

COUNTRY FACTSHEET | JULY 2025

Main developments
in migration and
international
protection, including
latest statistics

THE CZECH REPUBLIC 2024

KEY POINTS

- **Lex Ukraine VII provided for the extension of temporary protection until 2026 and introduced a special long-term residence permit for five years for beneficiaries of temporary protection (BoTP) who meet the criteria, as well as increased humanitarian benefits for Ukrainian refugees with disabilities.**
- **A government decree introduced free access to the labour market for nationals of Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, the United Kingdom (UK) and United States (US).**
- **Annual quotas were increased for admission of migrant workers from the Philippines, Mongolia, and Indonesia.**



OVERARCHING AND CROSS-CUTTING CHANGES

In 2024, a [new law](#) on the residence of foreigners was approved by the Czech government. It introduced the digitisation of the residence agenda and a new system of registration of European Union (EU) citizens, as well as strengthening of the role of the so-called guarantor (i.e. the person or entity that guarantees the foreigner's purpose of stay). The law was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies but not yet debated by the end of the year.



LEGAL MIGRATION

As of 1 July 2024, a [government decree](#) introduced free access to the Czech labour market for citizens of nine countries – Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, the UK and the US. While they did not require an employment permit, an employment card, an intra-corporate transfer card or a EU Blue Card to be employed, a residence permit was still needed.

In 2024, the Czech government significantly raised its annual quotas for the admission of migrant workers from the Philippines (10 550 applicants), Mongolia (3 250), and Indonesia (1 150). Quotas applied to single-permit applicants.

Following a suspension in 2022 and 2023, the Czech Republic reopened its migration programme to selected categories of Ukrainian nationals in 2024. The measure targets Ukrainian residents authorised to leave Ukraine under local regulations (mainly women) and Ukrainians residing in other EU Member States as BoTP. The Czech embassy in Ukraine resumed accepting applications for single permits, EU Blue Cards, intra-corporate transferee cards, and national special work visas from these individuals.

[Project Indonesia](#), a new migration project for qualified migrant workers from Indonesia, was launched on 1 July 2024. It targets young Indonesian students and graduates (21-29 years) from selected polytechnics to work temporarily (for up to two years) in Czech engineering and manufacturing companies. The project focuses on crafts and related trades positions to help participants to gain practical experience and improve skills. It is open to large Czech employers (500+ local employees) who can recruit at least 100 workers and provide full pre-departure and post-arrival services. The annual participant limit is set at 1 000 workers.

An update to the [Student Mode Visa scheme](#) entered into force on 1 January 2024, with monthly quotas adjusted and some countries removed. Czech universities established stricter criteria for admitting international students, including admission exams and language proficiency tests. Monitoring of the scheme was also enhanced.

In the second half of 2024, the [Information Portal for Foreigners](#) updated its logo and domain. The portal offers general information on residence in Czech and English, with a section available in Ukrainian. Foreigners can create user accounts to book or manage appointments with the Ministry of the Interior. These bookable services will be extended to include biometric scanning in 2025. In September 2024, the Ministry of the Interior launched a Facebook page for the Information Portal for Foreigners, intended for foreigners living in or planning to move to the Czech Republic. By the end of the year, the page had 3 510 followers and a reach of 6 881.



INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

While the safe country of origin list did not change in 2024, the ruling of the Court of Justice of 4 October 2024 in [C-406/22](#) (Ministry of the Interior, Department of Asylum and Migration Policy) meant that Georgia and Moldova could not be considered safe countries of origin. This was because the criteria that allow a third country

to be designated a safe country of origin must be met throughout its territory.

An informal working group for better practical implementation of functional alternatives to detention for families with children was established in 2024. It was composed of experts from the Ministry of the Interior, Directorate of Foreign Police, Refugee Facilities Administration, Office of the Ombudsman (the Public Defender of Rights) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), among others.



TEMPORARY PROTECTION AND OTHER MEASURES IN RESPONSE TO RUSSIA'S WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST UKRAINE

Temporary protection was extended for the second time in 2024. [Lex Ukraine VII](#) was amended to provide that from the beginning of 2025, BoTP could enjoy temporary protection until March 2026. As in previous years, BoTP could register online and receive a visa sticker at the office of the Ministry of the Interior.

According to the [seventh amendment](#) to the Lex Ukraine law, as of 2025, BoTP who meet the specified conditions of economic independence can obtain a special long-term residence permit for five years. A proposal to increase humanitarian benefits for Ukrainian refugees with disabilities was also approved.

Originally, the amount of the housing cost allowance differed for vulnerable and non-vulnerable BoTP and varied according to the housing register. However, from 1 August 2024, the deductible monthly housing costs, for apartments on and off the housing register, were unified and increased to CZK 4 000 for non-vulnerable persons and CZK 6 000 for vulnerable persons.¹

[A new project](#) was launched to assist displaced persons from Ukraine residing long-term in collective accommodation facilities to secure affordable housing. In June and July 2024, projects started in eight out of 14 regions. In December 2024, projects from the second open call were chosen. By the end of 2025, the projects under this specific action should be implemented in all regions of the Czech Republic.

The amendment to the [Lex Ukraine Education Law](#) took effect on 1 September 2024, with several key changes. It abolished the option to modify educational content for Ukrainian students enjoying temporary protection in ways that deviate from the school or accredited educational programme, with the possibility remaining only for those under temporary protection for less than 12 months. It no longer allowed the creation of so-called segregated classes or departments consisting only of Ukrainian children and limited the option for Ukrainian

¹ Vulnerable persons: children up to 18 years of age, students 19-26 years of age, persons caring for a child up to six years of age, pregnant women, persons over 65 years of age, persons with disabilities, persons caring for persons with disabilities.

students to be admitted to the first year of secondary school as upper-year students to those with temporary protection for less than 12 months. It also abolished the exemption from the Czech language requirement for teachers.



UNACCOMPANIED MINORS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

No significant developments in 2024.



INTEGRATION AND INCLUSION OF MIGRANTS

A substantial update of the pre-departure information package, [Next Stop Czech Republic](#), was carried out in cooperation between the Ministry of the Interior and the NGO, [Slovo 21](#).

The [New Home in the Czech Republic 2024-2026](#) project, funded by the Asylum and Migration Integration Fund (AMIF), was launched, following the previous project (2018-2021). Its goal is to organise integration seminars for BoTP, helping them to navigate their new environment and understand their rights, obligations, and available services. Implemented by Slovo 21, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, the project began in March 2024 and will run until March 2026, supporting some 300 beneficiaries of international protection (BIPs). Individuals over 15 years old granted international protection in the Czech Republic after 1 January 2023 are eligible.

From 1 January 2024, the scope of public health insurance was expanded to include individuals under the age of 18 granted a long-term residence permit. The public health insurance contributions were paid monthly by the child's legal representative. The range of healthcare services was the same as for all Czech insured persons.



CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

No significant developments in 2024.



SCHENGEN GOVERNANCE AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN BORDER MANAGEMENT AND VISA POLICIES

Schengen evaluations of the Czech Republic took place at the end of 2024, focusing on integrated border management, returns, visa policy, police cooperation, information systems, and personal data protection. The process included the completion of a questionnaire and an on-site visit by the evaluation team. The Czech

Republic will subsequently receive an evaluation report from the European Commission, including draft recommendations for corrective actions to address shortcomings and improve priority areas.

The Czech Republic was prepared for the introduction of interoperability architecture and new EU information systems. In 2024, it implemented new concession agreements with external service providers processing Schengen visas in Lebanon, Ghana, Indonesia and Iran.

As of 3 July 2024, the Czech Republic stopped recognising non-biometric travel documents issued by the Russian Federation for entry and stay in its territory. Exemptions applied for certain categories of holders.



IRREGULAR MIGRATION

In February 2024, the Czech Republic lifted the temporary reintroduction of internal border protection in place since October 2023. This measure had been introduced in response to a significant rise in seasonal irregular migration along the Western Balkans route, specifically, the Czech-Slovak border. However, as the number of migrants transiting the Czech Republic had decreased towards the end of 2023, the measure was lifted at the start of 2024.

The definition of illegal work in the [Employment Act](#) was revised with an amendment that took effect from 1 January 2024. It removed the condition of consistency from the definition and clarified that the duration of work was no longer a factor in determining whether or not it was illegal. The amendment also made it punishable to enable illegal work, facilitate disguised employment intermediation, or engage in such activities, with a ban of up to two years for individuals or legal entities. Liability for fines was extended to new types of illegal work, including disguised employment agencies and those facilitating such agencies. The liability proceedings focused solely on the occurrence of the offence, without joint proceedings with other offences. The Act on Labour Inspection increased the fine for non-cooperation from CZK 200 000 to CZK 1 000 000.



TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

[Resolution No. 239](#) of 10 April 2024 extended the National Strategy for Combating Human Trafficking for the 2020-2023 period. This extension was prompted by complications from the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2021) and the migration of Ukrainian citizens to the Czech Republic due to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine (2022-2023). The strategy for the next period will be shaped by factors such as the revised Directive on preventing trafficking in human beings (2024/1712/EU) and the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) Committee's evaluation report.

The new deadline for the strategy is 30 September 2025, replacing the original deadline of 31 March 2024.

RETURN AND READMISSION

The Czech Republic ran a pilot project of the Assisted Return Programme for persons residing in the territory of the Czech Republic on the basis of a residence permit issued in connection with the armed conflict on the

territory of Ukraine. A total of 21 returns of Ukrainian nationals took place between June and November 2024. The pilot project was implemented on the basis of [Government Resolution No. 311](#) of 15 May 2024 between 1 June 2024 and 30 November 2024.

MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No significant developments in 2024.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

The statistical annex available on the next pages complements the Country Factsheet and provides an overview of the latest available statistics for the Czech Republic on aspects of migration and international protection. It was prepared by Eurostat and it is organised in ten thematic sections, including legal residence, temporary protection, asylum, unaccompanied minors, integration, irregular migration, return and visas. The dashboard-like layout of the annex allows comparability across countries as well as simultaneous visualisation of different indicators.

The data presented in the annex regard third-country nationals, which means persons who are not EU citizens, including stateless persons. The data mostly cover the period from 2021 to 2024. Since 2024 data were not available at the time of publication for certain datasets, in these cases the period 2021-2023 is covered.

