



January - March 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 1 January, Poland assumed the [Presidency](#) of the Council of the EU for the second time. Priorities in the area of home affairs will focus on three pillars to strengthen the security of the EU: countering irregular migration, strengthening civil protection, and the fight against organised crime. An informal Justice and Home Affairs Council took place in Warsaw on 30 January. Ministers of the Interior [discussed](#) strategic priorities for EU internal security, including innovative solutions in migration and return policy, cooperation with third countries, and responses to irregular migration.

In January, Bulgaria and Romania [joined the Schengen Area](#) as full members, following the lift of internal air and sea border controls in March 2024.

Also in January, Commissioner Brunner [visited](#) Poland, Greece, Cyprus, and France to strengthen cooperation with EU Member States addressing key challenges in migration and home affairs, especially for the implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum.

In March, the European Commission and Frontex [signed](#) a working arrangement to strengthen cooperation on migration management, and share information about the overall migratory situation across the EU, including on the implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum.

Released on 3 March, the latest [analysis](#) from the EU Agency for Asylum (EUAA) on asylum trends shows a decrease of 11% in the number of asylum applications across the 29 EU+ countries.

On 5 March, the Council [established](#) a general approach on the proposal for a regulation for the progressive start of operations of the Entry/Exit System (EES). The regulation will provide EU Member States with the flexibility to start operating the EES progressively over a six-month period, after which it will become fully operational. On the same day, the Council also [approved](#) a revised roadmap for the roll-out of interoperability architecture, according to which the EES is scheduled to start operations in a progressive manner in October 2025, the revised Eurodac in June 2026 and the European Travel and Authorisation System in the last quarter of 2026.

On 12 March, the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting of the [Labour Migration Platform](#) was held, focusing on the engagement of employers, the private sector, social partners in the design and implementation of legal pathways and labour market integration policies. Discussions touched upon the overarching frameworks and strategic governance mechanisms that EU Member States have put in place to engage key stakeholders in the

design of these policies as well as sector-specific cooperation, with examples of good practices from sectors facing important labour shortages

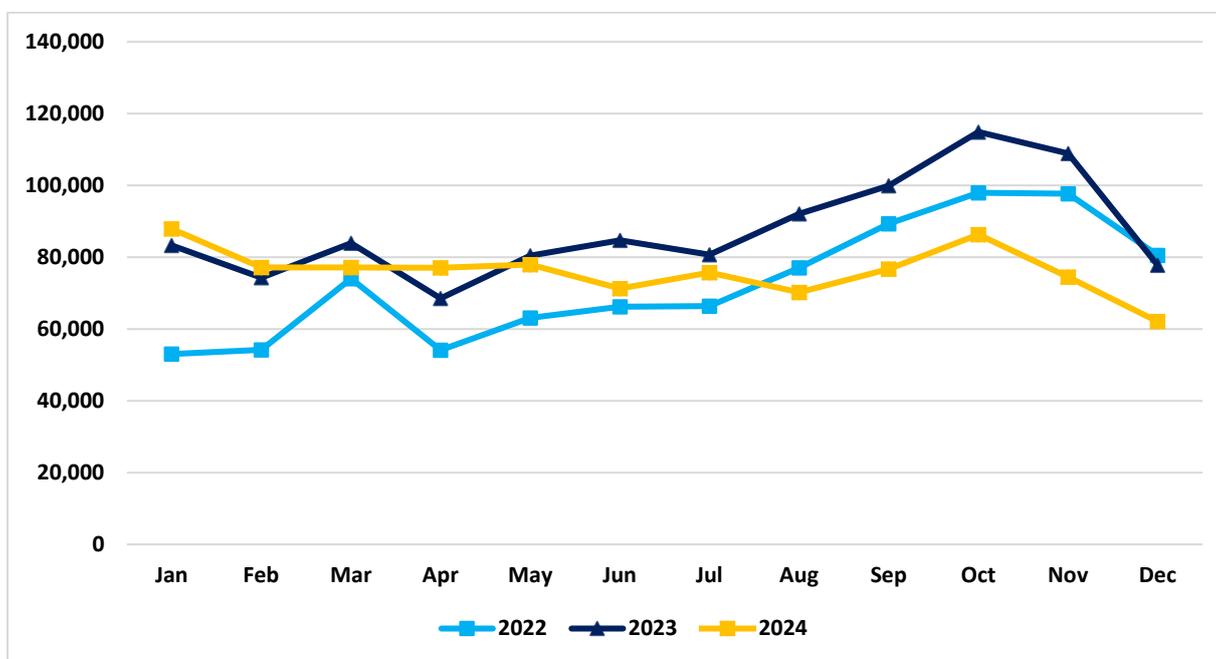
On 17 March, the European Commission [held](#) the second meeting of the [High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee](#) including representatives from the European Parliament, the Council, EU Member States, the EUAA, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and civil society. In a video message, Commissioner Brunner reaffirmed that “resettlement and humanitarian admission form a vital part of our commitment to safe and legal pathways for protection.”

