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2026.31 Quotas for legal migration

**European Migration Network
Ad-hoc query**

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AD-HOC QUERY ON 2026.31 QUOTAS FOR LEGAL MIGRATION

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Responses from: EMN NCP Austria, EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP France, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Greece, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP Italy, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Malta, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Portugal, EMN NCP Serbia, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden
(26 in total)

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In the context of an ongoing comprehensive review of the national immigration framework and legislative control mechanisms, Latvia is actively evaluating the effectiveness of its legal migration management tools. Currently, Latvia does not employ a quota system for legal migration; instead, control is managed through sector-specific average wage requirements, and employer compliance monitoring.

However, recent structural changes in immigration flows, rising numbers of third-country workers, and growing administrative and enforcement pressures on state institutions have prompted national policymakers and parliamentary commissions to assess the

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introduction of quantitative limits (quotas) on temporary residence permits and long-term visas.

To ensure that any potential regulatory adjustments are evidence-based, balanced, and aligned with international best practices, Latvia seeks to gather detailed information on existing practices, procedures, and regulatory arrangements applied by other European Union Member States. Specifically, Latvia aims to understand how other nations define quotas regarding target groups (e.g., specific economic sectors, skill levels, students), the institutional mechanisms used to determine and adjust these quotas annually, and the practical impact of such systems on economic stability.

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

We would very much appreciate your responses by **3 July 2026**.

1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No.
2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.).
3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review.
4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas?

RESPONSES

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		Unrestricted Dissemination ?	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. Yes. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). Two regulations are relevant for Austria: The Settlement Regulation sets out the maximum number of residence permits subject to quotas that may be issued in any given year. In Austria, these quotas apply to: Residence permits for family members of third-country nationals for the purpose of family reunification in certain cases; Settlement permits for third-country nationals and their family members who are permitted to settle permanently in Austria without the intention of taking up employment; Settlement permits for third-country nationals who hold a 'Permanent Residence – EU' permit from another Member State of the European Union and wish to come to Austria; Settlement permits for third-country nationals who hold a 'Settlement Permit – Dependent' and wish to change the purpose of their stay to a 'Red-White-Red Card Plus' residence permit

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		The Seasonal Quota Regulation 2026 sets the following quotas for the year 2026: Tourism Sector: a quota of 5,500 for the temporary employment of foreign seasonal workers Seasonal workers who are nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)), Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia: in addition to the above quotas, a further quota of 2,500 Agriculture and forestry sector: a quota of 3,496 for the temporary employment of foreign seasonal workers 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. Re Q2/1: The Settlement Regulation is issued by the Federal Government on the recommendation of the Federal Minister of the Interior, in agreement with the Main Committee of the National Council. It sets out, for a period of one calendar year at a time, the number of residence permits (subject to quotas) specified by law. In doing so, the Federal Government must ensure the development of a well-ordered labour market and, in the Settlement Regulation, allocate residence permits to the provinces in a manner that reflects their capacities and requirements. Furthermore, when issuing the Settlement Regulation, the Federal Government must take into account the capacity of the domestic labour market and the proposals of the provinces; exceeding the numerical limits of such a proposal is only permissible with the consent of the province concerned. Consent is deemed to have been granted if the provincial governor has not, within eight weeks of the date on which the draft regulation was received by the provincial government office, notified the federal minister who forwarded the draft regulation that consent is being refused. Before the expiry of this period, the decree may only be published if the governors of the provinces concerned have given their province's express consent. The Settlement Regulation must be issued in good time so that it can enter into force at the
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		start of the following calendar year. If it is not issued in good time, the regulation in force in the previous year shall apply, subject to the proviso that no more than one twelfth of the total number of residence permits may be issued in any given month (Art. 13 Settlement and Residence Act). Re Q2/2: In the event of a temporary additional need for labour that cannot be met either by the domestic labour pool or by EEA nationals, Swiss nationals and regular seasonal workers, the Federal Minister of Labour, Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection may, by regulation, set numerical quotas for the temporary admission of foreign seasonal workers in a specific economic sector, occupational group or region, or for the short-term admission of foreign harvest workers. In doing so, the Federal Minister of Labour, Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection must take into account the general situation and trends in the labour market, particularly in the relevant sub-market (Art. 5 para. 1 Act Governing the Employment of Foreign Nationals). 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? Re Q2/1: Before the Settlement Regulation is adopted, the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber, the Federal Chamber of Labour, the Conference of Presidents of the Austrian Chambers of Agriculture, the Austrian Association of Municipalities, the Association of Austrian Cities and Towns, the Austrian Trade Union Federation, the Federation of Austrian Industries and the Austrian Institute of Economic Research must be consulted. The provinces should be given the opportunity to submit specific proposals regarding the number of residence permits required in their respective regions; in doing so, the provinces must take into account the existing capacity within the education and health sectors, as well as – after consulting the relevant local municipalities – developments in the housing market
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			and – after consulting the representative bodies of employers and employees at the provincial level – the situation and development of the labour market (Art. 13 para. 3 Settlement and Residence Act). Re Q2/2: Before quotas are set, the provinces and the representative bodies of employers and employees at provincial level must be consulted (Art. 5 para. 2 Act Governing the Employment of Foreign Nationals).
 EMN NCP Belgium		Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. No. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). Not applicable. 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. Not applicable. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas?