Exceptionally, the monthly data on temporary protection covers the period until March 2025. The data were extracted between 6 to 10 June 2025. The manuscript was completed in June 2025. The Eurostat website is constantly being updated. Therefore, it is likely that fresher data will have become available since the data was extracted for the production of this publication. An online data code available under each figure can be used to directly access the most recent data on [Eurostat's website](#).

For some indicators, data are rounded at the source. Due to this, in some cases, the sum of percentages or of individual values might not add up to 100 or to the total value.

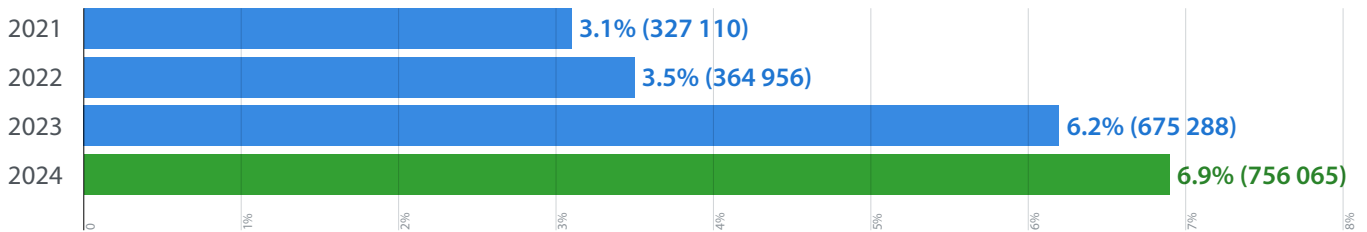
A 'How to read the statistical annex' guide, describing each individual chart and providing links to the data sources, is available [here](#).



LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

Third-country nationals, 1 January 2021–2024

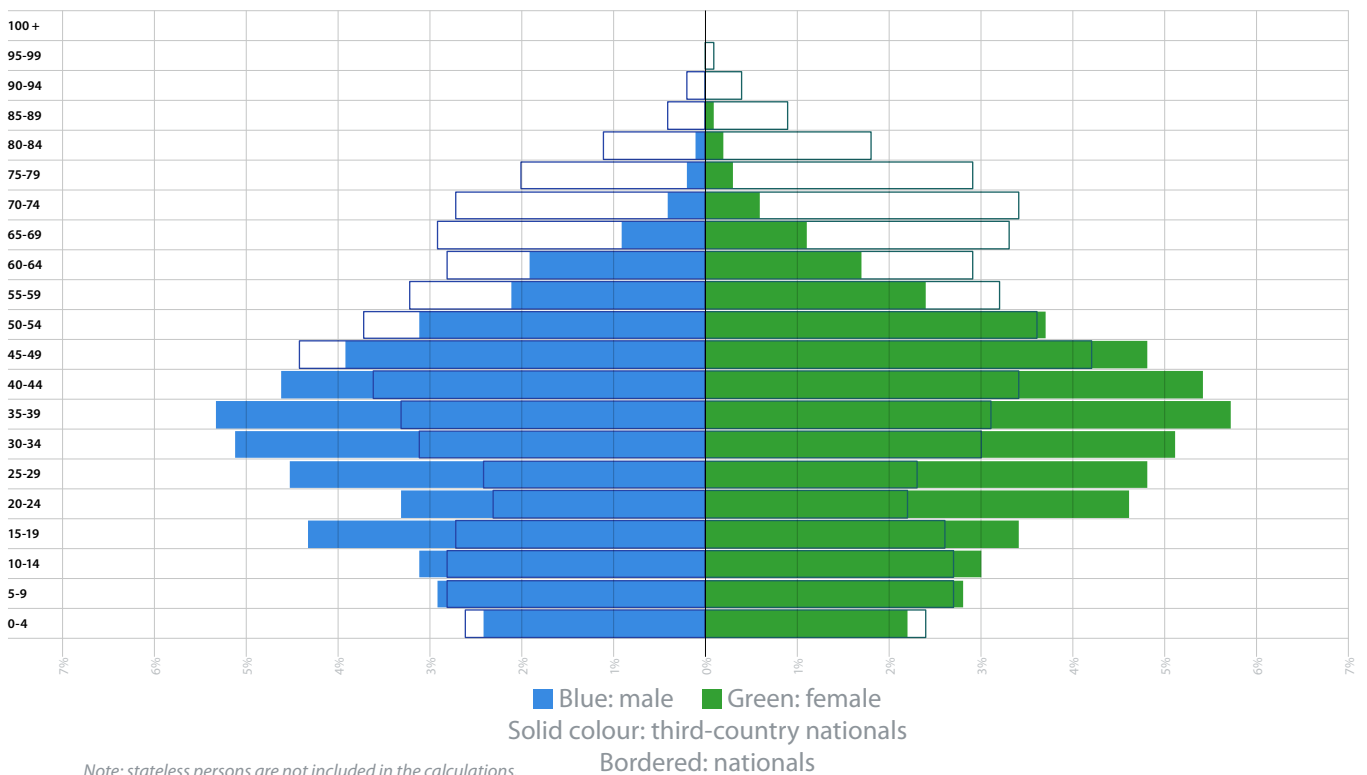
Share of the total population in % (and the absolute number)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#))

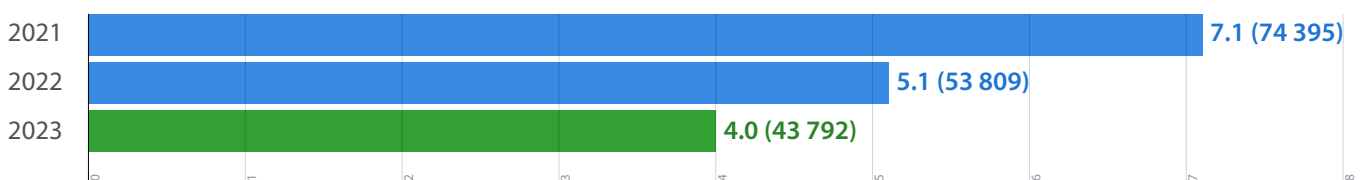
Age structure of nationals and third-country nationals, 1 January 2024

%



First residence permits issued to third-country nationals, 2021–2023

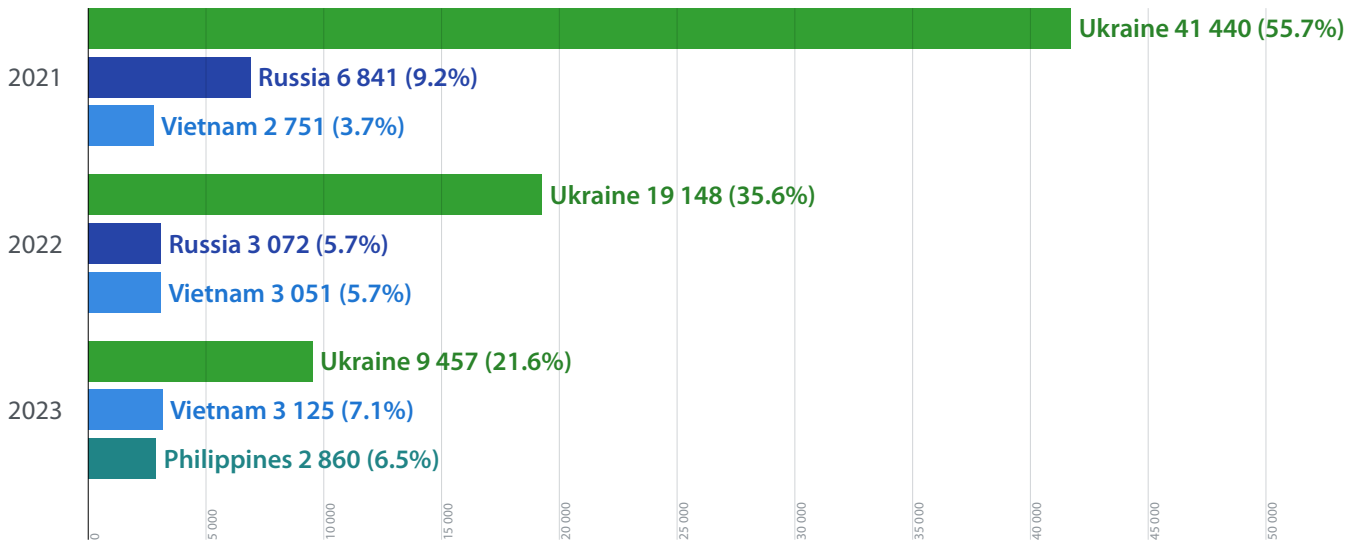
Number per 1 000 people (and the absolute number)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_resfirst](#), [demo_gind](#) and [migr_respop](#))

Top 3 countries whose citizens received first residence permits, 2021–2023

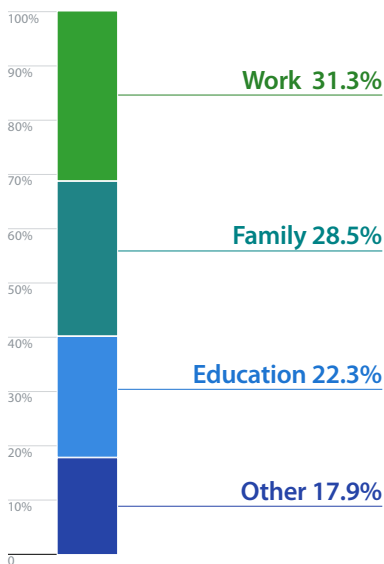
Absolute number (and the share in total number)



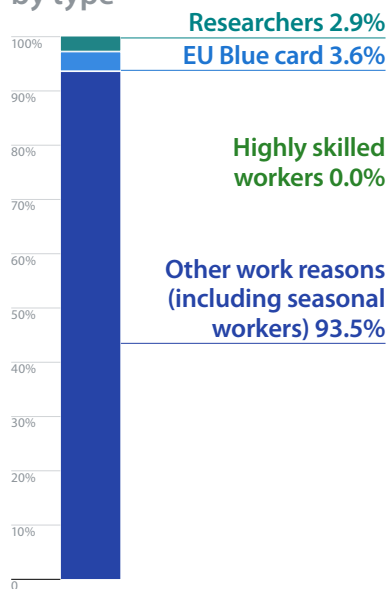
Source: Eurostat ([migr_resfirst](#))

First residence permits issued, distribution by reason or type, 2023

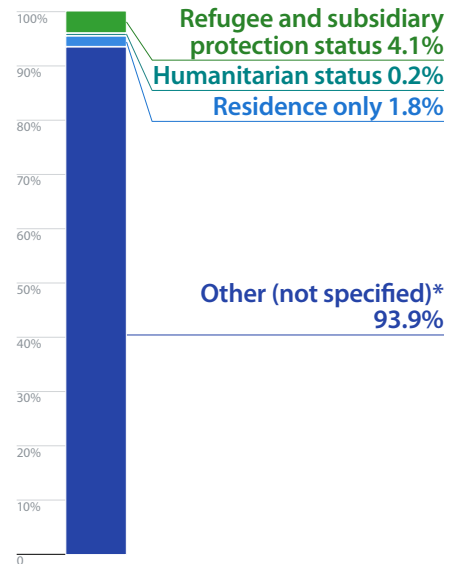
All permits, by reason



Work reason, by type



Other reason, by detailed reason



* The list of categories covered may differ from country to country.