In April, the co-legislator started the negotiations on the [EU Talent Pool](#) proposal which was adopted in November 2023 as part of the Skills and Talent Mobility package.

### Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) ruling on civic integration examination for beneficiaries of international protection

On 4 February, the [CJEU](#) ruled that the Qualification Directive does not preclude, under certain conditions, national legislation which obliges beneficiaries of international protection (BIP) to pass civic integration examinations. The court acknowledged the importance of acquiring language and other knowledge to assist integration into the host society. However, failing the examination cannot be systematically penalised with a fine. Considerations of personal circumstances, level of education, age and the financial and health situation of the person should be taken into account.

**Figure 1: First-time asylum applications in the EU-27 (October to December 2024)**



Source: Eurostat [[migr\\_asyappctzm](#)], first-time asylum applicants, extracted on 11 April 2025.

## NEWS FROM EMN MEMBER AND OBSERVER COUNTRIES

### 1. General developments

#### Temporary protection extended across multiple EMN Member Countries

Several EMN Member Countries confirmed the extension of temporary protection for displaced persons from Ukraine, in line with the Council Decision to prolong temporary protection until 4 March 2026.

**Austria** extended access to [family and childcare allowances](#) until 31 October, and [health insurance coverage](#) until 31 May 2025. **Bulgaria** [extended](#) registration cards for temporary protection until 30 April 2025 and introduced a new card format. **Croatia** [extended](#) temporary protection for one year. **Cyprus** approved the extension of [financial support](#) alongside temporary protection.

In the **Czech Republic**, the [extension process](#) began on 11 February, with differing expiry dates depending if beneficiaries of temporary protection (BoTP) registered for extension before or after 15 March. On 19 March, the Government also [approved](#) a regulation allowing selected holders of

temporary protection to transition to a special long-term residence status. The new scheme targets individuals who are well integrated, economically self-sufficient and planning to stay long term. Others can continue using temporary protection.

**Greece** [confirmed](#) that no permit renewals are needed during the extended period unless beneficiaries intend to travel abroad. **Finland** ensured that residence permits for BoTP would [remain valid automatically](#), though temporary protection would end on 31 March 2025 for certain third-country nationals.

**Ireland** [announced](#) its intention to extend the Accommodation Recognition Payment scheme until March 2026, with a revised rate from July 2025. **Italy** [extended](#) its state of emergency and introduced transitional measures, including permit renewals and potential conversion to work permits. **Latvia** also [extended](#) temporary protection impacting 15 000 BoTP whose status had an original expiry date of 4 March. **Portugal** adopted an [automatic extension](#) of residence permits, ensuring continued access to social services, healthcare, and tax registration. **Spain** [extended](#) the validity of foreigner identity cards issued to BoTP.

## Austria

### New federal government sworn in

The new federal government was sworn in on 3 March. [Government programme](#) priorities in the area of migration and asylum include measures to 'stop irregular migration and abuse of the asylum system', 'German proficiency, education and values as the foundation of integration' and the 'strategic development of labour migration.'

## Belgium

### The new federal coalition's objectives on asylum and migration

On 3 February, Belgium's new Federal 'Arizona' Government was sworn in. The [coalition agreement](#) aims to have a stricter migration policy, reduce the number of asylum applications, temporarily stop resettlement, fight against irregular migration, and attract those who economically and socially contribute to society.

