

Germany Immigration Detention Data Profile



Quick Facts	
Immigration detainees (2018)	2,777
Detained minors (2017)	Not Available
Immigration detention capacity (2019)	833
Persons expelled (2018)	32,140
International migrants (2019)	13,132,146
New asylum applications (2019)	165,857

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/germany>
- "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	2,777	2018	Total number of detained minors	Not Available	2017
	4,303	2017		15	2013
	2,833	2016			
	1,849	2015			
	1,850	2014			
	4,812	2013			
	4,309	2013			
	5,064	2012			
	6,466	2011			
	7,495	2010			
	8,366	2009			
Number of apprehensions of non-citizens	134,125	2018	Immigration detainees as a percentage of total international migrant population	0.04	2017
	156,710	2017		0.04	2013
	370,555	2016		0.06	2010
	376,435	2015			
	128,290	2014			
	86,305	2013			
	64,815	2012			
Estimated total immigration detention capacity	833	2019	Number of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	11	2019
	1,557	2013		6	2017
				7	2016
				6	2013
Estimated capacity of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	588	2019	Number of transit facilities	5	2019
	400	2017		2	2013
	585	2013			
Number of criminal facilities	1	2019	Number of persons removed/returned (voluntary returns and deportations)	32,140	2018
	0	2016		47,240	2017
	20	2013		75,815	2016
				55,340	2015
				21,895	2014
				19,180	2013
				13,855	2012
Number of deportations/forced returns only	Not Available	2017	Percentage of persons removed in relation to total number of people placed in removal procedures	63.9	2014
				75.6	2013

Criminal prison population	62,902	2018	Percentage of foreign prisoners	31.3	2015
	62,865	2016			
	62,632	2013			
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	76	2018			
	76	2016			
	78	2013			
Demographics and immigration-related statistics					
		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	83,800,000	2020	International migrants	13,132,146	2019
	80,689,000	2015		12,165,100	2017
	82,000,000	2012		12,005,000	2015
				9,845,200	2013
				11,606,000	2010
International migrants as a percentage of the population	14.8	2017	Estimated number of undocumented migrants	200,000 - 600,000	2020
	14.9	2015		180,000 - 520,000	2014
	11.9	2013		140,000 - 340,000	2010
Refugees	1,146,682	2019	Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	8.3	2016
	1,063,837	2018		2.69	2014
	970,365	2017		7.1	2012
	669,408	2016		7	2011
	316,115	2015			
	187,567	2014			
	589,737	2012			
Total number of new asylum applications	165,857	2019	Stateless persons	14,779	2018
	745,440	2016		13,458	2017
	173,072	2014		12,017	2016
	64,540	2012		11,978	2015
	77,651	2012		11,709	2014
				5,683	2012

DOMESTIC LAW

LEGAL TRADITION

Legal tradition	Name	Observation Date
	Civil law	2020

LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Constitutional guarantees?	Yes/No	Constitution and Articles	Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
		Yes	Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany, articles 2 and 104	1949
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Core pieces of national legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Act on the Residence, Economic Activity and Integration of Foreigners in the Federal Territory (Residence Act) (Gesetz über den Aufenthalt, die Erwerbstätigkeit und die Integration von Ausländern im Bundesgebiet or Aufenthaltsgesetz)		2004	2019
	Asylum Act (Asylgesetz)		1992	2019
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Additional legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Act on Procedure in Family Matters and in Non-Contentious Matters		2008	2017
	Act concerning the execution of prison sentences and measures of rehabilitation and prevention involving deprivation of liberty (Prison Act)		1976	2013
	Berlin Deportation Custody Law		1995	2004
	Brandenburg Law on the Execution of Detention outside Correctional Facilities		1996	2014
	Bremen Deportation Custody Law		2001	2015
	Gesetz über den Vollzug der Abschiebungshaft in Nordrhein-Westfalen		2016	
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Regulations, standards, guidelines	Name		Year Published	
	General administrative regulation to the Residence Act		2009	
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION				
Immigration-status-related grounds	Name		Observation Date	
	Detention during the asylum process		2017	
	Detention to prevent unauthorised entry at the border		2017	
	Detention for unauthorised entry or stay		2017	
	Detention for failing to respect a voluntary removal order		2017	
	Detention to prevent absconding		2017	
	Detention to effect removal		2017	
Detention pending transfer to another Schengen country		2017		
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION				
Non-immigration-status-related grounds providing for administrative detention in immigration legislation.	Name		Observation Date	
	Detention on public order, threats or security grounds		2017	
	Detention for suspicion of terrorist-related activities		2017	

CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES				
Does the country provide specific criminal penalties for immigration-related violations?	Fines	Incarceration	Observation Date	
	Yes	Yes	2017	
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		2017
	Unauthorized re-entry	1095		2017
	Unauthorised stay	365		2017
LENGTH OF DETENTION				
Maximum length for administrative immigration detention in law.	Number of Days		Observation Date	
	540		2017	
LENGTH OF DETENTION				
Maximum length of detention for asylum-seekers	Number of Days		Observation Date	
	28		2017	
LENGTH OF DETENTION				
Maximum length of detention for persons detained upon arrival at ports of entry	Number of Days		Observation Date	
	19		2017	
PROCEDURAL STANDARDS				
Provision of basic procedural standards	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Information to detainees	Yes		2017
	Right to legal counsel	Yes		2017
	Access to asylum procedures	Yes		2017
	Independent review of detention	Yes		2017
	Right to appeal the lawfulness of detention	Yes		2017
	Compensation for unlawful detention	Yes		2014
NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION)				
Types of non-custodial measures	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Designated non-secure housing	Yes	infrequently	2017
	Supervised release and/or reporting	Yes	Yes	2014
	Registration (deposit of documents)	Yes	Yes	2014
	Release on bail	No	No	2014
	Electronic monitoring	No	No	2014

VULNERABLE PERSONS

Is the detention of vulnerable persons provided in law? Are they detained in practice?	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Accompanied minors	Provided	No	2020
	Unaccompanied minors	Provided	No	2020
	Pregnant women	Provided	No	2020
	Refugees	Not mentioned		2017
	Asylum seekers	Provided	No	2016
	Unaccompanied minors	Provided	No	2013
	Accompanied minors	Provided	Yes	2013

