

Luxembourg Immigration Detention Data Profile

	Quick Facts	
	Immigration detainees (2017)	493
	Detained asylum seekers (2012)	9
	Detained minors (2017)	Not Available
	Immigration detention capacity (2017)	88
	Persons expelled (2018)	285
	International migrants (2019)	291,723
	New asylum applications (2019)	2,195
	Number of immigration detainees on a given day (2017)	47

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/luxembourg>
- "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	493	2017	Number of immigration detainees on a given day	47	2017
	391	2016		48	2016
	394	2015		26	2015
	392	2014			
	243	2013			
	284	2013			
	322	2012			
	305	2012			
	207	2011			
	200	2010			
	177	2009			
Top nationalities of detainees	Nigeria, Algeria, Morocco, Albania, Serbia	2017	Number of persons granted alternatives to immigration detention	2	2013
				0	2012
				1	2011
Number of detained asylum seekers	9	2012	Total number of detained minors	Not Available	2017
Number of apprehensions of non-citizens	320	2018	Immigration detainees as a percentage of total international migrant population	0.11	2013
	300	2017		0.12	2010
	140	2016			
	190	2015			
	440	2014			
	260	2013			
	350	2012			
Estimated total immigration detention capacity	88	2017	Number of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	1	2017
Estimated capacity of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	88	2017	Number of transit facilities	1	2015
Number of persons removed/returned (voluntary returns and deportations)	285	2018	Number of deportations/forced returns only	80	2018
	445	2017		110	2016
	410	2016		175	2015
	720	2015			
	605	2014			
	605	2013			
	1,010	2012			

Percentage of persons removed in relation to total number of people placed in removal procedures	78.1	2014	Criminal prison population	703	2016
				717	2013
Percentage of foreign prisoners	74.5	2016	Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	121	2016
	72.2	2013		131	2013
Demographics and immigration-related statistics					
		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	600,000	2020	International migrants	291,723	2019
	567,000	2015		249,300	2015
	600,000	2012		229,400	2013
				163,000	2010
International migrants as a percentage of the population	44	2015	Refugees	2,548	2019
	43.3	2013		2,046	2018
				1,995	2016
				1,332	2015
				2,873	2014
Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	3.55	2016	Total number of new asylum applications	2,195	2019
	1.99	2014		2,517	2016
	5.73	2012		1,091	2014
				2,146	2012
Refugee recognition rate	12.6	2014	Stateless persons	83	2018
				83	2016
				81	2015

DOMESTIC LAW				
LEGAL TRADITION				
Legal tradition	Name		Observation Date	
	Civil law		2017	
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Core pieces of national legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Loi du 29 août 2008 sur la libre circulation des personnes et l'immigration		2008	2017
	Loi du 18 décembre 2015 relative à la protection internationale et à la protection temporaire		2015	
	Loi du 28 mai 2009 portant création et organisation du Centre de rétention		2009	2017

GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION			
Immigration-status-related grounds	Name		Observation Date
	Detention to effect removal		2018
	Detention to prevent absconding		2018
	Detention for failing to respect non-custodial measures		2018
	Detention for failing to respect a voluntary removal order		2018
	Detention for unauthorised entry or stay		2018
	Detention during the asylum process		2018
	Detention to establish/verify identity and nationality		2018
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		2018
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES			
Does the country provide specific criminal penalties for immigration-related violations?	Fines	Incarceration	Observation Date
	Yes	Yes	2018
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
	Unauthorised stay	365	2018
	Unauthorized entry	365	2014
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES			
Has the country decriminalized immigration-related violations?	Has the country decriminalized immigration-related violations?		Observation Date
	Yes		2018
LENGTH OF DETENTION			
Maximum length for administrative immigration detention in law.	Number of Days		Observation Date
	365		2018
	180		2014
LENGTH OF DETENTION			
Maximum length of time in custody prior to issuance of a detention order	Number of Days		Observation Date
	2		2018