## Cyprus

### Support for the new Deputy Ministry of Migration and International Protection project

On 27 March, the Deputy Ministry of Migration and International Protection (DMMIP) [announced](#) a one-year project funded by the European Commission under the Technical Support Instrument supporting the newly established DMMIP to increase its efficiency and effectiveness in the area of migration.

## Estonia

### New Minister of the Interior appointed

Appointed in March, the new Minister's [first tasks](#) are to strengthen national security, the external border, and to open the labour market for skilled labour migration to ensure the competitiveness of the Estonian economy.

### The recognition of non-biometric Russian passports stopped

Starting from 31 March, non-biometric foreign passports issued by the Russian Federation are [no longer recognised](#). People who have a residence permit from Estonia or another EU Member State currently using a non-biometric Russian passport, have until 30 September 2025 to apply for a biometric passport.

## France

### Interministerial Committee for Immigration Control renewed

[Decree No. 2025-60](#) of 22 January, renewed the Interministerial Committee for Immigration Control, which defines migration control policies and reports annually to Parliament. Its first meeting on February 26, focused on border controls, visa policy, removal measures, and combating maritime crossings.

## Georgia

### New large-scale programme on reintegration of returnees launched

'Enhanced Opportunities for Returning Migrants in Georgia' (R-EMPOWER) was [launched](#) in February 2025. The Programme supports the sustainable reintegration of returned migrants in Georgia and improves economic and social well-being by enhancing stakeholder responsiveness and coordination.

## 2. Legal migration

### Croatia

#### Amendments to the Aliens Act

On 21 February, the Croatian Parliament [adopted](#) amendments to the Aliens Act. Among others, changes were adopted regulating the conditions of stay and work for foreigners in Croatia.

### Estonia

#### Supreme Court rules four subsections of Aliens Act unconstitutional

The Constitutional Review Chamber of the Supreme Court of Estonia [declared](#) four subsections of Section 100 of the Aliens Act unconstitutional and invalid, insofar as they prevent an appeal to the Administrative Court regarding visa applications when the applicant is present in Estonia during the visa process.

### Finland

#### Minimum income limit for employed persons' residence permit set

On 1 January, a [decree](#) entered into force, that persons arriving in Finland with an employment residence permit should receive monthly pay of at least € 1 600 for work carried out in Finland. The proposal aims to ensure that the people coming to work in Finland receive pay that guarantees decent living conditions.

#### Legislative changes improving the status of foreign berry pickers

From 17 February, companies [must](#) employ foreign berry pickers in a contractual employment relationship to enable them to enter Finland. Foreign workers are required to apply for a seasonal work permit, replacing the current practice of Schengen tourist visas, which allowed them to stay and pick berries for a maximum of three months.

### France

#### Required documents for work permit updated

[A decree of 11 January](#) modified the list of documents employers must provide for work permit requests for foreign employees. For recruitment subject to the labour market test, employers must now submit proof of a job offer posted with a public employment service, for three-weeks within the past six months.

### Greece

#### Amendments to the Migration Code

Law [5187/2025](#), issued in March, introduced amendments to the Migration Code addressing: the entry and residence of employees, members of diplomatic missions, members of consular authorities and employees of international and EU organisations in Greece. The age limit for dependent unmarried children of these individuals was also increased from 20 to 23 years, allowing them to receive a residence permit by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

#### New procedures for investment-based entry and residence permit

Joint Ministerial Decision [No. 34693/2025](#) determined the procedure and other issues, relating to granting permission for entry and residence in Greece for third-country nationals for investment reasons.

### Ireland

#### Responsibility for first time registration of Irish immigration residence permits transferred

From 13 January, applicants residing in all counties [must](#) do their first time in-person registration of residence permissions at the Registration Office in Dublin, and renewals will be handled using the new online portal. This move completes the full civilianisation of administrative immigration functions, transferring responsibility from the Garda National Immigration Bureau to Immigration Service Delivery within the Department of Justice.

#### Changes to the work permits system

From 10 March, the quota for employment permits for home carers was [extended](#) by 1 000, and the role of town planning officer was added to the Critical Skills Occupations list. The roles of care worker and home carer are eligible for a General Employment Permit with a minimum gross salary requirement of € 30 000 per year.