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			Not applicable.
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. Yes. Under Bulgarian legislation in the field of labour migration, the only quantitative restriction concerning the employment of third-country nationals is set out in Article 7(1)(1) of the Law on Labour Migration and Labour Mobility (LLMML). According to this provision, access to the labour market for third-country nationals may be granted for positions that do not require Bulgarian citizenship, provided that the total number of third-country nationals holding long-term residence permits and employed by the local employer during the previous 12 months does not exceed 20% of the average number of employees under an employment relationship. For small and medium-sized enterprises within the meaning of Article 3(1)(1) of the Law on Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, this threshold is 35%. Article 14 of the LLMML provides for the possibility, in individual cases and where justified by specific circumstances, including the promotion of investments in the Republic of Bulgaria, for the Minister of Labour and Social Policy to grant access to the labour market outside the limits established under Article 7(1)(1). Before issuing such a permit, the Minister of Labour and Social Policy is required to seek the opinion of the nationally representative employers' and workers' organisations. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these

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			quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). This restriction applies only to applications for a Single Residence and Work Permit. It does not apply to other admission schemes, including the EU Blue Card, intra-corporate transfers, seasonal employment, researchers, students, and trainees. 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. No specific methodology, review mechanism, or periodic review procedure is provided for their determination or adjustment. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? Any exceptions to these limits may be authorised by the Minister of Labour and Social Policy following consultations with the social partners (employers' organisations and trade unions) within the framework of the National Council for Labour Migration and Labour Mobility.
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. NO. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these

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			quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). N/A. 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. N/A. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? N/A.
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. No. Currently, there is no quota system or quantitative limitation to regulate legal migration in Cyprus. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). N/A

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			3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? N/A
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. YES. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). Selected Czech embassies have annual quotas for accepting applications for long-term business visas and single-entry permits, which are intended to shape the structure of immigration to the Czech Republic. Quotas for single-entry permits are divided into subquotas for highly skilled workers and less skilled workers (and, where applicable, unskilled workers). Quotas for highly skilled workers—who constitute a preferred category of migrant workers—create a separate migration channel for them and are set at levels that could never be fully exhausted. Quotas for less-skilled migrants are set to limit their admission.

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		3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. Various factors are considered when quotas for labour migration are established, among others: Demand for workers from a relevant country of origin on the part of Czech employers and the overall interest of workers from the relevant country of origin in the Czech labour market Qualification profiles of candidates for admission in the relevant country of origin (share of highly qualified/low and medium qualified/ unqualified) Capacity of a Czech embassy in the relevant country of origin to accept applications for single permits Rejection rate of applications from the relevant country of origin Immigration-associated security risks Ethical recruitment in the relevant country of origin and vulnerability of (less qualified) migrant workers Overall level of integration of migrant workers already admitted from the relevant country of origin in Czech Republic Rate of remigration of admitted migrant workers from Czech Republic to other countries and their return rate Overall level of cooperation between Czech authorities (police etc.) with their counterpart in the relevant country of origin, and with the local embassy of the relevant country in Czech Republic, in the field of readmissions, verification of persons' identity and authenticity of documents etc. Rate of detected frauds, migration schemes' abuse/misuse cases, and false documents Reciprocity in admission policies between Czech Republic and the country of origin. The government sets quotas by its regulation issued based on the power granted by the national immigration act. Every proposal for its amendment is drafted at the expert level by relevant ministries (of foreign affairs, the interior, labour and social affairs, and industry and trade). It is discussed with other ministries at high-level coordination platform meetings, and with and social partners at meetings of a special tripartite platform. The ministries continuously monitor the admission of migrant workers through the quota system, and draft amendments to the regulation usually at least once a year.
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			4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? Please see answer to Q3.
 EMN NCP Estonia		Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. Yes. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). According to Article 113 of the Aliens Act the immigration quota limits the number of aliens who can settle in Estonia. This means that, under the annual immigration quota, a maximum of approximately 1,300 (1303 in 2024, 1298 in 2025) temporary residence permits can be issued each year. The current immigration quota framework provides altogether 22 exemptions (set out in Article 115 of the Aliens Act). For example, the quota does not apply to persons migrating for study or family reunification, EU citizens and their family members, citizens of the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan, beneficiaries of international protection, highly qualified foreign workers etc. The full list of exemptions to the quota in Article 115 of the Aliens Act The following persons are not included in calculating the fulfilment of the immigration quota: 1) an Estonian;

