Forms of protection - Czechia

Overview

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Relevant EU legislation

Czechia is bound by the recast Qualification Directive (Standards Qualification Regulation) and has transposed its provisions through Act 325/1999 Coll., Act on Asylum.

National legislation

Refugee status	Act on Asylum, Section 2(2).
Subsidiary protection	Act on Asylum, Section 2(3).
Temporary protection	Temporary Protection Directive was transposed through Act No 221/2003 Coll. on Temporary Protection of Aliens.

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National forms of protection	**Humanitarian asylum:** regulated by Asylum Act No. 325/1999 Coll., Section 14. If no reason for granting asylum is found during international protection proceedings, asylum may be granted for humanitarian reasons in cases warranting special consideration. Humanitarian asylum comes with a permanent residence status, free access to labour market, and access to social assistance under the same conditions as Czech citizens. Holders of this status are issued the same travel document as refugees. They also have access to integration support; they can join the State Integration Programme, which provides support for accommodation, Czech language courses and requalification courses. An application for the Czech citizenship may be submitted after 5 years of humanitarian asylum status. Pursuant to Section 14 of the Act on Asylum, if no reason for granting asylum pursuant to Section 12 is found during international protection proceedings, asylum may be granted for humanitarian reasons in cases warranting special consideration. A family member referred to in Section 13(2) of an asylum-seeker who has been granted humanitarian asylum shall, in a case worthy of special consideration, be granted humanitarian asylum for the purpose of family reunification; Section 13 shall apply similarly. This status will no longer be granted after the imminent amendment of the Act on Asylum comes in effect in 2026. Please see more details about the amendment here **Toleration visa** (non-removable foreigners): regulated by Aliens Act No. 326/1999 Coll. This is a long-term visa. A work permit should be secured separately. Access to social assistance is limited, while holders of a toleration visa can be issued only a provisional travel document. No access to integration support except counselling, neither is access provided to naturalisation processes. Pursuant to Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence

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Competent authority and stakeholders

Refugee status	Department for Asylum and Migration Policy (Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic)
Subsidiary protection	Department for Asylum and Migration Policy (Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic)
Temporary protection	Department for Asylum and Migration Policy (Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic)
National forms of protection	Department for Asylum and Migration Policy (Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic)

Renewal and withdrawal of international protection and national forms of protection

Refugee status

Act on Asylum, Division 2, Rights and Obligations of Recognised Refugees

Length of the first and subsequent residence permits: Refugees receive a permanent residence permit.

Review of the status: Currently, asylum is not automatically reviewed, it is reviewed only when there is a presumption (for example, due to information about a change in the situation in the country of origin or when other grounds for withdrawal/termination are found - pursuant to Section 17, Act on Asylum). Under the pending amendment to the Act on Asylum, asylum should start to be reviewed as it is already the case for the subsidiary protection.

Renewal of the status: The person keeps the refugee status for as long as his/her status is not terminated for the reasons provided for in Section 17 of the Asylum Act. This status does not need to be renewed beyond the process of renewal of the residence permit.

Withdrawal of the status: The Ministry of the Interior is the competent authority for status withdrawal. When assessing the reasons for withdrawal, consideration shall be given as to whether the change in circumstances is of such a significant and permanent nature that the reasons for which the recognised

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refugee has been granted asylum can no longer be regarded as well-founded. Consideration shall also be given as to whether the recognised refugee cites severe circumstances supported by previous instances of persecution which would justify rejection of the protection of the country of which the foreign national is a citizen or, if the foreign national is a stateless person, of the country of his/her last permanent residence. If the reason for which asylum had been granted for the purpose of family reunification ceases to exist and no other reason for continuation of the asylum warranting special consideration is found, asylum granted for the purpose of family reunification shall be withdrawn.

