



October – December 2025

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NEWS FROM EMN MEMBER AND
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**RECENT AND UPCOMING EMN
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NEWS FROM THE EU

On 12 October, an automated IT system for registering non-EU nationals travelling for a short stay, the [Entry/Exit System \(EES\)](#), started to be operational. European countries using the EES are introducing the system gradually at their external border with full implementation expected by 10 April 2026.

On 21 October, the European Commission presented its 2026 work programme '[Europe's independence moment](#)' setting out the most important new policy and legislative initiatives it will take in 2026.

On 11 November, the European Commission launched the first [Annual Migration Management Cycle](#) under the Pact on Migration and Asylum. The package adopted by the Commission consists of the first European Annual Asylum and Migration Report providing a comprehensive overview of the asylum and migration situation in the EU, a decision determining Member States' level of migratory pressure, proposes an Annual Solidarity Pool. The [Annual Solidarity Pool](#) was adopted by the Council on 22 December.

On 18 November, the European Parliament and the Council reached the political agreement on the Regulation to establish an EU Talent Pool, which will be the first EU-wide platform supporting international recruitment of skills and talents, at all skills level, from third countries to fill occupations facing labour shortages.

On 27–28 November, the [10th European Migration Forum](#) took place in Brussels, organised by the European Commission and the European Economic and Social Committee. Under the theme 'Harnessing migrants' skills in the EU', representatives from civil society and EU institutions discussed how recognising migrants' skills and supporting their integration into the European labour market can generate positive socio-economic impact.

On 8 December, the Justice and Home Affairs Council finalised its [position](#) on the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a common system for the return of third-country nationals staying illegally in the EU and reached a political agreement on the establishment of the annual solidarity pool for 2026.

On 10 December, the European Commission hosted the [second Global Alliance to Counter Migrant Smuggling Conference](#) in Brussels. Over 80 delegations and international partners committed to stronger global cooperation against migrant smuggling through a [Joint Declaration](#).

On 18 December, the Council adopted unanimously the [Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan for 2026–2027](#), based on the European Commission proposal of 11 November. This is a two-year Union Plan based on voluntary pledges contributions received from Member States. Nine Member States contribute to addressing global resettlement and humanitarian admission needs through a total of 10 430 pledges.

Also on 18 December, the Danish Presidency of the Council and European Parliament negotiators agreed on the first [EU-wide list of safe countries of origin](#). This will allow EU Member States to process asylum applications from people unlikely to receive protection more quickly, making procedures faster and more efficient.

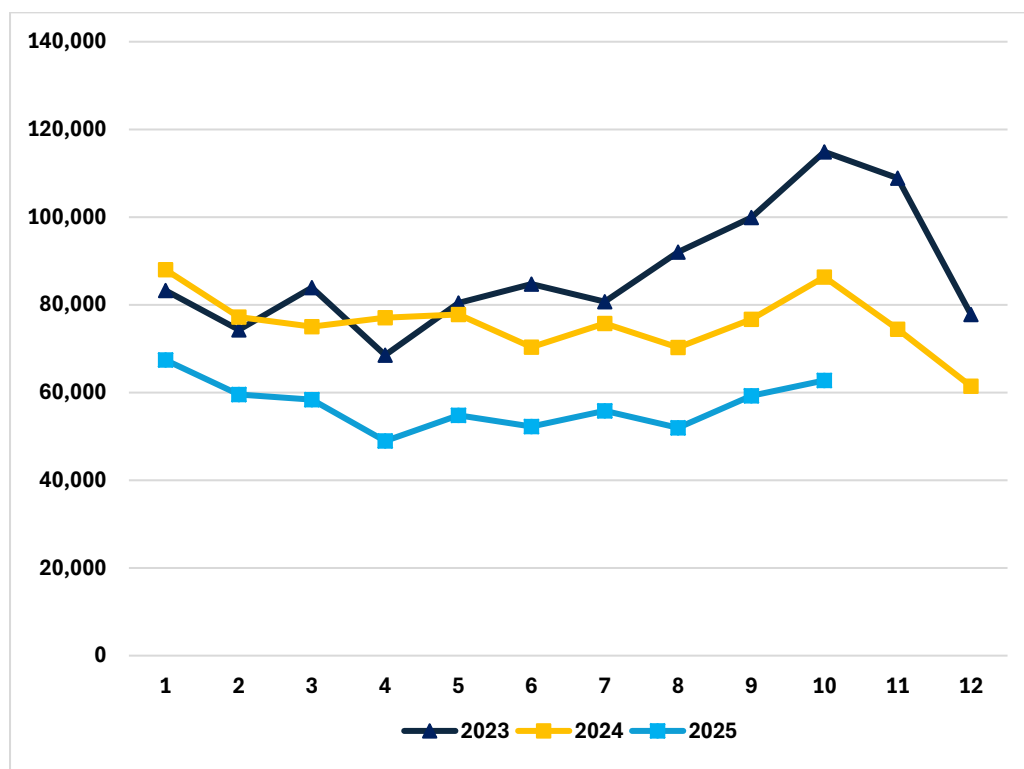
Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) clarifies rules on safe-country designation.

