



Quick Facts

Immigration detainees (2017)	46,800
Detained minors (2019)	3,371
Immigration detention capacity (2018)	1,737
Persons expelled (2018)	17,935
International migrants (2019)	8,334,875
New asylum applications (2019)	191,816
Number of immigration detainees on a given day (2020)	152

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/france>
- "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	46,800	2017	Number of immigration detainees on a given day	152	2020
	45,937	2016		Not Available	2017
	47,565	2015			
	49,537	2014			
	45,377	2013			
	38,266	2013			
	43,746	2012			
	39,989	2012			
	51,385	2011			
	48,553	2011			
	60,000	2010			
	58,267	2010			
	50,000	2009			
	55,538	2009			
	32,268	2008			
	34,379	2007			
	30,923	2006			
	30,707	2005			
	25,849	2004			
Top nationalities of detainees	Albania, Algeria, Romania, Morocco, Afghanistan	2017	Number of persons granted alternatives to immigration detention	4,687	2016
				2,998	2014
				1,595	2013
				1,258	2013
				668	2012
Total number of detained minors	3,371	2019	Number of detained unaccompanied minors	278	2015
	2,797	2017		170	2014
	4,507	2016		122	2013
	5,100	2015			
	5,692	2014			
	3,381	2013			
	2,674	2012			
	5,701	2011			
Number of detained accompanied minors	4,822	2015	Number of detained stateless persons	Not Available	2018

Number of apprehensions of non-citizens	105,880	2018	Immigration detainees as a percentage of total international migrant population	0.61	2015
	115,085	2017		0.61	2013
	91,985	2016		0.83	2010
	109,720	2015			
	96,375	2014			
	48,965	2013			
	49,760	2012			
Estimated total immigration detention capacity	1,737	2018	Number of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	24	2018
	1,543 - 1,900	2017		24	2016
	2,054	2016		25	2013
	1,779	2015		27	2013
	1,817	2013			
	1,672	2012			
	1,693 - -26	2007			
	969	2004			
	773	2003			
Estimated capacity of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	1,543	2017	Number of persons removed/returned (voluntary returns and deportations)	17,935	2018
				40,698	2017
				44,706	2015
				43,371	2014
				19,525	2014
				44,458	2013
				51,844	2013
				20,140	2013
				22,760	2012
				56,225	2012
				64,247	2011
				20,425	2011
Number of deportations/forced returns only	18,096	2019	Percentage of persons removed in relation to total number of people placed in removal procedures	22.4	2014
	10,820	2018			
	9,730	2017			
	Not Available	2017			
Criminal prison population	70,710	2018	Percentage of foreign prisoners	21.7	2014
	68,432	2017		17.5	2011
	66,864	2015			
	68,859	2014			
	67,088	2013			

Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	104	2018			
	101	2017			
	103	2014			
	101	2013			
Demographics and immigration-related statistics					
		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	65,300,000	2020	International migrants	8,334,875	2019
	67,118,650	2017		7,903,000	2017
	64,395,000	2015		7,784,400	2015
	66,317,994	2014		7,439,100	2013
	65,585,857	2012		7,196,000	2010
International migrants as a percentage of the population	12.2	2017	Estimated number of undocumented migrants	200,000 - 400,000	2006
	12.1	2015			
	11.6	2013			
Refugees	407,915	2019	Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	4.71	2016
	368,352	2018		3.93	2014
	337,177	2017		3.45	2012
	304,507	2016		3.4	2011
	273,126	2015			
	232,487	2014			
	217,865	2012			
Total number of new asylum applications	191,816	2019	Refugee recognition rate	18	2014
	118,685	2016			
	59,041	2014			
	54,940	2012			
Stateless persons	1,493	2018			
	1,425	2017			
	1,370	2016			
	1,290	2015			
	1,247	2014			
	1,210	2012			

DOMESTIC LAW

LEGAL TRADITION				
Legal tradition	Name		Observation Date	
	Civil law			
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Constitutional guarantees?	Yes/No	Constitution and Articles	Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Yes	Constitution of October 4, 1958 (Constitution du 4 octobre 1958) Article 66	1958	1958
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Core pieces of national legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Code for the Entry and Residence of Foreigners and Asylum Seekers (Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile/CESEDA) , version consolidée au 12 septembre 2018		2004	2018
	Law N° 2018-778 of 10 September pour une Immigration maîtrisée, un droit d'asile effectif et intégration réussie (Law for Controlled immigration, effective right to asylum and successful integration),		2018	
	LOI n° 2018-187 du 20 mars 2018 permettant une bonne application du régime d'asile européen (1) NOR: INTX1734902L ("effective implementation of the European asylum system"), March 2018,		2018	
	LOI n° 2015-925 du 29 juillet 2015 relative à la réforme du droit d'asile (1)		2015	
	Ministerial Decree no 2011-820 of 8 July 2011 implementing law no 2011-672 of 16 June 2011 on immigration, integration and nationality et and on removal procedures of foreigners.		2011	
	LOI n° 2016-274 du 7 mars 2016 relative au droit des étrangers en France (1)		2016	
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Regulations, standards, guidelines	Name			Year Published
	Instruction du 20 novembre 2017 relative aux objectifs et priorités en matière de lutte contre l'immigration irrégulière NOR : INT/V/17/30666/J, Ministre de l'intérieur, Gérard Collomb, https://www.gisti.org/spip.php?article5767			2017
	Circulaire du 31 mai 2013 relative aux modalités de prise en charge des jeunes isolés étrangers : dispositif national de mise à l'abri, d'évaluation et d'orientation			2013
	Circulaire interministérielle du 25 janvier 2016 relative à la mobilisation des services de l'Etat auprès des conseils départementaux concernant les mineurs privés temporairement ou définitivement de la protection de leur famille et les personnes se présentant comme tels			2016
	Arrêté du 30 mars 2011 pris en application de l'article R. 553-1 du code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile			2011
	Circulaire du 14 juin 2010 relative à l'harmonisation des pratiques dans les centres et les locaux de rétention administrative et lors de l'exécution des escortes - NOR : IMI/M10/00105/C			2010
	Arrêté du 2 mai 2006 pris en application de l'article 4 du décret n° 2005-617 du 30 mai 2005 relatif à la rétention administrative et aux zones d'attente			2006

