

	Quick Facts	
	Immigration detainees (2019)	Not Available
	Detained minors (2017)	Not Available
	International migrants (2019)	939,992
	New asylum applications (2019)	770

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/americas/chile>
- "Observation Dates" indicate the timeframe statistical data correspond to or other data were last validated. More than one statistical entry for a year indicates contrasting reports.

STATISTICS

Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Total number of immigration detainees by year	Not Available	2019	Total number of detained minors	Not Available	2017
Criminal prison population	42,819	2017	Percentage of foreign prisoners	3.4	2012
	43,979	2013			
	53,410	2010			
	46,825	2007			
	36,374	2004			
	33,620	2001			
	26,871	1998			
	22,023	1995			
	20,989	1992			
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	237	2017			
	249	2013			
	313	2010			
	282	2007			
	226	2004			
	216	2001			
	179	1998			
	153	1995			
	154	1992			

Demographics and immigration-related statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	19,100,000	2020	International migrants	939,992	2019
	17,948,000	2015		469,400	2015
International migrants as a percentage of the population	2.6	2015	Refugees	2,046	2019
				2,033	2018
				1,869	2017
				1,716	2016
				1,849	2015
				1,773	2014
Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	0.1	2016	Total number of new asylum applications	770	2019
	0.1	2014		2,277	2016
				282	2014
Refugee recognition rate	18.5	2014			

DOMESTIC LAW

LEGAL TRADITION

Legal tradition	Name	Observation Date
	Civil law	2017

PROCEDURAL STANDARDS

Provision of basic procedural standards	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Access to consular assistance	Yes		2016

COVID-19 UPDATES

	Update Status	Observation Date
Latest Update	<p>Responding to the Global Detention Project's Covid-19 survey, a government official, verified by the GDP, reported that in Chile, immigration detention is solely used to conduct deportations of administrative or criminal detainees. Faced with border closures due to the Covid-19 crisis, the governmental source said that they were not aware of any deportations taking place and in consequence, no detention orders had been pronounced either. The Ministry of Interior, however, has indicated that administrative deportations would soon restart and in this sense, it is likely that administrative detention would resume. The source also said that they were unaware of any detainees being released from administrative detention or any measures taken to assist people following release. In addition, no information regarding the testing of detainees was provided by the source. Chile's borders were closed due to the pandemic, but certain non-citizens were able to leave the country, in coordination with third countries' consulates. Agencia Andalou reported that at the start of June, 750 Bolivian, 300 Peruvian, and 200 Colombian nationals had been camping in front of their national consulates for more than a week. These people have been urging their countries to let them return as they have been left stranded and jobless due to border closures and Covid-19. Although Chilean authorities have managed to set-up temporary shelters to protect migrants from the cold, these are now overcrowded and several Covid-19 cases have now been reported amongst migrants. Chile's Foreign Minister, Teodoro Ribera, stated that he had been in contact with the foreign ministries of other countries urging them to assist their citizens and allow them to return home. The Peruvian government has asked its nationals in Chile to avoid travelling back until a humanitarian flight is organised. Bolivia thanked Chile for its hospitality and said that nearly 700 Bolivian nationals had been repatriated from Santiago in recent weeks. The Colombian government announced that a plane would be sent to Chile to bring back around 200 of its nationals. On the other hand, the situation for Venezuelan migrants is slightly different. According to the organisation of American States (OAS), Chile is the third country with most Venezuelan migrants and refugees, with 455,494 Venezuelan nationals in the country, representing 30.5 percent of the foreign population. It has been estimated that around 4,000 Venezuelans are seeking to return to their country, but the Chilean government said that for this to be possible, Venezuela had to open its borders. Although most of these Venezuelan nationals have been accommodated in temporary hostels, after weeks of waiting at the door of their embassy, many of them have now been contaminated with Covid-19, and a Venezuelan national died on 2 June, while waiting for his test results. As regards the country's prisons, on 17 June, the police (Gendarmeria) reported that 572 detainees and 769 staff tested positive for Covid-19. By the same date, 5 prisoners and 1 staff member had died from the virus. By July, several prisons around the country, including the Tocopilla, La Gonzalina, and Aysén prison have now had many cases of Covid-19.</p>	2020

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
International treaties	Name	Ratification Year
	CRSSP, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	2018
	OP CRC Communications Procedure	2015
	ICPED, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	2009
	OPCRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2008
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2008
	OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2008
	ICRMW, International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	2005
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2004
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2004
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1990
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1989
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1988
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1972
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1972
	CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1972
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1972
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1971
VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1968	
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified	18/19	
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Individual complaints procedure	Name	Acceptance Year
	ICPED, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, declaration under article 31	2009
	CRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2008
	CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention	2004
	ICERD, declaration under article 14 of the Convention	1994
	ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1992
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number	Observation Date
	5/9	
	5/9	

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Relevant recommendations issued by treaty bodies	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year
		Committee on Migrant Workers	§27. The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Provide detailed information in its next periodic report on the number of migrants held in custody for violations of migration laws, as well as on the conditions and length of their detention; (b) Ensure that the conditions of detention in migrant holding centres are in accordance with international standards.
Regional treaties, regulations, and directives			
Regional legal instruments	Name		Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)
	CBDP, Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belem do Para)		1996
	IACFDP, Inter-American convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons		2010
	ACHR, American Convention on Human Rights		1990
	IACPPT, Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture		1988
Regional treaties, regulations, and directives			
Regional treaty reservations	Name	Reservation Year	
	IACPPT Article 8	1988	
Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms			
Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recommendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	No	2009	2017
	Yes	2014	

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS					
Institutions responsible for immigration detention					
Custodial authority	Agency	Ministry	Ministry Typology	Observation Date	
		Gendarmeria Nacional De Chile		Defence	2013
		Gendarmeria Nacional De Chile		Internal or Public Security	2013
Institutions responsible for immigration detention					
Detention Facility Management	Entity Name	Entity Type	Observation Date		
	Gendarmeria Nacional de Chile	Governmental	2013		
	Gendarmeria Nacional De Chile	Governmental	2013		

More information about immigration detention in Chile is available at the website of the Global Detention Project (www.globaldetentionproject.org)