On 6 October, the Court of Justice [ruled](#) in Case C-758/24 – Alace and Canpelli that EU Member States may designate ‘safe countries of origin’ only through legislative acts that allow judicial review. The judgment also requires that sources used to justify such designations be accessible to both applicants and reviewing courts.

Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) clarifies Frontex obligations in joint return operations

On 18 December, the CJEU [delivered](#) its judgment in Case C-679/23 P – WS and Others v Frontex, setting aside the General Court’s dismissal and referring the case back. The Court ruled that in joint return operations, Frontex has the obligation to verify that return decisions exist for all persons whom a EU Member State intends to include in such an operation and any infringements of fundamental rights occurring during a return flight may give rise to the liability of the EU Member State concerned and that of Frontex.

Figure 1: First time asylum applicants



Source: Eurostat [migr_asyappctzm](#), first-time asylum applicants, extracted on 22 December 2025.

NEWS FROM EMN MEMBER AND OBSERVER COUNTRIES

1. General developments

Austria

Extension of family and childcare allowance for displaced persons from Ukraine

On 31 October, [amendments](#) to the Compensation of Family Expenses 1967 and the Childcare Allowance Act extended the eligibility for family and childcare allowance to displaced persons from Ukraine who are either employed, self-employed, or registered as job seekers with the Public Employment Service. These provisions apply until 30 June 2026.

Bulgaria

Framework agreement supporting asylum seekers and refugee children with Switzerland

On 28 October, Bulgaria and Switzerland signed a CHF 21.35 million (EUR 22 938 013) [framework agreement](#) aimed at supporting asylum seekers and refugee children through measures related to cultural mediation, child protection, digitalised asylum procedures, improved reception and safe zones in Bulgaria. The agreement will be implemented by the State Agency for Refugees, IOM Bulgaria, UNICEF Bulgaria and the Bulgarian Red Cross.

Croatia

Migration and Asylum Management Plan adopted

On 24 October, the Government adopted the [Migration and Asylum Management Plan](#) for the period up to 2030 and the Implementing Action Plan for the period up to 2027. The Plan defines five strategic objectives of migration and asylum management on preventing illegal crossings, building an effective asylum system, promoting legal arrivals, integrating people with international protection, and strengthening cooperation with third countries.

Estonia

Reduced financial support over refugee relocation in EU solidarity efforts

On 8 December, [Estonia's proposal](#) to contribute to the EU solidarity reserve in 2026 at a reduced rate was approved, reflecting the large number of Ukrainian refugees already hosted in the country. Estonia will not relocate refugees from other EU Member States, rather, it will offer financial contributions, technical assistance, and expert support.

Finland

Stricter conditions for permanent residence permits

On 22 December, it was [announced](#) that, from 8 January 2026, the required continuous residence to obtain a permanent permit in Finland will increase from four to six years. Applicants must also show satisfactory Finnish or Swedish language skills and have worked in Finland for two years. In some cases, a permit may still be granted after four years if specific conditions are met.

Latvia

Residence framework for third-country nationals improved

On 16 December, the Government supported an [informative report](#) developed by the Ministry of the Interior with proposals for improving the legal framework for the residence of third-country nationals in the areas of education, employment, taxation and migration control. The changes aim to strengthen compliance, improve monitoring, and ensure that residence permits are issued under clearer and more transparent conditions.