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		2) the spouse or registered partner of an Estonian citizen, an Estonian and an alien, who resides in Estonia on the basis of a residence permit, to whom a residence permit is issued to settle with the spouse or registered partner; 3) a minor and adult child, parent and grandparent and a ward of an Estonian citizen, an Estonian and an alien, who resides in Estonia on the basis of a residence permit, to whom a residence permit is issued to settle with the close relative; 4) an alien who is granted a residence permit for study; 5) an alien who is granted residence permit for employment with the purpose of research activities on condition that the alien has appropriate professional training and education, or as an academic staff member in Estonia in an educational institution which complies with the requirements established by the legislation; 6) an alien who is granted a residence permit for the participation in criminal proceedings; 7) an alien to whom the issue of a residence permit is justified and who does not present a threat to the interests of Estonia and who settled in Estonia before 1 July in the year 1990 and has not left to settle in another state after the indicated deadline; 8) a citizen of the United States of America; 9) a citizen of Japan; 91) a citizen of the United Kingdom; 10) an alien who has been granted the residence permit considering the fulfilment of immigration quota, and who thereafter has not left to settle in another state. 11) an alien who has been granted a residence permit for study if he or she is applying for a residence permit on any basis; 12) an alien who has been granted a residence permit on the basis specified in clause 2 or 3 of this section if he or she is applying for a residence permit on any basis; 13) an alien who is granted a residence permit for settling permanently in Estonia; 131) an alien who, as a former holder of the Blue Card of the European Union, holds a long-term resident's residence permit of a member state of the European Union; 14) an alien who has been issued a residence permit for employment in a post in the field of
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		speciality of information and communication technology; 15) an alien who has been issued a residence permit for employment in a start-up company; 16) an alien who has been issued a residence permit for engagement in business related to start-up business; 17) an alien who has been issued a residence permit for engagement in enterprise as a large investor. 18) an alien who has been issued a temporary residence permit for employment as a top specialist on the basis of clause 3 of subsection 2 of § 181 of this Act. 19) an alien who is granted a temporary residence permit for short-term employment on the basis of § 1762 of this Act; 20) an alien who is granted a residence permit for employment in a growth company. The current immigration quota is applied primarily to residence permits issued for employment purposes. As certain categories of labour migration are also exempt from the immigration quota, it primarily applies to the admission of low- and medium-skilled workers to Estonia. 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. The annual immigration quota may not exceed 0.1 per cent of the permanent population of Estonia annually. This means that, under the immigration quota, a maximum of approximately 1,300 (1303 in 2024, 1298 in 2025) temporary residence permits can be issued each year. Within the limits of the immigration quota, the minister in charge of the policy sector may, by a ruling, establish a distribution of the immigration quota according to the grounds for application and the basis for the issue of a residence permit, as well as the temporal distribution within a year.
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			In 2025, the quota was not subdivided by grounds for residence permits or by time periods within the year, allowing flexible use of the quota based on labour market needs. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? The immigration quota is established by a regulation of the Government of the Republic.
+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. No. Finland only has a quota for resettling refugees. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). N/A 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. N/A 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to

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			establish these quotas? N/A
 EMN NCP France	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. French law does not provide for a quota system to regulate legal migration. The only quotas applicable to the issuance of certain residence permits result from bilateral agreements concluded between France and third countries ('young professional', 'working holiday', significant and sustainable contribution to the economic development of France and directly or indirectly of the country of origin, labour shortages for certain countries). The quotas provided for in these agreements may be subject to annual revaluation through diplomatic channels. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). The 'Young Professionals' program allows young graduates or young professionals to deepen their professional, linguistic, and cultural knowledge through international mobility. They are granted a long-stay visa equivalent to a residence permit (VLS-TS) by French consular services, valid for the duration of their work contract, not exceeding 12 months. This visa must be validated on the French administration's digital platform for foreigners (ANEF) upon arrival in France. If the stay exceeds 12 months, the individual, once their 12-month VLS-TS has expired, is issued a one-year non-renewable 'temporary worker' residence permit by the prefecture to cover the extension of their stay.	