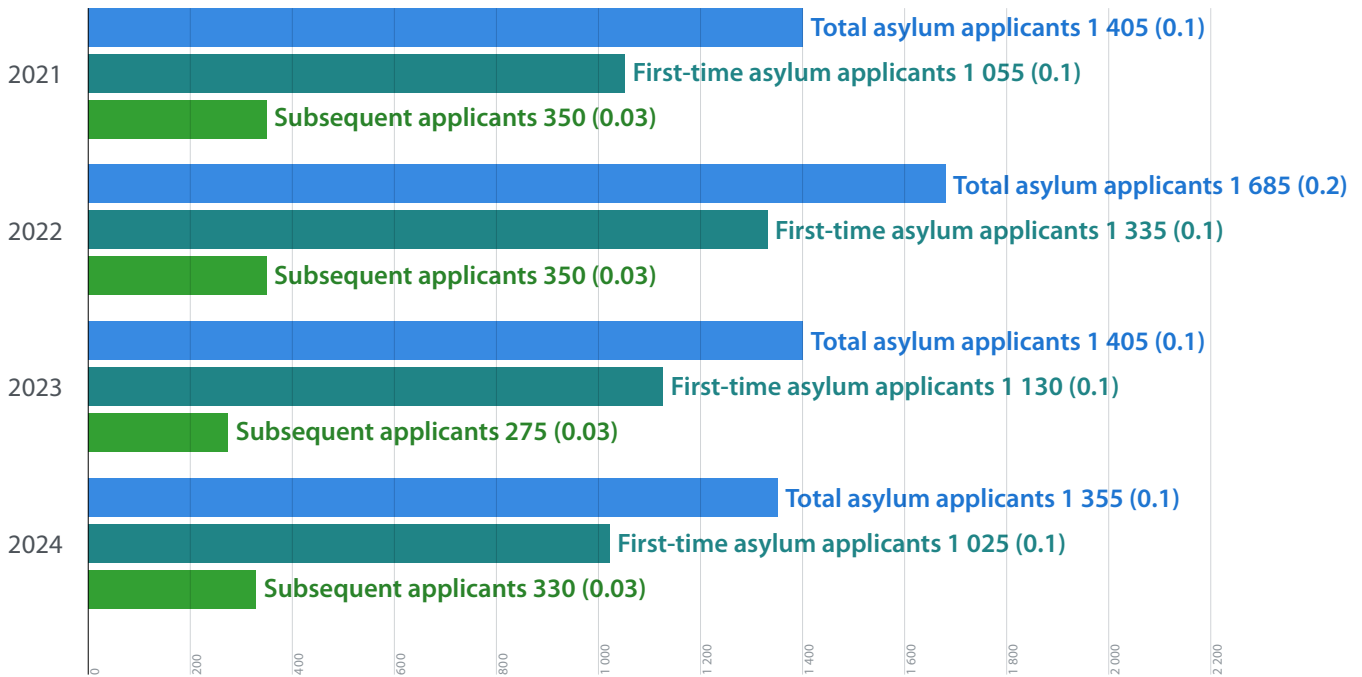
Source: Eurostat ([migr_resfirst](#), [migr_resfpc](#), [migr_resocc](#) and [migr_resoth](#))



INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION INCLUDING ASYLUM

Asylum applicants by type of application, 2021–2024

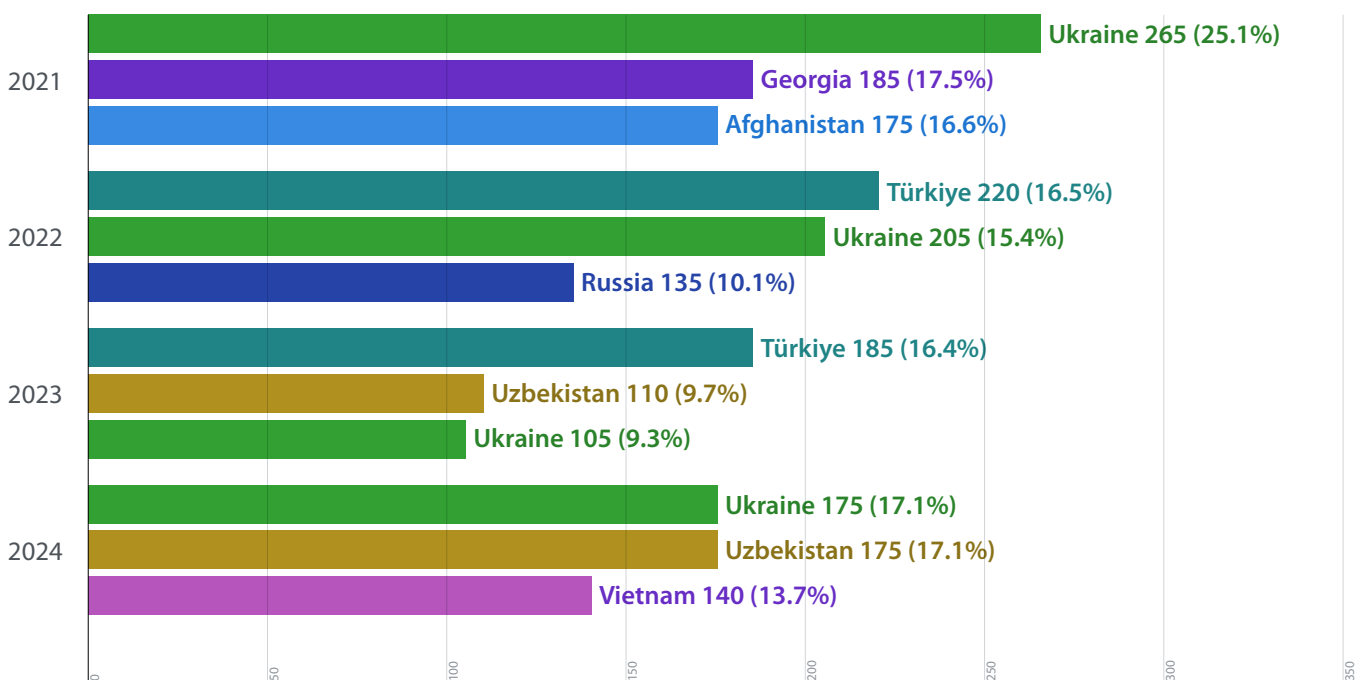
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asyappctza](#), [demo_gind](#) and [migr_asyapp1mp](#))

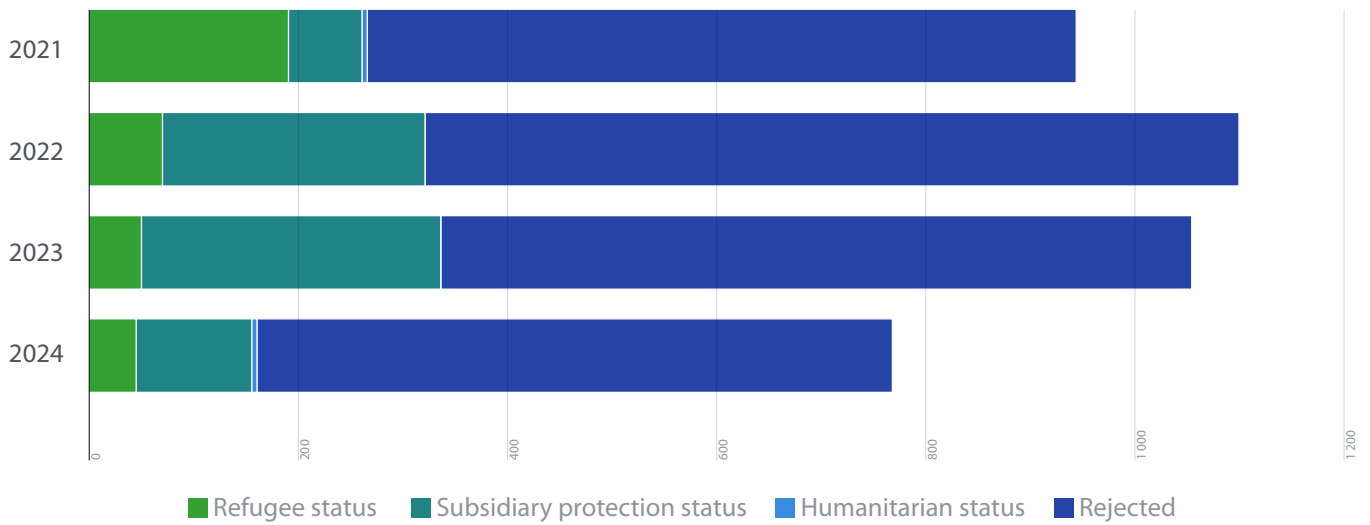
Top 3 countries of citizenship – first-time asylum applicants, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the share in total number of first-time applicants)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asyappctza](#))