Support for Ukrainian civilians amended and Action Plan approved

On 3 December, [amendments](#) to the Law on Support for Ukrainian Civilians were adopted reducing the planned 2026 budget by EUR 25 million compared to 2025, aligning support with current needs and budgetary limits. Further, on 22 December, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the [Action Plan](#) outlining measures and resources for national and local authorities, civil society, and the private sector to support Ukrainian civilians in 2026.

Lithuania

Lithuania to receive half of the EU-assigned migrants

On 3 December, Lithuania [decided](#) to accept half of the migrants allocated to it under the EU Solidarity Mechanism, while covering the remaining share through a financial contribution.

2. Legal migration

Austria

Settlement Regulation 2025 promulgated

On 18 December, the [Settlement Regulation 2025](#) was promulgated, regulating the number of residence permits subject to quotas in Austria, as well as their breakdown by residence permit and province. The quota is set to 5 616 and it will also serve as a basis for granting permits in 2026.

Skilled Workers Regulation 2026 promulgated

On 23 December, the [Skilled Workers Regulation 2026](#) was promulgated, specifying a list of so-called 'shortage occupations'. Foreigners who meet the relevant criteria may be permitted to work in these shortage occupations throughout the federal territory or in certain provinces.

Bulgaria

Regulations Implementing the Law on Foreigners amended

On 16 December, [amendments](#) to the Regulations Implementing the Law on Foreigners aligned secondary legislation with the amended Law on Foreigners. A key update defines documents required for prolonged residence of digital nomads.

Czech Republic

Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals amended

On 1 October, an [amendment](#) to the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals entered into force. The amendment extends the deadline to report changes of employer from 60 to 90 days for employee card holders and introducing automatic revocation of residence permits following a conviction for particularly serious crimes.

Greece

New decisions define documents and procedures for investor and executive residence permits

In November, Greece issued several joint ministerial decisions under the Migration Code (Law 5038/2023) to clarify requirements for residence permits linked to investment and business activity. The decisions set out procedures for [permanent investor permits](#); [granting of residence permits to executives of foreign companies operating in Greece](#); [investments in start-ups and monitoring compliance](#); [granting residence permit](#) in the context of business establishment with a minimum investment of EUR 500 000; [granting of entry and residence permits for the purpose of making financial investments](#). These measures aim to streamline processes and provide legal certainty for third-country nationals seeking residence through investment or executive roles.

Ireland

Non-EEA family reunification policy amended

On 26 November, the Non-EEA Family Reunification Policy was [revised](#). Key changes include excluding 18–23-year-olds from eligibility, raising thresholds for adult dependants, and granting 16–18-year-olds the right to work. Longer-term reforms will introduce salary and accommodation requirements, pre-clearance before travel to Ireland, and an application fee.

Italy

New provisions on legal entry of foreign workers and foreign nationals

From 3 October, [new provisions](#) to the [Decree-Law No. 146/2025](#) on legal entry of foreign workers and foreign nationals allow the possibility to work while a residence permit is being converted, out-of-quota entries for care and assistance workers, and simplifications for workers trained abroad and highly qualified workers.

Deadlines for authorisation for family reunification extended

On 26 November, new [legal provisions](#) extending the deadline from 90 to 150 days for issuing the authorisation for family reunification came into force.

Quotas for foreign workers 2026-2028

By [Decree of 2 October](#), the Government set a quota of 497 550 work-related entries for self-employed workers, seasonal and non-seasonal employed workers in the agriculture and hospitality sectors for 2026-2028. On 24 November, the Government published a [list of countries](#) whose citizens of Italian descent may enter Italy for work without being subject to the quota system.

Latvia

Immigration Law amended

On 2 October, [amendments](#) to the Immigration Law were adopted, providing restrictions on the issuance of residence permits to third-country nationals with criminal records. The aim of the amendments is to promote a responsible migration policy, reducing threats to Latvia's internal and external security and sovereignty, as well as to reduce the aggression and influence of Russia and its allies.

The Netherlands

New regulation on temporary employment agencies

On 11 November, the Senate passed the [Act on the Admission for the Provision of Labour](#), introducing a licensing system for temporary employment agencies and other companies that supply or provide temporary workers. One of the aims of the law is to provide better protection for workers, particularly workers from other EU Member States and migrant workers.