Grounds for Administrative Immigration-Related Detention				
Immigration-status-related grounds	Name		Observation Date	
	Detention to effect removal		2018	
	Detention pending transfer to another Schengen country		2018	
	Detention to ensure transfer under the Dublin Regulation		2018	
	Detention during the asylum process		2018	
	Detention to effect removal		2013	
	Detention pending transfer to another Schengen country		2013	
	Detention for unauthorised entry or stay		2013	
	Detention for failing to respect a voluntary removal order		2013	
	Detention to prevent absconding		2013	
Grounds for Administrative Immigration-Related Detention				
Non-immigration-status-related grounds providing for administrative detention in immigration legislation.	Name		Observation Date	
	Detention for suspicion of terrorist-related activities		2018	
	Detention for suspicion of terrorist-related activities		2013	
Criminalization of Immigration-Related Offences				
Does the country provide specific criminal penalties for immigration-related violations?	Fines	Incarceration	Observation Date	
	Yes	Yes	2018	
	Yes	Yes	2014	
Criminalization of Immigration-Related Offences				
Grounds for criminal immigration-related detention/incarceration and maximum potential duration of incarceration	Grounds for Incarceration		Maximum Number of Days of Incarceration	Observation Date
	Unauthorized entry		365	2018
	Unauthorised stay		365	2018
	Unauthorized re-entry		1095	2018
	Unauthorized re-entry		3650	2018
	Unauthorized entry		365	2013
	Declared inadmissible by another Schengen state		365	2013
	Unauthorized re-entry		1095	2013
Criminalization of Immigration-Related Offences				
Has the country decriminalized immigration-related violations?	Has the country decriminalized immigration-related violations?		Observation Date	
	No		2018	

LENGTH OF DETENTION		
Maximum length for administrative immigration detention in law.	Number of Days	Observation Date
	90	2019
	45	2011
	32	2003
	12	1998
	7	1981
LENGTH OF DETENTION		
Maximum length of time in custody prior to issuance of a detention order	Number of Days	Observation Date
	2	2018
	5	2013
LENGTH OF DETENTION		
Average length of detention	Number of Days	Observation Date
	12.8	2017
	12.7	2016
	13	2014
	12	2013
	11	2012
	9.7	2011
	9	2011
	10	2010
	10	2009
LENGTH OF DETENTION		
Maximum length of detention for asylum-seekers	Number of Days	Observation Date
	45	2018
	4	2013
LENGTH OF DETENTION		
Maximum length of detention for persons detained upon arrival at ports of entry	Number of Days	Observation Date
	26	2018
	26	2013

PROCEDURAL STANDARDS				
Provision of basic procedural standards	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Access to asylum procedures	Yes	Yes	2018
	Information to detainees	Yes	infrequently	2018
	Access to free interpretation services	Yes	Yes	2018
	Right to legal counsel	Yes	Yes	2018
	Access to consular assistance	Yes	Yes	2018
	Right to appeal the lawfulness of detention	Yes	infrequently	2018
	Access to consular assistance	Yes	Yes	2013
	Independent review of detention	Yes	Yes	2013
	Right to appeal the lawfulness of detention	Yes		2013
	Information to detainees	Yes	Yes	2011
	Right to legal counsel	Yes	Yes	2011
	Access to free interpretation services	Yes	Yes	2011
NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION)				
Types of non-custodial measures	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Home detention (curfew)	Yes	infrequently	2018
	Designated non-secure housing	Yes	infrequently	2014
	Supervised release and/or reporting	Yes	No	2014
	Release on bail	No	No	2014
	Home detention (curfew)	Yes	Yes	2013
	Registration (deposit of documents)	Yes	Yes	2013
	Electronic monitoring	Yes	infrequently	2013
	Unconditional release	Yes	Yes	2011
NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION)				
Impact of alternatives	Name	Impact of Nature		Observation Date
	Unknown	"[...] other mechanisms than detention exist in French law (mostly house arrest) but these mechanisms are exceptionally used and secondary. In practice, less than 7% of the TCNs [third-country nationals] under return decision or/and removal order, are not put in detention centers [...] despite the opposite approach of the Returns Directive. Detention remains the standard measure to apply in almost all the cases (see the long list of Article L-551-1 CESEDA).2		2013
	Unknown	In 2013, the authorities issued only 1,258 "assignations à résidence" [home detention decisions] i.e 2.9% of detention orders. French NGOs allowed into detention centres note that home detention is used not as an alternative but as a complement to "rétention" to perform the removal measures.		2013

VULNERABLE PERSONS				
Is the detention of vulnerable persons provided in law? Are they detained in practice?	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Unaccompanied minors	Provided	Yes	2018
	Persons with disabilities	Provided	Yes	2018
	Women	Provided		2018
	Accompanied minors	Provided	Yes	2018
	Accompanied minors		No	2016
	Unaccompanied minors		Yes	2013
	Persons with disabilities		Yes	2013
	Victims of trafficking		Yes	2013
	Stateless persons			2013
	Asylum seekers		Yes	2013
	Pregnant women		Yes	2013
	Elderly		Yes	2013
	Accompanied minors		Yes	2011
	Elderly		Yes	2011
	Pregnant women		Yes	2011
	MANDATORY DETENTION			
Mandatory detention	Filter	Name	Observation Date	
	No		2018	
	No	No	2013	
EXPEDITED REMOVAL AND RE-ENTRY BAN				
Expedited/fast track removal	Name		Observation Date	
	No		2018	
EXPEDITED REMOVAL AND RE-ENTRY BAN				
Re-entry ban	Name		Observation Date	
	Yes		2018	
	Yes		2013	