First instance asylum decisions by outcome, 2021-2024

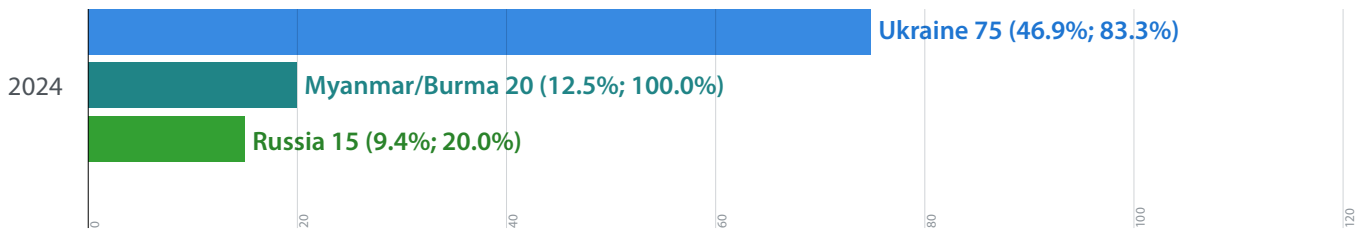


Year	Refugee status number (share of total)	Subsidiary protection status number (share of total)	Humanitarian status number (share of total)	Rejected number (share of total)
2021	190 (20.4%)	70 (7.3%)	5 (0.3%)	675 (72.0%)
2022	70 (6.4%)	250 (22.9%)	0 (0.1%)	775 (70.6%)
2023	50 (4.8%)	285 (27.0%)	0 (0.0%)	715 (68.2%)
2024	45 (5.9%)	110 (14.5%)	5 (0.4%)	605 (79.2%)

Source: Eurostat ([migr_asydcfsta](#) and [migr_asydec1pc](#))

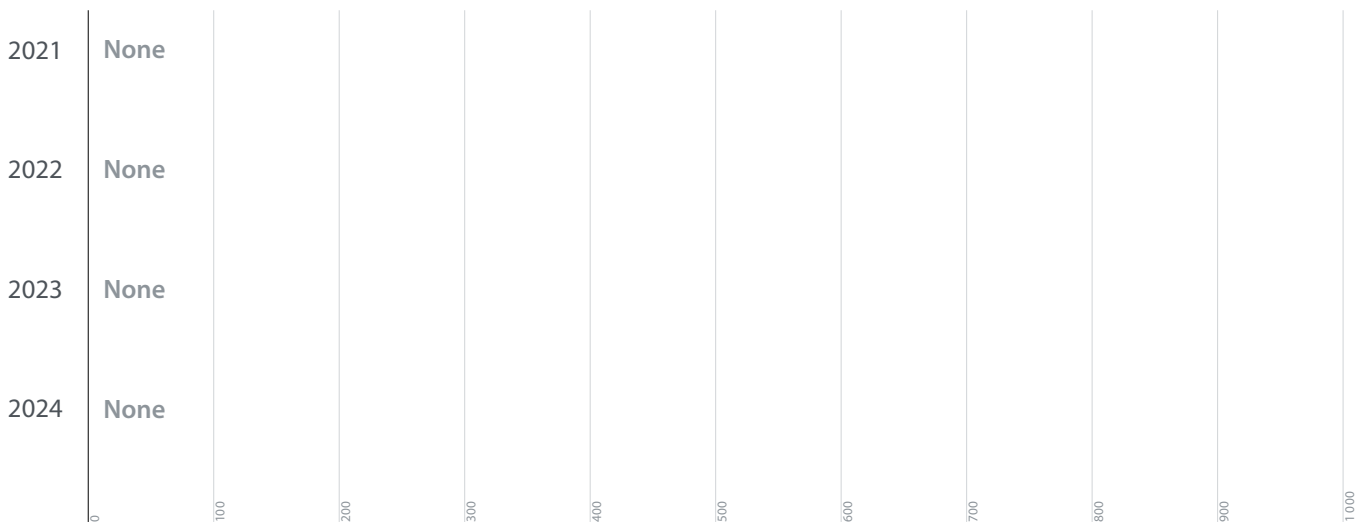
Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at first instance by outcome, 2024

Absolute number (and the share in total positive decisions; and the recognition rate)



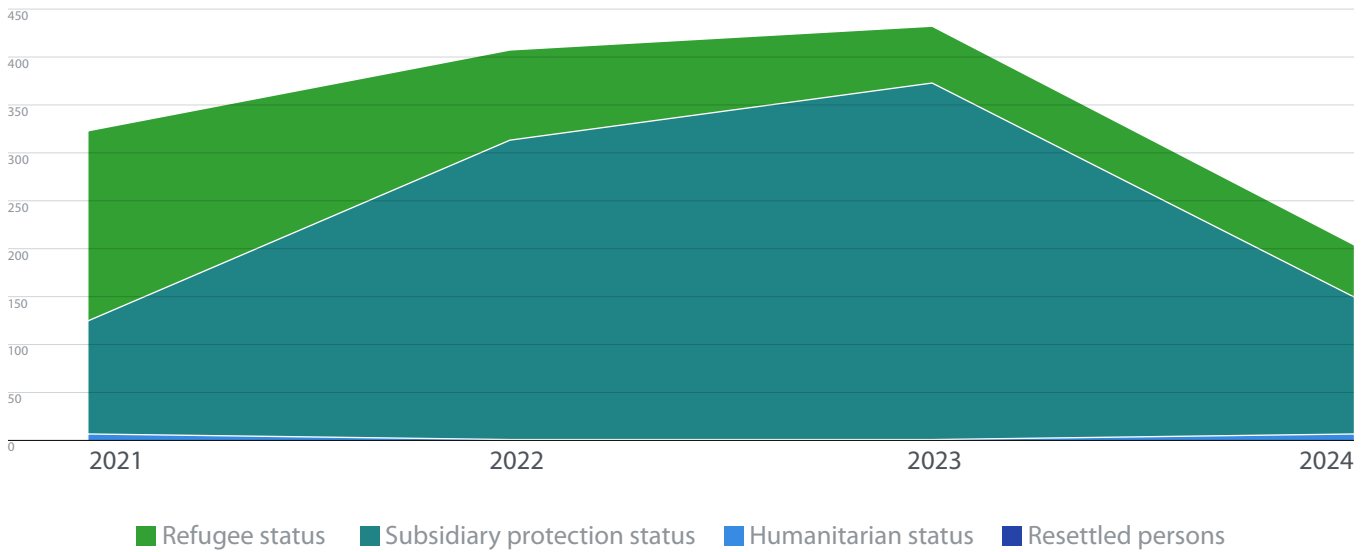
Source: Eurostat ([migr_asycfst](#))

Resettled third-country nationals by sex, 2021–2024



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asyresa](#))

Number of positive decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, 2021–2024



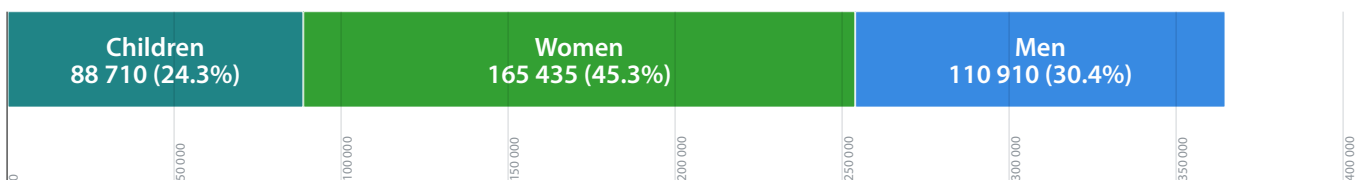
Year	Refugee status	Subsidiary protection status	Humanitarian status	Resettled persons
2021	200	120	5	0
2022	95	315	0	0
2023	60	375	0	0
2024	55	145	5	0

Source: Eurostat ([migr_asydcfst](#), [migr_asydcfina](#) and [migr_asyresa](#))

TEMPORARY PROTECTION

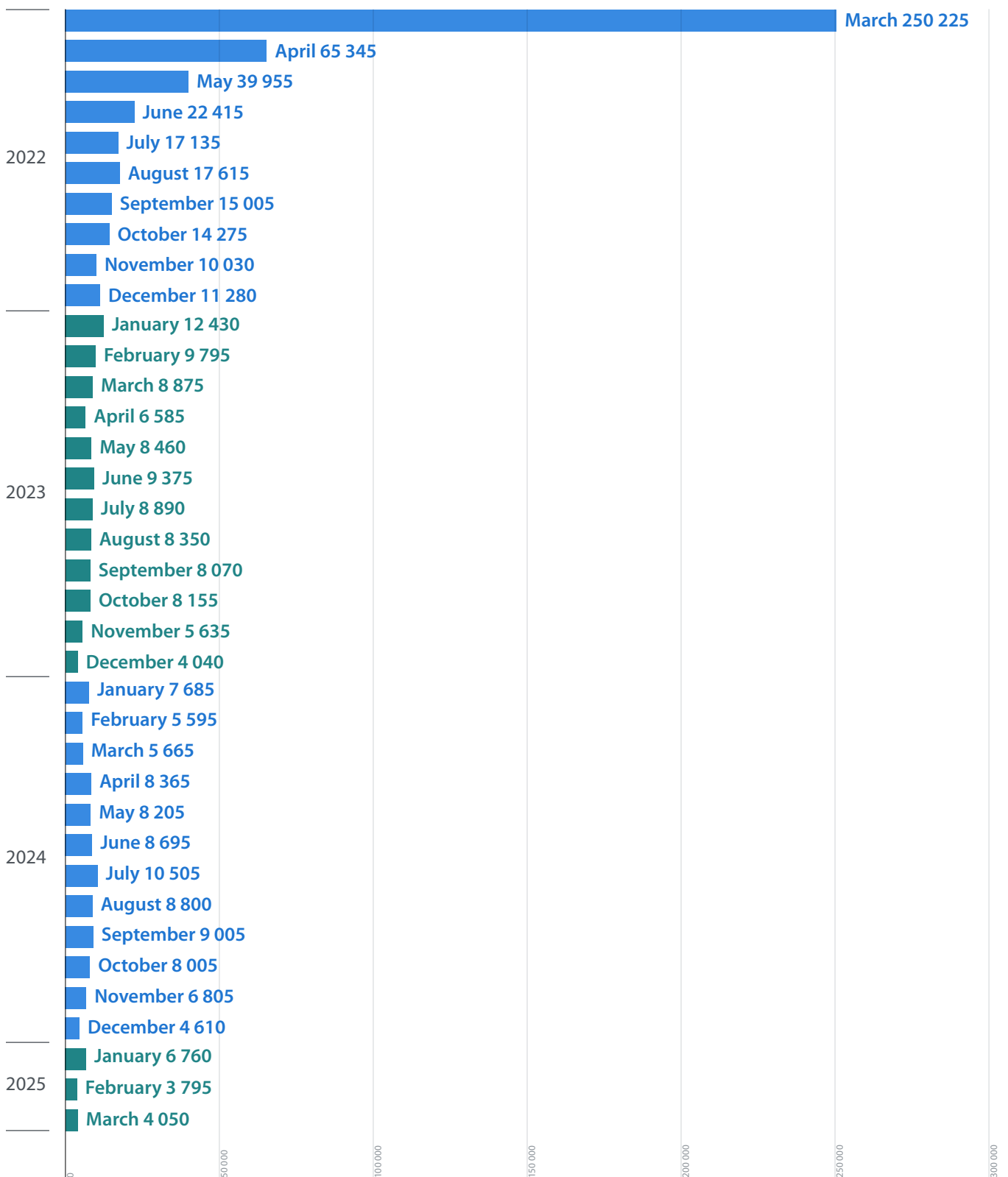
Beneficiaries of temporary protection by age and sex at the end of March 2025