Spain

Criteria for migration management published

In recent months, the Government published various management criteria aimed at harmonising the interpretation and application of migration regulations across all Immigration Offices in Spain. The [recently published criteria](#) relate to the positive administrative silence applied to applications for permanent residence cards for family members of EU/EEA citizens, the effective date of the residence permit for unaccompanied foreign minors, and the long-term stay permit for participants in a student mobility programme.

Approval of the Collective Management of Recruitment at the Origin (GECCO) Order

[Order ISM/1547/2025](#) of 23 December regulates the collective management of recruitment at the origin for 2026 and enables the hiring of foreign workers in their countries of origin, based on the analysis of the national employment situation.

3. International protection including asylum

Austria

Family reunification suspension extended

On 18 December, the Federal Government extended the [suspension of processing family reunification applications](#) with sponsors who are beneficiaries of international protection for a further six months. Exceptions apply only in cases requiring an urgent decision under Art. 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Belgium

New list of safe countries of origin adopted

On 21 November, the Council of Ministers adopted a [new list of safe countries of origin](#). Compared with the previous list, Morocco was added to the list, while India and Moldova were removed.

Processing of Syrian applications for international protection resumed

On 1 November, the Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons resumed the [processing of applications](#) for international protection of Syrian nationals. The suspension, in place since 9 December 2024 was implemented to gather sufficient information on the security situation following the fall of the Assad regime in Syria.

Germany

Identification of safe countries of origin by statutory order

On 19 December, the Federal Council approved a [Law](#) allowing the Federal Government to designate safe countries of origin by statutory order instead through legislation. This allows the Federal Government to classify countries as 'safe' more quickly, accelerating asylum procedures and allowing for appeals without suspensive effect to expedite deportations.

Ireland

Changes to family reunification, citizenship and accommodation contributions

On 26 November, Ireland announced [reforms](#) to migration rules, including proposals for a financial self-sufficiency requirement for beneficiaries of international protection, excluding applicants who received certain social welfare payments, or owe a debt to the State. For instance, from 8 December refugees and stateless persons must reside for five years, up from three, before applying for citizenship. From November, employed residents in State accommodation will also start contributing financially towards housing.

The Netherlands

Family reunification process and support updates

As of 1 December, the Dutch Council for Refugees will stop providing [support for family reunification](#) for beneficiaries of international protection. Simultaneously, the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) will introduce a [simplified application process](#) for family reunification for beneficiaries of international protection. During the transition period until 1 April 2026, the IND will apply leniency regarding deadlines and payments.

4. Unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable groups

Italy

Reception and care of unaccompanied minors revised

On 27 October, the revised [Standard Operating Procedures](#) on the reception and care of unaccompanied minors were published. The document provides an operational tool to support those who are involved in the care and provision of initial reception services for unaccompanied minors.

Luxembourg

National Action Plan against racism published

On 1 December, the Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees published the [National Action Plan](#) for the Implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The plan has 23 objectives and 118 actions aiming to promote a coordinated fight against racism to build a more equal and just society.

5. Integration and inclusion

Austria

Headscarves in schools banned

On 30 December, an [amendment](#) to the School Education Act was put into effect, introducing a new provision on banning headscarves. In order to promote self-determination, equality, and visibility for girls, female students up to the age of 14 are prohibited from wearing "a headscarf that covers the head in accordance with Islamic traditions" in schools.

Belgium

Participation in integration programmes linked to benefits

On 23 December, the Council of Ministers approved a [draft law](#) tying social integration income to participation in integration programmes. Refugees may face benefit reductions for non-compliance, while beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and temporarily displaced persons may supplement cuts with integration bonuses. Other newcomers must complete five years' legal residence before becoming eligible for social assistance, with exceptions for vulnerable groups.

Croatia

Report on employment-related rights of third-country nationals presented

On 15 October, the [Integration Policy Report – Employment-Related Rights of Third-Country Nationals in the Republic of Croatia](#) was [presented](#). The report presents key challenges and proposals that affect access to work, employment, self-employment, recognition of qualifications, and protection against discrimination.

Estonia

Ministry of culture to launch positive immigration campaign

In December, the Ministry of Culture announced their plan to launch a nationwide [campaign](#) in 2026, budgeted at EUR 275 000, to promote positive attitudes toward integration and cultural diversity.

Malta

Second National Action Plan Against Racism (NAPAR) 2025-2030 launched

On 12 November, Malta's comprehensive policy framework to combat racism, [NAPAR](#), was [launched](#). The plan outlines ten strategic actions, including legislative reforms, governance, hate speech and crime prevention measures, among others. It also includes a special focus on vulnerable groups and a robust monitoring framework.