COVID-19 UPDATES		
	Update Status	Observation Date
	<p>Shortly after the onset of the pandemic, France temporarily closed several immigration detention centres (centres de rétention administrative or CRA) (see 16 July and 12 May France updates on this platform). However, the Conseil d'Etat rejected a request to completely shutter CRA's on 27 March 2020 (see 6 April France update on this platform). Some of these facilities have been repurposed to hold only detainees who have tested positive for COVID-19. Since mid-July, one of the buildings at the Vincennes CRA has been used in this manner, accommodating 17 COVID-positive detainees. More recently, officials announced that the Plaisir CRA would also be repurposed to only hold migrants awaiting expulsion who have tested positive for COVID-19. Some 10 places will be available and each detainee will have their own cell. According to the Association de Service Social Familial Migrants (ASSFAM), the government's choice to transform the Plaisir CRA, the smallest CRA in the Paris region, to supplant the Vincennes CRA, is a calculated measure to "free up space to be able to keep more people in detention." According to a report by La Cimade, 4,575 people were detained in the Vincennes CRA in 2019, making it the largest detention centre in France. In 2019, 53,273 people were detained in France's CRA's, an increase of 23 percent compared to 2018. On 14 September, Libération reported that detainees are given the option whether to be tested for COVID-19. If they test positive, they are placed in isolation; if negative, they potentially face rapid deportation, within the 72 hour timeframe requested by airlines. La Cimade reported that due to this, "detainees continue to refuse COVID-19 testing, as they have become aware that a negative test result could lead to their deportation." La Cimade also reported that at the Mesnil-Amélot CRA, more than a quarter of the 60 detainees refused to be tested for the virus on 31 August 2020. While the Mesnil-Amélot CRA has resumed its activities, its capacity remains reduced by half, according to the national health protocol. According to La Cimade, those who refuse a COVID-19 test are being threatened with prosecution for obstructing justice. In early September, a Tunisian national detained at the Rennes CRA was sentenced to prison for two months after refusing to take a COVID-19 test. Due to a recent surge in COVID-19 cases, the government announced a second national lockdown on 30 October 2020. On 6 November, La Cimade reported that the authorities had been increasing the number of people detained in CRA's. The occupancy rate in CRA's went from 50 percent early in the epidemic to 90 percent in the Bordeaux CRA on the first weekend of the second national lockdown. Prior to the second national lockdown, on 10 July, and following the dismantling of the migrant camps in Calais, 20 people were detained at the Coquelles CRA. Nonetheless, their detention at the Coquelles CRA meant that the occupancy rate went up to 62 percent. This is above the maximum 50 percent occupancy rate for CRA's, according to guidance established by authorities in response to the pandemic. France's National Sanitary Protocol says that CRA's should remain under 50 percent capacity to avoid the spread of the virus.</p>	2020
	<p>In its response to the GDP's Covid-19 survey, La Cimade, a French human rights NGO that operates inside many of the country's immigration detention centres (Centres de Rétention Administrative or CRAs), confirmed previous reports that the country had not implemented a detention moratorium since the onset of the pandemic. The organisation explained, however, that in centres where detainees had tested positive for Covid-19, new detention orders were suspended. In apparent contrast to information previously obtained by the GDP—including from France's prison inspectorate, which reported that detainees in some CRAs had been released by judicial order because of Covid-19 concerns (see the 16 July France update)—La Cimade stated that to their knowledge, no one had been released stemming from pandemic. The organisation added that even people that tested positive for the virus were kept in their cells or isolation cells, or in buildings dedicated to Covid-19 isolation. La Cimade also said that detainees were not systematically tested for the virus and that they were only tested at their arrival to detention centres if they presented symptoms. These tests were only introduced in March, several weeks after the pandemic had begun. Additionally, according to La Cimade, removals were not suspended and were only reduced due to destination countries closing their borders. In consequence, La Cimade stated that people detained in CRAs were deprived of their liberty from mid-March until the fact that removals could not be effectuated. The source added that despite the Covid-19 pandemic, France had not altered their policies towards removals and immigration detention. In previous updates on this platform (see 16 July, 12 May, and 6 April), we reported that while the government did not close all CRAs, many were temporarily shut, the latest on 3 April. In addition, the GDP reported that on 29 March, the Conseil d'Etat rejected a request to close CRAs stating that "while the 26 CRAs have a capacity of 1800 spaces, only 350 people were detained by March 2020 and 152 on 27 March 2020." (see 6 April France update on this platform). On 15 April, we reported that the number of persons detained in CRAs was around 100 percent capacity. In addition, a total of 132 people were removed from 10 different CRAs throughout metropolitan France from March to July. Yet, compared with the number of removals in 2018 (15,677 forced removals, i.e. more than 1,300 per month) and in 2019 (18,096 forced removals, i.e. more than 1,575 per month), the number of removals has thus far been considerably lower so far in 2020. In July, Info Migrants reported that a study conducted by the Paris-based INSEE (National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies) found that "Covid-19 deaths were twice and sometimes three times higher among foreign-born French nationals or residents compared to their French-born counterparts at the height of the pandemic." In March and April, 129,000 people died (from all causes) compared to 102,800 during the same period last year, an increase of 25 percent attributable to the pandemic. Additionally, the deaths of foreign-born people rose from 22 percent in 2019 to 48 percent in 2020. Info Migrants mentioned that the high death rate among migrant groups can be partly explained by the fact the migrant groups are more densely populated areas. The study also found that "for people born in France and living in a densely populated community, deaths between 1 March and 30 April 2020, increased by 39 percent compared to the same period in 2019." The rate jumped by 76 percent for North Africans and 158 percent for sub-Saharan Africans due to their over-representation in these municipalities.</p>	2020
