

Language policy for migrants in the Czech Republic

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This review provides an overview of the Czech Republic's language policy for migrants. Migration to the Czech Republic has increased in recent decades, particularly following the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine. The influx of migrants necessitates effective integration strategies, with language acquisition being central to social inclusion. The text focuses on the migration trends in the Czech Republic, its language policy and especially on the language requirements for permanent residency and for citizenship. It also touches upon the language issues of migrant children.

Keywords: migration, language policy, Czech Republic

1 Introduction

The following text provides an overview of the Czech Republic's language policies aimed at integrating migrants, particularly in the context of rising migration trends. It details the migration trends in the Czech Republic and outlines the language requirements for migrants seeking permanent residency or citizenship as well as it discusses the accessibility of language learning and support not only for adult migrants, but also for migrant children.

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2 Migration trends in the Czech Republic

In recent decades, the Czech Republic has experienced a significant influx of migrants, leading to various social and cultural changes. This growing multiculturalism necessitates effective integration policies, particularly concerning language acquisition, as language is a crucial tool for social inclusion and economic participation (Shoma, 2021). This review examines the current situation of migrants in the Czech Republic, focusing on the language policies and language learning opportunities available to them.

The Czech Republic has experienced a steady increase in the number of migrants settling within its borders since the 1990s, especially in the 21st century and with the considerably higher than expected increase in the number of migrants coming from Ukraine after the Russian invasion in February 2022.¹

A temporary protection mechanism was activated by the European Council in March 2022 for those escaping the conflict in Ukraine, and the Czech Republic received the highest number of refugees per capita in the EU.² As a result, the total number of foreign nationals residing in the country increased significantly, surpassing 1 million in a country of around eleven million for the first time, which reflects its growing role as a destination for migration within Europe. The structure of foreign nationals by nationality has remained stable over time, with most of them coming from Ukraine, Slovakia, and Vietnam.

The population of the Czech Republic was 10,879,069 as of 30th June 2024.³ As for legal migration by the same date, there were 1,056,6261 foreign nationals in country. Of these, 335,835 were granted temporary residence permits, 360,560 were granted permanent residence permits, and 360,231 were registered for temporary protection.⁴ The number of applicants for international protection fell to 1,425

1 Czech Statistical Office. (n.d.). *Počet cizinců na území České republiky k danému datu*. Retrieved from https://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci/1-ciz_pocet_cizincu (20. 6. 2024)

2 Euractiv. (2023, March 10). *Czechia hosts most Ukrainian refugees per capita*. Retrieved from <https://www.euractiv.com/section/politics/news/czechia-hosts-most-ukrainian-refugees-per-capita/> (20. 6. 2024)

3 Czech Statistical Office. (2024). *Obyvatelstvo*. Retrieved from <https://csu.gov.cz/obyvatelstvo> (10. 11. 2024)

4 Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic. (2024). *Čtvrtletní zpráva o situaci v oblasti migrace*. Retrieved from <https://www.mvcr.cz/migrace/soubor/ctvrtletni-zpravy-o-situa-ci-v-oblasti-migrace-dokumenty-ctvrtletni-zprava-o-migraci-ii-2024.aspx> (7. 11. 2024)

in 2023 and 629 in the first half of the year of 2024.⁵ The number of asylum claims granted have varied from 29 (in 2017) to 268 (in 2006) between the years 2004 and 2022, with 92 claims granted in 2022.⁶

The Czech Republic has also faced a substantial wave of transit illegal migration, mainly due to increased migratory pressure on the EU's external borders through the Western Balkan route. The Czech Republic continues to be primarily a transit country for illegal migrants, among whom Syrian citizens are the most numerous. Between 1st January 2024 and 30th June 2024, a total of 139 individuals were caught engaging in transit illegal migration through the territory of the Czech Republic.⁷

3 Language policy in the Czech Republic

Pacovská (2020) claims that successful integration can be assessed according to the fulfilment of four pillars: knowledge of the Czech language, economic self-sufficiency, societal orientation, and mutual coexistence between the majority and minority populations.