Integration and Anti-Racism Consultative Council (IARCC) launched

On 12 November, the IARCC was launched during the first Migration and Integration conference, under the [SPRING project](#), with the aim to promote closer collaboration between Government and civil society through high-level thematic meetings, bringing together community leaders, civil society organisations, and experts to strengthen partnerships.

Slovenia

Strengthening Intercultural Dialogue programme has begun

In November, the implementation of the 'Strengthening Intercultural Dialogue' programme began. A network of intercultural mediators will be established in four cities to help all foreigners in their first years of residence in overcoming language and cultural barriers in state institutions, local institutions, public educational and health institutions, or other public institutions where communication takes place in the Slovenian language.

Serbia

New Communication Strategy adopted

On 11 November, the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration adopted a new [Communication Strategy](#) based on research into Serbian citizens' attitudes towards migrants and refugees from the Middle East and

Africa. The strategy aims to raise awareness among institutions, civil society, and the public about migrants' rights and needs, fostering a supportive environment and positive attitudes to improve assistance and address key challenges.

6. Citizenship and statelessness

Finland

National travel document for residence permit eligibility reviewed

On 3 October, the Finnish Immigration Service completed its [review](#) of the definition of a national travel document required for issuing a residence permit and the determination of citizenship status. The review concluded that travel documents issued by the Palestinian Authority meet the requirements and are considered national travel documents. The Service is examining the impact of the conclusions on the processing of citizenship and permit applications and the consequences for the negative decisions that have already been issued.

Finnish citizenship requirements tightened

On 17 December, [amendments](#) to the requirements for acquiring Finnish citizenship came into force. Applicants now have a greater obligation to provide reliable proof of their identity, and they must demonstrate sufficient financial resources, without relying solely on social assistance or public benefits, and meet stricter integrity standards, including having no serious criminal offences.

France

New civic test: legal framework and entry into force

The [Decree of 10 October 2025](#) sets out the content, test components, and organisational arrangements of the new civic test designed to assess knowledge of French history, culture and society. The civic test will be mandatory as of 1 January 2026 for the acquisition of French citizenship and of multi-year and 10-year residence permits.

Germany

Fast-track naturalisation abolished

On 30 October, the [amendment to the Nationality Act](#) came into force. Naturalisation is now possible after a minimum of five years with sustainable integration, including adequate German language skills or an independent means of subsistence. The previous 'fast-track' option after three years no longer applies.

7. Border management and irregular migration

Austria

Temporary reintroduction of border controls

On 15 October, the temporarily reintroduced border controls at the internal borders with the [Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic, the Republic of Slovenia and Hungary](#) were extended until 15 December 2025. Then, on 12 December, the border controls were [extended](#) again till 15 June 2026. This means that, until 15 June 2026, the internal borders with the Slovak Republic may only be crossed at border crossing points for land and water traffic, and with the Czech Republic, the Republic of Slovenia, and Hungary for land traffic.

Estonia

Transit routes through Russian territory to remain closed

On 10 October, the Government decided to keep the [transit routes](#) through Saatsse Boot permanently closed due to security concerns related to increased Russian military presence in the area.

Latvia

Border guard system reinforced

On 22 December, the Cabinet of Ministers extended the reinforced [border guard system operation regime](#) until 30 June 2026, due to continued detection of disproportionately large number of irregular border crossings on the Latvian-Belarusian border.

Lithuania

Lithuania classified as EU Member State facing migration risk

On 12 November, Lithuania was [listed](#) among EU Member States facing migration risks, qualifying for funding and assistance from agencies like Frontex and Europol. Since 2021, border guards have blocked over 24 000 illegal crossings, the Interior Ministry reported.

The Netherlands

Extension of temporary internal border controls

On 10 November, the Netherlands [extended](#) the temporary internal border controls until 8 June 2026 to combat irregular migration and migrant smuggling. The Netherlands initially reintroduced internal border controls from 9 December 2024 for a period of six months. This measure was extended in April 2025 and then again in November 2025 until 8 June 2026.

Slovenia

Controls at internal borders with Croatia and Hungary extended

On 17 December, the Government issued an Ordinance which [extends the temporary reintroduction of border controls](#) with the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Hungary for a further six months until 21 June 2026.