	<p>France's contact point for the European Migration Network (EMN), the Direction Générale des Étrangers en France (DGEF), has informed the Global Detention Project that it is not able to answer our Covid-19 survey questions. The GDP had initially written to the DGEF/EMN on 13 May 2020, requesting information on immigration detention and measures taken by states in view of the Covid-19 pandemic. Having not received a response, the GDP sent a reminder on 14 July. Two days later, the French EMN contact point responded stating that the "EMN does not have competence to respond to [the GDP's] questions" and suggested that we contact the "Sous-direction de la lutte contre l'immigration irrégulière," also part of the Interior Ministry. Interestingly, many other EMN country contact points have provided detailed responses to the GDP survey, including in Austria, Bulgaria, Latvia, Spain, and Sweden. When we pointed this out to the DGEF, they explained that each EMN contact is organised differently and may be part of distinct institutions (universities, international organisations, ministries, or other institutions) and that operating protocols may thus vary from country to country.</p>	2020
Latest Update	<p>Responding to the Global Detention Project's Covid-19 survey, the prison ombudsman, Contrôleur Général des Lieux de Privation de Liberté or CGLPL, which also acts as the country's National Preventive Mechanism (NPM)), reported that no moratorium on new immigration detention orders had been established. They also indicated that no legislation or regulation had been adopted to regulate non-citizens deprived of their liberty in immigration detention centres (centres de rétention administrative or CRA) or transit zones (zones d'attente or ZA) during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, certain legal orders (ordonnances) were adopted such as order n°2020-305 of 25 March 2020, amending certain rules applicable in administrative courts, such as court appearances, and a general decision regarding the release of non-citizens detained in CRAs or ZAs. A move the ombudsman had called for in late April (see the 12 May France update on this platform). However, the suspension of flights led to the closure of several airports and in consequence, also of corresponding ZAs, including those in Marseille-Provence; Montpellier-Méditerranée; Nantes Atlantique; and Paris-Orly. The main ZA, ZA of Paris-Charles-de-Gaulle airport remained open as well as police stations and "holding rooms" located in three terminals of that airport (ZA; 2E; and 2F). While the government did not heed the CGLPL's call for closing all CRAs, many have been temporarily shut, the latest on 3 April (see 12 May France update on this platform). These include the CRAs in: Hendaye; Geisposheim; Coquelles; Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande; Nice; Marseille; Sète; Perpignan; Plaisir; Palaiseau; the CRA 3 of Mesnil-Amélot; and CRA 1 of Paris-Vincennes). In Mayotte, the CRA was emptied on 23 March and transformed into a quarantine centre from 17 April to 15 May. On 15 May, the centre re-opened as an immigration detention centre. During this time, 12 CRAs stayed open: Bordeaux; Guadeloupe; Guyane; Lille; Lyon; Nîmes; Mayotte; Mesnil-Amélot; Oissel-Rouen; Metz; and Toulouse. In addition, decisions regarding persons detained in ZAs that were subsequently moved to CRAs were taken based on decisions made by local authorities. For example, judges (juges des libertés et de la détention) responsible for monitoring detention decisions at the Bobigny tribunal decided, from mid-March until 8 June, to no longer provide hearings for people held in the ZA of Paris-Charles-de-Gaulle. In effect, this meant that detainees had to be released after four days due to a lack of intervention by a judge, as provided by law. However, this was not the case in all local jurisdictions. Also, in terms of detention decisions (the maximum duration of which is set at 90 days or, exceptionally, 210 days), judges responsible for monitoring detention decisions refused to extend detention measures in view of the lack of reasonable social distancing measures or insufficient precautionary health measures taken within the CRAs, and even considered the risk of spreading the virus outside France. This in turn led to many CRAs being shut down; those that remained open significantly reduced their capacity (most reduced their capacity by half). On 15 April, the number of persons detained in these centres was around 10 percent of its usual population. Yet, according to the CGLPL, several hundreds of persons were placed in CRAs between 16 March and 2 June. Furthermore, the CGLPL stated that for those people released from ZAs or CRAs who did not exhibit any symptoms of Covid-19 no specific measures were taken. Those detainees who were released due to their contamination were oriented towards centres managed by the regional health agency (Agence Régionale de la Santé or ARS). However, certain persons were kept in detention after refusal by the ARS. The CGLPL indicated that in all centres and detention sites, newly arrived detainees would go through a medical examination where their temperature would be taken. Systematic nasopharyngeal tests were only put in place in those places where there were 138 detainees and 292 staff members with confirmed cases of Covid-19 in French prisons only. If they had symptoms, the Observatoire international des prisons denounced the absence of tests in many prisons, which casts doubt on the numbers declared. The prison's occupancy level dropped under 100 percent by 29 April, when the Ministry of Justice announced that there were 11,500 less inmates since the beginning of the pandemic. In some detention centres, staff members reported that this reduction allowed them to work in better conditions and ensured that inmates were in individual cells. However, on 4 May, the Minister of Justice declared that the prison population would increase after the confinement. She announced measures to avoid overcrowding, such as house arrests for short prison terms. This reduction in prison population is due mainly to the reduction in judicial activity, rather than releases. Amnesty International underlined, on 6 May, the fact that France introduced a prison sentence during the confinement for repeated violations. While the confinement ended on 11 May, the country is still in a state of sanitary emergency, during which all pre-trial detention times are automatically extended. On 4 May, 5,300 inmates had been released from prisons. In 140 prisons across the country, inmates are making fabric masks intended for hospital staff, earning 6 euros a day. In the meantime, they do not have masks for themselves, a situation that was denounced in a letter from 150 people to the Ministry of Justice. Families and friends of inmates wrote that the sanitary conditions in prisons, considering Covid-19, weren't sufficient.</p>	2020
