

# **1. DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF THE LIFE OF FOREIGNERS**

## **Definition of the terminology and the residence of a foreigner in the CR**

*A foreigner (an alien) shall mean a natural person, who is not a citizen of the Czech Republic. On 1 January 2014, a new Act No 186/2013 Sb, on Czech Citizenship entered into force. The act brought many changes. One of the most substantial changes is that the new legal regulation provides in the full extent for the dual citizenship to exist. Another important change is that it enables to acquire the citizenship of the Czech Republic to the second generation of foreigners living in the Czech Republic by the so-called declaration, i.e. after having met legal conditions a foreigner has a legal claim to the acquisition of the citizenship of the Czech Republic. These changes were reflected also in numbers on acquisition of citizenship in 2014. On 6 September 2019, the Act No 207/2019 Sb, which amended the Act No 186/2013 Sb, on Czech Citizenship, as amended, came into effect. According to the above mentioned amendment, children and grandchildren of former Czechoslovak or Czech citizens are newly enabled to acquire the Czech state citizenship by declaration.*

*The residence of foreigners in the CR is governed mainly by the Act No 326/1999 Sb, on the Residence of Foreign Nationals (Foreigners) in the Territory of the Czech Republic and Amending Certain Acts, as amended, and for specific groups of foreigners by the Act No 325/1999 Sb, on Asylum, as amended (for more see Chapter 2 “International protection and asylum facilities”), the Act No 221/2003 Sb, on Temporary Protection of Foreigners, as amended (application of this institute is possible provided that the temporary protection of foreigners is activated by a decision of the Council of the EU – such situation has not occurred, yet).*

*In the 1998 UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration a stay of 3 months to 1 year is considered to be a short-term residence, which does not constitute the change of country of usual residence. Therefore, this category is included in tables in alternatives (see below).*

*The issues of entry, stay, and exit of a foreigner from the territory of the CR are in the competence of the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Police of the CR. A foreigner may stay in the territory of the CR temporarily or permanently. Reasons for not granting of a long-term visa or another residence permit (both temporary and permanent) are determined by the Act No 326/1999 Sb. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs decides about granting of a short-term visa (i.e. a visa for stay up to 90 days); this issue is governed by the Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Community Code on Visas (Visa Code); prolongation of the period of stay for a short-term visa is decided upon by the Police of the CR (the Foreign Police Department). The Police (the Directorate of Foreign Police Service) also decide about granting of a short-term visa at a border crossing.*

*A marked change took place on 1 January 2011 when an amendment to the Act No 326/1999 Sb entered into force implemented by the Act No 427/2010 Sb. Based on that change, powers were delegated in some key areas from the Police to the Ministry of the Interior, especially as for making decisions on granting of a long-term visa (i.e. a visa for stay over 90 days) and long-term stays of third-country nationals and the agenda of temporary stays of EU nationals and their family members. The agenda of permanent stays was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior already before, on 1 January 2009.*

*The categories of foreigners staying in the CR are as follows (pursuant to the Act No 326/1999 Sb or No 325/1999 Sb, as amended):*

### **A. NATIONALS OF THE EU MEMBER STATES, NORWAY, SWITZERLAND, ICELAND, AND LIECHTENSTEIN (ABBREVIATED AS “EU NATIONALS” <sup>1)</sup>) AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS**

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<sup>1)</sup> In the methodological part, an abbreviated term “EU nationals” is used, which means nationals of Member States of the European Union and citizens of Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, and Liechtenstein. The definition results from the Act No 326/1999 Sb, on the Residence of Foreign Nationals (Foreigners) in the Territory of the Czech Republic. In tables, however, we distinguish between nationals of the EU28 (the EU Member States) and citizens of Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, and Liechtenstein.

Family members of the EU nationals, who are not EU nationals and are intending to temporarily stay (for more than 3 months) in the territory of the CR together with an EU national have a different residence regime than other third-country nationals (Title IV(a) of the Act No 326/1999 Sb).

**1. Nationals of the EU Member States and their family members, who are EU nationals, without a certificate of temporary residence in the Czech Republic or a permanent residence permit**

EU nationals can stay in the territory of the CR temporarily based on their identification card or a travel document; they do not have to have any other residence permit. However, they have to notify about the locality of their stay in the territory to the Police within 30 days from their entry to the territory provided that their expected stay is longer than 30 days (the duty does not apply to those who fulfilled their duty at the accommodation provider).