Serbia

Reintegration programme adopted

On 24 October, the [Programme of the Reintegration of the Returnees based on the Readmission Agreement for the period 2025-2026](#) was adopted. The principal objectives are to establish an effective and sustainable system of support for returnees, and to further strengthen the mechanisms that provide various forms of assistance available to them at the local and national level.

8. Trafficking in human beings

Greece

Updated standard operating procedures on detection, identification and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings

In November and December, Reception and Identification Service [delivered trainings](#) on trafficking in human beings. Standard operating procedures on identifying and responding to trafficking victims were updated in cooperation with relevant services. The Service also updated [Standard Operating procedures](#) for issuing a Child Protection Policy outlining staff obligations on child protection

Malta

Awareness Raising with Malta's entry points

In October, a [Memorandum of Understanding](#) was signed between the Human Rights Directorate and Valletta Cruise Port aiming to enhance the capacity of frontline staff at key entry points to identify victims of trafficking, increase awareness among the general public and travellers passing through Malta's ports, and to foster inter-agency collaboration in the fight against trafficking in human beings.

Exceptions from application fees for victims of trafficking in human beings

Since October, third-country nationals identified as victims of trafficking in human beings who apply for residence permits under Subsidiary Legislation 217.07 (permission to reside for victims of trafficking or illegal migration) will be [exempt from application fees](#). Validity of permits has been extended from 6 to 12 months. Permits may be renewed throughout the entire duration of any related court proceedings.

9. Return and readmission

Austria

Deportations to Afghanistan

On 21 October, a man convicted of a criminal offence in Austria was [deported](#) to Afghanistan for the first time since the Taliban took power in 2021. Working meetings with the Afghan authorities earlier in the year were held to further coordinate deportations. As a result, two other men convicted of criminal offences in Austria were deported to Afghanistan on [9 November](#) and [18 December](#).

Belgium

New short-stay departure centre constructed

On 13 November, Belgium [began constructing](#) a new short-stay departure centre near Brussels airport, aimed at housing individuals in irregular stay pending return. The 50-place facility is scheduled to open by the end of 2026. It is part of a broader plan to expand and improve the country's closed centres.

Estonia

Return certificates and permits replaced

On 9 December, Estonia introduced the EU's standard-format [Emergency Travel Document](#) (ETD) issued when regular travel documents are unavailable due to loss, theft, or other reasons. The ETD can be obtained from Estonian embassies or other EU missions by EU citizens and individuals previously eligible for Estonian

return permits, including persons of undetermined citizenship, holders of temporary or refugee travel documents issued by Estonia, and individuals legally residing in Estonia.

France

Voluntary return scheme from the United Kingdom

On 27 November, a [Decree](#) introduced a derogation scheme for migrants of the most represented third-country nationalities who reach the UK after crossing the sea and who are subject to an obligation to leave French territory. For these nationals, the ceiling for the incentive flat-rate allowance has been increased from EUR 1 200 to EUR 2 200, and the ceiling for the supplementary flat-rate allowance has risen from EUR 2 500 to EUR 3 500, regardless of when the obligation to leave France was issued or how much time has passed since.

Luxembourg

New voluntary return concept presented

On 24 October, the government announced that it would develop a [new concept](#) of voluntary return. The voluntary return is presented to applicants for international protection at all stages of the procedure. A dedicated return counsellor will assist the migrant by providing the necessary information to ensure compliance with their administrative situation.

Spain

Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior of Spain and IOM

On 19 November, an [Agreement](#) between the Ministry of the Interior and IOM was signed concerning the implementation of projects in the thematic areas of Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration, and Integrated Border Management.

Sweden

Focus on increased returns and more efficient detention

On 19 December, the Government decided on the Migration Agency's [appropriation directions](#) for 2026. The focus would be on measures to increase returns, including more efficient use of detention centres. The agency would also be tasked with implementing stronger measures to encourage voluntary repatriation.

Serbia

Assisted Voluntary Return Programme adopted

On 26 December, the Regulation on the Establishment of the [Programme](#) for the Assisted Voluntary Return of Foreign Nationals for the period 2026–2029 was adopted. The Regulation aims to create a coordinated framework of support, enhance the AVR system, and uphold the rights of migrants and their dignified return to safe countries.