The withdrawal is initiated ex officio by the Ministry, and the refugee is informed via letter. An interview in which the applicant has the right to comment on the circumstances for which the withdrawal proceedings have been initiated must be conducted. An action may be brought within 1 month before the Regional Court, which has suspensive effect by law. If the action is rejected, an appeal may be lodged with the Supreme Administrative Court, which has suspensive effect by law as well. The person concerned is not entitled to free legal representation provided directly by the Ministry but may obtain it through non-profit organisations.

Grounds for withdrawal of the status: Act on Asylum, Section 17: (1) Asylum shall be withdrawn if:

- before it was granted, the recognised refugee submitted untrue information and/or concealed any facts of substantial relevance to determination of grounds for issuance of the decision;
- the recognised refugee has voluntarily re-availed him/herself of the protection of the state of which he/she is a citizen or the state of his/her last permanent residence;
- the recognised refugee has voluntarily regained the citizenship of the state he/she had left for legitimate fear of persecution;
- the recognised refugee has obtained a new citizenship and therefore has the option to avail himself/herself of the protection of the state concerned;
- the recognised refugee is voluntarily staying in the country which he/she had left for reasons referred to in Section 12;
- the recognised refugee can avail himself/herself of the protection of the state of which he/she is a citizen because the reasons for which asylum was granted have ceased to exist; or
- the recognised refugee is stateless person and can return to the state of his/her last permanent residence because the reasons for which asylum was

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granted have ceased to exist;
- the recognised refugee should have been or has been excluded from the possibility of being granted asylum for the reasons defined in Section 15;
- legitimate reasons why the recognised refugee should be considered to be a threat to national security exist; or
- the recognised refugee has been lawfully convicted of an extremely serious crime and therefore poses a threat to national security.

Consequences of the withdrawal of the status

The person concerned keeps the residence rights of the international protection holder for the whole duration of the proceedings, i.e. during the period of time limit for bringing the action and during proceedings before the courts. He/she loses his/her status only after the final decision of the last instance which considered the withdrawal, or when the time-limit for bringing an action or appeal expires. If the person loses his/her status as an applicant, he/she can still apply for another residence status. However, it is not mediated by the Ministry of the Interior, the applicants must inform themselves.

Subsidiary protection status

Act on Asylum, Division 3, Rights and Obligations of Persons Enjoying Subsidiary Protection

Length of the first and subsequent residence permits: Subsidiary protection is granted for the period for which the person enjoying subsidiary protection is at risk of serious harm (Section 14a), but for no less than 1 year; subsidiary protection for the purpose of family reunification is granted for the same period.

Review of the status: The Department for Asylum and Migration Policy (Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic) is the competent authority for reviewing the status.

Renewal of the status: Act on Asylum, Section 53a(4): A person enjoying subsidiary protection is entitled to apply for extension of the period for which subsidiary protection was granted. The person enjoying subsidiary protection must make this application before expiry of the period for which subsidiary protection was granted to him/her. If circumstances beyond the control of the person enjoying subsidiary protection arise that prevent him/her lodging of an

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application for extension of subsidiary protection, he/she shall be entitled to make such application within 3 working days of such circumstances ceasing to exist. The Ministry of the Interior shall extend the period for which subsidiary protection was granted if the person enjoying subsidiary protection is still at risk of serious harm and if grounds for withdrawal of subsidiary protection have not arisen. Subsidiary protection shall be extended by at least 2 years; if there is a substantiated risk that the person enjoying subsidiary protection could seriously disrupt public order or has already disrupted public order, subsidiary protection shall be extended by 1 year. The same procedure shall apply when extending subsidiary protection for purposes of family reunification.

The subsidiary protection status is reviewed during the extension. Situation in the country of origin and the personal situation of the person concerned are reviewed. An interview must be conducted in case of a decision not extending the status. The decision (extension and non-extension) can be appealed. An action against non-renewal has suspensive effect, similar to the withdrawal of asylum.