MANDATORY DETENTION

Mandatory detention	Filter	Name	Observation Date
	No	No	2016

EXPEDITED REMOVAL AND RE-ENTRY BAN

Expedited/fast track removal	Name	Observation Date
	Yes	2013

EXPEDITED REMOVAL AND RE-ENTRY BAN

Re-entry ban	Name	Observation Date
	Yes	2013

COVID-19 UPDATES

	Update Status	Observation Date
	<p>Responding to the Global Detention Project's Covid-19 survey, the German National Agency for the Prevention of Torture, which acts as National Preventive Mechanism (NPM), reported that the country had not implemented a moratorium on immigration detention orders after the onset of the pandemic; however, some detainees had been released as a consequence of the crisis, in particular because of the grounding of removal flights. The NPM also said that only Niedersachsen, Hamburg, and Nordrhein-Westfalen were testing detainees for Covid-19. In addition, they reported that extensive protection and hygiene measures have been introduced in all detention facilities. The staff and immigration detainees were all informed about measures such as social distancing. Only in Niedersachsen's Hannover detention centre do staff members have to wear mouth and nose protection. The NPM mentioned that new detainees are separated from others for two weeks and placed in quarantine. As regards deportations, the NPM said that the decision to which countries removals take place to are left to the Länder. Deportations were never completely suspended in Germany, but largely reduced (see 17 July Germany update on this platform). On 1 July, Germany's Development Minister, Gerd Müller, said that Germany may see a new "wave of refugees" from poorer countries due to the pandemic. He announced that Germany has earmarked €3 billion for aid to developing countries. In addition, on the day Germany assumed presidency of the Council of the European Union, Müller also criticised the EU budget assigned for aid to developing countries and urged that more aid be provided: "The EU has only assigned €1 billion per year to Africa. ... This is blatantly inadequate. ... That is not the way to overcome future problems to do with the pandemic, climate change and economic recovery for the rapidly rising African population. ... That's why I am calling for a €50 billion 'Recovery and Stabilisation' program from the EU." The country's prisons have largely been spared from Covid-19 and it was only on 14 July that the first prisoner tested positive for the disease in Saxe-Anhalt, shortly after his arrival. Upon arrival, he was placed in quarantine in the medical department of the Burg correctional facility. Despite being asymptomatic, he tested positive for the virus a few days later.</p>	2020
	<p>Observers have repeatedly raised concerns during the pandemic regarding conditions inside reception facilities in Germany, with several centres witnessing Covid-19 outbreaks and others subjecting refugees and asylum seekers to dangerous living conditions (see 10 June update). Recently, volunteers, social workers, and NGOs have warned of the dire living conditions experienced by non-nationals in Munich's network of reception accommodation. In several facilities, people are granted just thirty minutes of fresh air each day, spending the rest of their time in seven square metres and in temperatures that have reached 50 degrees Celsius. Food is left outside their door; television and internet are often not made available. While some NGOs have criticised the decision to quarantine entire reception centres when only a few inhabitants have tested positive, the Bavarian health department reported that refugees remain fearful of the virus and that isolation remains necessary. (Although Germany has been easing its lockdown, authorities have been imposing local quarantines to counter fresh outbreaks—such as those centred around abattoirs and their accommodation facilities [see 10 June update].) However, despite the alleged necessity of quarantining entire facilities, humanitarian groups continue to argue that quarantine conditions in these centres are deeply worrisome. Caritas, for example, has denounced the "spatial, security and hygienic conditions" that persist in facilities in Upper Bavaria. Separately, although the Federal Ministry of Interior has insisted that returns should continue to be carried out during the pandemic (see 20 May update), statistics reveal that deportations have dropped off significantly. Between January and May 2020, a total of 5,022 were deported—a decline of more than 50 percent compared to the same period in 2019 (when 10,951 were deported.) On 14 July, the country carried out its first deportation flight to Pakistan since the crisis began (19 Pakistani nationals were deported to Islamabad), while in mid-June, the government announced the resumption of Dublin returns. (Although the GDP submitted a survey request in May to Germany's Federal Office for Migration and Refugees [BAMF]—seeking information regarding detention and deportations during the pandemic—the office stated that it was unable to complete to the survey, and that such queries should instead be sent to state authorities [see 20 May update].)</p>	2020
Latest Update	<p>There are an estimated 200,000 - 600,000 undocumented migrants in Germany. Authorities have stated that everyone, regardless of their status, may access Covid-19 testing and treatment. Although this is technically true, migrant rights advocates have highlighted concerns amongst undocumented migrants that should they seek testing and treatment, they will face sanctions. Hospitals and GPs in Germany are obliged to provide emergency treatment to undocumented migrants, and medical practitioners are not required to pass information to immigration authorities. However, should an undocumented migrant wish to access planned care, postnatal care, preventive care, postnatal care, and care for infectious or sexually transmitted diseases, they must provide a document from the social welfare office—and these welfare offices are required to report undocumented migrants to immigration authorities. Reportedly, migrants must present this card should they seek Covid-19 testing and treatment—thus exposing them to the risk of arrest, detention, and deportation. Advocates, however, insist that "in the context of a spreading pandemic, states must ensure that preventative care, goods, services and information are available and accessible to everyone, regardless of their residence permit" (PICUM). Although the pandemic has made most removals from Germany impossible, the country's Interior Ministry has rejected calls for a nationwide ban on deportation flights. According to German media, some states and the federal government continue to attempt to conduct deportations when possible. (For more on deportations from Germany, see the 20 May update). As lockdown measures began to ease in Germany in May, a handful of new virus hotspots were identified centred around the country's meat industry. According to trade union estimates, migrant workers make up some 80 percent of the industry, with most originating from eastern and southern European states having been hired by sub-contractors. These workers are often required to work well beyond the legal limit of 10 hours, receive poor pay, and are housed by the sub-contractors in overcrowded and unhygienic dorms. Often, they share rooms with five other persons. With hundreds of confirmed cases now connected to the country's slaughterhouses (in some factories, more than half of the workforce have tested positive) and with workers unable to isolate in overcrowded dormitories, entire blocks have been placed in quarantine and migrants have faced movement restrictions—but some subcontractors have reportedly failed to provide those quarantined with essential supplies. Significant criticism has been levelled at the sub-contractors responsible for these migrant workers—in particular, their failure to provide workers with adequate living and working conditions. Calls for municipalities to have greater control over migrant living conditions have thus grown, and in late May the Federal Cabinet approved draft legislation which will bar subcontractors from the meat industry from January 2021. Away from the country's meat industry, another hotspot that was identified in mid-May centred around a reception centre for asylum seekers outside Bonn. More than 160 people tested positive in the Sankt Augustin Reception Centre (including several staff members), prompting some politicians to call for improved living conditions inside such facilities. Asylum seekers in Germany are required to live in reception centres or shared accommodation during their asylum procedures, and the facilities they are placed in have long been criticised by refugee and rights observers. Additional outbreaks were also identified in reception facilities in Bonn and Berlin. (CORRECTION: This update was corrected on 17 June 2020. Previously, we incorrectly reported that medical practitioners are required to report undocumented migrants to immigration authorities.)</p>	2020
