

ORGANISATION OF MIGRATION AND ASYLUM SYSTEM IN SWEDEN OVERVIEW

LAST UPDATED ON OCTOBER 2020



INTRODUCTION

This document provides an overview of how asylum and migration policies are organised in **Sweden**, including the organisation of the institutional and regulatory context and framework for dealing with third-country nationals coming for the purpose of legal immigration or for international protection. It is based on the information provided by Sweden in **October 2020**

Other agencies with mandates in this area are the Migration Courts, the Migration Court of Appeal, the Police, the Prison and Probation Service, Swedish missions abroad, and the County Administrative Boards. Municipalities and County Councils also participate in these activities.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The migration system in Sweden is governed by the Aliens Act, which was enacted by the Riksdag (Parliament), and emanating from that law, the Aliens' Ordinance, which is decided by the Government. When the Aliens Act was enacted in 2006, this was considered the most far-reaching reform in the migration area of modern times. The purpose was a more transparent asylum process with greater opportunities for oral hearings and transparency in the process, and the notion that appeals should take place in two-party proceedings in court.

The current Aliens Act took effect in March 2006. The Administrative Judicial Procedure Act also governs with regard to appeals. The Administrative Procedure Act also contains certain general statutes that govern all administrative agencies.

In September 2020 a cross-party commission of inquiry made suggestions regarding the future migration policy of Sweden to be considered by the Parliament. The



OVERVIEW OF ORGANISATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

THE INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

Generally, tasks performed by ministries in other countries are in Sweden performed by civil service departments, which are organised under a ministry. The Swedish Migration Agency reports to the Ministry of Justice and there is considerable cooperation at various levels between the two. However, the Migration Agency is formally subordinate to the Government as a whole and not the Ministry of Justice. The Migration Agency has coordination responsibility for the divisions for Asylum and Managed Migration and Citizenship.

Committee's remit was to consider the shape of future Swedish migration policy, with a view to establishing a system that is sustainable in the long term after the Act Temporarily Restricting the Possibility to Obtain Residence Permits in Sweden expires on 19 July 2021.

The temporary law is stating that almost all residence permits for protection purposes are temporary and is restricting the possibility of being granted a residence permit for protection purposes, as well as restricting the right to family reunification.

The Government emphasises that the migration policy has links to several other policy areas, especially integration, security, development and foreign policy. The Government also stresses that the migration policy is a key component of Sweden's Policy for Global Development.



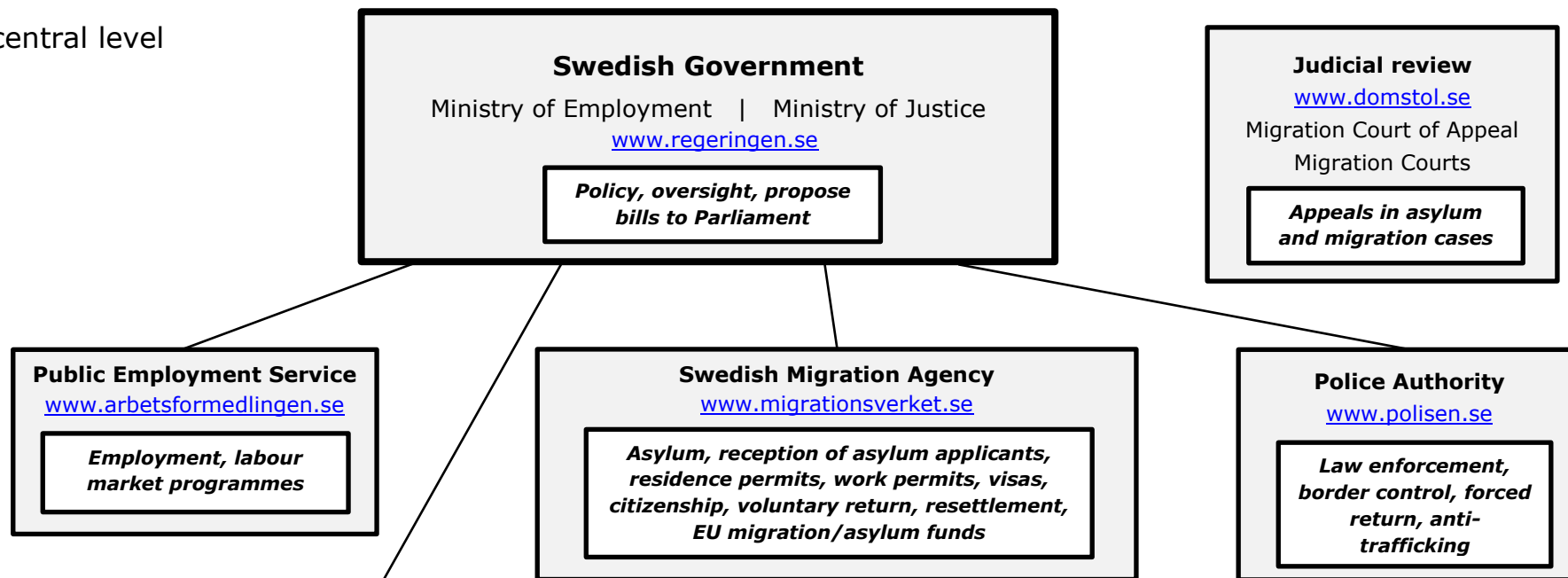
INSTITUTIONAL CHART

The most up to date Institutional Chart will be added in as an Annex.