	<p>On 1 May, a journalist from France Info visited a detention centre for migrants (Centres de rétention administrative – CRA) near Paris. They confirmed that there are new arrivals every week; at the time, 59 detainees were at the centre. In the absence of international flights in destinations of non-european countries, detainees awaiting deportation are held indefinitely in CRAs. A French deputy who also visited the centre declared that the sanitary conditions were not sufficient to avoid the spread of Covid-19. Detainees and staff members are not wearing masks. On 20 April, the General Inspector of Places of Deprivation of Liberty called out the Ministry of Interior in a letter to close all CRAs, given the impossibility to respect barrier gestures. The Inspector pointed out the "the health risk weighting on those detained" which she described as a "serious violation of their fundamental rights". The Interior Ministry refused to give to the journalists the number of deportations that were made since the beginning of the pandemic. However, they declared that since deportations were still happening, it was not necessary to close CRAs. In the Bois de Vincennes CRA, also located near Paris, several cases of Covid-19 were confirmed at the end of April. Despite a request from the Val-de-Marne mayor, the centre was not shut down, but placements were suspended for two weeks. On 8 May, there were 138 detainees and 292 staff members with confirmed cases of Covid-19 in French prisons only. However, the Observatoire international des prisons denounced the absence of tests in many prisons, which casts doubt on the numbers declared. The prison's occupancy level dropped under 100 percent by 29 April, when the Ministry of Justice announced that there were 11,500 less inmates since the beginning of the pandemic. In some detention centres, staff members reported that this reduction allowed them to work in better conditions and ensured that inmates were in individual cells. However, on 4 May, the Minister of Justice declared that the prison population would increase after the confinement. She announced measures to avoid overcrowding, such as house arrests for short prison terms. This reduction in prison population is due mainly to the reduction in judicial activity, rather than releases. Amnesty International underlined, on 6 May, the fact that France introduced a prison sentence during the confinement for repeated violations. While the confinement ended on 11 May, the country is still in a state of sanitary emergency, during which all pre-trial detention times are automatically extended. On 4 May, 5,300 inmates had been released from prisons. In 140 prisons across the country, inmates are making fabric masks intended for hospital staff, earning 6 euros a day. In the meantime, they do not have masks for themselves, a situation that was denounced in a letter from 150 people to the Ministry of Justice. Families and friends of inmates wrote that the sanitary conditions in prisons, considering Covid-19, weren't sufficient.</p>	2020
	<p>Almost 50 detainees at Mesnil-Amélot took over a courtyard at the facility to protest poor sanitary conditions and to demand their release. On 12 April, police intervened to end their protest. According to detainees, violence and tear gas were used to disperse them - but the police deny this. The facility is the largest immigration detention (or CRA) in France, and observers have repeatedly denounced conditions inside. Approximately 30 detainees had previously gone on hunger strike to demand their release. The French government has extended all residence permits by three months, which is intended to ensure that people have access to health care and other forms of social security .</p>	2020
	<p>In mid-March the "Observatoire de l'enfermement des étrangers" (OEF) issued a statement calling for the immediate release of immigration detainees as legally, the state can only hold them "for the time necessary to effectuate their deportation." The observatory argued that this was now impossible due to flights being grounded and a warning contrary to the recommendation of the WHO aiming to prevent the importation of Covid-19. The government had stated that "all appropriate measures have been taken to meet the health requirements to limit the spread of the virus" and therefore there is "no health reason justifying such a release." The OEF countered that "no satisfactory measure seems to have been put in place to protect detainees or staff against the risks of contamination." By the end of March, certain detainees had been released, but rather than seeing a national-level response, it seems that these decisions were being taken at a local level. Following judicial actions from lawyers and bar associations, 12 detainees were released from Plaisir CRA and 90 from Lyon CRA. According to the President of the Lyon Bar Association, maintaining people in detention would be against the law as deportation is currently impossible. Also, 55 detainees remained in Vincennes CRA and 25 remain in Mesnil-Amélot CRA following the release of certain detainees, prompted by judicial actions from lawyers. On 27 March 2020 however, the Conseil d'Etat rejected a request to close CRA's stating that "while the 26 CRA's have a capacity of 1800 spaces, only 350 people were detained by 20 March 2020 and 152 on 27 March 2020." On 30 March 2020, it was reported that the Rennes Saint-Jacques CRA was emptied and temporarily shut. All detainees were released or transferred by the "juge des libertés et de la détention" and the prefecture. By the end of the week of 23 March 2020, there were six detainees left, which, five were released during the weekend and the last detainee transferred on 30 March 2020 to the CRA d'Oissel in Rouen. On 1 April 2020, the "Contrôleur Général des Lieux de Privation de Liberté", Adrien Chazotte, stated that the measures taken by the governments to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in prisons were insufficient. He claims that the number of people detained should not exceed the number of places. There are currently 71,000 prisoners for 60,000 spaces and the government has only released 4900 prisoners for now. Meanwhile, in France's overseas territories, including Mayotte and Guyana, there have been growing pressures to address the situation of migrants and asylum seekers. In Mayotte, which is notorious for detaining thousands of children each year, officials cut off transport connections with nearby Comoros, the source of many irregular residents and workers, in mid-March. One Mayotte official explained the move, saying that since the European Union was cutting all connections to non-EU places, they would no longer be able to detain irregular migrants for removal purposes, so it was important to prevent new arrivals from coming. Also, as the number of confirmed Covid-19 cases began rising by the end of March, Mayotte implemented a series of emergency measures, which included ordering early release for some prisoners. In Guyana, the NGO La Cimade, which has a presence inside many French immigration detention centres, issued a press release on 27 March that called on authorities to release all immigration detainees from the centre de rétention due of the impossibility of carrying out removals.</p>	2020