## Italy

### New residence permit for victims of labour exploitation

A new decree [issued](#) a residence permit for foreigners who are victims of illegal employment intermediation and labour exploitation. This permit, replacing the previous one for 'special cases', allows victims to stay for six months, with possible renewal for up to one year or longer for justice reasons.

## Lithuania

### New employer reporting rules on foreign workers

From January 1, employers in Lithuania would no longer be [required](#) to inform the Migration Department about the termination of employment with foreign nationals. However, they must report non-arrival, non-employment, salary reductions below legal thresholds, or job function changes for foreign workers with national visas or residence permits.

## Luxembourg

### A visa exemption agreement with Mongolia signed

In January, a visa exemption agreement for diplomats holding a diplomatic or service/official passport was [signed](#) with Mongolia to further strengthen bilateral relations between the Benelux countries (Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands) and Mongolia.

### Highly qualified workers' income requirements set

A ministerial [regulation](#) of 6 March, set the average gross annual salary, calculating the minimum level of remuneration for a highly qualified worker on the basis of data from the General Inspectorate of Social Security (IGSS).

## Malta

### New labour migration policy

The new [labour migration policy](#) is based on four guiding principles: retention and stability, protection of employee rights and enhancing working conditions, aligning labour migration with labour market needs, and a skills-based approach to migration. It outlines 32 recommendations aimed at prioritising workers as individuals and promoting economic prosperity.

## The Netherlands

### Higher fines for the illegal employment of migrants

As of 1 February, the Netherlands Labour Authority (NLA) can [impose](#) higher fines for employers hiring labour migrants from outside the EU without the proper authorisation. A maximum fine of € 11 250 per worker. If, for example, illegal employment is paired with the confiscation of passports, substandard housing, or other serious violations, the maximum fine may be imposed.

## 3. International protection including asylum

### Austria

#### Removal to Greece found permissible

In its [decision](#) of 27 February, the Constitutional Court took the view that the removal of an Afghan asylum seeker to Greece, where he had already been recognised as a refugee, was permissible, considering there were no indications that he would face existential hardship in Greece.

### Croatia

#### International and Temporary Protection Act amended

[Amendments](#) were adopted on 29 January. Changes included the development of a strategy in line with the Pact on Migration and Asylum and the [Asylum and Migration Management Regulation](#), and extending temporary protection for one year.

### Finland

#### International protection made temporary and the length of permits shortened

On 2 January, [amendments](#) to limit the length of residence permits granted based on international protection to the minimum allowed by EU law came into force. In addition, international protection was

made temporary, meaning the need to extend the duration of international protection will be assessed more frequently. New grounds for refusing or ending international protection status were also introduced.

## France

### Decree on national reception scheme for asylum seekers

A [decree of 9 January](#) established the national reception scheme for asylum seekers. The decree maintained the number of accommodation places, their distribution, and renewed the rebalanced targets set for the years 2022 and 2023, for a duration of two years.

## Italy

### Annual Report on Safe Countries of Origin approved

On 28 March, the Council of Ministers, approved the Annual Report on Safe Countries of Origin, confirming the countries already indicated by the [decree-law of 23 October 2024](#) as safe countries of origin for 2025.

## The Netherlands

### Juvenile convictions now a factor for revoking or rejecting asylum permits

As of 30 January, the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) can [consider](#) convictions under juvenile criminal law in the assessment of an asylum application or whether an asylum permit can be revoked. Previously, it was only possible to revoke or reject an asylum permit if the minor had been convicted under adult criminal law.

### Restrictions on disruptive behaviour at reception centres tightened

Since 7 February, the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA) has [implemented](#) a more stringent system of supervision at the Ter Apel and Budel reception centres. Individuals causing disruption or violating rules will be placed in a low-stimulation environment and receive intensive guidance and participate in programmes aimed at promoting positive behavioural change. Additionally, individuals from countries with low asylum recognition rates will be required to check in twice daily at reception centres.

## Poland

### Limitation on the right to apply for asylum

On 27 March, the [amendment](#) to the Polish Law on Granting Protection to Foreigners came into force, including the possibility of temporary and territorial suspension of the right to submit an application for international protection. On the same day, the Council of Ministers issued a [regulation](#) suspending this right at the Polish-Belarusian border for 60 days, with the exclusion of vulnerable groups.