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		Annual Quotas: -New Zealand: 4 people (only for agricultural trainees), maximum; - Senegal, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Cape Verde, Montenegro: 100 people, maximum; - Georgia: 150 people, maximum; - Benin, Mauritius, Argentina: 200 people, maximum; - Morocco: 300 people, maximum; - Russia (agreement currently suspended), Serbia, India: 500 people, maximum; - Tunisia: 1 500 people, maximum; - Bosnia and Herzegovina: 250 people, maximum; - Canada: quota set annually between the two states through diplomatic notes. The 'Working Holiday Visa' allows young nationals of third countries to visit France for vacation while having the possibility to engage in paid professional activities to supplement their financial resources. They are issued a long-stay temporary visa (VLS-T) valid for 12 months by French consular services, which may be renewed as a provisional stay authorization (APS) for an additional 12 months, exclusively for Canadian nationals, issued by the prefecture. Annual Quotas: - Japan: 1 800 people maximum; - Canada: 7 000 people maximum; - South Korea: 2 000 people maximum; - Russia: 500 people maximum; - Argentina: 1 500 people maximum; - Hong Kong: 750 people maximum; - Chile: 400 people maximum; - Colombia: 400 people maximum; - Uruguay: 300 people maximum; - Mexico: 300 people maximum; - Taiwan: 500 people maximum;
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		- Brazil: 500 people maximum; - Peru: 300 people maximum; - Ecuador: 300 people maximum. The multi-year 'Talent' residence permit is issued to third-country nationals who demonstrate a significant and sustainable contribution to the economic development of France and, directly or indirectly, of their country of origin. Some bilateral agreements providing for the issuance of this permit set a quota: Annual Quotas: - Cape Verde: 100 people maximum; - Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), Benin, Mauritius, Burkina Faso: 150 people maximum; - Tunisia (nationals residing in Tunisia): 1 500 people maximum. The issuance of 'employee' or 'temporary worker' residence permits is provided for under certain bilateral agreements that include lists of high-demand occupations different from those provided for by common law, and for some agreements, a quota exists: - Burkina Faso: 64 occupations concerned, with an annual quota of 500 people maximum; - Cape Verde: 44 occupations concerned, with an annual quota of 600 people maximum; - Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville): 15 occupations concerned, with an annual quota of 150 people maximum; - Gabon: 9 occupations concerned, with an annual quota of 100 people maximum; - Georgia: 50 occupations concerned, with an annual quota of 500 people maximum; - Mauritius: 61 occupations concerned, with an annual quota of 500 people maximum; - Senegal: 108 occupations concerned, with an annual quota of 1,000 people maximum; - Tunisia: 77 occupations concerned, with an annual quota of 3,500 people maximum. 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review.
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			Quotas are set within the framework of bilateral migration agreements, signed and ratified between France and the third country in question. They can be reviewed at the request of either party within the monitoring committees established by these agreements and modified, if necessary, through an exchange of diplomatic notes. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? The setting of quotas is the responsibility of the negotiators from both parties to the bilateral agreement. On the French side, the Sub-Directorate for Residence and Work within the Ministry of the Interior is the service that assesses needs and formulates proposals for the French negotiator. It may use data from the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Labor, or the Ministry of Higher Education and Research to evaluate relevant quotas.
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. Germany only applies quantitative limits in a few specific migration schemes. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). A quota of 50 000 residence permits per year exists for employment that does not require specific professional qualifications. However, this is limited to workers with the nationality of the Western Balkan countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia. Applications for a first-time residence permit must be submitted to a