Withdrawal of the status: The Ministry of the Interior is the competent authority for status withdrawal. When assessing the reasons for withdrawal, the Ministry shall consider whether the change in circumstances is of such a significant and non-temporary nature that the person enjoying subsidiary protection no longer faces a risk of suffering serious harm. Consideration shall also be given to whether the person enjoying subsidiary protection cites severe circumstances supported by previous instances of persecution which would justify rejection of the protection of the country of which the foreign national is a citizen or, if the foreign national is a stateless person, of the country of his/her last permanent residence.

The withdrawal is initiated ex officio by the Ministry, and the refugee is informed via letter. An interview in which the person concerned has the right to comment on the circumstances for which the withdrawal proceedings have been initiated must be conducted. An action may be brought within 1 month before the Regional Court, which has suspensive effect by law. If the action is rejected, an appeal may be lodged with the Supreme Administrative Court, which has suspensive effect by law as well. The person concerned is not entitled to free legal representation provided directly by the Ministry but may obtain it through non-profit organisations.

Grounds for the withdrawal of the status: Act on Asylum, Section 17a: (1) Subsidiary protection shall be withdrawn if:

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- the circumstances due to which subsidiary protection was granted have ceased to exist or have changed to such extent that subsidiary protection is no longer necessary;
- a person enjoying subsidiary protection should have been or has been excluded from the possibility of being granted subsidiary protection for reasons stated in Section 15a;
- misrepresentation or omission of certain facts, including the use of forged or altered documents, was decisive for granting of subsidiary protection; or
- a person enjoying subsidiary protection has committed a particularly serious crime.

Consequences of the withdrawal of the status:

The person concerned keeps the residence rights of the subsidiary protection holder for the whole duration of the proceedings, i.e. during the period of time limit for bringing the action and during proceedings before the courts. He/she loses his/her status only after the final decision of the last instance which considered the withdrawal, or when the time-limit for bringing an action or appeal expires. If the person loses his/her status as an applicant, he/she can still apply for another residence status. However, it is not mediated by the Ministry of the Interior, the applicants must inform themselves.

National forms of protection

This status will no longer be granted after the imminent amendment of the Act on Asylum comes in effect in 2026. Please see more details about the amendment here

Legal provisions relating to the review, renewal and withdrawal of national forms of protection

Current legal provision is in the Act on Asylum, Section 17 (4).

Length of the first and subsequent residence permits:

Refugees receive a permanent residence permit.

Review of the status:

Asylum on humanitarian grounds is not automatically reviewed, it is reviewed only when there is a presumption (for example, due to information about a

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change in the situation in the country of origin or when other grounds for withdrawal/termination are found - pursuant to Section 17, Act on Asylum).

Renewal of the status:

The person keeps the refugee status for as long as his/her status is not terminated for the reasons provided for in Section 17 (4) of the Asylum Act. This status does not need to be renewed beyond the process of the renewal of the residence permit.

Withdrawal of the status:

The Ministry of the Interior is the competent authority for status withdrawal.

The withdrawal is initiated ex officio by the Ministry and the refugee is informed via letter. An interview in which the applicant has the right to comment on the circumstances for which the withdrawal proceedings have been initiated must be conducted. An action may be brought within 1 month before the Regional Court, which has suspensive effect by law. If the action is rejected, an appeal may be lodged with the Supreme Administrative Court, which has suspensive effect by law as well. The person concerned is not entitled to free legal representation provided directly by the Ministry but may obtain it through the services of non-profit organizations.

Grounds for the withdrawal of the status: If the reason for which humanitarian asylum had been granted ceases to exist and no other reason for continuation of the asylum warranting special consideration is found, humanitarian asylum shall be withdrawn.

Consequences of the withdrawal of the status:

The person concerned keeps the residence rights of the international protection holder for the whole duration of the proceedings, i.e. during the period of time limit for bringing the action and during proceedings before the courts. He/he loses his/her status only after the final decision of the last instance which considered the withdrawal, or when the time-limit for bringing an action or appeal expires. If the person loses his/her status as an applicant, he/she can still apply for another residence status. However, it is not mediated by the Ministry of the Interior, the applicants must inform themselves.