LENGTH OF DETENTION				
Average length of detention	Number of Days		Observation Date	
	27		2017	
	38		2016	
	37		2013	
34		2012		
LENGTH OF DETENTION				
Maximum length of detention for asylum-seekers	Number of Days		Observation Date	
	365		2018	
LENGTH OF DETENTION				
Maximum length of detention for persons detained upon arrival at ports of entry	Number of Days		Observation Date	
	2		2018	
PROCEDURAL STANDARDS				
Provision of basic procedural standards	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Information to detainees	Yes		2018
	Access to free interpretation services	Yes		2018
	Right to legal counsel	Yes		2018
	Right to appeal the lawfulness of detention	Yes		2018
Complaints mechanism regarding detention conditions			2018	
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	infrequently	2017
	Registration (deposit of documents)	Yes	infrequently	2017
	Release on bail	Yes	infrequently	2017
	Electronic monitoring	Yes	No	2017
	Registration (deposit of documents)	No	No	2014
	Release on bail	No	No	2014
Electronic monitoring	No	No	2014	

NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION)

	Name	Impact of Nature	Observation Date
Impact of alternatives	Not applicable	Detention appears to be a rule rather than the exception and alternatives are used rarely. Despite the fact that theoretically decisions should be taken on a case-by-case basis, where a legal presumption of a risk of absconding exists, detention is ordered in a quasi-automatic manner. The burden of proof to reverse this presumption lies with the person concerned. Most non-citizens fail to provide the evidence against this presumption and are thus not afforded an alternative to detention. In practice, to be granted alternatives to detention the person needs to have a fixed address (reception centres do not count). Most people do not have a fixed address in Luxembourg and nor enough resources to pay the bail.	2017

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	No	2017
	Accompanied minors	Provided	Yes	2017
	Asylum seekers	Provided	Yes	2015