Language learning is seen as an important tool for fostering social inclusion. The Czech Republic's language policy for migrants claims to aim at promoting inclusion and ensure that newcomers can participate fully in society. The Ministry of the Interior, which oversees migration and asylum policies, also emphasizes the importance of language skills for integration.

3.1 Accessibility of language learning

In order to learn the Czech language (and to prepare for the examination if needed, see 3.3 below), foreign nationals can attend the language courses which take place in all of the regions of the Czech Republic and are

5 Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic. (2024). *Čtvrtletní zpráva o situaci v oblasti migrace*. Retrieved from <https://www.mvcr.cz/migrace/soubor/ctvrtletni-zpravy-o-situaci-v-oblasti-migrace-dokumenty-ctvrtletni-zprava-o-migraci-ii-2024.aspx> (7. 11. 2024)

6 Czech Statistical Office. (2024). *Řízení o azylu*. Retrieved from https://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci/1-ciz_rizeni_azyl (10. 11. 2024)

7 Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic. (2024). *Čtvrtletní zpráva o situaci v oblasti migrace*. Retrieved from <https://www.mvcr.cz/migrace/soubor/ctvrtletni-zpravy-o-situaci-v-oblasti-migrace-dokumenty-ctvrtletni-zprava-o-migraci-ii-2024.aspx> (7. 11. 2024)

organized by the Centres for Support of Integration of Foreigners,⁸ which form a complex network throughout the country, as well as those courses organized by several non-profit NGOs, such as the Centre for Integration of Foreigners, and by municipalities. These courses are generally free of charge (supported by subsidies from the state budget or EU funds) or offered with a refundable deposit upon completion of the course.

Czech language courses for foreign nationals are also provided by commercial entities. Clients of the Czech Labour Office can apply for retraining for accredited courses, and those who wish to gain new job opportunities or strengthen their position in the labour market can take advantage of retraining courses for a specific profession or Czech language courses. If the eligibility conditions are met, the Czech Labour Office covers the costs of these courses directly to the providers. Additionally, studying Czech can be supported through various specialized websites, e-learning portals, or YouTube channels.⁹

The Centres for Support of Integration of Foreigners, located in each region of the country, play an indispensable role in the field of migrant integration in the Czech Republic. These centres form a comprehensive nationwide network that ensures the implementation of the Czech Republic's integration policy for the target group, especially for the third-country foreign nationals legally residing long-term in the country. The centres offer free services, including social and legal counselling, Czech language courses, socio-cultural courses, and interpreting. Additionally, since early 2021 they have organized adaptation and integration courses, which are legally mandatory for every third-country national who, as of 1st January 2021, is 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 authorized stay.¹⁰ In this course, learners:

8 We use the term "foreigner" only when the official translation (the institution, the examination, etc.) uses it. Integration Centres. (n.d.). *Welcome to Integration Centres*. Retrieved from <https://www.integracnicentra.cz/?lang=en> (20. 6. 2024)

9 See, for example, Centrum pro integraci cizinců. (n.d.). *Kurzy* (Courses). Retrieved from <https://www.cicops.cz/cz/kurzy> (12. 11. 2024)

10 For exemptions, see the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic. (n.d.). *Adaptation and Integration Course*. Retrieved from <https://www.mvcr.cz/soubor/adaptacne-integracni-kurz-en.aspx> (12. 11. 2024)

*will be acquainted with the rights and obligations connected with their stay in the territory of the Czech Republic, with the fundamental values of the Czech Republic, with everyday life, culture and customs prevailing in the Czech Republic. Course participants will also be provided information on organizations and institutions that provide advisory services to foreign nationals free of charge.*¹¹

However, the adaptation and integration course itself is subject to a charge. This course, which lasts four hours, is led by an experienced instructor in Czech, along with an interpreter who translates the course content into one of the following nine languages: English, Russian, Ukrainian, Spanish, French, Serbian, Mongolian, Arabic, and Vietnamese. From 1st January 2024 to 30th June 2024, these centres have served a total of 48,417 clients and organized 216 adaptation and integration courses for 3,578 participants.