Absolute number (and the share within the total)



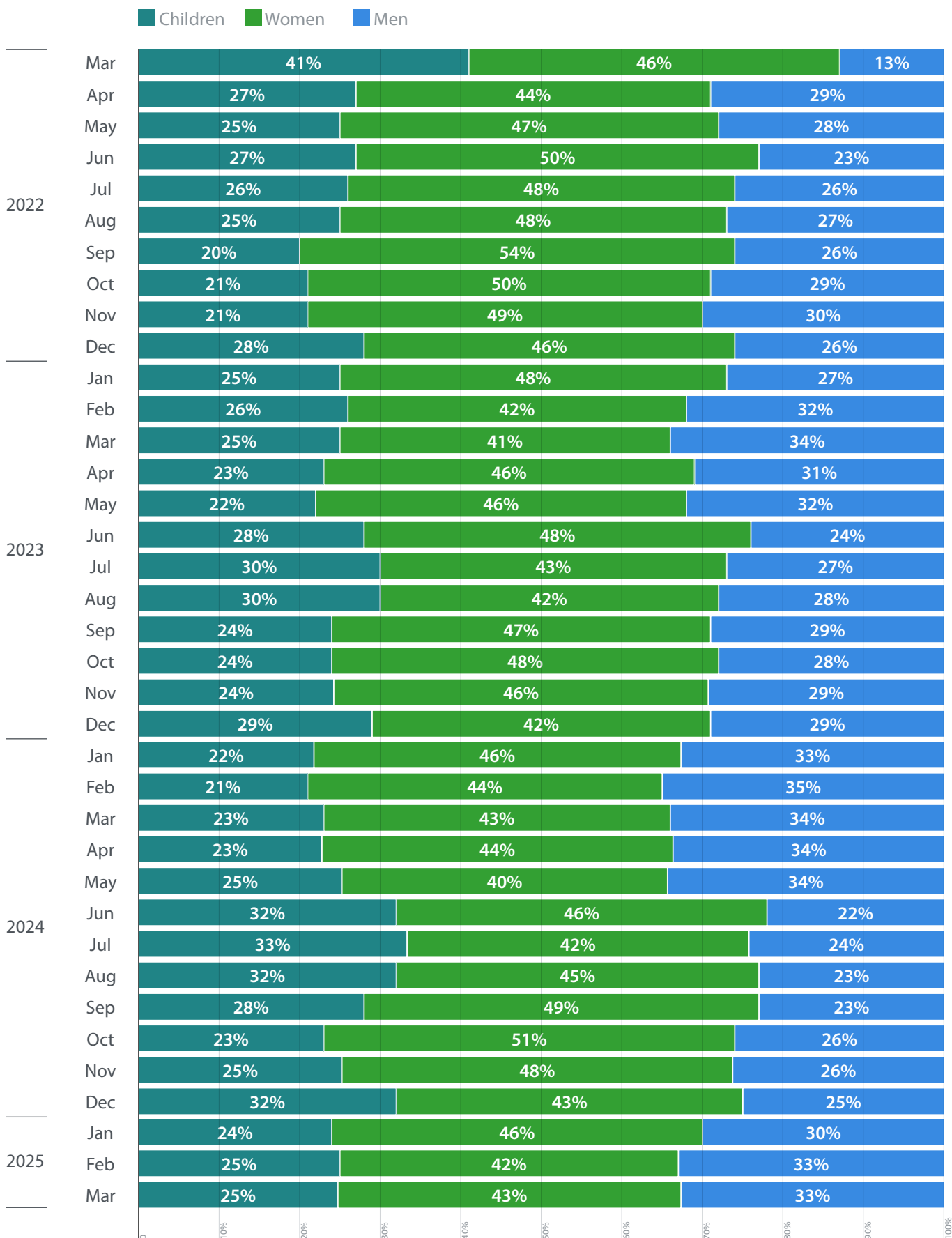
Source: Eurostat ([migr_asytpsm](#))

Number of decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, March 2022–March 2025



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asypfm](#))

Decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion by main population groups, March 2022-March 2025



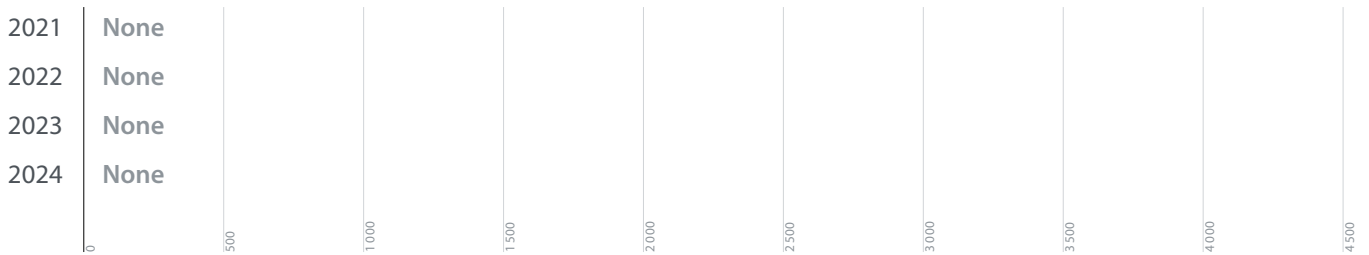
Source: Eurostat ([migr_asypfm](#))



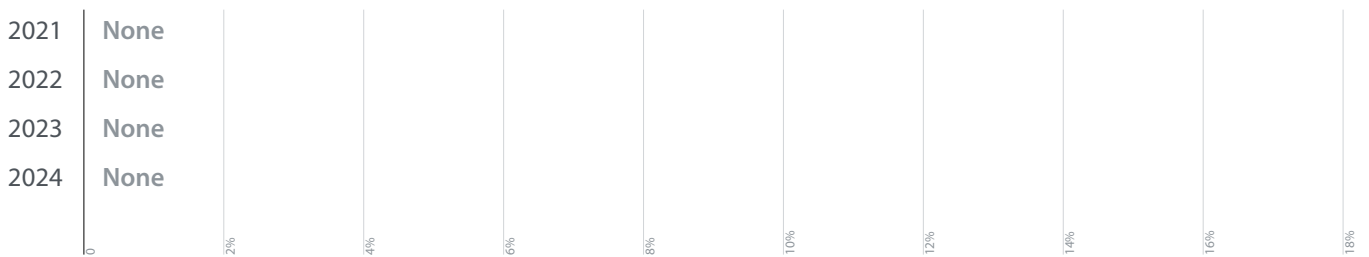
UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

Unaccompanied minors applying for asylum, 2021–2024

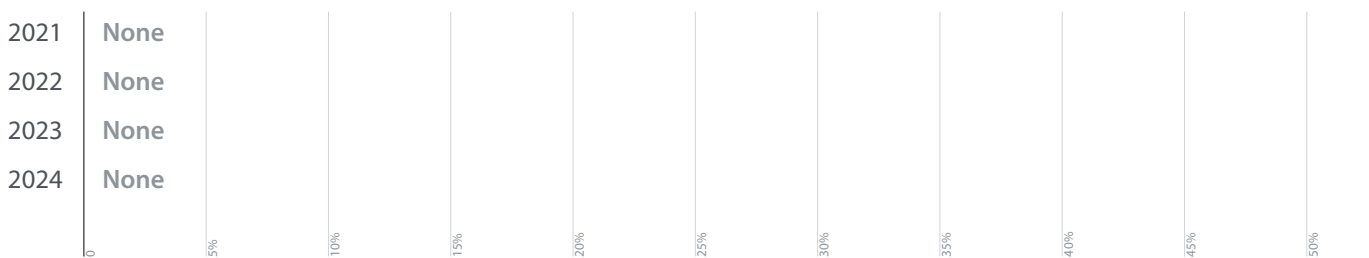
Number of first-time asylum applicants (and the share in total number of unaccompanied minors in the EU)



Share of all first-time asylum applicants



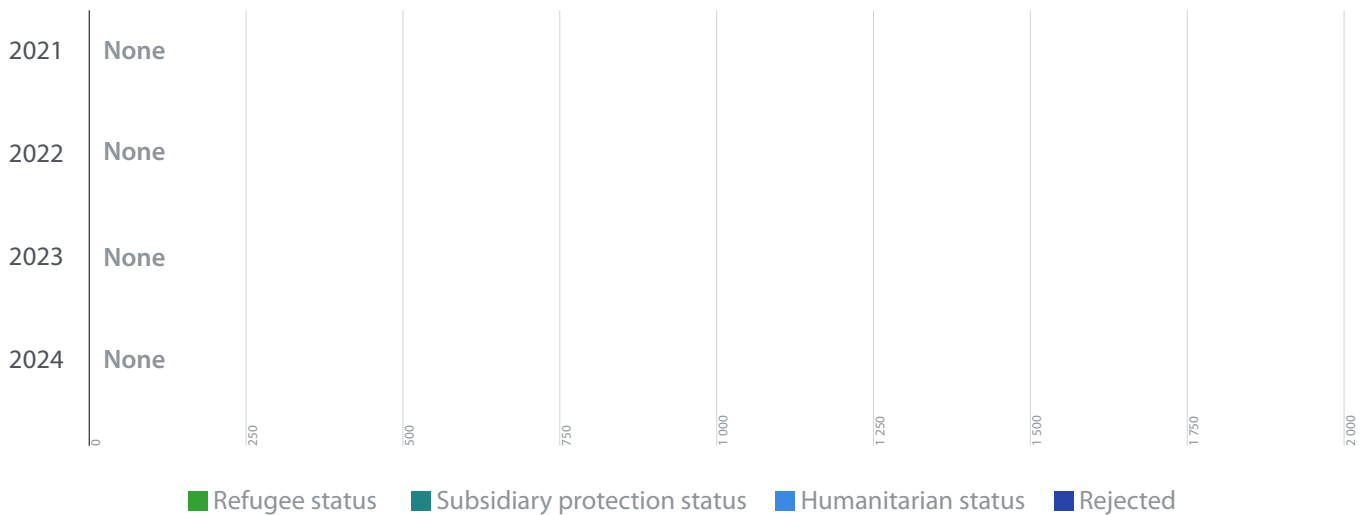
Share of all first-time asylum applicants aged less than 18 years