## Sweden

### Quota on refugee resettlement

In February, the Ministry of Justice [decided](#) to resettle 900 refugees in 2025. Two thirds of the total number should constitute LGBTQ persons and vulnerable women and girls – mainly individuals from the Democratic Republic of Congo, to be resettled from Uganda, Tanzania and Rwanda. Additionally, 100 Afghan women and girls in Türkiye will be resettled.

## Norway

### Reception capacity reduced

Due to a reduced number of asylum seekers, the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI) has [terminated](#) agreements with eight asylum reception centres, in February, reducing reception capacity by 1 340 places.

## 4. Unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable groups

### Greece

#### Independent asylum units for vulnerable groups in Attica and Thessaloniki

Circular No. [46121/2025](#), published on 13 March, provided guidelines on the examination of international protection applications, to be extended to all categories of vulnerable persons.

## 5. Integration and inclusion

### Croatia

#### Agreement on cooperation between the city of Zagreb and UNHCR for one-stop-shop model

In February, the city of Zagreb and UNHCR concluded an [agreement](#) extending the Action Plan for the Charter of Integrating Cities until the end of 2025. It includes establishing a one-stop shop to provide information to applicants for and beneficiaries of international protection, and foreign workers.

## Finland

### Comprehensive reform of the Integration Act

The Act on the Promotion of Immigrant Integration (the Integration Act) and its reform, aimed to strengthen migrants' employment, capacity to work, language skills, and increase their participation in society. The new Integration Act (681/2023) [entered](#) into force on 1 January 2025.

## Greece

### Framework agreement with Switzerland in the field of migration and integration implemented

Two integration programmes started in January and February. The '[Bridging the Skills Gap](#)' project provides employability support, and '[Cultivating futures for migrants](#)' comprehensive psychosocial support and professional counselling services.

## Italy

### Residence requirement reduced for access to citizenship allowance

On 20 March, the Constitutional Court [declared](#) the 10-year requirement to access the citizenship allowance unconstitutional, as this type of income is not welfare in nature, but an employment policy measure.

## Malta

### Second Integration Strategy and Action Plan

On 29 January, Malta launched the second [Integration Strategy and Action Plan](#) (2025-2030), aiming to build on the first strategy's success and support two-way integration and inclusion.

## Spain

### Monitoring indicators of the Strategic Framework for Citizenship and Inclusion, against Racism and Xenophobia 2023-2027

In February, the Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia (OBERAXE) and the Permanent Observatory on Immigration (OPI) published the '[Monitoring indicators of the Strategic Framework for Citizenship and Inclusion, against Racism and Xenophobia 2023-2027](#)', through which quantitative information is compiled and/or generated to evaluate the level of integration and inclusion of migrants, as well as the status of discrimination, racism and xenophobia. An indicator dashboard, an analysis report and a methodological report have been published.

## Republic of Serbia

### Adoption of the Action Plan for refugees and internally displaced persons

On 16 February, the [Action Plan](#) for 2024-2027 was adopted, implementing the Strategy for resolving the problems of refugees (in this context, forcibly displaced population originating from former republics of Yugoslavia) and internally displaced persons (in this context, persons that have been forced to leave Kosovo, without prejudice to positions on status and in line with UNSCR 1244 and the International Court of Justice (ICJ) advisory opinion on Kosovo's declaration of Independence) for the period from 2024 to 2030. The main measures aimed to improve the position of refugees and internally displaced persons, both in their place of origin and place of displacement, especially through provision of housing solutions and economic empowerment.

## 6. Citizenship and statelessness

### Estonia

#### Voting rights of Russian and Belarusian citizens revoked

On 26 March, the Riigikogu [voted](#) in favour of amending the Constitution to revoke the right of Russian and Belarusian citizens to vote in local elections. Russian holders of the so-called grey passports would still be allowed to vote in the next round of local elections, taking place in 2025, but it would be the last time.