Besides the acquisition of Czech, socialization and the development of linguistic skills in their first languages is also important for migrants, especially the younger ones. In the Czech Republic, the minorities recognized by the government are entitled to state support for their language and culture. The official status of a national minority is currently granted to 14 minorities in the country: Belarusian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Hungarian, German, Polish, Romani, Ruthenian, Russian, Greek, Slovak, Serbian, Ukrainian, and Vietnamese.¹² These minorities are represented in the Government Council for National Minorities. This status allows communities to further develop their cultures, traditions, and especially their languages. Official recognition also guarantees minority members the right to use their own language in dealings with authorities and in court. Additional support is provided for minority languages under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, and in this context the Czech Republic has designated Slovak, Polish, German, Roma, and Moravian Croatian as minority

11 For detailed information, see Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic. (n.d.). *Adaptation and Integration Course*. Retrieved from <https://www.mvcr.cz/soubor/adaptacne-integracni-kurzy-en.aspx> (12. 11. 2024)

12 Eurydice. (n.d.). *Podpůrná opatření pro žáky předškolního a školního vzdělávání*. Retrieved from <https://eurydice.eacea.ec.europa.eu/cs/national-education-systems/czechia/podpurna-opatreni-pro-zaky-predskolniho-skolniho-vzdelavani> (8. 11. 2024)

languages.¹³ According to the Charter, several principles apply to minority languages in education, including providing appropriate forms and means for the teaching and study of regional or minority languages at all appropriate levels.

3.2 Accessibility of language learning for migrant children

Similarly to Czech citizens and those of other EU countries, foreign nationals who have the right of permanent or temporary residence for more than 90 days on the territory of the Czech Republic, as well as applicants for international protection, are subject to compulsory school attendance.

Act No. 561/2004 Coll., on Preschool, Primary, Secondary, Higher Vocational, and Other Education (the Education Act), as amended,¹⁴ stipulates, among other things, that EU citizens and their families have the same access to education and school services as Czech citizens. Non-EU citizens have access to basic education under the same conditions as EU citizens, including institutional and protective care, provided they reside on the territory of the Czech Republic. They also have access to 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. Non-EU citizens also have access to 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.¹⁵

The aforementioned Act also specifies various forms of examination relief. For example, those who have obtained prior education at a school outside the Czech Republic may, upon request, be exempted from the Czech language entrance exam as part of the admissions process for

13 Eurydice. (n.d.). *Podpůrná opatření pro žáky předškolního a školního vzdělávání*. Retrieved from <https://eurydice.eacea.ec.europa.eu/cs/national-education-systems/czechia/podpurna-opatreni-pro-zaky-predskolniho-skolniho-vzdelavani> (8. 11. 2024)

14 Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports. (2024). *Školský zákon*. Retrieved from <https://msmt.gov.cz/dokumenty-3/skolsky-zakon> (10. 11. 2024)

15 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.

secondary and higher vocational education, if the Czech language exam is included in the admissions requirements. The school will assess the necessary Czech language proficiency for the relevant field of study through an interview. Guidance materials on how to run such interviews are available at the National Pedagogical Institute of the Czech Republic.¹⁶

Last but not least, foreign national children who fulfil compulsory schooling under the aforementioned Act are entitled to the following: first, to free preparation for their integration into primary education, including Czech language instruction adapted to these pupils'/students' needs; and second, to the support of learning their first language and culture. The extent of the free-of-charge language preparation course ranges from 100 up to 400 lessons for a maximum of 20 months (i.e. two school years). These courses are meant for “newcomers”, i.e. children fulfilling compulsory school attendance in the Czech Republic for a period of no more than 24 months (no more than 36 months in the 2024/25 school year).¹⁷ Even after completing these courses, further support is needed for language development and managing studies, such as in the form of support measures designed in relation to the achieved level of Czech. If possible and if the capacity permits, it is advisable to admit into the courses both children with Czech or dual citizenship – but with knowledge of Czech insufficient to be successful at school – and foreign nationals who have been in the Czech Republic longer than the aforementioned period of 24 months (or 36 months in the 2024/25 school year), as they are not legally entitled to the language preparation courses and a new course cannot be organized just for them.