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
International treaties	Name	Ratification Year
	OP ICESCR, Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2015
	OP CRC Communications Procedure	2016
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2010
	ICPED, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	2008
	OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2008
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2002
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2002
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1990
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1986
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1983
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1980
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1980
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1971
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1971
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1970
	CRSSP, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	1960
	CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1954
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified	17/19	
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Individual complaints procedure	Name	Acceptance Year
	CRPD, Optional Protocol to o the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2010
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2000
	CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention	1988
	ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1984
	ICERD, declaration under article 14 of the Convention	1982
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number	Observation Date
	6/7	
	6/8	

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification

Relevant recommendations issued by treaty bodies	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year
	Committee on the Rights of the Child	§74 [...] (a) Adopt the necessary measures, including those of a legal nature, to avoid the detention of children in waiting zones through increased efforts to find suitable alternatives to deprivation of liberty and place children in appropriate accommodation, and to fully respect non-refoulement obligations; (b) Put an end to the use of bone tests as the main method to determine the age of children, using instead other methods that are proven to be more accurate.	2016
	Committee on Enforced Disappearance	Any person in pretrial or administrative detention should have the right to communicate with the outside world and this right should not be restricted beyond 48 hours. Repeal article I221-2 of the code on the entry and residence of aliens and the right of asylum in the version introduced by the law of 16 June 2011 as far as detention procedures in ad hoc holding areas [zones d'attente] are concerned.	2013
	Committee against Torture	Like the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) following its visit to France, from 27 September to 9 October 2006, the Committee recommends that the State party allow sufficient time and provide all essential procedural guarantees for asylum applicants held in an administrative holding centre, without, however, unduly extending the holding period on that account; any appeal relating to an asylum application submitted at the border be subject to a hearing at which the applicant threatened with removal can present his case effectively, and that the appeal be subject to all basic procedural guarantees, including the right to an interpreter and counsel.	2010
	Committee on the Rights of the Child	Taking into account the Committee's General Comment No. 6 (CRC/GC/2005/6) on the treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin, the Committee urges the State party to: (a) Take all necessary measures to enable the decision of placement in waiting zones to be challenged; (b) Systematically appoint an ad hoc administrator as required by its domestic law; (c) Ensure the access and availability of adequate psychological assistance to unaccompanied children and to children within the waiting zones from exploitation, in particular through strict surveillance of access to these zones.	2009
	Human Rights Committee	Review detention policy in regard to undocumented foreign nationals and asylum-seekers, including unaccompanied children; reduce overcrowding and improve living conditions in such centres, especially those in the Overseas Departments and Territories. Have no tolerance for acts of ill-treatment perpetrated by law enforcement officials against foreign nationals, including asylum-seekers, who are detained in prisons and administrative detention centres; establish adequate systems for monitoring and deterring abuses and develop further training opportunities for law enforcement officials. Undocumented foreign nationals and asylum-seekers must be properly informed and assured of their rights, including the right to apply for asylum, with access to free legal aid; ensure that all individuals subject to deportation orders have an adequate period to prepare an asylum application, with guaranteed access to translators, and a right of appeal with suspensive effect.	2008

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives			
Regional legal instruments	Name		Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)
	CPCSE, Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse		2010
	ECHR, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights)		1974
	ECHRP7, Protocol 7 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)		1986
	ECHRP1, Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)		1974
	ECPT, European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment		1989
	CATHB, Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings		2008
	Return Directive		2011
	Reception Directive		2006
	Procedures Directive		2008
Regional treaties, regulations, and directives			
Regional treaty reservations	Name		Reservation Year
	ECHR Article 5		1974
	ECHR Article 6		1974
Regional treaties, regulations, and directives			
Regional judicial decisions on individual complaints	Name	Decision Details	Observation Date
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	R.M. and others v. France, n°33201/11, violation of Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) in respect of the child, violation of Article 5 § 1 (right to liberty and security) and 5 § 4 (right to speedy review of the lawfulness of detention) in respect of the child	2016
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	A.B. and others v. France,n° 11593/12, Violation of Article 3 - in respect of the child A.B., Violation of Article 5 §§ 1 and 4 - in respect of the child A.B.	2016
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	A.M. v. France, n° 56324/13, violation of Article 5(4) (right to seek a judicial review of the detention)	2016
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	R.K. and others. France, n° 68264/14, Violation of Article 3 - in respect of the applicants’ child, concerning the administrative detention, Violation of Article 5 §§ 1 and 4 - in respect of the applicants’ child	2016
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	R.C. et V.C. v. France, n°76491/14, Violation of Article 3 - in respect of the child V.C.	2016
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	Popov v. France, 39472/07 and 39474/07, violation of Article 5(1) and 5(4) in respect of the children	2012

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives

Recommendations issued by regional human rights mechanisms	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)	Treatment of detainees: contemptuous behaviour of persons placed in administrative detention by surveillance staff is unacceptable and will be punished. Conditions of detention: provide appropriate heating in all detention centres; equip furniture in accommodation facilities of all detention centres with locks; staff should not openly carry telescopic truncheons; provide systematic medical examination of persons on the day of arrival in detention centres and upon being returned to detention after an abortive deportation operation due to resistance of the person to be removed; provide products for personal hygiene throughout the duration of the detention; introduce a range of purposeful activities; keep providing specialised training to police officers working in detention centres; keep a specific register for placement in isolation cells in all detention centres.	2012	2012
	Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights	Conditions of held foreigners at the border, notably at Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport: the Commissioner stresses the importance of keeping families together, and particularly of refraining from detaining children, especially unaccompanied minors. The Commissioner noted that the effective exercise of such essential rights as those to consult a lawyer, to receive visits from family and friends and to submit an asylum application were highly restricted in practice. Conditions in the Mesnil-Amelot Administrative Holding Centre and the problem of annual expulsion quotas: the Commissioner invites the French authorities to stop the practice of moving persons from prisons to Holding Centres, establishing a separate administrative expulsion procedure for them. The policy of setting an annual total number of persons irregularly resident in the territory to be apprehended and expelled would seem to be creating an attitude of unnecessary, indeed inhumane, haste on the part of some of the authorities responsible for achieving these objectives.	2008	2008

Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions

Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission	Name	Year in Force	Observation Date
	Argentina	2002	2017
	Belgium	1964	2017
	Benin	2010	2017
	Brazil	2001	2017
	Bulgaria	1997	2017
	Burkina Faso	2011	2017
	Cape Verde	2011	2017
	Chile	1998	2017
	Costa Rica	2001	2017
	Croatia	1996	2017
	Congo (Democratic Republic)	2009	2017
	Dominica	2007	2017
	Estonia	1999	2017
	Ecuador	2000	2017
	El Salvador	1999	2017
	Greece	2004	2017
	Gabon	2008	2017
	Guatemala	1999	2017
	Hungary	1998	2017
	Haiti	2007	2017
	Honduras	2000	2017
	Italy	1999	2017
	Latvia	1998	2017
	Lithuania	2000	2017
	Luxembourg	1964	2017
	Libya	2007	2017
	Montenegro	2006	2017
	Kosovo	2011	2017
	Morocco	2001	2017
	Mauritius	2010	2017
	Mexico	1998	2017
	Netherlands	1999	2017
	Portugal	1995	2017
	Panama	1999	2017
	Paraguay	1997	2017
	Romania	2007	2017
	Russian Federation	2010	2017
	Slovakia	1997	2017
	Slovenia	1993	2017
	Sweden	1991	2017

Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions			
Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission	Name	Year in Force	Observation Date
	Switzerland	2000	2017
	Senegal	2009	2017
	Spain	2003	2017
	Tunisia	2009	2017
	Uruguay	1997	2017
	Venezuela .	2001	2017
	Viet Nam	2012	2017
	Macedonia	1999	2017
	Germany	2005	2017
	Austria	2015	2017
	Spain	1989	2017
	Netherlands	1964	2017
	Romania	1994	2017
	Mauritius	2007	2017
	Cape Verde (EU agreement)	2013	2013
	Georgia (EU agreement)	2011	2011
	Pakistan (EU agreement)	2010	2010
	Bosnia-Herzegovina (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Macedonia (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Moldova (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Montenegro (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Serbia (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Ukraine (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Russia (EU agreement)	2007	2007
	Albania (EU agreement)	2006	2006
	Sri Lanka (EU agreement)	2005	2005
	Hong Kong (EU agreement)	2004	2004
	Macao (EU agreement)	2004	2004
Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms			
Visits by special procedures of the Human Rights Council	Name	Year of Visit	Observation Date
	None		2017

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms			
Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recomendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	Yes	2018	2018
	Yes	2013	2017
	Yes	2008	

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS				
Governing structures				
Federal or centralized governing system	Federal or centralized governing system		Observation Date	
	Centralized system		2018	
	Centralized system		2013	
Governing structures				
Centralized or decentralized immigration authority	Centralized or decentralized immigration authority		Observation Date	
	Centralized immigration authority		2018	
	Centralized immigration authority		2013	
Institutions responsible for immigration detention				
Custodial authority	Agency	Ministry	Ministry Typology	Observation Date
	Préfet de département, Préfet de police (Paris)	Ministry of the Interior	Interior or Home Affairs	2018
	M. le préfet de Mayotte	Ministry of the Interior	Interior or Home Affairs	2015
		Ministère de l'Intérieur	Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Ministère de l'Intérieur de l'Outre-mer et des Collectivités Territoriales	Interior or Home Affairs	2008
		Ministère de l'Intérieur de l'Outre-mer et des Collectivités Territoriales	Interior or Home Affairs	2007
Institutions responsible for immigration detention				
Apprehending authorities	Name	Agency	Ministry	Observation Date
	Préfet de département	Law enforcement, border control and national security	Ministry of Justice	2018

Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Detention Facility Management		Entity Name							Entity Type			Observation Date			
		Direction centrale de la Police aux frontières (DCPAF)							Governmental			2018			
		Préfet de département							Governmental			2013			
		Police aux frontières							Governmental			2013			
		Interior Ministry							Governmental			2013			
		Police qux frontières							Governmental			2013			
		M. le préfet de Mayotte..Ministère de l'intérieur, de la sécurité intérieure et des libertés locales							Governmental			2013			
		M. le préfet de Mayotte. Ministère de l'intérieur, de la sécurité intérieure et des libertés locales							Governmental			2013			
		M. le préfet de Mayotte. Ministère de l'intérieur							Governmental			2013			
		Police aux frontières (PAF)							Governmental			2012			
		Police nationale / Police des Airs et Frontières PAF							Governmental			2008			
		Gendarmerie nationale							Governmental			2008			
		Police nationale / Police des Airs et Frontières PAF							Governmental			2007			
		Gendarmerie nationale							Governmental			2007			
		Police nationale							Governmental			2007			
Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Formally designated detention estate?		Formally designated immigration detention estate?					Types of officially designated detention centres						Observation Date		
		Yes					Dedicated immigration detention facilities						2018		
		Yes					Dedicated immigration detention facilities						2013		
Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Types of detention facilities used in practice	Immigration detention centre (Administrative)	Immigration field office (Administrative)	Transit centre (Administrative)	Reception centre (Administrative)	Offshore detention centre (Administrative)	Hospital (Administrative)	Border guard (Administrative)	Police station (Criminal)	National penitentiary (Criminal)	Local prison (Criminal)	Juvenile detention centre (Criminal)	Informal camp (Ad hoc)	Immigration detention centre (Ad hoc)	Surge facility (Ad hoc)	Observation Date

