.	Ostatní nákladové úroky a podobné náklady	45		
VII.	Ostatní finanční výnosy	46	67 961	120 978
K.	Ostatní finanční náklady	47	47 008	96 773
*	Finanční výsledek hospodaření (+/-)	48	33 039	36 069
**	Výsledek hospodaření před zdaněním (+/-)	49	41 206	44 170
L.	Daň z příjmů	50	8 056	8 047
L.1.	Daň z příjmů splatná	51	7 151	8 900
L.2.	Daň z příjmů odložená	52	905	-853
**	Výsledek hospodaření po zdanění (+/-)	53	33 150	36 123
M.	Převod podílu na výsledku hospodaření společníkům (+/-)	54	0	
***	Výsledek hospodaření za účetní období (+/-)	55	33 150	36 123
*	Čistý obrát za účetní období = I. + II. + III. + IV. + V. + VI. + VII.	56	290 345	

Sestaveno dne:	28.5.2025	Podpisový záznam statutárního orgánu účetní jednotky
Právní forma účetní jednotky:	zájmové sdružení právnických osob	RNDr. Karel Taft, MBA
Předmět podnikání:	provoz a rozvoj domény nejvyšší úrovně ccLD CZ	

Zpracováno v souladu s vyhláškou č. 500/2002 Sb.
ve znění pozdějších předpisů

Název a sídlo účetní jednotky
CZ.NIC, z.s.p.o.
Milešovská 1136/5
130 00 Praha 3
IČ: 67985726

PŘEHLED O PENĚŽNÍCH TOCÍCH (CASH FLOW)

k 31.12.2024

	Rád.	Běžné účetní období
	č.	v tis. Kč
P. Stav peněžních prostředků a peněžních ekvivalentů na začátku účetního období	1	332 169
Peněžní toky z hlavní výdělečné činnosti (provozní činnosti)		
Z. Účetní zisk nebo ztráta před zdaněním	2	41 209
A. 1 Úpravy o nepeněžní operace	3	-3 368
A. 1 1 Odpisy stálých aktiv a umořování opravné položky k nabytému majetku	4	11 894
A. 1 2 Změna stavu opravných položek, rezerv	5	-4 781
A. 1 3 Zisk z prodeje stálých aktiv	6	1 605
A. 1 4 Výnosy z podílů na zisku	7	0
A. 1 5 Vyúčtované nákladové úroky s výjimkou úroků zahrnovaných do ocenění DM a vyúčtované výnosové úroky	8	-12 086
A. 1 6 Případné úpravy o ostatní nepeněžní operace	9	0
A. * Čistý peněžní tok z provozní činnosti před zdaněním a změnami pracovního kapitálu	10	37 838
A. 2 Změny stavu nepeněžních složek pracovního kapitálu	11	3 875
A. 2 1 Změna stavu pohledávek z provozní činnosti, přechodných účtů aktiv	12	-33 329
A. 2 2 Změna stavu krátkodobých závazků z provozní činnosti, přechodných účtů pasiv	13	19 032
A. 2 3 Změna stavu zásob	14	23 024
A. 2 4 Změna stavu krátkodobého finančního majetku nespádajícího do peněžních prostředků a ekvivalentů	15	-4 852
A. ** Čistý peněžní tok z provozní činnosti před zdaněním	16	41 719
A. 3 Vyplacené úroky s výjimkou úroků zahrnovaných do ocenění dlouhodobého majetku	17	0
A. 4 Přijaté úroky	18	12 086
A. 5 Zaplacená daň z příjmů a doměrky daně za minulá období	19	-8 056
A. 6 Přijaté podíly na zisku	20	0
A. *** Čistý peněžní tok z provozní činnosti	21	45 743
Peněžní toky z investiční činnosti		
B. 1 Výdaje spojené s nabytím stálých aktiv	22	-5 684
B. 2 Příjmy z prodeje stálých aktiv	23	-1 605
B. 3 Zápůjčky a úvěry spřízněným osobám	24	0
B. **** Čistý peněžní tok vztahující se k investiční činnosti	25	-7 289
Peněžní toky z finančních činností		
C. 1 Dopady změn dlouhodobých, resp. krátkodobých závazků	26	1 854
C. 2 Dopady změn vlastního kapitálu na peněžní prostředky a ekvivalenty	27	0
C. 2 1 Zvýšení peněžních prostředků z důvodů zvýšení základního kapitálu, ažia a fondů ze zisku.	28	-35 101
C. 2 2 Vyplacení podílů na vlastním jmění společníkům	29	0
C. 2 3 Další vklady peněžních prostředků společníků a akcionářů	30	0
C. 2 4 Úhrada ztráty společníky	31	0
C. 2 5 Přímé platby na vrub fondů	32	35 101
C. 2 6 Vyplacené podíly na zisku včetně zaplacené daně	33	0
C. **** Čistý peněžní tok vztahující se k finanční činnosti	34	1 854
F. Čisté zvýšení resp. snížení peněžních prostředků	35	40 308
R. Stav peněžních prostředků a peněžních ekvivalentů na konci účetního období	36	372 477