The Czech Republic's migration policies, particularly in education, reveal both opportunities and challenges for the integration of migrant pupils and students. For minors, language preparation remains largely tied to the compulsory school system, and additional programmes addressing specific needs – such as those of refugee or low-literate students – are limited. While legislation under Section 20 of the Education Act ensures that young learners receive Czech language support, many

16 Národní pedagogický institut České republiky. (n.d.). *Přijímací pohovor na SŠ* (Entrance Interview for Secondary School). Retrieved from <https://cizinci.npi.cz/prijimaci-pohovor-na-ss/>

17 For details, see National Pedagogical Institute. (2024). *Metodika cizinci 2024/25*. Retrieved from https://cizinci.npi.cz/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Methodika-cizinci-2024_25-1.pdf (9. 11. 2024)

still face barriers to achieving language proficiency, which can hinder their educational progress and social integration. According to the survey conducted by META in 2021, 11% of primary school pupils with an L1 other from Czech¹⁸ cannot communicate in Czech at all and require intensive support (levels A0–A2). Approximately 32% need language support for three hours per week along with pedagogical intervention (levels A2–B2), and around 57% can communicate in Czech but still need support with the language used in regular classes (so-called academic language, level B2+).¹⁹

A large programme of free methodological support for schools and teachers is offered by both the state and NGOs.²⁰ However, there is still a lack of tailor-made text books not only for language courses, but also for the individual subjects. Teachers can also take courses on how to work with pupils and students whose L1 is not Czech.²¹

3.3 Language requirements

As the Council of Europe and Association of Language Testers in Europe (ALTE) (2018) note, a growing number of Council of Europe member states have set formal language and knowledge of society requirements as part of their migration and integration policies, the Czech Republic included.

18 Although the term “children/pupils-foreigners” or “foreign nationals” (e.g., §20 of the Education Act) is used in Czech legislation, the term “child/pupil with a different first language” is often considered more appropriate by experts. This is partly because it is not narrowly defined by foreign citizenship, which better reflects the actual composition of children in schools (not everyone who needs language support or comes directly from abroad is a foreign national under the law, i.e., holds foreign citizenship).

19 META. (2020). *Podpora žáků s OMJ ve výuce – potřeby škol v ČR* [Video]. YouTube. Retrieved from <https://youtu.be/IjIMD0HcNDc> (14. 11. 2024). Other surveys include e.g. Černý, V., Zacharová, H., & Fialová, L. (2021). *Žáci s odlišným mateřským jazykem v pražských základních školách ve školním roce 2019/2020*. Sociologický ústav AV ČR. Retrieved from https://www.soc.cas.cz/images/drupal/zaci_s_omj_19-20_-_praha.pdf and META. (2020). *Počty žáků s odlišným mateřským jazykem ve školách v ČR: Zpráva z dotazníkového šetření*. META, o.p.s. Retrieved from https://meta-ops.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/meta_pocty_zaku_s_omj_report_fin.pdf

20 See, for example, Národní pedagogický institut České republiky. (n.d.). *Žáci cizinci a děti s odlišným mateřským jazykem (OMJ)*. NPI. Retrieved from <https://www.npi.cz/cizinci-omj>; *Inkluzivní škola*. (n.d.). *Inkluzivní škola*. Retrieved from <https://inkluzivniskola.cz/>; META, o.p.s. (n.d.). *Podpora žáků s odlišným mateřským jazykem*. META. Retrieved from <https://meta-ops.eu/>

21 See, for example, Univerzita Karlova. (n.d.). *Ústav jazykové a odborné přípravy*. Univerzita Karlova. Retrieved from <https://ujop.cuni.cz/UJOP-10.html>; *Asociace učitelů češtiny jako cizího jazyka*. (n.d.). *Vzdělávání*. AUČCJ. Retrieved from <https://www.auccj.cz/vzdelavani/>

Although there is no language requirement prior to entry, migrants in the Czech Republic are required to demonstrate a certain level of proficiency in the Czech language to obtain permanent residence and citizenship. This underscores the government's commitment to linguistic integration and is in line with most Council of Europe member states, which also set formal language and knowledge of society requirements, especially when migrants apply for citizenship.

3.3.1 Examination for permanent residence

To obtain permanent residence in the Czech Republic, migrants must pass a language proficiency exam that assesses their knowledge of the Czech language. This applies to third-country nationals (outside the EU and EEA) who apply for a permanent residence permit under the conditions that they either are applying for permanent residence after five years of residence in the Czech Republic, or they have an EU Blue Card.