Content of protection

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Overview

Relevant legal provisions: Act on Asylum, Divisions 2 and 3

Legal provision detailing content of protection for refugee status: Act on Asylum, Division 2, Sections 50-53

Legal provision detailing content of protection for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection: Act on Asylum, Division 3, Sections 53a, b, and c.

Provision of information on the content of protection

Authority responsible and legislative provisions for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection

- **Refugees:** Act on Asylum, Division 2, Section 50a(2): The Ministry of the Interior shall inform the recognised refugee of his/her rights and obligations in writing in his/her mother tongue or in a language in which he/she is able to communicate no later than 3 days from the date on which the decision to grant asylum gained legal effect.
- **beneficiaries of subsidiary protection:** Act on Asylum, Division 3, Section 53a(3): The Ministry of the Interior shall the person enjoying subsidiary protection of his/her rights and obligations in writing in his/her mother tongue or in a language in which he/she is able to communicate no later than within 3 days from when the decision to grant subsidiary protection gains legal effect.

Format of the provision of information: Beneficiaries of international protection receive a document “Information for Persons with Granted International Protection in the Form of Asylum” or “Information for Persons with Granted International Protection in the Form of Subsidiary Protection” which is available in 30 languages, covering rights and obligations and the State Integration Program.

Residence permits

Refugees:

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Authority responsible for delivering the residence permit: The Ministry of the Interior

Length of first and subsequent residence permits: The term of validity of a residence card issued for a recognised refugee is 10 years; for a recognised refugee younger than 15 years, the term of validity of the card is 5 years. The term of validity of a residence card can be extended for the same period, even repeatedly.

Procedure for delivering the residence permit (including timelines):

The applicant submits the request for issuing a residence permit at DAMP workplace upon receipt of the decision about granting the international protection. The applicant then makes an appointment at the DAMP office to provide biometric data. Within the deadline set by the Ministry of the Interior, but no later than 60 days from the collection of refugee's biometric data, the refugee is notified to visit the DAMP office to pick up the residence permit.

Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection:

Authority responsible for delivering the residence permit: The Ministry of the Interior

Length of first and subsequent residence permits: No less than a year

Procedure for delivering the residence permit (including timelines):

The applicant submits the request for issuing a residence permit at OAMP workplace upon receipt of the decision about granting the international protection. The applicant then makes an appointment at the OAMP office to provide biometric data. Within the deadline set by the Ministry of the Interior, but no later than 60 days from the collection of refugee's biometric data, the refugee is notified to visit the OAMP office to pick up the residence permit.

Travel documents

Refugees:

Authority responsible for delivering the travel document: The Ministry of the Interior Act on Asylum, Division 4, Travel Documents

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Validity period of the travel document: The validity period of the travel document is 10 years; in the case of a recognised refugee younger than 15 years of age, the term of validity shall be 5 years.

Procedure for delivering the travel document (including the necessity to pay any fees): The travel document shall be issued within 30 days of the date of making an application. At his/her request, a recognised refugee may verify the accuracy of the personal data specified in the travel document being issued and the functioning of the data carrier with the biometric data and accuracy of the biometric data processed in it. No administrative fee is charged for the first issuance of a travel document. Special legislation shall apply to any subsequent issue of the travel document.

Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection:

Authority responsible for delivering the travel document: The Ministry of the Interior. At his/her request, a person enjoying subsidiary protection shall be issued with an alien's passport pursuant to the Act on Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Territory of the Czech Republic, Section 113, 7(d).

Validity period of the travel document:

The validity period of foreign national's passport is 10 years; in the case of a recognised refugee younger than 15 years, the term of validity shall be 5 years.