### Italy

#### Ascertainment of the language requirement

The Constitutional Court [declared](#) the requirement to prove knowledge of Italian language for obtaining citizenship unconstitutional, without exceptions for applicants suffering from serious and certified limitations to their ability to learn the language based on age, illness or disabilities.

## Slovenia

### Convention on the reduction of Statelessness ratified

In January 2025, the Republic of Slovenia [ratified](#) the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, thereby committing to regulating the issue of statelessness prevention comprehensively.

## 7. Border management and irregular migration

### Belgium

#### Social media campaigns targeting potential asylum seekers launched

On 17 March, the Immigration Office [launched](#) a new WhatsApp channel: 'Belgian Migration Office' to prevent misunderstandings and false expectations among potential asylum seekers. This tool is used to provide information about migration policy and send targeted deterrent messages. Pilot campaigns are currently underway in Greece and Bulgaria, targeting migrants from Cameroon and Guinea.

### Germany

#### Temporary controls at Germany's land borders extended

On 12 February, the Federal Ministry of the Interior extended the [temporary controls at all of Germany's land borders](#) for six months, until 15 September. The aim is to reduce irregular migration and combat migrant smuggling. Germany was one of [several EU Member States](#) which reintroduced internal border controls during the reporting period.

### Ireland

#### New visa requirements for nationals of Eswatini, Lesotho, and Nauru

From 10 March, nationals of Eswatini, Lesotho, and Nauru were [required](#) to obtain a visa before traveling to Ireland. A transit visa will now also be required to transit through Ireland to another destination.

### Latvia

#### Action Plan for Economic Growth and Strengthening Security

On 14 January, an [Action Plan](#) for Economic Growth and Strengthening Security in Latvia's Eastern Border Region for 2025–2027 was approved. The plan includes a number of initiatives such as improvement of the infrastructure of the state's external land border, including infrastructure modernisation works at three border crossing points and solutions to reduce border queues.

#### Visa and border crossing restrictions

On 25 February, the Cabinet of Ministers extended the existing [entry and visa restrictions](#) for citizens of Russia and Belarus until the end of 2026 to reduce threats to public order and internal security. Additionally, on 18 March, the Cabinet decided to restrict operations at the border checkpoints Pāternieki (Belarus border), Terehova, and Grebņeva (both Russia borders) from 19 March. The state border can now only be crossed by [motor vehicle](#), not on foot or by bicycle, due to security and public order concerns.

### Luxembourg

#### Readmission agreement with Mongolia signed

As a result of this [agreement](#), which includes clear procedures and mutually agreed deadlines set by the concerned countries, Mongolian nationals illegally residing in one of the Benelux countries, as well as Benelux nationals staying irregularly in Mongolia, can now be returned to their country of origin in a humane, efficient, and secure manner.

### Poland

#### Border zone temporary ban extended for another 90 days

The Ministry of the Interior and Administration has [extended](#), the temporary ban on staying in the border zone adjacent to Belarus, for the third time, for another 90 days, effective 10 March. The measure, initially introduced to reduce migratory pressure, has led to a 46% decrease in migration after almost 270 days of its operation.

### Georgia

## Functions of the Migration Department expanded

On 5 March, Order #588 of the Minister of Internal Affairs of Georgia on 'Approving the Statute of the Migration Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia' was [amended](#), expanding the scope of the Migration Department's functions. Notably, the Department has been granted the authority to detain foreigners for expulsion purposes.

## 8. Trafficking in human beings

### Malta

#### Implementation of the National Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings

In 2025, work began on implementing the [National Strategy and Action Plan](#) on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings (2024-2030). This included enhancing tools such as the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and the Implementation Plan. The Strategy aimed to establish a national framework to prevent trafficking in human beings, protect victims, and prosecute offenders.

### Portugal

#### Cooperation Protocol between Portugal and Cape Verde

On the 27 January, a Cooperation Protocol was [signed](#) between the Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings of the Ministry of Internal Administration of the Portuguese Republic and the National Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Cape Verde.

### Slovenia

#### A new Strategy Paper for the period of 2025-2029

The new Strategy Paper was [adopted](#) on 27 March to acknowledge the amended EU Anti-Trafficking Directive and the resulting obligation for EU Member States to update their national anti-trafficking legislation and to tackle the emerging trends in trafficking in human beings in the region.