Sestaveno dne:	28.5.2025	Podpisový záznam statutárního orgánu účetní jednotky
Právní forma účetní jednotky:	zájmové sdružení právnických osob	RNDr. Karel Taft, MBA
Předmět podnikání:	provoz a rozvoj domény nejvyšší úrovně ccLD CZ	

Zpracováno v souladu s vyhláškou č. 500/2002 Sb.
ve znění pozdějších předpisů

Název a sídlo účetní jednotky
CZ.NIC, z.s.p.o.
Milešovská 1136/5
130 00 Praha 3
IČ: 67985726

PŘEHLED O ZMĚNÁCH VLASTNÍHO KAPITÁLU

k 31.12.2024

	Základní kapitál	Ážio	Kapitálové fondy	Fondy ze zisku	Výsledek hospodaření minulých let	Zisk (+) Ztráta (-) za období	Zálohy na výplatu podílu na zisku	Vlastní kapitál
	v tis. Kč	v tis. Kč	v tis. Kč	v tis. Kč	v tis. Kč	v tis. Kč	v tis. Kč	v tis. Kč
Minulé účetní období								
Počáteční zůstatek k 1.1.2023				236 983	165 548	12 929		415 460
Zvýšení	0	0	0	12 929		36 123		49 052
Distribuce								0
Snížení	0	0	0	0		-12 929		-12 929
Ostatní pohyby								0
Konečný zůstatek k 31.12.2023	0	0	0	249 912	165 548	36 123	0	451 583

Běžné účetní období								
Počáteční zůstatek k 1.1.2024	0	0	0	249 912	165 548	36 123	0	451 583
Zvýšení	0	0	0	36 123		33 150		69 273
Distribuce								0
Snížení	0	0	0	0		-36 123		-36 123
Ostatní pohyby								0
Konečný zůstatek k 31.12.2024	0	0	0	286 035	165 548	33 150	0	484 733

Sestaveno dne:	28.5.2025	Podpisový záznam statutárního orgánu účetní jednotky
Právní forma účetní jednotky:	zájmové sdružení právnických osob	RNDr. Karel Taft, MBA
Předmět podnikání:	provoz a rozvoj domény nejvyšší úrovně ccLD CZ	

PŘÍLOHA
ROČNÍ ÚČETNÍ ZÁVĚRKY
K 31. 12. 2024

CZ.NIC, z. s. p. o.

CZ.NIC, z. s. p. o.