	<p>In response to the Global Detention Project's Covid-19 survey, which has been sent to all national contact points of the European Migration Network, Germany's Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) repeated its standard response to questions concerning immigration detention in the country: that all such queries must be forwarded to state (Land) authorities. They wrote (on 13 May): "In accordance with its state and constitutional structure, the individual federal states are responsible for the management of detention facilities in Germany. The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees as a federal authority can therefore not answer questions in this regard. I would therefore encourage you to consult the competent authorities at the state („Länder“) level." Over many years, the GDP has repeatedly received responses like this one to queries and official information requests that we have sent to German authorities. However, given the unprecedented nature of the Covid-19 threat to detainees, the GDP considered it relevant to address the survey to BAMF as they are the EMN contact point in the country. Thus, we sent a follow up message (on 14 May) to the BAMF contact point, asking: "Would it be accurate for us to interpret your response as indicating that the German EMN focal point is unaware of what is happening in immigration detention centres in the Länder during the Covid-19 crisis? We would very much appreciate it if you could confirm this for us so that we can accurately report this situation to our readers." As of 20 May, the GDP had yet to receive a response to this query. As of 20 May, Germany had recorded 177,827 cases of Covid-19 and 8,193 deaths related to the disease. On 15 April, it was reported that within five days, the number of Covid-19 cases within the Ellwangen reception centre for refugees and asylum seekers had increased from seven to 251. None of the residents of the centre (606 people from 26 nations) are believed to be in a critical condition, although one person was transferred to hospital. Despite being under lockdown since 5 April and authorities stating they have tested new arrivals for Covid-19 since March, residents have complained about the crowded conditions, shared facilities and a lack of protective equipment and disinfectant. One of the residents of the centre said: "we stayed in the same building and flat as people who had been tested positive for two days. We used the same kitchens and had meals with them. Because of this neglect, we will also get corona." The refugee council for the state of Baden-Württemberg expressed concern on 15 April regarding these reports from inside the Ellwangen facility and called on states across Germany to reduce cramped conditions within migrant centres. In Freiburg, 30 refugees were moved from a reception centre to hotels or hostels that had rooms standing empty during the lockdown. On 18 May, it was reported that at least 70 people tested positive for Covid-19 out of the 300 tested at a refugee centre outside the city of Bonn. Green Party politician Horst Becker said that they had "repeatedly called for blanket testing in these homes. Now we can see that this is happening far too late." Outbreaks have also been reported at other refugee homes in Bonn, Berlin and other areas of Germany. On 11 May, a Court ruled that protections against Covid-19 at a refugee centre in the town of Rheine were "inadequate." A pregnant woman and her husband living at the facility will no longer be required to live there. The couple raised numerous health concerns arguing it was impossible to implement social distancing rules inside the cramped facility. The Court stated that the local authorities were unable to disprove the couple's claims, leading the court to assume the "hygienic conditions were inadequate in this area." According to figures released by the German government in response to an inquiry by the Left party (Die Linke), 4,099 people were deported from Germany between January and March of this year, a drop of 27 percent in comparison to last year's figure of 5,613 for the same period. Due to the pandemic, most chartered deportation flights scheduled for March were cancelled and countries of origin denied entry or suspended air traffic altogether. Yet, the Interior Ministry had rejected implementing a general ban on deportations in light of the pandemic, a decision criticised by Ulla Jelpke: "In many countries of origin and transit countries, refugees not only face persecution, war and a lack of perspective, there are also no functioning health systems in place." On the other hand, in February, Dublin transfers to Italy were suspended and at the end of March, the German government suspended Dublin transfers to other EU member states, plus Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein "until further notice" but that deportations to third countries could still take place.</p>	2020
	<p>Protests were reported in the Halberstadt reception centre, where more than 800 people have been under lockdown since 27 March 2020 due to positive Covid-19 tests in the facility. The lack of sanitary products and effective hygiene measures highly increases the risk of infection. Reports indicate that up to 50 people share a single toilet and that due to overcrowding, physical distancing is impossible to implement. On 4 April 2020, residents started protesting against these conditions. 100 people began a hunger strike while others clashed with security guards. Residents of the reception centre issued a letter to the public requesting food, hygiene products including disposable gloves, relocation for the elderly, pregnant women and people with illnesses. In the evening of 4 April 2020, a meeting took place between residents and camp management and an improvement of the situation was promised. Meanwhile, as increasing numbers of doctors and medical personnel in Germany contract Covid-19, "Germany's health authorities are appealing to medically qualified migrants to help them tackle the coronavirus." According to The Guardian (14 April), "The eastern state of Saxony is at the forefront of a campaign calling on foreign doctors, including the thousands of refugees who arrived in 2015, to help. According to the Facebook group Syrian Doctors in Germany there are 14,000 Syrian doctors waiting for their qualifications to be approved. ... What makes Saxony's plea salient is that it is the home of Pegida, the anti-Islam protest movement, and the heartland of the far-right Alternative für Deutschland party. The AfD rose to prominence - becoming the largest opposition in parliament in 2017 - on the back of voter anger over Angela Merkel's decision to allow almost 1 million refugees into the country in 2015."</p>	2020
	<p>On 16 March, Germany reintroduced border controls, stationing federal police at the borders with Austria, Switzerland, France, Luxembourg and Denmark. The Ministry of Interior said that in coordination with the neighbouring countries and authorities in all German federal states with external borders, the border police are ordered to turn away all travellers without a valid travel reason to enter and exit at the named borders. On 31 March, the German Interior Ministry announced that it had temporarily suspended the deportation of failed asylum seekers to Afghanistan. This decision was reportedly made after Afghan authorities requested that deportations cease, amidst concerns that returns were increasing the rate of transmission. The last deportation flight left Germany on 12 March 2020. The state of North-Rhine Westphalia is planning on releasing 1,000 prisoners from its prisons in order to free up cells to be used as quarantine rooms. Sex offenders and those convicted of violent crimes were excluded from the scheme. On 19 March, Hamburg Prison released 40 prisoners and Berlin Prison released 18.</p>	2020