### Georgia

#### New National Action Plan on Trafficking in Human Beings Adopted

On 25 March, a meeting of the Inter-Agency Coordinating Council on Combating Human Trafficking [was held](#) and the 2025-2026 National Action Plan (NAP) on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings adopted. The NAP reflects recommendations from international monitoring mechanisms.

## 9. Return and readmission

### Austria

#### Sustainable return to Syria

On 17 March, the Foreign Minister [announced](#) a humanitarian aid contribution of € 19.3 million in order to offer the Syrian civilian population prospects on the ground and to enable the sustainable return of refugees.

### Germany

#### 'Dublin centres' in Hamburg and Eisenhüttenstadt opened

Germany has established [Dublin centres in Hamburg and Eisenhüttenstadt](#) to speed up the transfer of asylum seekers to the EU Member State responsible for processing their applications under the Dublin Regulation. The Eisenhüttenstadt centre was opened on 1 March, focusing on transfers to Poland.

### Ireland

#### Charter flights recommended for enforced deportations

On 27 February, the [first flight](#) under a new contract left Ireland for Tbilisi, Georgia with a group of returned Georgian nationals on board. The returnees were accompanied by Garda personnel, medical staff, an interpreter and a human rights observer.

### Sweden

#### New measures proposed to ensure removal orders are carried out

The Swedish Government has [adopted](#) a bill to ensure that more individuals issued with removal orders return to their countries of origin. One significant change was that it will no longer be possible to apply for a residence permit for work from within the country following a failed asylum application. The amendments entered into force on 1 April.

## Norway

### New return strategy

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs prepared a [new return strategy for the period 2025 – 2030](#), aiming for controlled and sustainable migration to Norway.

## 10. Migration and development

### Czech Republic

#### Support for refugee returns to Syria and child protection in Greece

On 12 March, the Government approved [two projects](#). € 1 million will be provided to UNHCR to support the return of Syrian refugees to Syria. Another € 1 million will be granted to IOM to continue supporting safe spaces for unaccompanied migrant children in Greece.

## 11. EU legislation transposition

### France

#### Decree on the provisional EU travel document

[Decree No. 2025-69 of 25 January](#) transposed Council Directive (EU) 2019/997 (EU Emergency Travel Document Directive), defining the rules regarding the conditions and the procedure to be followed by citizens not represented in third countries to obtain a provisional EU travel document and establishing a standard model for this document (European laissez-passer). It modifies the responsibilities of consular heads of missions regarding travel documents and standardises the price of the laissez-passer.

### Latvia

#### EU Emergency Travel Document

On 25 March, Cabinet Regulation No. 197 of 25 March '[Emergency Travel Document Regulations](#)' was approved, which transposed the provisions of the Directive (EU) 2019/997 (EU Emergency Travel Document Directive) on the content, form, issuance procedure, conditions, validity periods, amount of state fee, payment procedure, exemptions and reliefs from the state fee for an emergency travel document.

### Luxembourg

#### European border and coast guard

The [law of 11 March](#), implemented Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 (on the European Border and Coast Guard), and repealed Regulations (EU) No 1052/2013 and (EU) 2016/1624. One of the law's aims is to regulate the tasks of the members of the Agency's teams deployed to the Airport Police Unit of the Grand Ducal Police and the General Department of Immigration in Luxembourg.

### Portugal

#### Entry/Exit System

[Law No. 9/2025](#), of 13 February, amended Law No. 23/2007, of 4 July, transposing, Regulation (EU) 2017/2226, which establishes the Entry/Exit System (EES) to register the entry and exit data and data on refusals of entry of third-country nationals when crossing the external borders of EU Member States.

## RECENT EMN PUBLICATIONS

- EMN-OECD inform: [Designing migration strategies](#)
- EMN-OECD inform: [New and innovative ways to attract foreign talents in the EU](#)
- EMN study: [Illegal employment of third-country nationals 2017-2022 situation analysis](#)

## UPCOMING EMN PUBLICATIONS

- EMN inform: Access to remedies for international protection applicants
- EMN study: The international dimension of the EU policy to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings and protect the victims of this crime
- EMN Asylum and Migration Overview 2024.