**2. Nationals of the EU Member States with a certificate of temporary residence in the Czech Republic and their family members, who are not EU nationals, with a temporary residence permit**

A document “certificate of temporary residence in the Czech Republic” is issued upon request of an EU national. It is not his or her duty to have the aforementioned document for their stay in the territory of the CR; it is only their right to apply for the document. The “Certificate” facilitates for EU nationals their interaction with authorities, banks, and other institutions. Statistics on these persons will be overestimated to a certain extent. The reason is that these persons often do not report the end of their residence in the territory of the Czech Republic and therefore they are not deregistered. The certificate of temporary residence in the Czech Republic does not have limited validity due to European legislation.

Family members of an EU national, who are not EU nationals and are intending to temporarily stay in the territory of the CR together with an EU national, are obliged to apply at the Ministry of the Interior for the issuance of a temporary residence permit, which is issued in the form of a “residence card of a family member of an EU national” and in the case of family members of citizens of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland in the form of a “residence permit card for a foreigner (alien)”.

**3. Nationals of the EU Member States and their family members with a permanent residence permit**

(i) An EU national is granted a permanent residence permit as a standard after 5 years of continuous temporary residence in the territory of the CR (in cases stipulated by law he or she can acquire a permanent residence even sooner).

(ii) A family member of an EU national is granted a permanent residence permit as a standard after 5 years of continuous temporary residence in the territory of the CR.

(iii) A foreigner, who is at least for 1 year a family member of a Czech citizen who has the permanent residence in the territory of the CR or is a family member of other EU Member State national who was granted a permanent residence permit in the territory of the CR, is granted a permanent residence permit after 2 years of continuous temporary residence in the territory of the CR.

Until the end of 2017, a “permanent residence permit card for an EU national” was issued to EU nationals with the period of validity for 10 years. A family member of an EU national is issued a “permanent residence permit card” also with the period of validity for 10 years. The validity of these cards can be repeatedly renewed by another 10 years. From 1 January 2018, the “permanent residence permit card” is issued to EU nationals, too.

## **B. CITIZENS OF COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE EU (ABBREVIATED AS “THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS”)**

### **4. Third-country nationals staying in the CR for a short time (generally up to 90 days) without a visa**

*Third-country nationals can temporarily stay in the territory of the CR without a visa provided that it is stipulated in a directly applicable legal regulation of the European Communities – Council Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement, as amended. Further, third-country nationals can stay in the territory of the Czech Republic without a visa based on an international treaty, the Decree of the Government of the CR No 215/2017 Sb, on determination of exceptions from the visa requirement and from the exemption from the visa requirement and in some other cases determined in the Section 18 of the Act No 326/1999 Sb.*

### **5. Third-country nationals staying in the CR on the basis of a short-term visa**

*The list of third countries nationals of which must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders of the Schengen area (the CR is part of that area) is stipulated by the aforementioned Council Regulation (EC) No 539/2001. The visa requirement, i.e. the duty to have visa for stay in the territory of the CR applies also to foreigners stated in the Decree of the Government of the CR No 215/2017 Sb, on determination of exceptions from the visa requirement and from the exemption from the visa requirement (it applies to stays for the purpose of a gainful activity).*

### **6. Third-country nationals staying in the CR on the basis of a long-term visa**

*A long-term visa is granted with the validity of 1 year as a maximum; for the purpose of seasonal employment for up to 6 months.*

*Validity of a visa, provided that it was determined for a period shorter than 1 year (or 6 months, respectively), can be renewed; however, the prolongation may be done for 1 year (or 6 months, respectively) as a maximum. A stay upon granted long-term visa with the validity of 1 year can be followed by a stay based upon a long-term residence permit granted – this does not apply to the stay of a foreigner with a long-term visa granted for the purpose of seasonal employment.*

### **7. Third-country nationals with a long-term residence permit**

*It is a permit following the long-term visas or in the cases defined by the Act No 326/1999 Sb a foreigner may apply for this permit also at an embassy or a consulate of the Czech Republic abroad without a previous stay based on a long-term visa; this permit can also be granted for a period longer than 1 year and its validity can be renewed.*