*Účetní období od 01.01.2024 do 31.12.2024
(v tisících Kč)*

1 VŠEOBECNÉ INFORMACE

Název:	CZ.NIC, z. s. p. o. (dále jen „sdužení“)
Sídlo:	Milešovská 1136/5, Praha 3 - Vinohrady
Právní forma:	zájmové sdružení právnických osob
Obchodní rejstřík:	Městský soud v Praze oddíl L vložka 58624
Datum vzniku:	27. 5. 1998
Identifikační číslo:	67985726
Předmět podnikání:	provoz a rozvoj domény nejvyšší úrovně ccTLD CZ, provoz a rozvoj důvěryhodné, bezpečné a stabilní informační a komunikační infrastruktury, vývoj a podpora rozvoje internetových služeb, osvětové aktivity v oblasti domén a kybernetické bezpečnosti

Kategorie účetní jednotky: Střední účetní jednotka

Rozvahový den: 31.12.2024

Záписы do spolkového rejstříku

V průběhu roku nedošlo k zápisům do spolkového rejstříku.

Statutární a dozorčí orgány

Statutární a dozorčí orgány sdružení jsou k 31.12.2024:

Představenstvo:	
Předseda:	RNDr. Karel Taft, MBA
Místopředseda:	doc. JUDr. PhDr. Marek Antoš, Ph.D., LL.M.
Členové:	Ing. Ilona Filípková, Ing. Tomáš Košnar, Ing. Martin Kukačka

Dozorčí rada:	
Předseda:	Mgr. Jan Redl
Členové:	Ing. Jan Gruntorád, CSc., Mgr. Vlastimil Pečinka

Organizační struktura společnosti

Sdružení má definovanou organizační strukturu – nejvyšším orgánem sdružení je valná hromada, tvořená všemi členy sdružení, kteří jsou rozděleni do tří komor. Následuje kolegium, které je složeno ze členů, fyzických osob, volených jednotlivými komorami valné hromady. Statutárním orgánem sdružení je představenstvo, kontrolním orgánem dozorčí rada. Působnost jednotlivých orgánů je definována stanovami sdružení.

CZ.NIC, z. s. p. o.

Účetní období od 01.01.2024 do 31.12.2024
(v tisících Kč)

2 ZÁKLADNÍ VÝCHODISKA PRO VYPRACOVÁNÍ ÚČETNÍ ZÁVĚRKY

Příložená účetní závěrka byla připravena v souladu se zákonem č. 563/1991 Sb., o účetnictví, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (dále jen „zákon o účetnictví“) a prováděcí vyhláškou č. 500/2002 Sb., kterou se provádějí některá ustanovení zákona č. 563/1991 Sb., o účetnictví, ve znění pozdějších předpisů, pro účetní jednotky, které jsou podnikateli účtujícími v soustavě podvojného účetnictví, ve znění pozdějších předpisů, ve znění platném pro rok 2024 (dále jen „prováděcí vyhláška k zákonu o účetnictví“).

3 OBECNÉ ÚČETNÍ ZÁSADY A POUŽITÉ ÚČETNÍ METODY

a) Zásady vedení účetnictví

Účetnictví je vedeno v souladu s účetními předpisy platnými v České republice. Částky v účetní závěrce a v příloze jsou zaokrouhleny na tisíce českých korun, není-li uvedeno jinak.

b) Dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek

Nakoupený dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek je oceňován v pořizovacích cenách, které zahrnují cenu pořízení a všechny náklady s pořízením související. Dlouhodobý hmotný majetek vytvořený vlastní činností se oceňuje vlastními náklady. Účetní odpisy dlouhodobého nehmotného majetku jsou vypočteny na základě pořizovací ceny a předpokládané doby ekonomické použitelnosti příslušného majetku. Účetní odpisy jsou kalkulovány ve shodě s odpisy stanovenými zákonem o daních z příjmu.

c) Dlouhodobý hmotný majetek

Nakoupený dlouhodobý hmotný majetek je oceňován v pořizovacích cenách, které zahrnují cenu pořízení a veškeré náklady s pořízením související. Dlouhodobý hmotný majetek vytvořený vlastní činností se oceňuje vlastními náklady. Účetní odpisy jsou kalkulovány ve shodě s odpisy stanovenými zákonem o daních z příjmu. Náklady na opravy a údržbu dlouhodobého hmotného majetku se účtují přímo do nákladů. Rezerva je tvořena na významné opravy, které bude podle odhadu vedení třeba provést v budoucích účetních obdobích. Technické zhodnocení každého jednotlivého dlouhodobého hmotného majetku přesahující 80 tis. Kč za účetní období je aktivováno. Dlouhodobý hmotný majetek, jehož doba použitelnosti je delší než jeden rok a pořizovací cena nepřevyšuje 80 tis. Kč za položku, je účtován do nákladů při jeho pořízení.