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
International treaties	Name	Ratification Year	
	OP CRC Communications Procedure	2013	
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2009	
	ICPED, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	2009	
	OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2008	
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2006	
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2006	
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1992	
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1990	
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1985	
	CRSSP, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	1976	
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1973	
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1973	
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1971	
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1969	
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1969	
CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1953		
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified	16/19		
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
International treaty reservations	Name	Reservation Year	Observation Date
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Individual complaints procedure	Name	Acceptance Year	
	CRC, [Third] Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child establishing a communications procedure, 2011	2013	
	CRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2009	
	ICPED, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, declaration under article 31	2009	
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2002	
	ICERD, declaration under article 14 of the Convention	2001	
	CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention	2001	
ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1993		

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number		Observation Date
	7/8		
	7/8		
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Relevant recommendations issued by treaty bodies	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year
	Committee against Torture	<p>§31: (a) Asylum seekers are only detained as an exceptional measure of last resort for as short a period as possible and in facilities that are appropriate for their status and such detention is carried out in accordance with international human rights standards, including revised deliberation No. 5 of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention on deprivation of liberty of migrants (see A/HRC/39/45, annex); (b) The legal regime of alien detention is suitable for its purpose and is strictly differentiated from the regime of penal detention. In particular, solitary confinement should not be used as a disciplinary measure against detained asylum seekers and undocumented migrants; (c) Asylum seekers and undocumented migrants who are deprived of their liberty have adequate access to an independent and effective mechanism for addressing complaints of torture and ill-treatment; (d) Independent national and international monitoring bodies and non-governmental organizations regularly monitor all places in which asylum seekers and migrants are deprived of their liberty or their liberty is restricted, including in the Anker centres, and all incidents and allegations of torture and ill-treatment of asylum seekers and migrants are promptly, effectively and impartially investigated, and those responsible are prosecuted and appropriately punished;</p>	2019
	Committee on the Rights of the Child	<p>§ 69: The Committee recommends that the State party: (d) Ensure that detention of asylum-seeking and migrant children is always used as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate time, in compliance with article 37 (b) of the Convention, and that detention is made subject to time limits and judicial review.</p>	2014
	Committee against Torture	<p>§ 24: The Committee urges the State party to: (a) Limit the number of detained asylum-seekers, including those who are the subject in “Dublin cases”, and the duration of their detention pending return, while observing the European Union Directive 2008/115/EC; (b) Ensure mandatory medical checks and systematic examination of mental illnesses or traumatization of all asylum-seekers including the “Dublin cases” by independent and qualified health professionals upon arrival in all Länder detention facilities; (c) Provide a medical and psychological examination and report by a specially trained independent health expert when the signs of torture or traumatization have been detected during the personal interviews by asylum authorities; and (d) Provide adequate accommodation for detained asylum-seekers separate from remand prisoners in all detention facilities, particularly for women awaiting deportation.</p>	2011

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	2015
	ECHR, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights)	1952
	ECHR1, Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	1957
	ECPT, European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment	1990
	CATHB, Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings	2012
	Return Directive	2011
	Procedures Directive	2005
	Reception Directive	2007

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives

	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
<p>Recommendations issued by regional human rights mechanisms</p>	<p>European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)</p>	<p>§ 33: the German authorities to take immediate steps to ensure that, in all German Länder (including Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria and Saxony), detention pending deportation is governed by specific rules reflecting the particular status of immigration detainees; § 33: the authorities of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria and Saxony to take the necessary measures to ensure that immigration detainees are accommodated in centres specifically designed for that purpose, meeting the criteria set out by the Committee in its 7th and 19th General Reports. Such measures should also be taken by the authorities of all other Länder which have not yet set up detention centres for foreigners; § 36: material conditions in the unit for male immigration detainees at Munich-Stadelheim Prison to be improved, in the light of the remarks made in paragraph 36; § 40: steps to be taken at Leipzig, Munich-Stadelheim and Schwäbisch Gmünd Prisons and, where appropriate, in other establishments in other Länder in Germany to ensure that an open-door regime is implemented for all immigration detainees throughout the day, steps to be taken at Munich-Stadelheim Prison to ensure that male immigration detainees are provided with board games and made aware of the possibilities of having access to reading material (in various languages) and that more recreational activities are organised for them; § 41: the authorities of Bavaria and, if necessary, of other Länder to take immediate steps to ensure that immigration detainees are granted regular and frequent access to the telephone (at the detainee's own expense), the authorities of Baden-Württemberg and Saxony and, if necessary, of other Länder to take steps to ensure that all immigration detainees are allowed to receive at least one visit of one hour per week; § 43: the authorities of Bavaria and all other Länder to create secure rooms in major hospitals, with a view to avoiding the shackling of inmates to hospital beds, the authorities of all Länder to take steps to ensure that all medical examinations/consultations of hospitalised inmates are conducted out of the hearing and - unless the doctor concerned requests otherwise in a particular case - out of the sight of prison officers; § 45: at Leipzig and Schwäbisch Gmünd Prisons, written information on the house rules as well as on the legal status of, and procedure applicable to, immigration detainees to be provided to all foreign nationals, upon their admission to these establishments. Such information should be available in the most commonly used languages.</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>2012</p>

Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions

	Name	Year in Force	Observation Date
	Georgia	2016	2017
	Serbia	2003	2017
	Hong Kong	2001	2017
	Albania	2003	2017
	Algeria	2006	2017
	Netherlands	1966	2017
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1997	2017
	Bulgaria	2006	2017
	Denmark	1954	2017
	Estonia	1999	2017
	France	2005	2017
	Georgia	2008	2017
	Hong Kong	2006	2017
	Kosovo	2010	2017
	Latvia	1999	2017
	Lithuania	2000	2017
	Morocco	1998	2017
	Macedonia	2004	2017
	Norway	1955	2017
	Austria	1998	2017
	Poland	1994	2017
	Romania	1999	2017
	Sweden	1954	2017
	Switzerland	1994	2017
	Serbia	2011	2017
	Slovakia	2003	2017
	South Korea	2005	2017
	Syria	2009	2017
	Czech Republic	1995	2017
	Hungary	1999	2017
	Viet Nam	1995	2017
	Luxembourg	1966	2017
	Belgium	1966	2017
	Russian Federation	2012	2017
	Moldova	2010	2017
	Armenia	2008	2017
	Bulgaria	1995	2017
	Romania	1992	2017
	Cape Verde (EU agreement)	2013	2013
	Georgia (EU agreement)	2011	2011

Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission

Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions

Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission	Name	Year in Force	Observation Date
	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
	Croatia	1997	1997

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

Visits by special procedures of the Human Rights Council	Name	Year of Visit	Observation Date
	Working Group on arbitrary detention	2011	
	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	2009	
	Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief	1997	
	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	1995	
	Working Group on arbitrary detention	2014	

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
Relevant recommendations by UN Special Procedures	Working Group on arbitrary detention	<p>§ 84: To safeguard the rights of asylum seekers and refugees, the Government should prohibit pre-deportation custody orders against persons belonging to particularly vulnerable groups, such as unaccompanied minors. The Working Group recommends that the Government reduce the length of the detention to the period of time strictly necessary for identification.</p> <p>§ 85: There is a need for special attention to be given to vulnerable asylum seekers during the initial medical check.</p> <p>§ 87: The Working Group recommends that the Government not limit court review of deportation orders, and build on the achievements in reducing the number of foreign nationals awaiting deportation in detention.</p> <p>§ 88: The duration of detention pending deportation should be subjected to the strict application of the principle of proportionality and limited to the shortest possible period. The Working Group recommends that the duration of pre-deportation custody be significantly decreased.</p>	2015	
	Working Group on arbitrary detention	<p>§ 68 (e): The use of alternatives to detention for foreigners who are not in possession of a valid visa or whose visa is expired should always be considered; (f) The issue of proportionality in the detention of foreigners for illegal entry to the country or for illegal border crossing, coupled with harsh sentencing, should be carefully addressed;</p>	2012	

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	2013	

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS

Governing structures

Federal or centralized governing system	Federal or centralized governing system	Observation Date
	Federal system	2020

Governing structures

Centralized or decentralized immigration authority	Centralized or decentralized immigration authority	Observation Date
	Decentralized immigration authority	2018

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

	Agency	Ministry	Ministry Typology	Observation Date
Custodial authority		Bavaria Ministry of Justice	Regional Authority-Justice	2014
		Bavaria Ministry of Interior, Building and Transport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2014
		Bavaria Ministry of Interior, Building and Transport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2014
		Bavaria Ministry of Interior, Building and Transport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Bavaria Ministry of Justice	Regional Authority-Justice	2013
		Berlin Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Bremen Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		North Rhine - Westfalia Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Mecklenburg - Western Pomerania Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Saxony Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Saxony Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		North Rhine - Westfalia Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Brandenburg Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Hesse Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Hesse Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Hamburg Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Lower Saxony Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Rhineland-Palatinate Ministry of Integration, Family, Children, Youth and Women	Regional Authority-Social Affairs	2013
		Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Bavaria Ministry of Interior, Building and Transport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Schleswig - Holstein Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Hesse Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Thuringia Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Saxony-Anhalt Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Bremen Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Bavaria Ministry of Interior, Building and Transport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Berlin Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Bremen Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		North Rhine - Westfalia Ministry of Justice	Regional Authority-Justice	2013
		North Rhine - Westfalia Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		North Rhine - Westfalia Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Mecklenburg - Western Pomerania Ministry of Justice	Regional Authority-Justice	2013
		Mecklenburg - Western Pomerania Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Saxony Ministry of Justice and European Affairs	Regional Authority-Justice	2013
		Saxony Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Saxony Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Brandenburg Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Hesse Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