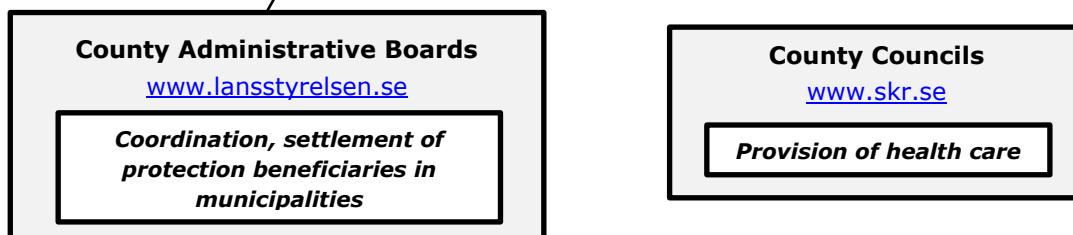
Sweden

Institutional Framework for Immigration and Asylum Policies

National central level



Regional level



Local level



This institutional chart provides an indicative, simplified overview of the immigration and asylum system in Sweden. As such, it does not display all authorities and all their tasks.

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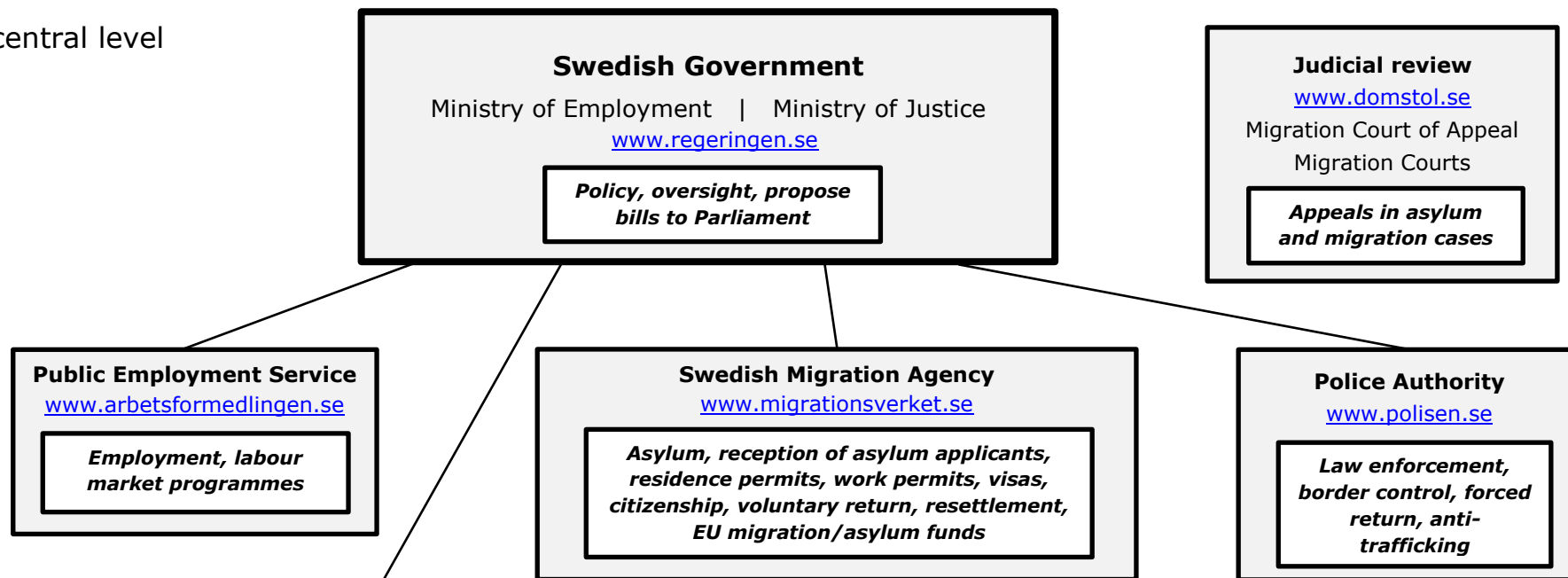
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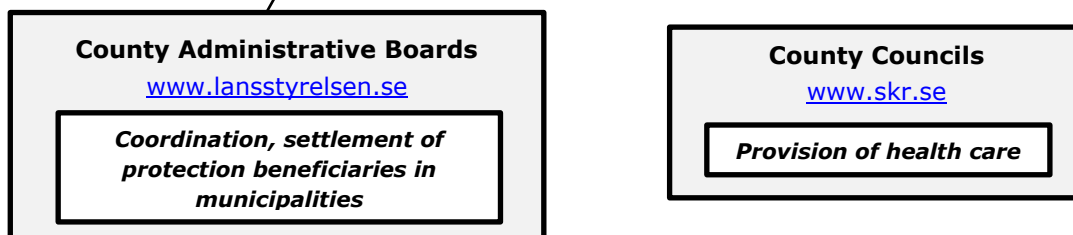
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