d) Dlouhodobý finanční majetek

Dlouhodobý finanční majetek je při nabytí oceněn v pořizovacích cenách. Součástí pořizovací ceny jsou přímé náklady s pořízením související (např. poplatky a provize makléřům a burzám).

e) Krátkodobý finanční majetek

Krátkodobý finanční majetek tvoří cenné papíry k obchodování, dlužné cenné papíry se splatností do 1 roku držené do splatnosti, vlastní akcie, vlastní dluhopisy. Krátkodobý finanční majetek je oceněn pořizovací cenou. K rozvahovému dni sdružení přeceňuje krátkodobý finanční majetek reálnou hodnotou. Toto přecenění je v daném účetním období zachyceno ve výnosech, resp. nákladech souvisejících s krátkodobým finančním majetkem.

CZ.NIC, z. s. p. o.

Účetní období od 01.01.2024 do 31.12.2024
(v tisících Kč)

f) Zásoby

Nakupované zásoby jsou oceněny pořizovacími cenami s použitím metody váženého aritmetického průměru. Pořizovací cena zásob zahrnuje náklady na jejich pořízení včetně nákladů s pořízením souvisejících (náklady na přepravu, clo, provize atd.). Výrobky a nedokončená výroba se oceňují kalkulovanými vlastními náklady. Vlastní náklady zahrnují přímé náklady vynaložené na výrobu, popř. i přiřaditelné nepřímé náklady, které se vztahují k výrobě. Nepřímé náklady se přiřazují na jednotky ks. Opravná položka k pomalu obrátkovým a zastaralým zásobám či jinak dočasně znehodnoceným zásobám je tvořena na základě analýzy obrátkovosti zásob a na základě individuálního posouzení hodnoty zásob.

g) Pohledávky a závazky

Pohledávky se oceňují při svém vzniku jmenovitou hodnotou. Ocenění pochybných pohledávek se snižuje pomocí opravných položek na vrub nákladů na jejich realizační hodnotu, a to na základě individuálního posouzení jednotlivých dlužníků a věkové struktury pohledávek. Dohadné účty aktivní se oceňují na základě odborných odhadů a propočetů. Pohledávky i dohadné účty aktivní se rozdělují na krátkodobé (doba splatnosti do 12 měsíců včetně) a dlouhodobé (splatnost nad 12 měsíců), s tím, že krátkodobé jsou splatné do jednoho roku od rozvahového dne.

h) Peníze a peněžní ekvivalenty

Peněžní prostředky (hotovost, bankovní účty, ceniny) jsou oceněny ve jmenovité hodnotě.

i) Vlastní kapitál

Ostatní kapitálové fondy jsou tvořeny z rozhodnutí valné hromady, a to ze zisku sdružení.

j) Účtování výnosů a nákladů

Výnosy a náklady jsou časově rozlišeny, tj. jsou zařazeny do toho účetního období, do kterého věcně i časově přísluší. V souladu s principem opatrnosti sdružení účtuje na vrub nákladů tvorbu rezerv a opravných položek na krytí rizik, ztrát a znehodnocení, která jsou ke dni sestavení účetní závěrky známa.

k) Přepočet cizí měny

Majetek a závazky v cizí měně jsou přepočítávány na českou měnu v kurzu platném ke dni uskutečnění příslušné účetní operace, vyhlášeném k tomuto datu Českou národní bankou („ČNB“). A dále pak kurzem, skutečně použitým bankou pro konkrétní transakci (např. v případě pokladních transakcí či převodu peněz mezi bankovními účty).