Procedure for delivering the travel document (including the necessity to pay any fees):

The travel document shall be issued within 30 days of the date of making an application. The fee for issuing the foreign national's passport is 600 CZK for adults and 100 CZK for children under the age of 15.

Freedom of movement

Unless free movement is restricted by law (e.g. detention), free movement in Czech Republic is a right derived from the constitutional order.

Access to employment and employment-related education

Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection

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Right to access the labour market: Yes, as persons with permanent residence in the territory of Czechia, they have the same legal status, in terms of employment, as citizens of the Czech Republic

Administrative steps for employment: The locally competent authority that decides on a foreigner's Employment Permit is the regional office of the Public Employment Service of the Czech Republic within the territorial jurisdiction of which the person will be employed.

Access to employment-related educational opportunities for adults and vocational training (including training courses for upgrading professional skills): The same as for CZ citizens.

Access to education

Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection:

Minors' right and conditions to access education (pre-school, primary school, secondary school, post-secondary and tertiary education):

Persons who are not European Union citizens have access to the following:

- basic education under the same conditions as European Union citizens, including institutional and protective care, provided they reside on the territory of the Czech Republic;
- school meals and extracurricular activities provided in facilities for developing personal interests (školské zařízení pro zájmové vzdělávání) if they are pupils of an elementary school () or corresponding grade of an upper secondary school () or a conservatoire ();
- upper secondary education, education in conservatoires and tertiary professional education, including education within institutional education and protective care, provided they have the legal right of residence on the territory of the Czech Republic;
- pre-primary education, basic art education, language education and all school services if they are entitled to legal residence on the territory of the Czech Republic for more than 90 days; these may be persons with permission to reside on the territory of the Czech Republic in order to carry out research, refugees, persons under subsidiary protection, applicants in proceedings for granting international protection (asylum seekers) or persons benefiting from temporary protection.

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Additional support provided to minors for education, including access to grants and loans: Foreigners, who have the right of permanent residence or temporary residence for more than 90 days on the territory of the Czech Republic, and applicants for international protection are subject to compulsory pre-primary education in the last pre-school year and following compulsory school attendance, which similarly applies to Czech citizens and citizens of other European Union countries.

The law guarantees free special support via support measures to pupils with special educational needs provided by school and school facility. Support measures consist of pedagogical, organisational and consent modifications to education and of modifications to the provision of school services in accordance with the educational needs of the pupil. Support measures include important modifications to the educational process and school services that take into account the health state, cultural environment, or other life conditions of the pupil. Support is ensured to all pupils who need it, regardless of the nature of their disadvantages and their level of education (from pre-primary to tertiary professional) in inclusive conditions in mainstream schools. Pupils in separate classes/schools are also eligible to support measures. Such education is allowed exceptionally and only to pupils with specified type of disadvantage; it is subject to the statutory conditions and must be in accordance with their best interests.

The support for and integration of disadvantaged pupils is part of community plans and social services at the local, regional, and nation-wide levels in collaboration with the non-profit sector, authorities responsible for the social and legal protection of children and other social services and health care bodies.

In general, the support measures for all pupils with special educational needs and the system of support levels are described in section Special support measures. Specific support for foreigners and members of national minorities is described in the following sections.

Fore information on foreigner's access to education in Czechia is available here.

Adults' right and conditions to access education: Beneficiaries have access to education under the same conditions as nationals. Further education and vocational training is provided by schools and higher education institutions, employer organisations, public administration and self-government bodies and their educational institutions, non-profit and non-governmental organisations, including professional and commercial entities. (More information is available here.)

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Additional support provided to adults for education, including access to grants and loans: N/A

Access to procedures for recognition of qualifications and validation of skills

Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection:

Conditions to access the procedure for the recognition of qualifications and validation of skills: General academic recognition of foreign higher education can take place upon beneficiaries' request to a Czech public higher education institution that has a similar study programme.