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asyumacta](#) and [migr_asyappctza](#))

First instance asylum decisions on applications lodged by unaccompanied minors by outcome, 2021-2024

Absolute number (and the share of the total)



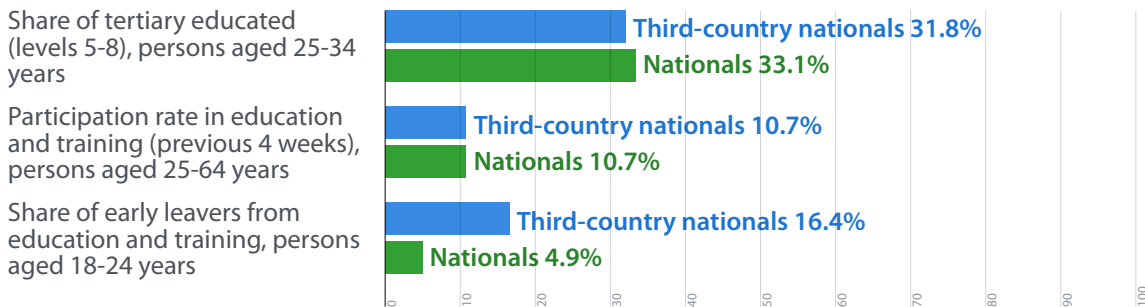
Year	Refugee status number (share of total)	Subsidiary protection status number (share of total)	Humanitarian status number (share of total)	Rejected number (share of total)
2021	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
2022	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
2023	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
2024	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Source: Eurostat ([migr_asyumdcfa](#))

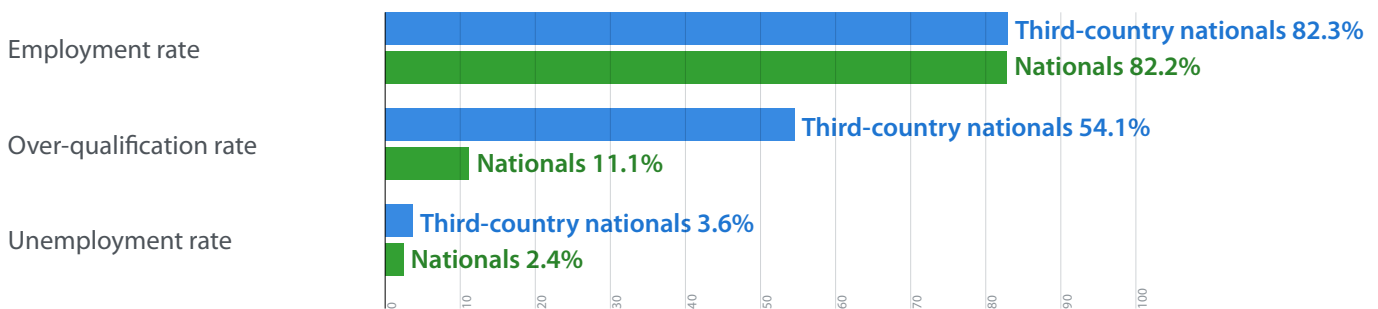
INTEGRATION

Integration indicators, 2024

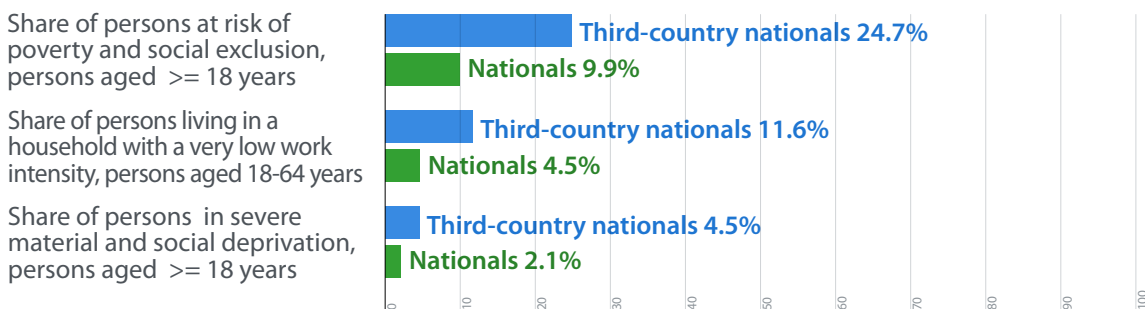
Education



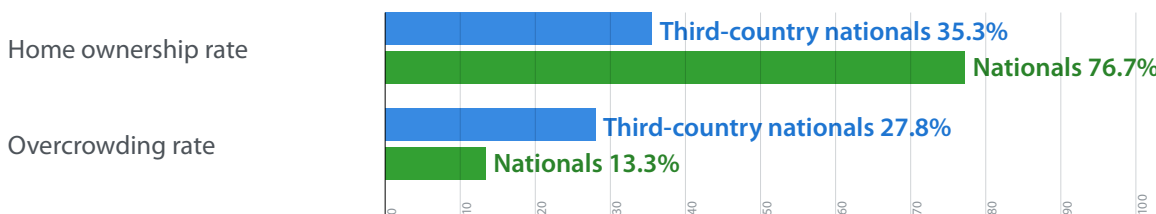
Labour market, persons aged 20-64 years



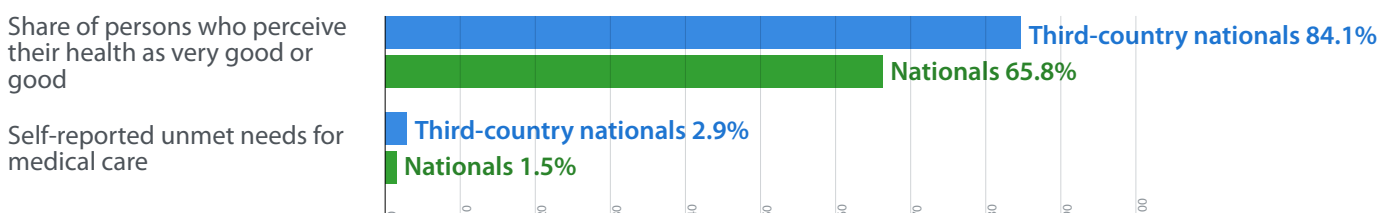
Social inclusion



Housing, persons aged >= 18 years



Health, persons aged >= 16 years

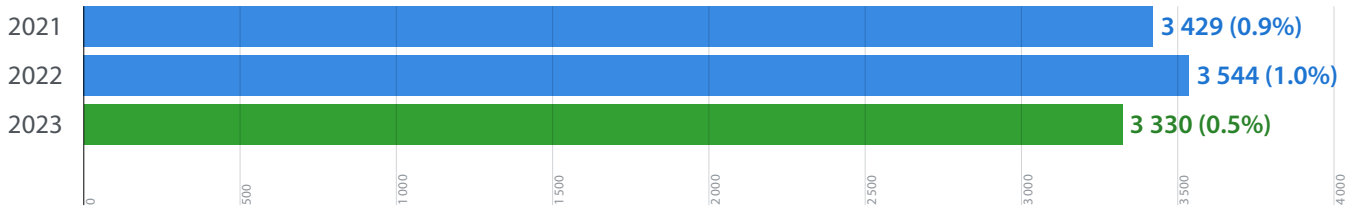




CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

Third-country nationals who acquired citizenship, 2021–2023

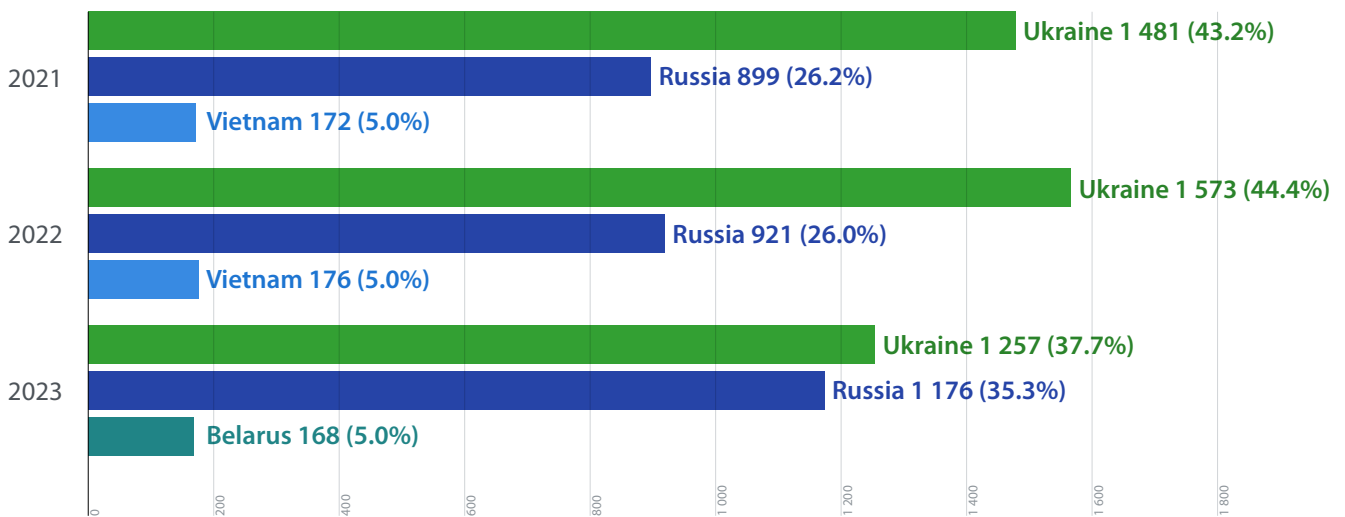
Absolute number (and share of total third-country nationals in the country)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_acq](#) and [migr_pop1ctz](#))