Detention monitoring institutions

	Institution	Institution Type	Observation Date
Authorized monitoring institutions	France Terre d'Asile	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2018
	Assfam	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2018
	La Cimade	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2018
	Ordre de Malte	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2018
	Solidarité Mayotte	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2018
	Members of the European Parliament	International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)	2018
	Members of French Parliament	Parliamentary (Congressional) Organs	2018
	General Inspector of all Places of Deprivation of Liberty (Contrôleur général des lieux de privation de liberté)	OPCAT National Preventive Mechanism (NPM)	2018
	Judge for freedom and detention (Juge des libertés et de la détention, JLD)	Judiciary organs	2018
	Public Prosecutor of the Republic (Procureur de la République)	Judiciary organs	2018
	Association Française de soutien à Human Rights Watch	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2018
	Amnesty International France	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2018
	Association nationale d'assistance aux frontières pour les étrangers (ANAFE)	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2018
	French Red Cross (Croix-Rouge française)	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2018
	Groupe accueil et solidarité (GAS)	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2018
	Le Groupe d'information et de soutien des immigrés (GISTI)	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2018
	Human Rights Ligue (Ligue des droits de l'homme)	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2018
	Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (MRAP)	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2018
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)	International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)	2018
	Forum Réfugiés-Cosi	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2018
	National Consultative Commission of Human Rights (Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme)	National Human Rights Institution (or Ombudsperson) (NHRI)	2016
	Members of the European Parliament	International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)	2013
	Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights	International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)	2012
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture	International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)	2012
	Members of the French parliament	Parliamentary (Congressional) Organs	2012
	General Inspector of all Places of Deprivation of Liberty (Contrôleur général des lieux de privation de liberté)	OPCAT National Preventive Mechanism (NPM)	2012
	Public prosecutor; judge for freedom and detention (juge des libertés et de la détention)	Judiciary organs	2012
	La Cimade	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2012
	Association Service Social Familial Migrants	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2012
	Forum Réfugiés	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2012
	France Terre d'Asile	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2012
	Ordre de Malte	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2012

Detention monitoring institutions		
Is the national human rights institution (NHRI) recognized as independent?	Is the NHRI recognized as independent by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions?	Observation Date
	Yes	2018
	Yes	2016
Detention monitoring institutions		
Does national preventive mechanism (NPM) carry out visits?	Does NPM carry out visits in practice?	Observation Date
	Yes	2018
	Yes	2015
	Yes	2013
Detention monitoring institutions		
Does NPM have capacity to receive complaints?	Does NPM have capacity to receive complaints?	Observation Date
	Yes	2018
	Yes	2013
Detention monitoring institutions		
Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention?	Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention?	Observation Date
	Yes	2018
	Yes	2015
	Yes	2013
Detention monitoring institutions		
Do NGOs carry out visits?	Do NGOs regularly carry out visits?	Observation Date
	Yes	2018
	Yes	2012
Detention monitoring institutions		
NGO capacity to receive complaints?	NGO capacity to receive complaints?	Observation Date
	Yes	2018
	Yes	2012
Detention monitoring institutions		
Do NGOs publish reports on immigration detention?	Do NGOs publish reports on immigration detention?	Observation Date
	Yes	2018
	Yes	2013
Detention monitoring institutions		
Do parliamentary organs carry out visits?	Do parliamentary organs carry out visits?	Observation Date
	Yes	2018
	Yes	2013

Detention monitoring institutions								
Do parliamentary organs publicly report on their detention findings?	Do parliamentary organs publicly report on their detention findings?						Observation Date	
	Yes						2009	
Detention monitoring institutions								
Do international and/or regional bodies (IRBs) visit immigration-related detention facilities?	Do international and/or regional bodies (IRB) regularly visit immigration-related detention facilities?						Observation Date	
	Yes						2018	
Detention monitoring institutions								
Do IRBs publicly report their findings from inspections?	Do IRBs publicly report their findings from detention inspections?						Observation Date	
	Yes						2018	
	Yes						2013	
Expenditures								
Estimated annual budget for detention operations	Estimated total annual budget for detention operations (in USD)	Building and maintenance	Security	Staffing	Food	Medical	Transport	Observation Date
	37,173,800	Yes			Yes	Yes		2018
	29,531,300	Yes			Yes	Yes		2017
	49,765,200	Yes			Yes	Yes		2016
	28,794,100							2015
	32,520,400							2009
Expenditures								
Estimated annual budgets for particular detention-related activities	Individual detention-related activities		Estimated annual budget (in USD)				Observation Date	
	Building and maintenance		6.283.310				2018	
	Building and maintenance		3.819.260				2017	
	Building and maintenance		2.266.920				2016	
	Building and maintenance		14,353,000				2015	
	Medical		8,807,600				2015	
	Transport		24,164,500				2015	
	Transport		47,425,600				2009	
Expenditures								
Estimated cost per detainees day (in USD)	Estimated cost per detainees day (in USD)				Observation Date			
	44				2009			

Expenditures		
Estimated annual budget for non-custodial measures (in USD)	Estimated annual budget for non-custodial measures (USD)	Observation Date
	1,129,180	2015
Foreign sources of funding for detention operations		
Does the country receive external sources of funding?	Benefitted from non-state funding sources?	Observation Date
	Yes	2017
	Yes	2016
	Yes	2015
	Yes	2014
Foreign sources of funding for detention operations		
Description of foreign assistance	Description of non-state assistance	Observation Date
	During the period 2014-2017, France used funds provided through the EU's Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) for various detention-related activities, including one or more of the following: increased staff at detention facilities; renovation of detention facilities; operational costs of running detention facilities; interpretation and healthcare services; legal assistance for detainees; leisure, cultural and educational activities at detention facilities. Proposed future regulations for this fund include encouraging recipients to consider possible joint use of reception and detention facilities by more than one Member State (see "The Way Forward, p.39).	2017
	During the period 2014-2017, France used funds provided through the EU's Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) for various detention-related activities, including one or more of the following: increased staff at detention facilities; renovation of detention facilities; operational costs of running detention facilities; interpretation and healthcare services; legal assistance for detainees; leisure, cultural and educational activities at detention facilities. Proposed future regulations for this fund include encouraging recipients to consider possible joint use of reception and detention facilities by more than one Member State (see "The Way Forward, p.39).	2016
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More information about immigration detention in France is available at the website of the Global Detention Project (www.globaldetentionproject.org)