	Agency	Ministry	Ministry Typology	Observation Date
Custodial authority		Hesse Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Hamburg Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Lower Saxony Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Rhineland-Palatinate Ministry of Integration, Family, Children, Youth and Women	Regional Authority-Social Affairs	2013
		Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Justice	Regional Authority-Justice	2013
		Bavaria Ministry of Interior, Building and Transport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Schleswig - Holstein Ministry of Justice, Cultural and European Affairs	Regional Authority-Justice	2013
		Schleswig - Holstein Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Schleswig - Holstein Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Hesse Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Thuringia Ministry of Justice	Regional Authority-Justice	2013
		Thuringia Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Saxony-Anhalt Ministry of Justice and Gender Equality	Regional Authority-Justice	2013
		Saxony-Anhalt Ministry of Interior and Sport	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2013
		Hamburg Ministry of Justice	Regional Authority-Justice	2013
		Hesse Ministry of Justice, Integration and European Affairs	Regional Authority-Justice	2013
		Lower Saxony Ministry of Justice	Regional Authority-Justice	2013
		Brandenburg Ministry of Interior		2011
		Regional Interior Ministry		2011
		Regional Justice Ministry		2011
		Brandenburg Ministry of Interior		2011
		Regional Interior Ministry		2011
		Regional Justice Ministry		2011
		Regional Justice Ministry		2011
		Regional Justice Ministry		2011
		Regional Justice Ministry		2011
		Brandenburg Ministry of Interior	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2011
		Regional Justice Ministry		2011
		Regional Justice Ministry		2011
		Regional Interior Ministry		2009
		Regional Interior Ministry		2009
		Regional Interior Ministry		2009
		Regional Justice Ministry		2007
		Senatsverwaltung für Inneres		2007
	Senatsverwaltung für Inneres		2007	
	Regional Justice Ministry		2007	
	Senatsverwaltung für Inneres		2007	
	Regional Justice Ministry	Regional Authority-Justice	2007	

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

Custodial authority	Agency	Ministry	Ministry Typology	Observation Date
		Regional Justice Ministry	Regional Authority-Justice	2007
		Senatsverwaltung für Inneres	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2007
		Regional Interior Ministry	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2007
		Interior Ministry of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	2007
		Regional Justice Ministry	Regional Authority-Justice	2007
		Regional Justice Ministry	Regional Authority-Justice	2007
		Landes Baden-Württemberg, Ministry of Justice		2004
		Landes Baden-Württemberg, Ministry of Justice		2004
		Regional Interior Ministry		
		Regional Justice Ministry		
		Interior Ministry of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern		
		Regional Interior Ministry	Regional Authority-Interior or Home Affairs	
		Regional Interior Ministry		
		Interior Ministry of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern		
		Regional Justice Ministry		
		Regional Interior Ministry		
		Regional Interior Ministry		
		Regional Interior Ministry		
		Regional Interior Ministry		
		Regional Interior Ministry		
		Regional Interior Ministry		
		Regional Interior Ministry		
		Regional Interior Ministry		
	Regional Interior Ministry			
	Regional Interior Ministry			

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

Apprehending authorities	Name	Agency	Ministry	Observation Date
		Police	Police	Ministry of National (Homeland) Security

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

	Entity Name	Entity Type	Observation Date
Detention Facility Management	Länder ministries of justice	Government-local	2014
	North Rhine-Westfalia Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	North Rhine-Westfalia Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	North Rhine-Westfalia Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	Mecklenburg - Western Pomerania Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	Mecklenburg - Western Pomerania Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	Saxony Ministry of Justice and European Affairs	Government-local	2014
	Saxony Ministry of Justice and European Affairs	Government-local	2014
	Saxony Ministry of Justice and European Affairs	Government-local	2014
	Saxony Ministry of Justice and European Affairs	Government-local	2014
	Hesse Ministry of Justice, Integration and European Affairs	Government-local	2014
	Hesse Ministry of Justice, Integration and European Affairs	Government-local	2014
	Lower Saxony Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	Bavaria Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	Bavaria Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	Bavaria Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	Bavaria Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	Bavaria Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	Bavaria Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	Schleswig-Holstein Ministry of Justice, Cultural and European Affairs	Government-local	2014
	Schleswig-Holstein Ministry of Justice, Cultural and European Affairs	Government-local	2014
	Schleswig-Holstein Ministry of Justice, Cultural and European Affairs	Government-local	2014
	Hesse Ministry of Justice, Integration and European Affairs	Government-local	2014
	Baden - Württemberg Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	Thuringia Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	Thuringia Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2014
	Saxony-Anhalt Ministry of Justice and Gender Equality	Government-local	2014
	Saxony-Anhalt Ministry of Justice and Gender Equality	Government-local	2014
	Bavaria Ministry of Justice	Government-local	2013
	Police	Government-local	2013
	BOSS	Private For-Profit	2013
	BOSS	Private For-Profit	2013
Hamburg Ministry of Justice/ Office for corrections, law and equality	Government-local	2013	
BOSS	Private For-Profit	2013	
Brandenburg Märkisch-Oderland foreigners office	Government-local	2013	
Federal Lander	Governmental	2011	
Prison services on behalf of Interior Ministry	Governmental	2011	
Prison services on behalf of regional justice ministry	Governmental	2011	