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		German mission abroad in one of the above-mentioned countries. Furthermore, a residence permit will not be issued if the applicant received certain public benefits within the 24 months prior to the application, such as those based on an asylum application. An annual quota for residence permits and employment agency approvals may be set for seasonal workers in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, hotels and restaurants, fruit and vegetable processing and sawmills. If there is a short-term increase in labour demand within certain sectors or occupational groups, a quota may be set for issuing work permits or consenting to the issuance of residence permits. A partial cap may be applied to the issuance of a residence permit as "opportunity card" (Chancenkarte) for the purpose of seeking employment or undertaking measures for the recognition of foreign professional qualifications. Quotas also apply outside of gainful employment, specifically to the legal migration pathway for family reunification. For the reunification of spouses and minor unmarried children as beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, the issuance of national visas is limited to 1 000 per month. However, this family reunification has been suspended for two years until 23 July 2027; exceptions are only possible in special hardship cases. 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. The figure for each scheme is determined by the legislator, taking into account the labour market conditions established by the Federal Employment Agency, economic requirements and the capacities of the participating authorities, in particular the diplomatic missions abroad. There is no fixed cycle for review.
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		The quota additionally relies on an agreement between the Federal Employment Agency and the employment services of the country of origin regarding the procedure and selection of seasonal workers in accordance with Directive 2014/36/EU. There is no fixed cycle for reassessment. The Federal Employment Agency makes the determination based on labour market needs while considering potential adverse effects of filling vacancies with foreign workers, particularly regarding the employment structure, the region or specific economic sectors. The Agency may change the regulation at any time. The Federal Government is authorised to set a quota by means of an ordinance, but has not yet made use of it. Any such limitation must be based on labour market and integration considerations as well as the capacities of the authorities involved. The quota is set by the legislator on the basis of integration considerations and capacities. There is no fixed cycle for review. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? In Germany, the responsible institutions are primarily the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI) and the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS), typically with the involvement of the Federal Employment Agency (BA) which assesses labour market needs. Depending on the legal basis, the Federal Government may require the consent of the German Federal Council, „Bundesrat“ when adopting or amending quota-based migration regulations.
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	EMN NCP Greece	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. Yes. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). Volumes of admission for third country nationals are implemented for the purposes of dependent/salaried employment, seasonal employment and highly qualified employment. 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. According to the new Migration Code (L.5038/2023), Greece implements a system of volumes of admission of third country nationals for the purposes of dependent/salaried employment, seasonal employment and highly qualified employment, which are included in an Act of the Council of Ministers issued in the last quarter of each year, setting the maximum number of job positions for salaried employment per employment sector based on the European classification of professions ESCO. For the issuance of the Act of the Ministers, a consultation takes place with the Economic and Social Committee, the Public Employment Service, the respective employer bodies and the National Union of Agricultural Cooperatives on the short-term and medium-term conditions of the Greek economy.
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			On the basis of this maximum number, employers who wish to employ salaried staff should apply through the electronic services of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, indicating the number of job positions, the details and citizenship of the third-country nationals to be employed, the specialty, the sector, as well as the period of employment, submitting also a valid work contract of at least 6 months, where it is clearly mentioned that the monthly remuneration of the person to be employed will amount to at least that of an unskilled worker and ii) a tax certificate where it is evidenced that the employer can actually pay this remuneration. The competent Service if the conditions are met, approves the employment of the person concerned and the approval is sent to the greek consular authority where the employees concerned are informed to present themselves in order to sign the employment contract and receive their national visa to enter the country. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? The competent institution for the issuance of the Council of Ministers Act and the consultation procedure is the Ministry of Labour and Social Security.
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. Hungary operates a quota system specifically designed to regulate migration for employment purposes. The framework allows for the establishment of a list of eligible countries whose nationals may apply for certain categories of permits, however, this country list is currently under revision.

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			The mechanism for determining the annual limit is strictly tied to empirical labour market demands. By law, the quota cannot exceed the average number of vacant job positions recorded by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office over the four quarters preceding the publication of the annual decree. As of 6 June 2026, the Government has withdrawn the list of eligible third countries for guest worker residence permits, and mandated a comprehensive and priority review of the entire legislative framework regarding the employment of third-country nationals in Hungary. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas?
	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. Yes. Ireland leverages the employment permits system to promote an integrated response to addressing the multifaceted nature of labour shortages. In recent years there has been a need to introduce access to employment permits for lower skilled roles through quota restrictions.