Veškerá peněžní aktiva a pasiva, pohledávky a závazky vedené v cizích měnách byly přepočteny v rámci roční účetní závěrky kurzem zveřejněným ČNB k rozvahovému dni. Veškeré realizované a nerealizované kurzové zisky a ztráty jsou vykázány ve výkazu zisku a ztrát.

1) Daň z příjmů

Daň z příjmů ve výkazu zisku a ztráty za dané období se skládá ze splatné daně a ze změny stavu v odložené dani. Splatnou daň z příjmů účetní jednotka vypočetla s použitím platné daňové sazby z hospodářského výsledku, upraveného o stálé a přechodné rozdíly. Odložená daň zohledňuje všechny dočasné rozdíly mezi zůstatkovou hodnotou aktiva nebo pasiva v rozvaze a jejich daňovou hodnotou. Uplatňuje se zde sazba daně z příjmů právnických osob platná pro účetní období, ve kterém se očekává realizace odložené daně. Odložená daňová pohledávka je zaúčtována, pokud je pravděpodobné, že bude možné ji daňově uplatnit v následujících účetních obdobích.

m) Dotace

Dotace je zaúčtována v okamžiku jejího přijetí či nezpochybnitelného nároku na přijetí. Dotace přijatá na úhradu nákladů se účtuje do provozních nebo finančních výnosů. Dotace přijatá na pořízení dlouhodobého majetku včetně technického zhodnocení a na úhradu úroků zahrnutých do pořizovací ceny majetku snižuje pořizovací cenu nebo vlastní náklady na pořízení. Dotační programy jsou sledovány v oddělené evidenci prostřednictvím účetního softwaru tak, aby splňovaly požadavky jednotlivých poskytovatelů dotací.

n) Změny způsobů oceňování, srovnatelnost údajů z minulého a běžného období

Ve srovnání s minulým účetním obdobím nedošlo k žádným podstatným změnám způsobů oceňování, odpisování a účtování.

4 DLOUHODOBÝ NEHMOTNÝ, HMOTNÝ A FINANČNÍ MAJETEK

a) Přehled dlouhodobého majetku

Přehled o stavu dlouhodobého nehmotného, hmotného a finančního majetku v letech 2023 a 2024 v pořizovacích cenách:

	Stav k 31.12.2023	Odpisy	Prodeje, likvidace, vyřazení	Stav k 31.12.20 24	Opravné položky	Účetní hodnota
Nehmotné výsledky výzkumu a vý- voje	0	0	0	0	0	0
Software	7 124	0	0	7 124	0	0
Ocenitelná práva	10 708	95	0	10 803	0	53
Goodwill (+/-)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nedokončený dlouhodobý ne- hmotný majetek	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jiný dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poskytnuté zálohy na DNM	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pozemky	0	0	0	0	0	5 027
Stavby	29 661	4 905	-2 952	31 614	0	49 888
Samostatné movité věci	104 079	8 614	-4 310	108 383	0	14 278
Jiný dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nedokončený dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	0	0	0	0	0	278
Poskytnuté zálohy na DHM	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oceňovací rozdíl k nabytému ma- jetku	0	0	0	0	0	0
Celkem 2024	151 572	13 614	-7 262	157 924	0	69 524

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	Stav k 31.12.2023	Pří- růstky	Vyřa- zení	Stav k 31.12.2024
Nehmotné výsledky výzkumu a vývoje	0	0	0	0
Software	7 124	0	0	7 124
Ocenitelná práva	10 857	0	0	10 857
Goodwill (+/-)	0	0	0	0
Jiný dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek	0	0	0	0
Nedokončený dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek	0	0	0	0
Poskytnuté zálohy na dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek	0	0	0	0
Pozemky	5 027	0	0	5 027
Stavby	84 454	0	-2 952	81 502
Samostatné movité věci	118 584	8 387	-4 310	122 661
Jiný dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	0	0	0	0
Nedokončený dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	1 260	7 405	-8 387	278
Poskytnuté zálohy na dlouhodobý hmotný ma- jetek	0	0	0	0
Oceňovací rozdíl k nabytému majetku	0	0	0	0
Celkem 2024	227 306	15 792	-15 649	227 449