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

Detention Facility Management	Entity Name	Entity Type	Observation Date
	Federal Lander	Governmental	2011
	Prison services on behalf of Interior Ministry	Governmental	2011
	Prison services on behalf of regional justice ministry	Governmental	2011
	Prison services on behalf of regional justice ministry	Governmental	2011
	Prison services on behalf of regional justice ministry	Governmental	2011
	Prison services on behalf of regional justice ministry	Governmental	2011
	Prison services on behalf of regional interior ministry	Governmental	2009
	Zentrale Rückführungsstelle Nordbayern	Governmental	2009
	Prison services on behalf of regional interior ministry	Governmental	2009
	Zentrale Rückführungsstelle Nordbayern	Governmental	2009
	Ministry of Justice of the Land of Hamburg	Governmental	2007
	Police	Governmental	2007
	Police	Governmental	2007
	Ministry of Justice of the Land of Hamburg	Governmental	2007
	Police	Governmental	2007
	Prison services on behalf of the regional interior ministry	Governmental	2007
	Ministry of the Interior of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Government-local	2007
	Prison services on behalf of regional interior ministry	Government-local	2007
	Prison services on behalf of regional interior ministry	Governmental	2007
	Police	Government-local	2007
	Gewahrsamseinrichtungen für Ausreisepflichtige	Government-local	2007
	Gewahrsamseinrichtungen für Ausreisepflichtige	Government-local	2007
	Prison services on behalf of regional justice ministry	Government-local	2007
	Police	Governmental	2007
	Police	Government-local	2004
	State of Baden-Württemberg	Governmental	2004
	State of Baden-Württemberg	Governmental	2004
	Police	Governmental	2004
	Police	Government-local	2004
	Police	Government-local	2004
	Prison services on behalf of Interior Ministry	Government-local	2004
Federal Lander of Hesse	Governmental	2001	
Federal Lander	Governmental	2001	
Federal Lander of Hesse	Governmental	2001	
Federal Lander of Hesse	Governmental	2001	
Federal Land of Hesse	Government-local	2001	
Ministry of Justice of the Land of Hamburg	Governmental		
Ministry of the Interior of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Governmental		
Police	Governmental		
Prison services on behalf of regional interior ministry	Governmental		

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

Detention Facility Management	Entity Name	Entity Type	Observation Date
	Zentrale Aufnahmestelle Braunschweig on behalf of regional interior ministry	Governmental	
	Zentrale Aufnahmestelle Braamsche on behalf of regional interior	Governmental	
	Ministry of Justice of the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia	Governmental	
	Prison services on behalf of the regional interior ministry	Governmental	
	Gewahrsamseinrichtungen für Ausreisepflichtige	Governmental	
	Prison services on behalf of regional justice ministry	Governmental	
	Prison services on behalf of regional interior ministry	Governmental	
	Prison services on behalf of regional interior ministry	Governmental	
	Ministry of Justice of the Land of Hamburg	Governmental	
	Prison services on behalf of regional interior ministry	Governmental	
	Ministry of Justice of the Land of Hamburg	Governmental	
	Prison services on behalf of regional interior ministry	Governmental	
	Prison services on behalf of the regional interior ministry	Governmental	
	Prison services on behalf of regional interior ministry	Governmental	
	Ministry of Justice of the Land of Hamburg	Governmental	
	Ministry of Justice of the Land of Hamburg	Governmental	
	Prison services on behalf of regional interior ministry	Governmental	
	Prison services on behalf of regional interior ministry	Governmental	

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	2017

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
	Yes		Yes					Yes							2017
															2015
															2015
															2015
															2015
															2015
															2015
															2014
															2014
															2014

Detention monitoring institutions			
Authorized monitoring institutions	Institution	Institution Type	Observation Date
	The German Institute for Human Rights	National Human Rights Institution (or Ombudsperson) (NHRI)	2016
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)	2014
	National Agency for the Prevention of Torture	OPCAT National Preventive Mechanism (NPM)	2014
	Pro Asyl	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2013
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		2016
Detention monitoring institutions			
Does national preventive mechanism (NPM) carry out visits?	Does NPM carry out visits in practice?		Observation Date
	Yes		2016
Detention monitoring institutions			
Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention?	Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention?		Observation Date
	Yes		2016
Detention monitoring institutions			
Do NGOs carry out visits?	Do NGOs regularly carry our visits?		Observation Date
	Yes		2017
Detention monitoring institutions			
Do NGOs publish reports on immigration detention?	Do NGOs publish reports on immigration detention?		Observation Date
	Yes		2014
Outsourcing and privatisation			
Types of privatisation/outsourcing	Types of Privatisation/Outsourcing		Observation Date
	Detention facility security		2016
	Health services		2016
	Facility maintenance		2016
	Public-private partnership		2014
	Other detention facility or detainee services		2014
	Social services		2014
	Detention facility security		2013
Detention facility management		2013	

Outsourcing and privatisation

	Name of entity	Type of entity	Detainee transport	Food services	Health care	Social services	Laundry services	Legal counselling	Management	Owner of detention facility	Recreation	Security	Telephone service	Translation services	Observation Date
Detention contractors and other non-state entities	Kötter	For profit			Yes							Yes			2016
	Kötter	For profit													2014
	European Homecare	For profit													2014
	BOSS	For profit													2013
	Serco	For profit													2009

Expenditures

Estimated cost per detainees day (in USD)	Estimated cost per detainees day (in USD)	Observation Date
	120	2013

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