COVID-19 UPDATES

	Update Status	Observation Date
<p>Latest Update</p>	<p>Responding to the Global Detention Project’s Covid-19 survey, Luxembourg’s European Migration Network (EMN) contact point, the University of Luxembourg, reported that a moratorium on new immigration detention orders had been established, mainly as returns were no longer possible. EMN Luxembourg said that there had not been any cases of Covid-19 within the Findel Detention Centre (“Centre de Rétenion”). The Minister of Immigration and Asylum, Jean Asselborn, responding to a parliamentary question on 15 May, said that since 18 March 9 detainees had been released from the Findel detention centre as their return was impossible to undertake. By 16 March, 19 detainees had already been released for the same reason, in addition to the determination that social distancing was virtually impossible (see 17 June Luxembourg update on this platform). The Minister also stated that on 29 May the Findel detention centre was holding 25 male detainees and that from the start of the Covid-19 crisis, the centre only held men. The last woman detained at Findel was transferred to the Netherlands on 27 February, while the last family with children left the centre on 3 March. The minister said that those that had been released were offered accommodation at the Kirchberg Emergency Accommodation Structure (SHUK). The psychosocial staff in the centre takes care of directing released detainees to adequate accommodation structures provided that these persons indicate that they are unable to find their own accommodation. The minister also reported that there were no regularisation plans for the persons detained in the Findel detention centre. In addition, a bill has been presented at the House of Representatives, seeking to introduce temporary measures to the application of Law of 29 August 2008 on the free movement of persons and immigration on 19 May 2020. The bill (“Projet de loi 7585”) aims to extend certain measures provided for in Articles 13 and 14 of the amended Grand-Ducal Regulation of 18 March 2020, introducing a series of measures in the context of the Covid-19 crisis. It is accompanied by a grand-ducal regulation relating to the duration of the prohibition and the scope of exceptions provided for in Article 2 of the bill. This legislation allows all those concerned that are currently in Luxembourg to leave the territory or to regularise their stay. Beyond these deadlines, the minister will analyse the individual situation of each person.</p>	<p>2020</p>
	<p>Responding to the Global Detention Project’s Covid-19 survey, Luxembourg’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported (on 17 June) that the country has not established a moratorium on new immigration detention orders and has not implemented new immigration, asylum or border policies. The ministry stated that on 16 March, 19 detainees (“retenus”) were released, in part because of a determination that it would not be possible to deport them in the required period of time. Since 18 March, nine additional detainees have been released from the Findel detention centre (“Centre de rétenion”) because they could not be deported. The ministry also said that forced returns had been suspended since 11 March. According to the ministry, released detainees are offered accommodation in the Kirchberg Emergency Facility. Staff members of the Findel detention centre refer released detainees towards adequate accommodation facilities, if these people are unable to find accommodation for themselves. The Foreign Affairs Ministry also reported that all new arrivals are placed in quarantine for a duration of seven days in a specialised unit. New arrivals are tested within 24 hours of their admission by medical staff in the centre. A second test is then conducted six days after the first and if the result is negative, they are integrated into the normal units. Each time a detainee moves from their unit, save for when they are outside, they must wear a protective mask. Disinfectant gel is also made available to detainees in multiple locations around the centre. The rate of cleaning and disinfection, which are conducted by a private company, has been increased to reduce the risk of contagion. Staff, visitors, and service providers have their temperature taken prior to entering and if their temperature is above 38°C, they are not allowed to enter the centre. It is also an obligation for visitors to constantly wear a mask within the centre and use disinfectant gel. Visits had been temporarily suspended, but resumed in mid-June after protective measures were put in place to ensure social distancing. The ministry also added that the capacity of the Findel detention centre has been reduced as well as the quantity of staff in order to reduce the risk of infection.</p>	<p>2020</p>
	<p>As of 15 April 2020, Luxembourg had 3,373 confirmed cases of Covid-19 along with 69 deaths. On the same day, the Prime Minister announced that from 20 April 2020, confinement measures would be de-escalated, with construction works restarting and DIY stores opening. Luxembourg has also begun to receive unaccompanied children, relocated from camps on the greek islands of Lesbos, Samos and Chios. 12 children, aged between 11 and 15, were flown to the country on 15 April 2020. The Greek deputy migration minister, Giorgos Koumoustakos, said that although the number of children relocated was small, the measure sent a message to other countries to follow Luxembourg’s example. He also confirmed that a second group of 50 children would fly to Germany on Saturday 18 April 2020 and 20 more would fly to Switzerland. In March, the government and civil society reached out to migrants and visitors regarding Covid-19. ASTI (Association de Soutien Aux Travailleurs Immigrés) provides multilingual information on temporary measures related to visas and permits for third-country nationals, available in 12 languages. The government also distributed a multilingual flyer to all households about social distancing in English, Portuguese, French, German and Luxembourgish. On 26 March 2020, a riot involving 25 prisoners broke out in the Schressig prison due to a lack of masks and disinfectant gel. Those involved in the riot were placed in isolation for a month. Following the riots, thirty inmates embarked on a hunger strike protesting against the conditions of their detention. The GDP has been unable to find any reports indicating whether measures have been taken to safeguard migrants and asylum seekers, including those in detention.</p>	<p>2020</p>

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification

	Name	Ratification Year
International treaties	OP ICESCR, Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2015
	OP CRC Communications Procedure	2016
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2012
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2011
	OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2010
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2009
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1994
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1989
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1987
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1983
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1983
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1978
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1972
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1971
	CRSSP, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	1960
	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

	Name	Acceptance Year
Individual complaints procedure	CRC, [Third] Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child establishing a communications procedure, 2011	2016
	ICESCR, Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 2008	2015
	CRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2011
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2003
	CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention	1987
	ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1983
	ICERD, declaration under article 14 of the Convention	1978