### **8. Third-country nationals with a permanent residence permit**

*Third-country nationals can apply for a permanent residence:*

*(i) Generally, after 5 years of continuous residence (counted are: duration of stay for a long-term visa and a long-term residence permit) in the CR. At the same time, a foreigner is given legal status of a long-term staying resident in the European Communities in the territory.*

*(ii) After 4 years of a continuous stay, namely a foreigner, who is staying in the Czech Republic within temporary stay after the termination of the proceedings on granting of international protection.*

*(iii) Regardless the length of the previous stay provided that a foreigner applies for a permanent residence due to humanitarian reasons or other reasons deserving special attention, in the interest of the CR or provided that the applicant is a minor or a major dependant of a foreigner with a permanent residence in the territory for the purpose of family reunification.*

## **9. Foreigners with granted asylum**

*Successful applicants for international protection staying in the CR, who were granted an asylum; the asylum corresponds to the permanent residence permit as for the scope of rights and duties.*

## **10. Foreigners with granted subsidiary protection**

*Successful applicants for international protection staying in the CR, who were granted subsidiary protection. Subsidiary protection is granted to a foreigner who does not meet requirements for granting of an asylum but in the case of whom there are justified concerns regarding the return to the country of origin, where the foreigner would be in real danger of serious harm. Subsidiary protection granted is almost corresponding to permanent residence as for the scope of rights and duties – with the exception of the length of validity of the residence permit.*

## **11. Foreigners staying in the CR within temporary protection**

*On the basis of the Act No 221/2003 Sb, on Temporary Protection of Foreigners it is possible to activate granting of temporary protection only based on a decision of the Council of the European Union. It is a measure to be applied during a mass inflow of third-country nationals, for example, due to an armed conflict, natural disaster, or systematic violation of human rights in the country of origin, which should protect these persons and provide them with temporary shelter until the critical situation ceases to exist. (The Council of the European Union has not decided about the commencement of this institute, yet.)*

## **C. OTHER FOREIGNERS (regardless their citizenship)**

### **12. Applicants for international protection**

*It applies to foreigners, who are seeking protection from persecution or imminent serious harm. International protection can be applied for in general by all foreigners including EU nationals (however, an application of an EU national will be found inadmissible).*

### **13. Applicants for temporary protection**

*Foreigners, who apply for temporary protection under the Act No 221/2003 Sb and whose application has not yet been decided upon. (One can apply for temporary protection only in case that it has been activated by a decision of the Council of the EU.)*

*Foreigners staying in the CR illegally make a special category. They are, for example, foreigners staying in the CR after their visas or residence permits have expired or those without necessary visas or residence permits and the like.*

## **Contents of Chapter 1**

***In this Chapter readers can find categories of persons, which were at the beginning of the text included in groups A2, A3 (EU nationals and their family members with a temporary and a permanent residence permit), B6, B7, B8, B9, B10, B11 (third-country nationals with a long-term visa, with a long-term residence permit, a permanent residence permit, foreigners with granted asylum, with granted subsidiary protection, and foreigners under temporary protection).***

*Since 2009, the tables give the category of the stay for 12+ months, which includes both foreigners with a permanent residence and the former category of foreigners with a long-term residence permit. The mentioned category is a part of the Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on migration and international protection and Eurostat requires statistics on this category from the EU Member States.*

The Czech Statistical Office obtains data on the number of foreigners from various sources: the Directorate of Foreign Police Service of the CR provides data on the numbers of residence permits and long-term visas, as the administrator of the Foreigners Information System. Data on applicants for international protection and persons with granted asylum or subsidiary protection are provided by the Department for Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior. Another data source for Chapter 1 is data on Czech citizenships acquired, which come from the General Administration Department of the Ministry of the Interior and can be found in Table 1-11. Demographic statistics - data on demographic events of foreigners (marriage, birth, abortion, divorce, and death) are also an important data source for this Chapter; they can be found in Tables 1-10a to 1-10c and in the chart included in this Chapter.