However, this requirement does not apply to those who have not reached the age of 15 or are over 60 years of age, or those who can prove that in the course of the 20 years preceding the application for a permanent residence permit they have been a pupil of a primary or secondary school for at least one school year or a student of a higher education institute with instruction in the Czech language, or a study programme focused on the Czech language at a university (also for a minimum of one academic year). Also exempt from this requirement are those who have passed the Certified Examination in Czech for Foreigners (Czech Language Certificate Exam) at level A2 or higher, or the Czech language exam conducted for the purposes of granting citizenship of the Czech Republic. Applicants for permanent residence who prove they have a physical or mental handicap that would influence their ability to communicate do not need to take the examination, either,²² while illiterate applicants can apply for the exemption at the Ministry of Interior.

The language requirement for permanent residence has been in place since 1st January 2009, and was originally set at the A1 level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR).

22 For a detailed list of exemptions, see Czech Language for Foreigners. (n.d.). *A2 Exam for Permanent Residence*. Retrieved from <https://cestina-pro-cizince.cz/trvaly-pobyty/a2/en/> (20. 6. 2024)

However, since 2021 the required proficiency level has been raised to A2. Chvojková (2009) states that while setting the required level for permanent residence at A1 may appear to be too low, since it is not sufficient to function in the majority of everyday situations in the Czech Republic, the situation also needs to be viewed from the perspective of the potential applicants. Moreover, setting a higher language proficiency level not only imposes a greater burden on foreign nationals preparing for the related test, but also on the state with regard to organizing it.

The exam itself has been developed by the National Pedagogical Institute of the Czech Republic, which is directly managed by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. Since September 2023, the first attempt at taking this language exam has no longer been free for foreign nationals, and they must pay a fee every time they sit the exam.

The A2 exam for permanent residence consists of written and oral parts. The written part tests the candidate's skills in reading (40 minutes), listening (approximately 40 minutes) and writing (25 minutes). The oral part lasts 15 minutes and tests the candidate's speaking skills, and in this they must answer questions and respond to various situations.

For the reading, listening, writing and oral subtests the candidates need to achieve a score of at least 60% in all four parts in order to pass the exam. The candidates who pass the exam receive a Certificate of Knowledge of the Czech Language.

3.3.2 Examination for citizenship

Foreign citizens or stateless persons with permanent residence in the Czech Republic, lasting continuously for at least five years (non-EU citizens) or at least three years (EU citizens) can apply for Czech citizenship.

In order to be granted Czech citizenship, applicants must pass a knowledge of society test in Czech (called the Czech Life and Institution Exam in the English version of the exam's official website) and a Czech language proficiency exam at the B1 level of the CEFR. Both these requirements have been in place since 1st January 2014. The Institute for Language and Preparatory Studies of Charles University is responsible for creating the language part of the exam and for conducting both

parts of it. The citizenship examination is subject to a charge and can be taken in a number of examination centres across the country throughout the year. Information about the examination including the mock tests can be found online.²³

Exemptions from taking the examination include those aged under 15 and over 65 years of age, people with a physical or mental disability that prevents them from acquiring knowledge of the Czech language, and those who can prove they have successfully passed an equivalent language exam, as specified in the Regulation No. 433/2013 Coll., Regulation on Proving Knowledge of the Czech Language and Czech Life and Society for the Purposes of Granting Czech Citizenship.²⁴

The knowledge of society test verifies the candidate's knowledge in the following subjects: basic civics, basic geographical information about the Czech Republic, basic historical and cultural information about the Czech Republic. The language part of the test was adapted for B1 candidates, although the vocabulary may exceed this level at times, taking into account the needs of foreign nationals settling down in the Czech Republic. The knowledge of Czech society required for the test corresponds to that which should be gained as part of basic education according to the Framework Curriculum for Basic Education, with some additions to reflect the knowledge needed for the everyday life of an adult citizen.²⁵ The test tasks for the exam are selected from a publicly accessible test task databank.²⁶ As such, candidates have the opportunity to get acquainted with all 300 multiple choice items, out of which 30 are taken for each test. This test task databank is continuously updated based on changes in society, culture and so on.