Účetní jednotka nevykazuje žádný dlouhodobý finanční majetek

Přehled o stavu opravných položek a oprávek:

5 ZÁSOBY

	K 31. 12. 2023	K 31. 12. 2024
Materiál	34 334	13 911
Nedokončená výroba a polotovary	0	0
Výrobky	988	994
Zboží	9 094	6 487
Poskytnuté zálohy na zásoby	0	0
Celkem (Brutto)	44 416	21 392
Opravná položka k zásobám	3 853	3 853
Celkem (Netto)	40 563	17 539

Opravná položka byla stanovena na základě posouzení hodnoty zásob a je důsledkem zastarání vybraného materiálu pro výrobu.

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6 POHLEDÁVKY

	K 31. 12. 2023	K 31. 12. 2024
Krátkodobé pohledávky	15 840	45 104
Dlouhodobé pohledávky	3 448	3 117
Celkem	19 288	48 221

Účetní jednotka nevytváří opravné položky k pohledávkám, protože neneviduje žádné pohledávky po splatnosti.

7 KRÁTKODOBÝ FINANČNÍ MAJETEK

Krátkodobý finanční majetek tvoří cenné papíry k obchodování, držené za účelem provádění operací na finančním trhu. Správa cenných papírů je zajišťována kvalifikovanými správci, specializovanými investičními společnostmi. Cenné papíry jsou ke konci účetního období přeceněny na reálnou tržní hodnotu. Finanční majetek rovněž zahrnuje hotovost a finanční prostředky na bankovních účtech.

8 ČASOVÉ ROZLIŠENÍ AKTIV

Náklady příštích období zahrnují služby hrazené předem, které jsou účtovány do výnosů období, do kterého věcně a časově přísluší. Jedná se především o předplacené servisní záruky a pojistné, členské příspěvky a nájemné placené předem.

9 VLASTNÍ KAPITÁL

V roce 2024 ve vlastním kapitálu neproběhla žádná změna.

10 REZERVY

Jednotlivé rezervy se v roce 2024 vyvíjely následovně:

	Zůstatek k 31.12.2023	Netto změna v roce 2024	Zůstatek k 31.12.2024
Na důchody a podobné závazky	0	0	0
Na daň z příjmu	0	0	0
Podle zvláštních právních předpisů	0	0	0
Ostatní	20 343	-4 781	15 562
Celkem	20 343	-4 781	15 562

Ostatní rezervy zahrnují náklady na nevyplacenou dovolenou a benefity, odměny pro management a statutární orgány a plánované mezinárodní konference.

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11 ZÁVAZKY

	K 31.12.2023	K 31.12.2024
Krátkodobé závazky	64 724	74 318
Dlouhodobé závazky	7 019	8 873
Ostatní	0	0
Celkem	71 743	83 191

Přehled o závazcích vůči orgánům státní správy:

	K 31.12.2023	K 31.12.2024
Sociální zabezpečení	7 409	7 315
Zdravotní pojištění	3 466	3 360
Daňové nedoplatky	17 666	17 954
Celkem	28 541	28 629

Jedná se o závazky vyplývající z daně ze závislé činnosti a DPH za období 12/2024 a vyplývající z dotací.

12 ČASOVÉ ROZLIŠENÍ PASIV

Výnosy příštích období zahrnují služby hrazené předem, které jsou účtovány do výnosů období, do kterého věcně a časově přísluší. Jedná se především o registrace doménových jmen.

13 DERIVÁTY

V rámci správy finančního portfolia jsou ve velmi omezené míře využívány měnové swapy. Jedná se o krátkodobé termínované operace realizované za účelem zajištění kurzového rizika pro cenné papíry denominované v zahraničních měnách (EUR, USD) K rozvahovému dni se finanční deriváty přeceňují na reálnou hodnotu a změny reálných hodnot se účtují do finančních nákladů, respektive výnosů.