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		Based on review of evidence and accurate up to date data identifying the scale of demand, quotas of General Employment Permits (GEP) have been introduced where low skilled employments have been removed from the ineligible list. The General Employment Permit (GEP) is the primary vehicle used by the Irish State to attract third country nationals for occupations where it can be demonstrated, following the application of a range of criteria including the Labour Market Needs Test (LMNT), that the employer was unable to fill the position from the Irish and EEA labour market and the occupation does not feature either on the Ineligible Occupations List (IOL) or the Critical Skills Occupation List (CSOL).* * https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/publications/publication-files/report-of-the-review-of-the-occupations-lists-for-employment-permits-2025.pdf Ineligible Occupations List (IOL) is where there are more than enough Irish/EEA workers to fill such vacancies. Critical Skills Occupation List (CSOL) are professional roles that require significant skills and qualifications that are in high demand and are not always available in the domestic labour force. Occupations on this list include roles in fields such as medicine, ICT, sciences, finance and business. Roles on CSOL are eligible for a Critical Skills Employment Permit (CSEP) without quota. As demand grows or recedes, the orientation of economic migration is adjusted accordingly through changes to these lists of critically skilled and ineligible occupations. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.).
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		To ensure judicious use of the employment permit regime in respect of lower skilled roles, Ireland had removed certain employments from the ineligible occupations list subject to a quota. Examples of the sectors and professions that are currently subject to quotas include the following: Medical and healthcare: Home care workers and Carers; Support workers Residential care managers in disability services Transport, logistics and vehicle maintenance: Vehicle mechanics Vehicle body builders and paint technicians Bus drivers Vehicle roadworthiness testers Agri-food and farming: Sea fisher Irish fishing fleet Meat Processor Operative and Dairy Farm Assistants Horticulture Worker Horticulture Worker working under the Seasonal Employment Permit Pig farmers and operatives Bakers and Butchers Forestry technicians Other metal and textile industries etc: Metal plate workers/riveters Tailors Hospitality: Managers in bars/hotels/restaurants 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. Ireland's employment permit policy is part of the response to addressing skills deficits which exist and are likely to continue into the medium term. It is not intended to act as a long term substitute for meeting the challenge of up-skilling Ireland's resident workforce, and on maximising the potential of EEA nationals to fill the skills deficits. This approach may be taken in order to sustainably integrate this new source of workers into the labour market and to test the labour market needs. An appropriate quota should be benchmarked to the number of current vacancies or future demand specific to the occupation concerned. Adjustment to quotas, or the option to remove a quota restriction, may be made, subject to evidence and stakeholder engagement and the observations of the lead policy Government department for the sector.
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			The release of further quotas, or the continuation of quotas, should be dependent on progress reported by the Government Department with policy responsibility for the sector concerned on commitments given by the sector to, for example: systematic and structured engagement with public employment services regarding a potential source of labour from the live register and EEA-wide; training/upskilling; career development structures; commitment to examine the potential of innovation in the sector to ameliorate; reliance on a model of low skill, low wage employment. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? Department of Enterprise, Tourism and Employment (DETE) is the lead Department. The Department of Enterprise, Tourism and Employment (DETE) facilitates an integrated approach to addressing labour and skills shortages in the longer-term, and where shortages are clearly evidenced, provide an employment system which is flexible and agile enough to address requirements and pressure in real time. DETE chairs an interdepartmental Group (IDG) on Economic Migration Policy which includes representatives of key policy government departments which enables collaboration across government and facilitates sector representation. The membership to the IDG subgroup also includes DETE's Economic Migration Policy Unit and Labour Market Skills Unit, as well as SOLAS under the Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science, and Department of Social Protection representatives.
	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No.

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		Yes, Italy applies a system of quotas and quantitative limits to regulate legal migration, particularly for employment purposes. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). Entries for subordinate employment, both seasonal and non-seasonal, and for self-employment are subject to the quota system. The quotas are allocated among specific production sectors, including agriculture, construction, family care, logistics and the tourism and hospitality sector. 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. Entry into Italy for employment purposes takes place within the framework of the quotas established by the so-called Decreti Flussi (Flow Decrees), adopted annually by decree of the President of the Council of Ministers, on the basis of the criteria set out in the three-year policy planning document on immigration. These decrees determine the entry quotas according to the country of origin, the type of work — seasonal or non-seasonal subordinate employment, or self-employment — and the employment sectors concerned. The procedure, which is largely electronic, consists of the following stages: Publication of the Decreto Flussi and opening of the application period. Following publication, the time windows for submitting applications (click day) are established; applications are examined in chronological order, within the limits of the available quotas. Submission of the application. The employer applies for the authorisation to work (nulla osta) through the platform of the Ministry of the Interior, attaching the contractual proposal, income
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			documentation and information on accommodation; for non-seasonal employment, verification is also required that no workers already present on the territory are available. Verification and issuance of the authorisation to work (nulla osta). The Single Desk for Immigration verifies the availability of quotas and the relevant requirements; in the event of a positive outcome, it issues the authorisation to work and forwards it to the competent diplomatic representation. Issuance of the visa and entry into Italy. The worker obtains the visa from the Italian consular authority and may then enter the national territory. Residence contract and residence permit. Within eight days of entry, the parties sign the residence contract at the Single Desk for Immigration; this is followed by the application for a residence permit for employment purposes, the duration of which is commensurate with the contract. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? The planning of entry flows, and therefore of the related quotas, is determined by the Government with the involvement of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, the Ministry of the Interior and the other competent ministries, according to the different production sectors involved.
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. No.