Top 3 countries of non-EU citizens acquiring citizenship, 2021-2023

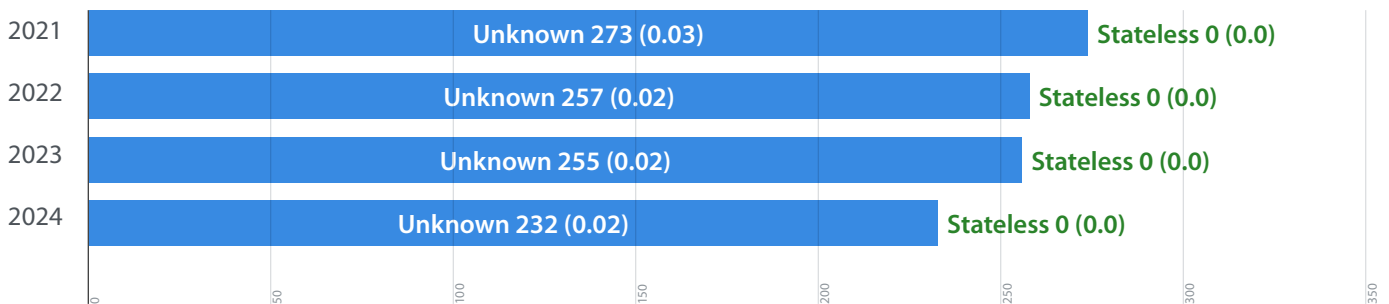
Absolute number (and the share of all acquisitions by third-country nationals)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_acq](#))

Stateless persons and persons with unknown citizenship, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)

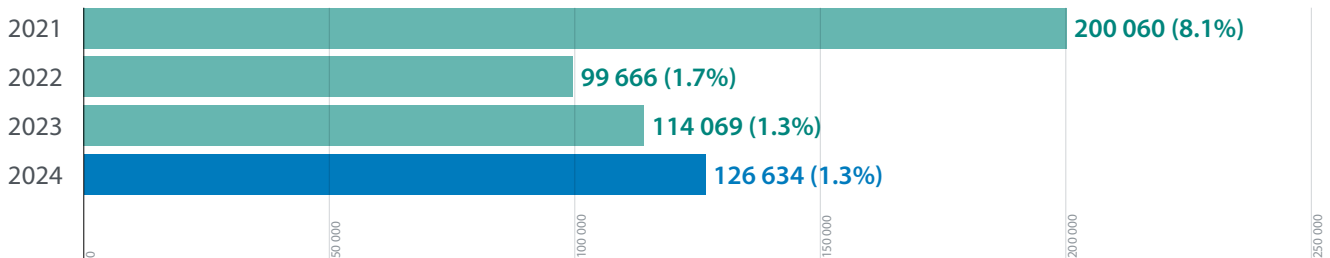


Source: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#))

BORDERS, SCHENGEN AND VISAS

Schengen uniform short-stay visas issued, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the share of all uniform short-stay visas issued within the Schengen Area)

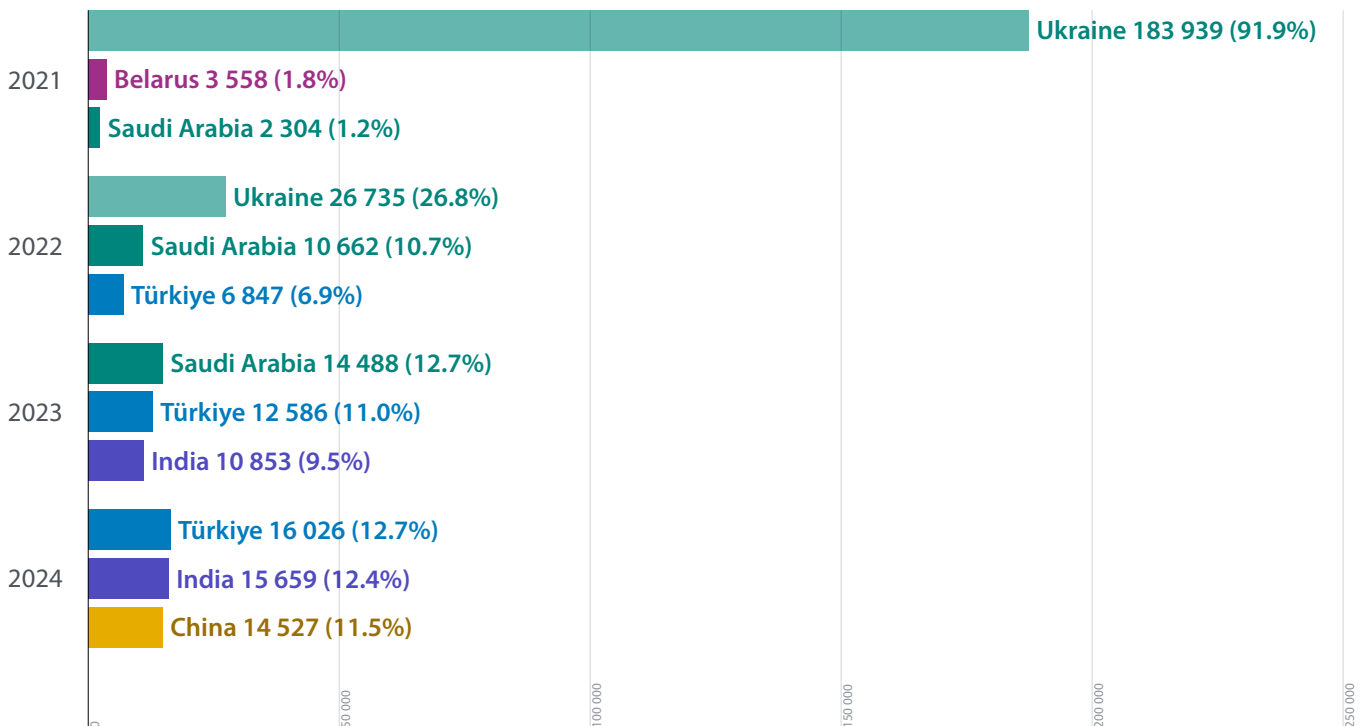


Note: Uniform short-stay visas (C visas) entitle the holder to stay in the territories of all Schengen States for up to 90 days within a 180-day period. Such visas may be issued for the purpose of a single entry or multiple entries.

Source: [Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs](#)

Top 3 consulate countries where the most Schengen uniform short-stay visas were issued, 2021–2024

Number of uniform short-stay visas issued (and the share of all uniform short-stay visas issued in consulate countries)



Note: the consulate country might not be the same as the country of citizenship of the visa applicant.

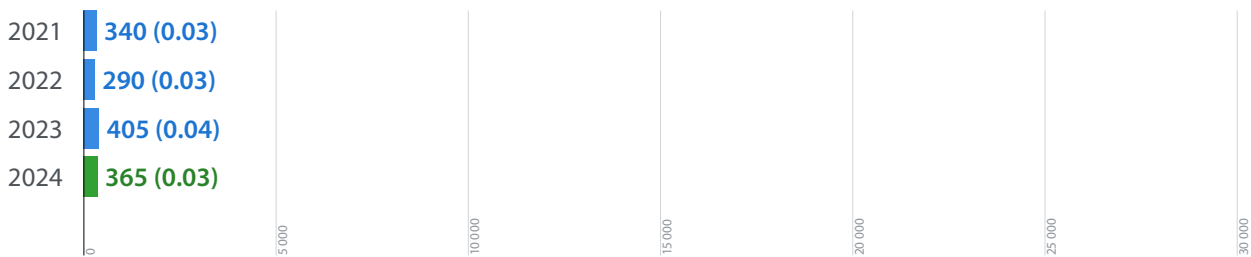
Source: [Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs](#)

IRREGULAR MIGRATION

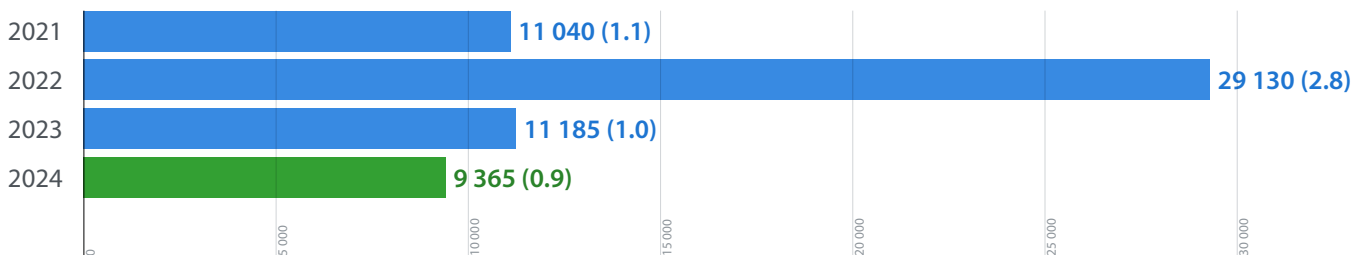
Third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)