The B1 level exam for citizenship tests all four skills, and thus contains the following components: reading (50 minutes), listening (30–35 minutes), writing (60 minutes) and speaking (15–18 minutes per pair

23 Univerzita Karlova. (n.d.). Občanství. Ústav jazykové a odborné přípravy. Retrieved from <https://ujop.cuni.cz/obcanstvi> (15. 11. 2024)

24 Zákon č. 433/2013 Sb., Vyhláška o prokazování znalosti českého jazyka a českých realii pro účely udělování státního občanství České republiky. (2013). *Zákony pro lidi*. Retrieved from <https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2013-433> (20. 6. 2024)

25 Czech Language for Foreigners. (n.d.). *Czech Language for Foreigners*. Retrieved from <https://cestina-pro-cizince.cz/obcanstvi/zkouska-z-ceskych-realii/informace-o-zkousce-realie/> (20. 6. 2024)

26 Accessible at: Czech Language for Foreigners. (n.d.). *Databanka úloh (Task Database)*. Retrieved from <https://cestina-pro-cizince.cz/obcanstvi/databanka-uloh/> (20. 6. 2024)

of candidates). A pass mark requires an overall score of at least 60% in each subtest, although a score of 50% is tolerated in one of the subtests in the written part.²⁷ Both parts of the examination, the knowledge of society test and the language examination, are subject to a fee.

The official website for the examination for permanent residence and citizenship in the Czech Republic²⁸ offers resources to help migrants prepare for both the permanent residency and citizenship exams, as well as numerous materials for those teaching and/or preparing them for the exams. These materials include both online and ready-to-print sample tests, brochures, handbooks, methodological support, video lessons, and, last but not least, lists of suitable further materials such as textbooks. More tips and materials are also available through the social media. However, the access to free-of-charge courses remains limited.

4 Conclusions

The Czech Republic's approach to language policy and education for migrants reflects a commitment to fostering inclusion and integration in an increasingly diverse society. While significant progress has been made, ongoing efforts are needed to address the challenges that remain and ensure that all foreign nationals have access to job opportunities and/or quality language education. The steady growth of the migrant population, both children and adults, highlights the need for robust language learning opportunities and supportive integration policies to build a more inclusive society where all residents can fully participate and thrive.

Although much has been done, there are still areas that need support and systematization. The Czech Republic's language policy for migrants, while aimed at fostering integration, also reveals some issues with regard to inclusion and exclusion, particularly in relation to the barriers some foreign nationals may face in achieving full participation. Despite the availability of language courses through various government-supported channels, the costs associated with additional examinations

27 For details, see Ústav jazykové a odborné přípravy, Univerzita Karlova. (n.d.). *Občanství (Citizenship)*. Retrieved from <https://ujop.cuni.cz/obcanstvi> (20. 6. 2024)

28 Czech Language for Foreigners. (n.d.). *Czech for foreigners*. Retrieved from https://cestina-pro-cizince.cz/?hl=en_US (20. 6. 2024)

and limited access to widely accessible tailored support may create inequalities. The language proficiency exams required for permanent residence and citizenship reflect an integration approach that may potentially exclude foreign nationals who are unable to meet the prescribed linguistic benchmarks due to economic or social barriers. While the state offers support for migrant children through compulsory schooling, language courses and other support such as assistants, tailor-made materials and courses may be missing at times, especially for particular groups (based on their first language, level of literacy, etc.).

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Jezikovna politika za migrante v Češki republikli

Prispevek prinaša pregled jezikovne politike Češke republike, povezane z migranti. Migracija na Češko se je v zadnjih desetletjih povečala, zlasti po ruski invaziji na Ukrajino leta 2022. Povečan pritok migrantov zahteva učinkovite strategije integracije, pri čemer je učenje jezika ključno za socialno vključevanje. Prispevek se osredotoča na migracijske trende v Češki republikli, njeno jezikovno politiko in še posebej na jezikovne zahteve za pridobitev stalnega prebivališča in državljanstva. Prav tako obravnava jezikovna vprašanja otrok migrantov.

Ključne besede: migracija, jezikovna politika, Češka republika