Tables at the beginning of the Chapter (i.e. 1-1 to 1-3) are based on the number of foreigners provided to the CZSO by the Directorate of Foreign Police Service of the CR. In accordance with the requirements of international definitions there are also numbers of foreigners who had granted asylum or subsidiary protection in the CR as at the relevant date added to these data in Tables 1-4, 1-5, and 1-6. These tables show the total number of the foreigners (foreigners according to the first clause of this paragraph plus foreigners with granted asylum or subsidiary protection) or give numbers of foreigners with the residence permit in the CR (i.e. the total number of foreigners including persons with granted asylum or subsidiary protection excluding foreigners holding a long-term visa - those persons do not fulfil the condition of the length of the stay over 1 year as it is required by international definitions). Tables 1-4, 1-5, and 1-6 represent the most general summary of basic types of residence of foreigners in the CR and at the same time numbers and shares of foreigners right with those types of residence as at the relevant date. Table 1-7 includes the total number of foreigners, excluding persons with granted asylum or subsidiary protection disaggregated by the most frequent citizenship and Region. The following Table 1-8 gives information on the age and sex structures of foreigners in the CR, with the exception of persons with granted asylum or subsidiary protection. Table 1-9 relates to third-country nationals with a temporary residence permit in the territory of the CR by purpose of the stay. The table brings data on total numbers of the foreigners by purpose of the stay and sex, as well as provides more detailed information disaggregated by most frequent citizenship. As it was mentioned above, Tables 1-10a to 1-10c show an overview of demographic events of foreigners, and the last table in this Chapter, Table 1-11, focuses on foreigners, who have acquired Czech citizenship.

The category “residence for 12+ months” includes third-country nationals staying in the territory of the Czech Republic on the basis of a permanent or a long-term residence permit and nationals of the EU, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, and Liechtenstein staying in the Czech Republic on the basis of a certificate of temporary residence in the Czech Republic or a permanent residence permit. The given category thus excludes foreigners staying in the Czech Republic on the basis of long-term visas.

**Double lines between columns mean a fundamental change in legislation or a statistical definition:** the first fundamental change occurred in 2000 from the legislative point of view (the new Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals (Foreigners) became effective). While until then the law distinguished among a permanent, a long-term (over 180 days), and a short-term (up to 180 days) residence (stay), since the beginning of 2000 this division no longer exists in law. Currently, the law distinguishes among a permanent residence and a temporary residence (a temporary residence of EU nationals and a long-term residence (over 1 year) and a residence for a long-term visa (for stay over 90 days) of third-country nationals).

Another change followed a year after – in 2001 a change of the statistical definition of the population occurred. Following the UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration and also the Population and Housing Census refugees and foreigners staying in the CR for a visa for stay over 90 days, whose length of stay exceeded 1 year, started to be included in the population of the CR (until then the population of the CR consisted only of persons with a permanent residence in the territory of the CR). In the course of time, in relation to changes in the legislation (Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals (Foreigners)), other categories of foreigners were included in the statistics (at present statistics of international migration include also the foreigners with long-term and temporary residence in the CR).

A substantial change, both **in legislation and in definition**, took place **in 2004**. Legislation changes related mainly to the accession of the CR to the EU (it was necessary to define two categories of foreigners with a different residence regime in relation to the EU law in the field of free movement of persons). Current legislation on the residence regime is summarised in the first part of the Chapter.

On 1 January 2011, **powers were delegated in some key areas from the Police to the Ministry of the Interior**, especially as for making decisions on granting of long-term visas and long-term residence permits to third-country nationals and the agenda of temporary stays of EU nationals and their family members. The agenda of permanent stays was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior already on 1 January 2009. Although the aforementioned agenda was moved to the Ministry of the Interior, data for the CZSO are still provided by the Directorate of Foreign Police Service of the CR, which is the administrator of the Foreigners Information System by law. However, in December 2011 the methodology of processing of data from the Foreigners Information System changed. On the contrary to the previous period, new criteria are used to select data for the determination of the number of foreigners with permitted stay in the territory of the CR. The objective of the new criteria is to make statistical outputs more precise.

From 1 January 2009 to 23 June 2014 a Green Card was issued, which was a certificate that entitled a foreigner to a temporary residence in the territory and at the same time to work in a job position kept by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in the central records of vacancies available to Green Card holders.

On 1 January 2011, a Blue Card was introduced. Also in that case it is a certificate, which entitles a foreigner to a temporary residence in the territory and at the same time to work in a job requiring high qualification. Such job positions are kept by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in the central records of vacancies available to Blue Card holders.