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number		Observation Date
	7/7		
	7/7		
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	§45 [...] (b) Adopt legislation to prevent the detention of unaccompanied children.	2013
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		2011
	ECHR, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights)		1953
	ECHR1, Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)		1953
	ECHR7, Protocol 7 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)		1989
	ECHR12, Protocol 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights		2006
	ECPT, European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment		1988
	CATHB, Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings		2009

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>§105: [...] les cours de promenade n'étaient équipées d'aucune protection en cas de mauvais temps ou de soleil excessif. Des mesures devraient être prises afin de remédier à cette lacune.</p> <p>§108: Le CPT recommande que les mesures nécessaires soient prises afin d'assurer que le compte-rendu établi après l'examen médical contienne:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) une description exhaustive des constatations médicales objectives fondées sur un examen approfondi, ii) les déclarations faites par l'intéressé qui sont pertinentes pour l'examen médical (dont la description de son état de santé et toute allégation de mauvais traitements), et iii) les observations du professionnel de santé à la lumière des points i) et ii), indiquant la compatibilité entre toute allégation formulée et les constatations médicales objectives. <p>La consignation de lésions constatées lors de l'examen médical devrait se faire sur un formulaire spécialement prévu à cet effet, comportant des «schémas corporels» permettant d'indiquer les lésions traumatiques, qui sera conservé dans le dossier médical du détenu. Il serait souhaitable que des photographies des lésions soient prises, et ces photographies devraient aussi être versées au dossier médical. De plus, le Comité recommande qu'un registre des lésions traumatiques observées à l'admission et en cours de détention soit tenu.</p> <p>§109: Le Comité recommande aux autorités de prendre les mesures nécessaires afin que tous les examens médicaux soient pratiqués hors de l'écoute et – sauf demande contraire expresse du médecin concerné dans un cas particulier – hors de la vue du personnel non médical. Des mesures devraient être également prises pour assurer la confidentialité des dossiers médicaux.</p> <p>§110: [...] des ressortissants étrangers arrivant avec des problèmes de toxicomanie devaient parfois attendre plusieurs jours avant de pouvoir recevoir un traitement de substitution, qui ne pouvait être prescrit que par le psychiatre. Les mesures nécessaires devraient être prises afin de remédier à cette situation.</p> <p>§115: Les retenus placés à l'isolement disciplinaire [...] étaient systématiquement interdits de communications avec le monde extérieur. A cet égard, le CPT tient à souligner que les contacts d'un retenu avec le monde extérieur ne devraient jamais être interdits à titre de sanction disciplinaire. Ces contacts devraient seulement être limités en cas d'infraction disciplinaire commise en lien avec ceux-ci. Le Comité recommande aux autorités de prendre les mesures nécessaires afin de revoir la législation applicable en conséquence.</p> <p>§116: [...] conformément à la loi, un certificat attestant que le retenu était apte à l'isolement était requis du médecin. [...] le CPT se félicite que, conformément à ses précédentes recommandations, un certificat médical d'aptitude à l'isolement disciplinaire ne soit plus exigé dans la pratique. Le CPT recommande que des mesures soient prises afin d'adapter la législation à la pratique.</p> <p>§117: [...] [chambres renforcées] ne disposaient pas d'un accès suffisant à la lumière du jour, ni d'un système d'appel. La délégation a été informée que les gardiens laissaient la porte de leur bureau ouverte pour pouvoir entendre les éventuels appels des retenus. Le CPT recommande aux autorités de remédier à ces défaillances.</p> <p>§121: [...] la loi prévoit que, pour chaque ressortissant étranger, un procès-verbal soit dressé. [...] La délégation a toutefois constaté de nombreuses lacunes concernant ces procès-verbaux, notamment l'absence fréquente de la signature du ressortissant étranger et parfois de l'agent du service de contrôle responsable. De plus, le procès-verbal ne contenait aucune information concernant le droit d'accès à un médecin. Le CPT recommande aux autorités de prendre les mesures nécessaires afin de remédier à ces lacunes.</p>	<p>2015</p>	
	<p>European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI)</p>	<p>§117: ECRI recommends that the Luxembourg authorities ensure that any person held for administrative reasons is informed, in a language he/she understands, of the reasons for being so held, of his/her rights and possible remedies, and of the conditions of stay in the detention centre.</p> <p>§118: ECRI recommends that the Luxembourg authorities ensure that the detention centre has staff sufficiently well trained to deal with the persons detained.</p>	<p>2011</p>	

Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions

Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission	Name	Year in Force	Observation Date
	Germany	1966	2017
	Austria	1965	2017
	Belgium	1967	2017
	Bulgaria	2005	2017
	Croatia	2005	2017
	Estonia	2005	2017
	France	1964	2017
	Hungary	2003	2017
	Lithuania	2005	2017
	Netherlands	1967	2017
	Poland	1991	2017
	Romania	2006	2017
	Slovakia	2004	2017
	Switzerland	2007	2017
	Albania	2008	2017
	Albania	2008	2017
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2007	2017
	Kosovo	2011	2017
	Macedonia	2006	2017
Montenegro	2004	2017	
Montenegro	2012	2017	
Russian Federation	2013	2017	

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

Visits by special procedures of the Human Rights Council	Name	Year of Visit	Observation Date
	None		2018

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

Relevant recommendations by UN Special Procedures	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
	None			2018

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recommendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	Yes	2009	2017
	Yes	2013	2017

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS

Governing structures				
Federal or centralized governing system	Federal or centralized governing system			Observation Date
		Centralized system		
Governing structures				
Centralized or decentralized immigration authority	Centralized or decentralized immigration authority			Observation Date
		Centralized immigration authority		
Institutions responsible for immigration detention				
Custodial authority	Agency	Ministry	Ministry Typology	Observation Date
	Immigration Directorate	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Affairs	Foreign Affairs	2015
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration	Foreign Affairs	2010
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration	Foreign Affairs	
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration	Foreign Affairs	
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration	Foreign Affairs	
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration	Foreign Affairs	
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		Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration	Foreign Affairs	
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration	Foreign Affairs	
	Institutions responsible for immigration detention			
Detention Facility Management	Entity Name		Entity Type	Observation Date
	Immigration Directorate. Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs		Governmental	2015
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration		Governmental	2010
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

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												2015
Detention monitoring institutions															
Authorized monitoring institutions	Institution		Institution Type										Observation Date		
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT)		International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)										2015		
	Ombudsman		National Human Rights Institution (or Ombudsperson) (NHRI)										2014		
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 NHRI carry out visits?	Does NHRI carry out visits in practice?						Observation Date								
	Yes						2014								
Detention monitoring institutions															
Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints?	Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints?						Observation Date								
	Yes						2016								
Detention monitoring institutions															
Does NHRI publicly release reports on immigration detention?	Does NHRI publicly release reports on immigration detention?						Observation Date								
	Yes						2014								
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										2015				
Detention monitoring institutions															
Do IRBs publicly report their findings from inspections?	Do IRBs publicly report their findings from detention inspections?						Observation Date								
	Yes						2015								
Outsourcing and privatisation															
Types of privatisation/outsourcing	Types of Privatisation/Outsourcing						Observation Date								
	Detention facility security						2015								

Outsourcing and privatisation

Detention contractors and other non-state entities	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
	Unnamed private company											Yes			2015

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
	2,934,500							2013

Expenditures

Estimated annual budgets for particular detention-related activities	Individual detention-related activities	Estimated annual budget (in USD)	Observation Date
	Building and maintenance	1,971,500	2013
	Medical	418,500	2013
	Food	290,600	2013

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 non-state assistance	Observation Date
Description of foreign assistance	<p>During the period 2014-2017, Luxembourg 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).</p>	2017
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More information about immigration detention in Luxembourg is available at the website of the Global Detention Project (www.globaldetentionproject.org)