



Czechia

National developments in 2024



When considering population size, Czechia hosts the largest number of beneficiaries of temporary protection per capita in Europe. Thus in 2024, Czechia focused efforts on improving the experience of displaced persons from Ukraine and planning long-term, sustainable solutions. The national authorities have continued to offer multi-faceted support from initial accommodation to integration, while targeted information campaigns informed about the services available and the procedures to access rights linked with temporary protection.¹ In 2024, Czechia amended its so-called 'Lex Ukraine' to extend temporary protection until March 2026 and allow displaced Ukrainians who are economically self-sufficient and independent of the state benefits system to obtain regular residence status.²

To facilitate effective access to and assistance during the asylum procedure, civil society organisations and UNHCR launched new or continued projects to offer free legal aid and social counselling, with special attention on vulnerable applicants.³ UNICEF financed child-friendly spaces in the Centres for Support of Integration of Foreigners (CPIC/RFA). In addition to the [website](#) for applicants for international protection, which provides advice and tips on the asylum procedure and life in Czechia, the Ministry of the Interior launched a new [Facebook page, which](#) also provides up-to-date information on the conditions to obtain and extend residence permits and on the rights and obligations of foreigners. Several initiatives were implemented for the integration of foreigners, often through synergies among national and local authorities and civil society organisations.⁴

Throughout 2024, Czechia was a leading advocate of a common European solution to migration and asylum policy, highlighting that the effective management of the external borders is a precondition for the proper functioning of the Schengen system.⁵ In the second half of 2024, work on the progressive implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum was a priority for the Czech government. The Ministry of the Interior, primarily through the Department for Asylum and Migration Policy (OAMP), served as the main coordinator of the preparatory work, having put in place a comprehensive structure comprising three task forces to operationalise planning.

According to the National Implementation Plan, which was developed in close cooperation with key authorities across the Czech administration, regulatory, administrative and capacity adjustments to the current asylum and migration system will be necessary to align the system with the Pact obligations. This may include tighter procedural deadlines, as well as IT-related upgrades, such as new operational procedures for the Eurodac system. For specific technical requirements, adjustments will mainly be required for measures at the airport. Maximising the use of EU funds will be necessary to ensure the required financial, material and personnel capacities.

More input from civil society:

- [European Network on Statelessness](#)
- [Organisation for Aid to Refugees | Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům](#)

Czechia

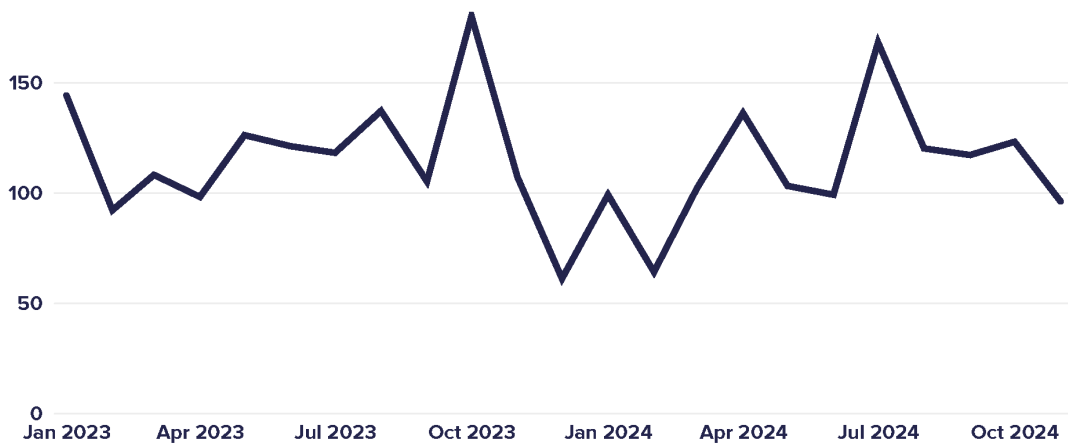
Key indicators for 2024



Rank by number of asylum applications 24	Rank per capita (applications per 1M inhabitants) 27	Share of applications in EU+ 0.1%	Recognition rate 17%
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Indicator	2024	2023	% change	Top 3 countries of origin
Asylum applications	1,227	1,397 ↓	-12%	Uzbekistan (16%), Ukraine (14%), Viet Nam (13%)
Pending cases (Nov '24)	664	611 ↑	9%	Russia (21%), Ukraine (19%), Syria (6%)
First instance decisions	1,124	1,338 ↓	-16%	Uzbekistan (16%), Viet Nam (13%), Ukraine (10%)
Refugee status	53	56 →	-5%	Myanmar/Burma (42%), Russia (25%), Belarus (15%)
Subsidiary protection	141	253 ↓	-44%	Ukraine (60%), Syria (13%), Afghanistan (6%)
Negative	930	1,029 ↓	-10%	Uzbekistan (20%), Viet Nam (16%), Türkiye (10%)

Evolution of asylum applications, 2023-2024



For more developments, please consult the [Asylum Report 2025](#) and the [National Asylum Developments Database](#).





Sources

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- ² European Website on Integration. (2024, October 21). [Czech Republic: Third reading of "Lex Ukraine" amendment](#).
- ³ Organization for Aid to Refugees | Organizace pro Promoc Uprchlíkům. (2024). [UNHCR 2024: Facilitating effective access to asylum procedures and promoting legal equality, preventing statelessness and facilitating the integration of refugees and displaced persons](#).
- ⁴ Organisation for Aid to Refugees | Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům. (2024). [Integrační aktivity pro cizince](#) [Integration activities for foreigners]. Organisation for Aid to Refugees | Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům. (2024). [Odborné sociální poradenství cizincům a uprchlíkům v Moravskoslezském kraji](#) [Professional social counseling for foreigners and refugees in the Moravian-Silesian Region]. Organisation for Aid to Refugees | Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům. (2024). [Dobrovolnický program OPU 2024](#) [OPU Volunteer Programme 2024]. European Website on Integration. (2024, November 8). [Czech Republic: Funding call for integration activities in 2025](#). Integration Centre Prague | Integrační centrum Praha. [Study Czech flexibly – Try our e-learning courses!](#)
- ⁵ Ministry of the Interior | Ministerstvo Vnitra. (2024, May 6). [Větší důraz na vnější dimenzi migrace. Vít Rakušan jednal v Kodani o budoucnosti evropské migrační politiky](#) [Greater emphasis on the external dimension of migration. Vít Rakušan discussed the future of European migration policy in Copenhagen]. Ministry of the Interior | Ministerstvo Vnitra. (2024, May 13). [Ministři vnitra Česka a Saska se shodli na nutnosti společně řešit nelegální migraci i dále rozvíjet spolupráci při potírání převaděčství](#) [The Ministers of the Interior of the Czechia and Saxony agreed on the need to jointly address illegal migration and further develop cooperation in combating smuggling]. Euronews. (2024, October 10). [Poland and Czech Republic condemn renewed border checks within EU](#).