10. Migration and development

Czech Republic

Czech aid supports Sudanese refugees in Chad

In October, the Czech Ministry of the Interior provided EUR 500 000 to the UNHCR programme in Chad supporting Sudanese refugees arriving to Chad through its [Aid in Place programme](#).

Italy

Memorandum of Understanding on Migration and Mobility with Ethiopia

On 27 October, Italy signed a [Memorandum of Understanding](#) on Migration and Mobility with Ethiopia. The bilateral agreement also focuses on cooperation in the field of vocational training for workers in Ethiopia.

Agreement with Japan on working holiday visas for youth

On 26 September, Italy signed an [Agreement](#) with Japan on entry for working holidays allowing young citizens of Italy and Japan aged 18 and 30 to obtain a one-year working holiday visa in the other country. The visa allows them to carry out professional activities or occasional work for up to six months, without needing a separate work permit, and not necessarily with the same employer. Annual quotas will be set by each country.

Slovenia

Mutual visa exemption for diplomatic passports holders

As of 1 December, the bilateral agreement between Slovenia and Uzbekistan stipulates that holders of Slovenian diplomatic passports can stay in Uzbekistan visa-free for up to 90 days within any 180-day period,

and vice versa for Uzbekistani diplomatic passport holders in Slovenia. The existing visa-free regime for Slovenian citizens for stays of up to 30 days in Uzbekistan remains unchanged.

Spain

Spain, France, and Morocco launch 'WAFIRA II'

On 6 December, the Governments of Spain, France, and Morocco, with the support of the EU, have launched [WAFIRA II](#), a new circular migration programme that will support 3 000 Moroccan workers. The initiative expands its scope to six countries (Morocco, Spain, France, Portugal, Mauritania, and Cape Verde), with the aim of promoting safer, more orderly, and mutually beneficial labour mobility for migrants and for both origin and destination territories.

Joint Strategy against hate speech between Morocco and Spain

On 4 December, Spain and Morocco signed a [Declaration of Intent](#) at the 13th Spain–Morocco high-level meeting aimed at strengthening bilateral cooperation for the prevention of and response to hate speech through institutional cooperation, public awareness efforts, and joint action.

11. EU legislation transposition

Luxembourg

Asylum and migration management and external strategy approved

On 22 October, the Government Council approved [two migration strategies](#). The national strategy for integrated external border management, based on the Frontex Regulation, aims to ensure effective and efficient border controls. The national asylum and migration strategy, aligned with the Pact on Migration and Asylum, seeks to strengthen the resilience of Luxembourg's asylum and reception system.

Slovenia

Amendments to the Foreigners Act applied

On 21 November, [certain provisions](#) of the amended Foreigners Act came into force transposing Directive (EU) 2021/1883 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly qualified employment. Among other things, the amendment regulates the possibility of submitting an application, taking fingerprints, and delivering the first temporary residence permit issued by the administrative unit. The amendments also introduce a temporary [residence permit for digital nomads](#) and allow employment in specified professions before a single work permit is issued.

RECENT EMN PUBLICATIONS

- EMN-OECD joint study: [Labour migration in times of labour shortages](#)
- EMN inform: [Vocational education and training of applicants and beneficiaries of international protection](#)
- EMN-OECD joint inform: [Responsibilities and access to rights for beneficiaries of temporary protection](#)
- EMN-OECD-CoE joint inform: [Language and literacy support measures for adult beneficiaries of international protection](#)
- EMN inform: [Access to education for migrant children](#)
- EMN inform: [Distribution of international protection accommodation centres and relationship management with local communities](#)
- EMN study: [Family reunification of third-country nationals: State of play of law and practice](#)
- EMN inform: [Currently applicable asylum procedures at the border in view of implementing the Pact on Migration and Asylum](#)
- EMN inform: [Separated migrant children](#)
- [2024 EMN Observer Countries Statistical Annex](#)
- [2024 Country Factsheets](#)

UPCOMING EMN PUBLICATIONS

- EMN inform: 2025 inform on Alternatives to providing housing in-kind for international protection applicants
- EMN inform: Safe countries of origin and safe third countries: criteria for identifying and examining applications in light of the new Asylum Procedure Regulation (EU) 2024/1348
- EMN inform: Statelessness in the European Union, Norway, Georgia and Serbia