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			2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). N/a 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. N/a 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? N/a
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. Yes 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). The quota is not divided by sector, economic activity, or profession. Since 2025, the quota has applied generally to all professions and work functions in all sectors, but only to third-country

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		nationals seeking to obtain a temporary residence permit in Lithuania on the general employment ground. It does not apply where such a permit is being changed/renewed rather than issued for the first time. In 2026, the approved employment quota for third-country nationals is 24,706. According to the Ministry of Social Security and Labour, this amounts to 0.9% of the number of permanent residents of Lithuania published by the State Data Agency as of 1 July 2025. 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. The quota is established for a calendar year. Under Article 57¹ of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, the Director of the Employment Service submits a proposal to the Minister of Social Security and Labour on the establishment of the quota. This proposal is based on labour market monitoring carried out by the Employment Service, an assessment of the labour market situation, and forecasts of labour market changes. The Minister of Social Security and Labour approves the annual quota after coordination with the Minister of the Interior. The annual quota may not exceed 1.4% of the number of permanent residents of Lithuania published by the State Data Agency as of 1 July of the previous calendar year. After the annual quota is exhausted, a temporary residence permit on employment grounds may still be issued if the third-country national meets one of the statutory exceptions. In particular, this is possible where the proposed monthly salary is at least 1.2 times the last published average monthly gross wage in the national economy, or where the third-country national will work in a high-value-added occupation and the proposed monthly salary is at least equal to the last published average monthly gross wage. From 2026, Lithuania allows an additional quota in limited cases after the annual quota has
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			been exhausted. This additional quota may be requested jointly by both parties to a sectoral collective agreement, namely the employers' organization and the workers' representatives/trade unions. It may be requested only once per calendar year. The additional quota may not exceed 20% of the number of employees covered by that sectoral collective agreement. The decision to approve an additional quota is taken by the Minister of Social Security and Labour, after assessing the conclusion of the Employment Service and after coordination with the Minister of the Interior. If approved, it applies only to the relevant employers covered by that collective agreement mechanism, rather than to all employers generally. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? The main annual quota is proposed by the Director of the Employment Service and approved by the Minister of Social Security and Labour, after coordination with the Minister of the Interior. The Migration Department calculates quota use and publicly announces information on the quota used. For an additional quota, the initiative may come jointly from both parties to a sectoral collective agreement. The Minister of Social Security and Labour then decides on the additional quota after assessing the conclusion submitted by the Director of the Employment Service and after coordination with the Minister of the Interior.
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No.

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			NO. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). N/A. 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. N/A. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? N/A.
•  EMN NCP Malta		Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. No 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.).

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			NA 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. NA 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? NA
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. YES. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). The residence permit for a Working Holiday (WHP or WHS) has a set quota for certain countries. The residence permit is only for applicants with the nationality or passport from the countries below, however, not all countries have a quota. ArgentinaAustraliaCanadaHongkongJapanNew ZealandTaiwanUruguaySouth Korea

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			3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. Every year, a maximum of 100 young people per country from Argentina, Uruguay, Hong Kong and Taiwan can come to the Netherlands for a Working Holiday residence permit. And a maximum of 200 young people from Japan and South Korea. The quotas are not established through a unilateral methodology, but are set in bilateral agreements (Working Holiday) between the Netherlands and the respective partner countries. The agreed annual maximum number of participants (if applicable) is laid down in those arrangements and implemented by the Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) in its admissions process. The quotas apply per calendar year and are monitored continuously by the IND. There is no publicly documented periodic review mechanism. Any change to a quota would generally require consultation and agreement between the Netherlands and the partner country concerned. The IND publishes whether a quota is still open or has been reached, but does not provide a live count of available places. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? The IND is responsible for establishing these quotas.
	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No.

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		NO. Currently there are no quotas for labour migrants set up in the Polish law. However Act of 20 March 2025 on the conditions for the admissibility of employing foreign nationals in the territory of the Republic of Poland states that the Council of Ministers may, in a form of a decree, determine the maximum number (quotas) of work permits and declarations of entrusting work to the foreigner that may be issued in a given calendar year, if this is necessary due to a threat to national security or public order, or due to the risk that a high number of issued work permits or declarations would hinder the employment of Polish citizens or other EU nationals, as well as the method for allocating such quotas among entities employing foreign nationals (art. 13 par. 5 and art. 65 par. 2). When issuing such a decree, the Council of Ministers shall take into account the workforce needs of the Polish economy. The quotas may apply to specific types of work permits and declarations, voivodeships, poviats (small administrative units), occupations, types of contracts under which work may be assigned to a foreign national, or types of business activities conducted by the employer of the foreign national. Moreover, upon a justified request from the director of the district labour office, and after obtaining a positive opinion from the district labour market council, the starosta (local governor) may establish a list of occupations for which the issuance of a work permit to a foreign national shall be refused due to a difficult situation on the local labour market that justifies restricting employment opportunities for foreign nationals within the district (art. 31) 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.).
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			N/A 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. N/A 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? N/A
	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. No, Portugal does not currently implement a quota system or impose strict numerical caps on overall legal migration. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). Not applicable. 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology,

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			mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. Not applicable. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? Not applicable.
	EMN NCP Serbia	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. No 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). N/A 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. N/A