Procedure to follow for the recognition of foreign diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications: The request can be made through letter, data box or qualified electronic signature to a public higher education institution. A list of such institutions is available at website Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. The applications comes with a fee of 3,000 CZK. More information on the procedure is available here.

Social security and social assistance

Refugees:

Conditions to access social security and social assistance:

Beneficiaries of international protection have access to social security and social assistance under the same terms as Czech citizens. For more information, please see Státní sociální podpora | MPSV and Sociální zabezpečení cizinců v ČR | MPSV.

Special social assistance for refugees:

The Ministry of the Interior provides a one-time financial contribution equal to the subsistence minimum of the person concerned and their dependents. The Ministry does not provide this contribution to the person who is also a holder of a residence permit under the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Czech Republic. Assistance is also provided in the framework of State Integration Programme.

Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection:

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Conditions to access social security and social assistance:

Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection have access to social security and social assistance under the same conditions as Czech citizens. For more information, please see Státní sociální podpora | MPSV and Sociální zabezpečení cizinců v ČR | MPSV.

Special social assistance for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection:

The Ministry of the Interior provides a one-time financial contribution equal to the subsistence minimum of the person concerned and their dependents. The Ministry does not provide this contribution to the person who is also a holder of a residence permit under the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Czech Republic. Assistance is also provided in the framework of State Integration Programme.

Healthcare

Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection:

Conditions to access public healthcare, including healthcare covered (core or extended access): Beneficiaries of international protection have access to healthcare under the same terms as Czech citizens.

Access to accommodation

Refugees:

Conditions and restrictions to access accommodation as a refugee:

Refugee status is equal to a permanent residence status / citizenship regarding access to the real estate market (both in terms of rentals and ownership).

Type of accommodation facilities available to refugees:

- real estate market
- general welfare system including Labour Office system of allowances some of which also cover accommodation expenses if needed
- possibly municipal housing - depending on municipality
- 4 Integration Asylum Centres operated by the national reception authority (moderate fees, stay of up to 18 months)

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- tailor-made special State Integration Program providing housing assistance / counselling and in-kind support (provision of expanses for rent, services, other fees + basic furnishing) for up to 12 months

National dispersal mechanism for refugees:

No national dispersal mechanism for refugees.

However, the reception authority distributes entitled persons proportionately within the four integration centres.

Additional support provided for accommodation:

The Association for Integration and Migration (SIMI) has put together a handbook that offers essential information to assist foreigners in navigating the housing market.

Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection:

Conditions and restrictions to access accommodation as a beneficiary of subsidiary protection:

Subsidiary protection status is equal to a permanent residence status / citizenship regarding access to the real estate market (both in terms of rentals and ownership).

Type of accommodation facilities available to beneficiaries of subsidiary protection:

- real estate market
- general welfare system including Labour Office system of allowances some of which also cover accommodation expenses if needed
- possibly municipal housing - depending on municipality
- 4 Integration Asylum Centres operated by the national reception authority (moderate fees, stay of up to 18 months)
- tailor-made special State Integration Program providing housing assistance / counselling and in-kind support (provision of expanses for rent, services, other fees + basic furnishing) for up to 12 months

National dispersal mechanism for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection:

No national dispersal mechanism for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.

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Refugees:

Conditions to access integration measures: Foreign nationals issued a long-term residence permit for the territory of the Czech Republic, and also every foreign national who is issued a permanent residence permit after this date without the precondition of previous authorised stay in the territory are obliged to take the adaptation and integration course within one year of the date of collecting their residence permit.

The details about State Integration Programme are available here (in CZ).

Compulsory participation in integration measures:

The adaptation and integration course lasts four hours. The cost for the course is CZK 1,500. Failure to satisfy the obligation of taking the adaptation and integration course within one year of the foreign national collecting their residence permit is an offence which carries a fine of up to CZK 10,000.