On 24 June 2014, an Employee Card was introduced – it entitles a foreigner to a temporary residence in the territory and at the same time to work in a job position kept by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in the central records of vacancies available to Employee Card holders.

During 2019, a legislative process related to a bill changing the Act No 326/1999 Sb, on the Residence of Foreign Nationals (Foreigners) in the Territory of the Czech Republic was finished. The bill was put forward mainly in order to ensure transposition of the Directive (EU) 2016/801 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purpose of research, studies, training, voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing. The Act came into effect as at 31 July 2019. Besides the transposition of the aforementioned directive, the amendment act responds also to the labour market demand, creates a transparent quota<sup>2</sup> system, and comes up with a new system of collection of administrative fees. Another important novelty is that a new type of a long-term visa came into existence, so-called special work visa. The special work visa is to satisfy an extraordinary demand for labour force in a short time horizon for a period, which is not that short (up to 1 year). It will only be possible to issue a special work visa if the Government of the Czech Republic determines so and the visa will be issued only to those persons for whom the Government will enable it. The Government will have the possibility to temporarily activate by a decree the process resulting in issuing special work visas and to determine, among others, source countries of applicants for the visa, economic activities for which the visa will be issued, and the volume of visa issued. Visa issuance will be terminated in case there are enough Czech workers on the labour market afterwards.

The amendment to the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals (Foreigners), which came into effect on 31 July 2019, newly enabled foreigners who stay in the territory of the Czech Republic based on a long-term residence permit for the purpose of “studies” and who successfully completed their university studies to submit an application for a long-term residence permit for the purpose of

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<sup>2</sup> Decree of the Government of the Czech Republic No 220/2019 Sb, on a maximum number of applications for a visa for stay over 90 days for the purpose of business, of applications for a long-term residence permit for investment purposes, and of applications for an Employee Card, which can be submitted at a Representative Office of the Czech Republic (effective from 1 September 2019).

*seeking a job or an application for a long-term residence permit for the purpose of starting a business. Also foreigners who stay in the territory of the Czech Republic based on a long-term residence permit for the purpose of scientific research and who completed that research are allowed to submit the same application. Graduates from universities and researchers thus have the possibility after they complete their studies or scientific research to acquire a residence permit the purpose of which is solely seeking a job or starting a business. The maximum period of validity for which a long-term residence permit for the purpose of seeking a job or starting a business is issued is 9 months; the residence permit cannot be renewed.*

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*In 2019, the number of legally staying foreigners (i.e. with stay with a long-term visa or some of the types of a residence permit including registered EU nationals) in the territory of the CR reached 593.4 thousand. Compared to the year 2018, it was an increase by 29 021 persons.*

*Foreigners staying in the territory of the CR for over 1 year made up a majority (98.1%) of the total number of registered foreigners. Compared to 2018, their share thus remained almost unchanged. As for the disaggregation by category of residence, according to statistics of the Directorate of Foreign Police Service, prevailing are still foreigners who hold permanent residence permits (299.5 thousand) over foreigners staying in the territory of the CR on long-term visas and long-term residence permits or having temporary residence (293.9 thousand). However, after a decrease between the years 2011–2014, among foreigners of the latter category an increasing tendency has been registered since 2015; the dynamics of it has been recently significantly increasing.*

*Interesting data are contained in the table on third-country nationals with a temporary residence permit by purpose of the stay. It is obvious from data provided in the table that what was clearly dominating among purposes of the stay of foreigners from countries outside the EU is “employment and business”. Having temporarily decreased in 2016 (to 41.8%), the share of third-country nationals (who are in the CR for the purpose of “employment and business”) reached in 2019 the value of 58.7%, which is the highest measured value, up to now. It is followed with a gap by “family purposes” (with 24.0%), the share of which, however, has slightly decreased, compared to 2018, namely by 1.6 p. p. A markedly lower percentage, compared to 2018, belonged to third-country nationals staying in the territory of the Czech Republic for the purpose of “studies” (12.1% versus 17.1% in 2018).*

*Of the surveyed citizenships, citizens of Serbia (81.5%), Mongolia (78.0%), the Ukraine (71.3%), Belarus (68.8%), and Viet Nam (45.9%) are among those who obtain temporary residence permits most often for the purpose of “employment and business”. “Family reasons” as the purpose for the stay are frequent above average among citizens of the United States of America (39.3%). As for citizens of Kazakhstan (49.1%), “studies” are dominating as the purpose of stay. A higher share of persons staying in the Czech Republic for the purpose of “studies” is obvious also among citizens of the Russian Federation (31.7%); however, as for them, it is almost comparable with the purpose of “employment and business” (34.0%).*