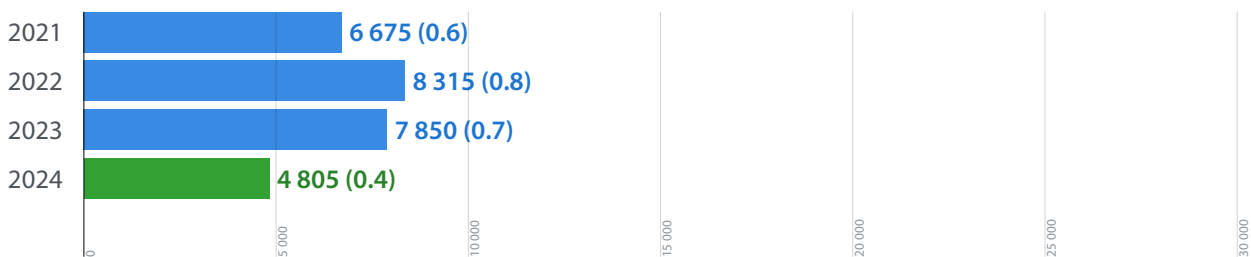
Persons refused entry



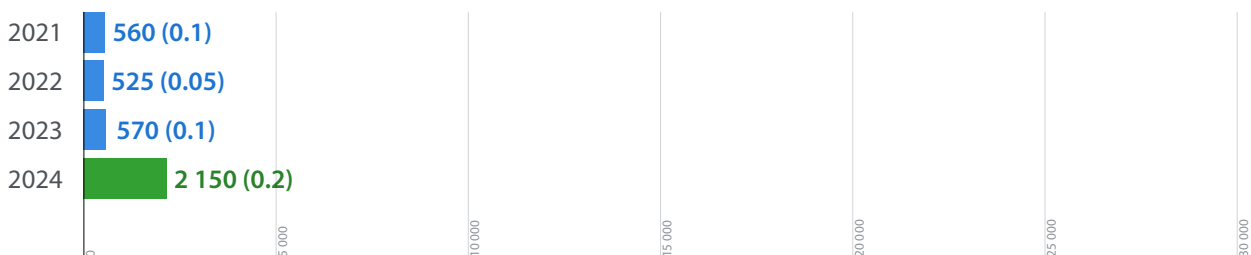
Persons found to be illegally present



Persons ordered to leave



Persons returned to a third country

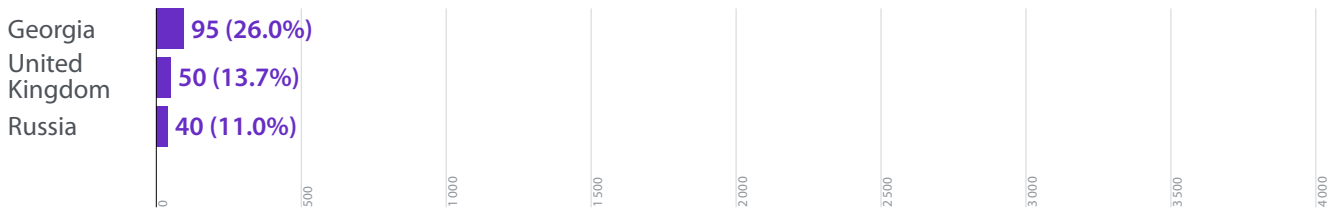


Source: Eurostat ([migr_eirfs](#), [migr_eipre](#), [migr_eiord](#), [migr_eirtn](#), [migr_eilpop](#) and [demo_gind](#))

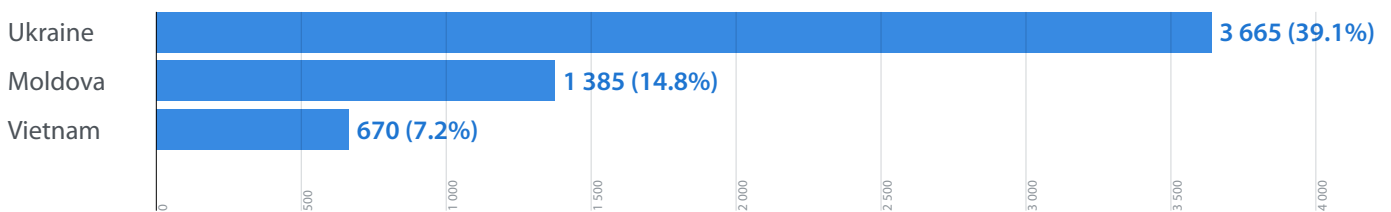
Top 3 countries of citizenship of third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, 2024

Absolute number (and the share in the respective total)

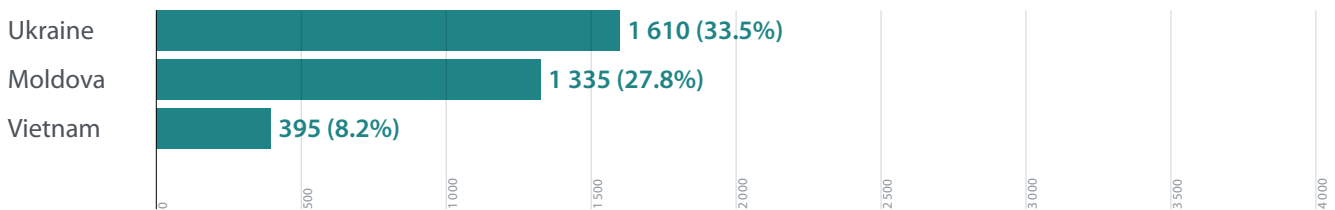
Persons refused entry



Persons found to be illegally present



Persons ordered to leave



Persons returned to a third country



Source: Eurostat ([migr_eirfs](#), [migr_eipre](#), [migr_eiord](#) and [migr_eirtn](#))



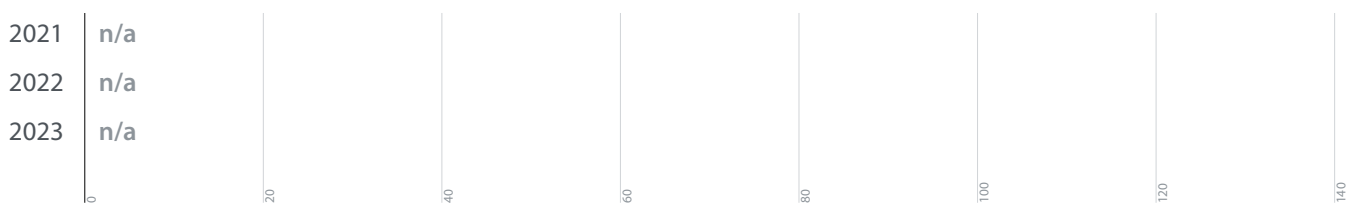
TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Number of third-country nationals victims of trafficking in human beings, 2021-2023



Source: Eurostat ([crim_thb_vctz](#))

Number of first residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings, 2021–2023

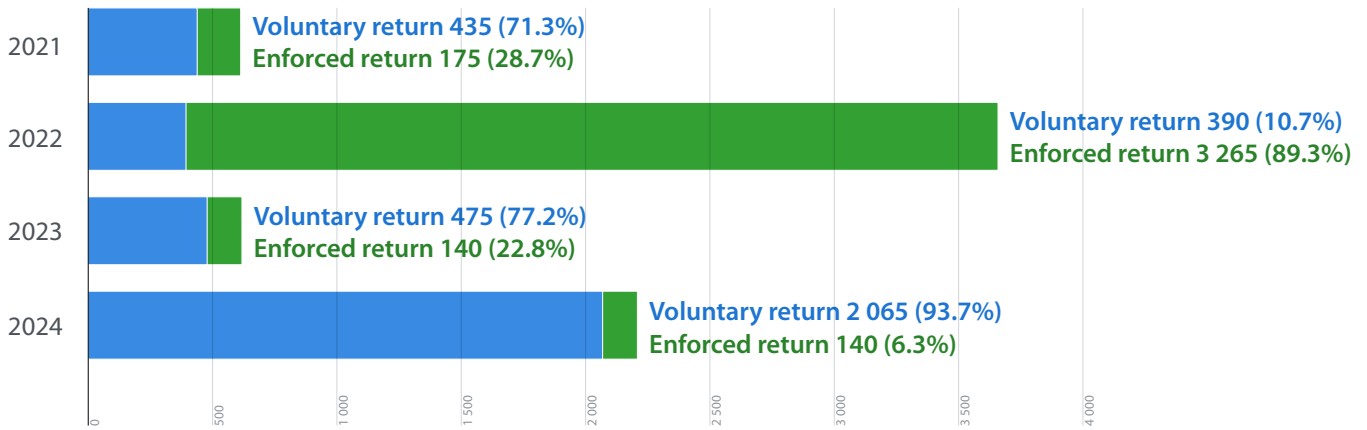


Source: Eurostat ([migr_resoth](#))

RETURN AND READMISSION

Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of return, 2021–2024

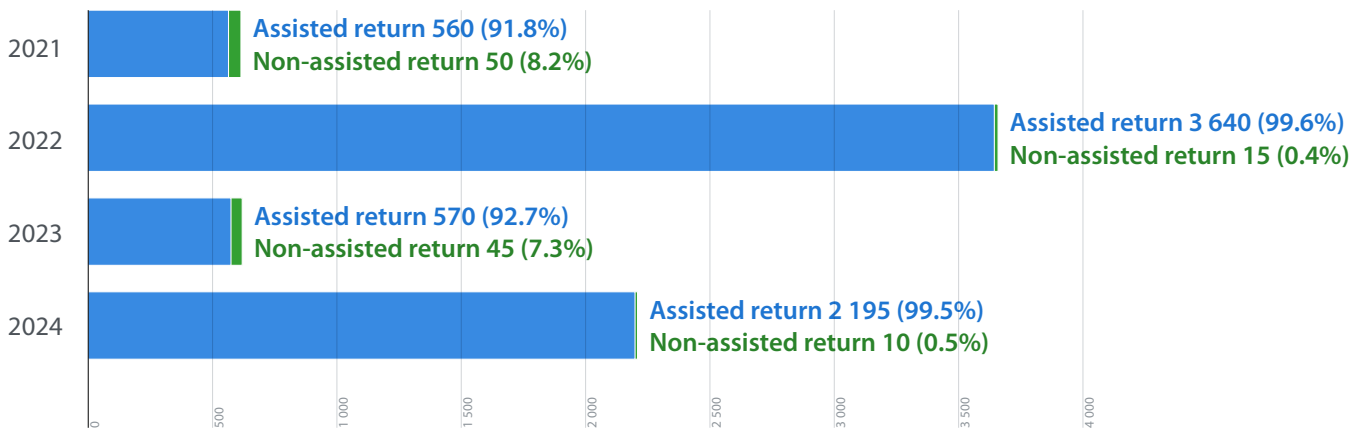
Absolute number (and the share within the total)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_eirtn1](#))

Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of assistance received, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the share within the total)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_eirtn1](#))