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			4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? N/A
	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. The Slovak Republic currently applies certain quantitative limits to regulate legal migration of third-country nationals, but it is not a general immigration quota system applicable to all types of residence and employment. Quantitative limits are introduced mainly through special regimes of national visas issued in the interest of the Slovak Republic: Government Regulation No. 113/2023 Coll. on the interest of the Slovak Republic to grant a national visa to selected groups of third-country nationals sets out the maximum number of national visas that can be issued in a given calendar year, to maximum of 5,000 visas per calendar year. Government Regulation No. 521/2021 Coll. on the interest of the Slovak Republic to issue a national visa to highly qualified third-country nationals sets the maximum number of national visas that can be issued in a calendar year to maximum of 3,000 visas per calendar year. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). As for the Regulation 113/2023 this concerns third-country nationals who are citizens of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Philippines, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Nepal, North Macedonia, Serbia,

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		Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine or Uzbekistan and who will be employed according to the statistical classification of occupations: a) 8331001 – bus driver, b) 8332006 – driver of a heavy truck, truck (international transport). As for the Regulation 521/2021 this concerns third country nationals who are graduates of: university studies of the second level of higher education in the Slovak Republic or in the Czech Republic, university studies from a higher education institution listed in Annex 1 of the Regulation or equivalent education according to the European Qualifications Framework from a research institution listed in Annex 1, university studies of a study programme of a higher education institution, the standard length of study of which, together with previous completion of the study programme, is at least three years, and will be employed by an employer in the Slovak Republic in the jobs listed in Annex 2 of the Regulation. 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. As for the Regulation 113/2023 – based on the requirements of carriers and statistical data on job vacancies in the mentioned categories. As for the Regulation 521/2021 Annex No. 2 - List of occupations with high added value for the economy of the Slovak Republic Jobs requiring high qualifications and at the same time having high added value for the economy of the Slovak Republic were determined on the basis of the international definition of highly qualified employees and the requirement that the average wage of the relevant profession should reach at least 1.5 times the national average wage and on the basis of further alignment with the economic interests of the Slovak Republic. The resulting list of professions thus includes 56 subgroups of occupations from the main class ISCO-08 1 and 2
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			(four-digit codes). These are professions that can be divided according to the content of the work into (i) managers, (ii) professions in IT with high added value, (iii) professions in health care with high added value, (iv) scientists and researchers, and (v) other technical specialists. A year later, the wage criterion was adjusted to 1.2 times the national average wage and a total of 78 subgroups of occupations from the main class ISCO-08 1 and 2 (four-digit codes) were represented in the list of professions. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic.
	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. No. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). N/A 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review.

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		Even though there is no quota system currently implemented, there are two quota system mechanisms available in the area of legal migration. As per Article 5 of the Foreigners Act, upon the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia adopts a Resolution on Migration Policy, which establishes the economic, social, and other measures and activities to be implemented by the Republic of Slovenia in this field, as well as cooperation with other states and international organizations in this area. In accordance with the resolution, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia may determine each year the number (quota) of residence permits that may be issued to foreign nationals during the current year. The quota does not include: temporary residence permits issued for the purpose of family reunification, temporary residence permits issued to family members of Slovenian citizens or citizens of the European Union, temporary residence permits issued to accredited journalists and artists, temporary residence permits issued for the purpose of carrying out research, temporary residence permits issued for highly qualified employment, temporary residence permits issued to victims of human trafficking, victims of illegal employment and temporary residence permits issued on other justified grounds or in the interest of the Republic of Slovenia. The other mechanism is Article 41 of the Employment, Self-Employment and Work of Foreigners Act which allows for the possibility to determine a quota for consents to the issuance of single permits and a quota for seasonal work permits based on projected developments on the labour market. In addition to the quota, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia may establish restrictions and prohibitions on the employment, self-employment, and work of foreign nationals by region, sector of economic activity, enterprise, and occupation. It may also restrict or prohibit the entry of new foreign nationals for the purpose of employment or work, either generally or from specific regional areas, where this is justified on grounds of public order, public security, public health, the general economic interest, or the
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			condition and projected developments of the labour market. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? Government of the Republic of Slovenia.
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. No. 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). N/A. 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. N/A. 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas?

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			N/A.
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	1. Does your Member State currently implement a quota system or impose quantitative limits to regulate legal migration? Yes/No. No 2. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain in which sectors/professions are subject to these quotas (e.g., specific employment sectors, seasonal workers etc.). Not applicable 3. If you answer Yes to Q1, please explain how the quotas are established (e.g. methodology, mechanisms) and the periodicity for their review. Not applicable 4. If you answer YES to Q1, can you please indicate which institution(s) is/are responsible to establish these quotas? Not applicable

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