Brief description of the integration measures in place for refugees: Detailed information on the adaptation and integration course is available here and here

Civil society and international organisations may also implement activities focused on the integration of foreigners. Such organisations, among others, include the Organisation for Aid to Refugees (OPU) and the Prague Integration Centre.

Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection:

Conditions to access integration measures: Same as refugees.

Compulsory participation in integration measures : Same as refugees.

Brief description of the integration measures in place for refugees: Same as refugees

Family reunification for beneficiaries of international protection

Refugees:

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Right to family reunification for refugees: Yes. Act on Asylum, Section 13: A family member of a recognised refugee who has been granted asylum shall be granted asylum for the purpose of the family reunification in a case warranting special consideration even if no reason for granting international protection had been established in his/her case during the international protection proceedings.

Time period for which exceptions apply for refugees:

Pursuant to Section 13, Act on Asylum, (3) The granting of asylum to the spouse of a recognised refugee for the purpose of family reunification is conditional upon the existence of a marriage before asylum was granted to the recognised refugee. The granting of asylum to the partner of a recognised refugee for the purpose of family reunification is conditional upon existence of the partnership before the asylum was granted to the recognised refugee.

The eligibility for Long-term Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification in the Czech Republic is defined in the Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Territory of the Czech Republic, Sections 42a (Long-term Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification in the Czech Republic) and 42b (Requirements for an Application for a Long-term Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification).

Eligible family members: For the purposes of family reunification, a family member is:

1. the spouse
2. the minor child or adult dependent child of the beneficiary of international protection or dependent of his/her spouse
3. a minor adopted child
4. any one of the parents of minor children who has been granted asylum; if such minor children do not have parents then any other relative in the direct ascending line, and if such a relative does not exist a guardian of such minor children, shall be entitled to file an application;
5. solitary foreign nationals older than 65 years or regardless of age foreign nationals who are objectively unable to provide for their own needs

Conditions for family reunification: Sponsor’s requirements

Requirements for an Application for a Long-term Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification are defined by the Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Territory of the Czech Republic, section

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42b. Sponsor can be, among others, a foreigner with granted asylum.

Brief description of the procedure to follow: If the application is made in Czechia, it should be submitted in person at one of the Ministry of the Interior offices. Applicants under 15 years of age must submit their applications through one of their legal representatives (most frequently through one of their parents). If the application is made outside of Czechia, it should be made in person at one of the Czech Republic's diplomatic missions. Detailed information about the proves is available here.

Reunified family members' rights: Same as the refugee family member.

Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection:

Right to family reunification for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection: Yes. Act on Asylum, Section 14(b): A family member of a person enjoying subsidiary protection shall be granted subsidiary protection for the purpose of family reunification in a case warranting special consideration even if no reason for granting international protection is established in the procedure for granting international protection in his/her particular case.

Time period for which exceptions apply for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection:

Eligible family members: For the purposes of family reunification, a family member is:

1. the spouse or partner of a person enjoying subsidiary protection,
2. an unmarried child, under 18 years of age, of a person enjoying subsidiary protection,
3. a parent of a person enjoying subsidiary protection under 18 years of age,
4. an adult responsible for an unaccompanied minor pursuant to Section 2 subs. 1 letter h), or
5. an unmarried sibling, under 18 years of age, of a person enjoying subsidiary protection.

Conditions for family reunification: Sponsor's requirements:

Beneficiary of subsidiary protection cannot be a sponsor to an application for family reunification. The conditions can be found in the Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Territory of the Czech Republic, Section 30 and 31.

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Brief description of the procedure to follow: If the application is made in Czechia, it should be submitted in person at one of the Ministry of the Interior offices. Applicants under 15 years of age must submit their applications through one of their legal representatives (most frequently through one of their parents). If the application is made outside of Czechia, it should be made in person at one of the Czech Republic’s diplomatic missions. Detailed information about the proves is available here.

Reunified family members’ rights: Same as the family member who is a beneficiary of subsidiary protection.

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