*During recent years, the percentage of female foreigners has not been changing markedly; in 2019, it has only slightly decreased (by 0.6 p. p.) and thus reached 42.6% of the total number of foreigners.*

*Compared to the age structure of the majority population, in the age structure of foreigners there are certain differences, which can be explained by prevailing economic motives of the migration of foreigners to the Czech Republic. Mainly the junior productive age group (i.e. 30–39 years) is strongly represented. In 2019, 25.7% of all legally staying foreigners were in this age group (it was the same amount as in 2018). In the category of the youngest productive age, 20–29 years, the share slightly decreased compared to 2018. In 2019, it was 15.3% (in 2018 it was 16.2%). The category of children (0–19 years) amounted to 13.9% in 2019 (i.e. it reached the amount comparable to the one in 2018). Compared to the CR’s population structure, a very small share are persons in the post-*

productive age. Only 5.7% of the population of foreigners in the CR in 2019 were in the category of 65+ years, i.e. by 0.3 p. p. more than in 2018.

Among foreigners, third-country nationals are prevailing. In 2019, nationals of the EU28 Member States made up 41.3% of the total number of foreigners staying legally in the territory of the CR. Among third-country nationals (and also in total), citizens of the Ukraine (145.2 thousand) are still dominating followed by Vietnamese (61.9 thousand) and citizens of the Russian Federation (38.0 thousand). As for citizenship, the most numerous groups among foreigners in the CR who are nationals of the EU Member States are Slovaks (121.3 thousand), Poles (21.8 thousand), and Germans (21.5 thousand).

In 2018–2019, except for citizens of the Russian Federation (the number of whom remained unchanged), the number of citizens of all the other mentioned countries increased, year-on-year, while definitely the highest year-on-year increase was recorded for citizens of the Ukraine (by 13.9 thousand).

In terms of the territorial distribution, the Hl. m. Praha Region and the Středočeský Region are the Regions with the highest concentration of foreigners. The share of foreigners registered in the Capital City of Prague slightly decreased compared to 2018, namely from 36.4% to 35.5%. Unlike that, in the territory of the Středočeský Region, the share of foreigners has slightly increased and reached 13.8% (i.e. by 0.3 p. p. more than in 2018). Concerning the shares of foreigners, the following ranked are the Jihomoravský Region (8.9%), the Plzeňský Region (6.7%), and the Ústecký Region (6.5%). In those Regions, the values have not changed much either when compared to the year 2018. Similarly, in Regions with the lowest concentration of foreigners, which are the Zlínský Region (1.9%) and the Vysočina Region (2.0%), the values remained roughly the same.

The distribution of foreigners, however, shows certain differences by citizenship. In general, all foreigners find Prague to be the most attractive region. Citizens of the Ukraine were more concentrated furthermore in the Středočeský Region and the Jihomoravský Region. Besides Prague, citizens of Viet Nam settle more often also areas close to the Czech-German frontier. For citizens of the Russian Federation also the Středočeský Region, the Jihomoravský Region, and the Karlovarský Region are attractive besides Prague. In the Hl. m. Praha Region, there is a higher concentration of citizens of the Ukraine in the territory of Prague 4 and Prague 9 city districts. Citizens of Viet Nam are largely concentrated in the territory of Prague 4. The highest share of citizens with the citizenship of the Russian Federation can be found in Prague 5.

In 2019, 4 456 foreigners acquired citizenship of the CR, which was almost one percent (0.7%) of the total number of legally staying foreigners in the CR. Compared to 2018, it was thus a decrease by 15.3 p. p. An overall majority, 2 968 of the total number of foreigners who acquired the citizenship of the CR in 2019, acquired the citizenship by having been granted one. Approximately a third of the applicants (33.4%) acquired the citizenship of the CR based on the declaration. The same as in the previous years, citizens from the Ukraine (1 002) were the most frequent among new holders of citizenship of the CR in 2019. They were followed with a gap by citizens of the Russian Federation (574) and Slovakia (421).