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14 VÝNOSY

Výnosy se člení následovně:

	2023	2024
Tržby za prodej zboží	48 156	52 374
Tržby za prodej vlastních výrobků	706	1 163
Tržby za prodej služeb	230 577	236 808
Změna stavu vnitropodnikových zásob vlastní výroby	0	0
Tržby za prodej vlastního majetku a materiálu	623	117
Ostatní provozní výnosy	6 426	6 723
Výnosové úroky	11 864	12 086
Finanční výnosy	120 978	67 961
Celkem	419 330	377 232

15 OSOBNÍ NÁKLADY

	2023	2024
Celkový počet zaměstnanců	134	145
Počet členů řídících a kontrolních orgánů	8	8
Mzdové náklady	124 192	132 134
Sociální a zdravotní pojištění	40 481	43 128
Ostatní sociální náklady	2 980	3 425
Celkem osobní náklady	167 653	178 687

V roce 2023 a 2024 neobdrželi členové řídících, kontrolních a správních orgánů žádné zálohy, závavky, zápůjčky, úvěry, přiznané záruky ani jiné výhody. Mimo stanovených odměn neobdrželi členové statutárních orgánů žádná jiná plnění.

Mimořádné odměny člen. statutárních orgánů	2 351	2 603
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16 MIMOŘÁDNÉ NÁKLADY A VÝNOSY

Společnost v účetním období neneviduje žádné mimořádné náklady a výnosy.

17 DAŇ Z PŘÍJMŮ

Daňový náklad v jednotlivých obdobích zahrnuje:

	2023	2024
Splatná daň	8 900	7 151
Odložená daň - pohledávka	-853	905
Celkem	8 047	8 056

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18 VÝDAJE NA VÝVOJ

Na vývoj bylo v roce 2024 vynaloženo celkem 10.891 tis. Kč, celá částka byla zaúčtována do nákladů. Sdružení uplatňuje v roce 2024 odčitatelnou položku pro výzkum a vývoj dle §34 odst. 4 v celkové výši 10.891 tis. Kč.

19 VÝZNAMNÉ POLOŽKY VÝKAZU ZISKU A ZTRÁTY

Odměna statutárnímu auditorovi za audit roční účetní závěrky činí 90.000 Kč. Odměna daňovému poradci za zpracování DPPO pro rok 2024 činí 65.000 Kč.

Položka služby představuje náklady na marketing, pronájem datových center a kanceláří, cestovní náklady, poradenské služby a jiné režijní služby.

Ostatní provozní výnosy tvoří zejména přijaté dotace z grantových projektů v celkové výši 6 146 tis. Kč.

Ostatní finanční výnosy tvoří výnosy z prodeje cenných papírů. Dále pak dividendy, přijaté kupóny z dluhopisů a připsané úroky z termínovaných a spořicíh účtů, přijaté dary a kurzové zisky.

Ostatní finanční náklady tvoří především náklady na nákup cenných papírů a kurzové ztráty.

20 PŘEDPOKLAD NEPŘETRŽITÉHO TRVÁNÍ SPOLEČNOSTI

Sdružení vykazuje k 31.12.2024 kladný vlastní kapitál. Vzhledem ke kladnému vlastnímu kapitálu není pochybnost o předpokladu nepřetržitého trvání sdružení v budoucnu.

Účetní závěrka k 31. prosinci 2024 byla sestavena za předpokladu nepřetržitého trvání sdružení. Příložená účetní závěrka tudíž neobsahuje žádné úpravy, které by mohly z této nejistoty vyplývat.

21 UDÁLOSTI PO DATU ÚČETNÍ ZÁVĚRKY

Mezi rozvahovým dnem a vyhotovením této roční účetní závěrky nedošlo k žádným událostem, které by měly významný dopad na účetní závěrku k 31. 12. 2024.

Sestaveno dne 28. 5. 2025

Statutární orgán
RNDr. Karel Taft, MBA
Předseda představenstva

Zpracoval(a)
Iveta Merhoutová
CLA Advisory, s.r.o.

18 Registered office and contact details

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The Association is incorporated in the Register of Associations maintained by the Municipal Court in Prague, File No. L 58624.

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