

## 4.8.1. Institutional changes and legislative reforms

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Faced with the unprecedented influx of third-country nationals at the borders with Belarus (*see [Section 4.1](#)*), Lithuania amended the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens in 2021.<sup>[801](#)</sup> The amendment prolongs detention for an additional 6 months (up to 1 year in total) and limits the freedom of movement to specific geographical areas. The law also provides that an asylum seeker may be detained or have movement restricted to the place of accommodation after entering the territory illegally in the event of a war, an emergency or an emergency due to a mass influx of foreigners.<sup>[802](#)</sup> UNHCR submitted legal observations to Lithuania recommending that the detention of asylum seekers is used as a last resort while respecting the required safeguards and that alternatives to detention in a border procedure are needed.<sup>[803](#)</sup> A request for a preliminary ruling was sent to the CJEU, [inquiring](#) about the consistency of these legal provisions with EU law.

In Finland, the Helsinki reception centre and the Helsinki detention unit were merged into a single organisational entity under the Finnish Immigration Service in an effort to eventually move it to the central state administration.<sup>[804](#)</sup>

Amendments were also introduced in Bulgaria. The Bill amending and supplementing the Law on Foreigners introduced provisions for a swift judicial review of detention.<sup>[805](#)</sup> The Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers welcomed the provisions in the examination of the execution of the C.G. and Others case against Bulgaria.<sup>[806](#)</sup>

The training needs of staff working at facilities for asylum seekers and detained migrants in Bulgaria were highlighted in an evaluation report by the Council of Europe's Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA).<sup>[807](#)</sup> The Group of Experts urged the Bulgarian authorities to further improve training and procedures to be followed, with a focus on the identification of victims of trafficking. The report emphasised the need for operational indicators to enable staff to proactively identify victims of trafficking, referrals to specialised structures and the access of specialised NGOs to facilities for asylum seekers and detained migrants.

Greece introduced CCACs at the borders, which are organised like the RICs but have temporary accommodation and special detention facilities as per Law No L.3907/2011, Article 31. By February 2022, three CCACs were established on the islands of Samos (with a capacity of 2,040), Kos (2,356), and Leros (1,780). The remaining three centres will be completed in 2022 in Fylakio (with a capacity of 330), Lesbos

(8,000) and Chios (1,014).<sup>808</sup> Residents in the RICs and the CCACs can move freely inside and outside of the facilities, but NGOs have repeatedly raised concern about de facto restrictions to certain groups of applicants (see [Section 4.7](#) and [Section 4.8.2](#)).<sup>809</sup>

To clarify practical complexities, the Swedish Migration Agency adopted legal positions on several issues. The positions provide guidance on the calculation of detention times,<sup>810</sup> the validity period of a detention decision<sup>811</sup> and which authority is competent to address detention if there is an enforceable expulsion or expulsion decision and the detainee applies for protection, as the decision may not be enforced before the application for protection has been thoroughly examined.<sup>812</sup>

Three EU+ countries implemented organisational changes to better address protection needs. In this context, the Belgian Immigration Office set up a new office for alternatives to detention. Following the amended law on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in Cyprus, the National Commissioner for Administration and the Protection of Human Rights (Ombudsperson) can now visit freely, unhindered and unannounced any detention facility.<sup>813</sup> Although this practice was already in place, the amendment reaffirmed the role of the Ombudsperson acting as the National Preventive Mechanism, as foreseen in the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture.<sup>814</sup>

<sup>801</sup> Lietuvos Respublikos įstatymo „Dėl užsieniečių teisinės padėties“ Nr. IX-2206 2, 3, 5, 26, 32, 40, 50, 67, 71, 76, 77, 79, 113, 125, 126, 130-1, 136, 138, 139, 140 straipsnių pakeitimo, 69 straipsnio ir IX-1 skyriaus pripažinimo netekusiais galios ir įstatymo papildymo X-2 skyriumi įstatymas [Law amending Articles 2, 3, 5, 26, 32, 40, 50, 67, 71, 76, 77, 79, 113, 125, 126, 130-1, 136, 138, 139 and 140 of Law No IX-2206 of the Republic of Lithuania on the Legal Status of Aliens, repealing Article 69 and Chapter IX-1 and adding Chapter X-2 to the Law], December 23, 2021. <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/legalAct.html?documentId=0eee5e90696c11eca9ac839120d251c4>

<sup>802</sup> Lietuvos Respublikos įstatymo „Dėl užsieniečių teisinės padėties“ Nr. IX-2206 5, 71, 76, 77, 79, 113, 131, 136, 138, 139, 140 straipsnių pakeitimo ir įstatymo papildymo IX-1 skyriumi įstatymas [Law amending Articles 5, 71, 76, 77, 79, 113, 131, 136, 138, 139 and 140 of Law No IX-2206 of the Republic of Lithuania on the Legal Status of Aliens and adding Chapter IX-1 to the Law]. <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/legalAct.html?documentId=a4780990eac111eb9f09e7df20500045>; See also: Ministry of the Interior | Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerija. (2021, July 13). Ministras A. Bilotaitis: priemonės, sprendžiant migracijos krizę, turi būti greitos, atgrasančios ir vieningos [Minister A. Bilotaitis: Measures to solve the migration crisis must be rapid, dissuasive and united]. <https://vrm.lrv.lt/lt/naujienos/ministre-a-bilotaite-priemones-sprendziant-migracijos-krize-turi-buti-greitos-atgrasancios-ir-vieningos>

<sup>803</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2021, July 28). UNHCR legal observations on the amendments to the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Legal Status of Aliens (No XIV-506). <https://www.refworld.org/docid/610d26971a1.html>

<sup>804</sup> Finnish Immigration Service | Maahanmuuttovirasto. (2021, September 10). Helsinki Reception Centre to become part of Finnish Immigration Service. <https://migri.fi/en/-/helsinki-reception-centre-to-become-part-of-finnish-immigration-service-1>

<sup>805</sup> ????? ???? ????????? ? ????????? ???? ???? ???? ????????? ? ????????? ????????? ???? 21/2021 ? [Law for amendment and supplement of the Law for the foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria, State Gazette number 21/2021] (2022). <https://parliament.bg/bg/laws/ID/163303>

<sup>806</sup> Council of Europe, Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights. (2021, March 15). Bulgaria: the Committee of Ministers welcomes important law reform on expulsion of aliens [C.G. and Others v. Bulgaria]. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/execution/-/bulgaria-the-committee-of-ministers-welcomes-important-law-reform-on-expulsion-of-aliens?inheritRedirect=true&redirect=/en/web/execution/home>

