

## 4.4.1. Reorganisation and future restructuring

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To enhance the effectiveness of asylum systems, in 2022, EU+ countries reorganised their determining authorities, increased their presence and, where necessary, updated their internal organisational rules.

In June 2022, the government of Iceland approved the Prime Minister's proposal to appoint a temporary Council of Ministers for Immigrants and Refugees. The purpose of the council is to work systematically on increasing the speed and efficiency of processing asylum cases, as well as build trust and transparency in decisions of immigration authorities.[397](#)

Poland reorganised the Department for Refugee Proceedings at the Office for Foreigners to have more specialised teams that could work with specific categories of applicants, such as detained applicants or applicants from specific countries of origin.

In Sweden, the Migration Agency's services were offered in eleven new locations since January 2022 (*see Section 4.9.1.1*).[398](#)

In Bulgaria, the State Agency for Refugees, under the Council of Ministers, updated and published rules governing access to and activities for national and international NGOs in the territorial units of the agency.[399](#)

Several EU+ countries were considering changing the structure of competent authorities involved in the international protection procedure. For example, in Belgium, the State Secretary for Asylum and Migration announced that it considered plans to merge the Immigration Office, the Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) and Fedasil. This was based on an audit of the Belgian asylum process in 2021, which concluded that it would be better to merge the three services. Discussions were ongoing on the feasibility of this plan, including how to safeguard the independence assessing applications for international protection within this new system.

With the purpose of developing the best model of administration structures, the Ministry of the Interior in Finland commissioned a study to analyse the organisation of migration structures in Denmark, Germany and Sweden.[400](#)

