Netherlands Immigration Detention Data Profile



Global Detention Project Profile



Quick Facts	
Immigration detainees (2018)	3,506
Detained asylum seekers (2014)	261
Detained minors (2017)	179
Persons expelled (2018)	8,980
International migrants (2019)	2,282,791
New asylum applications (2019)	25,162
Number of immigration detainees on a given day (2020)	260
	Immigration detainees (2018) Detained asylum seekers (2014) Detained minors (2017) Persons expelled (2018) International migrants (2019) New asylum applications (2019) Number of immigration detainees on a given day

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/netherlands
- "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.

© Global Detention Project 2020 1/16

Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Da	ate					Observatio	n Date
	3,506	2018				260		2020	
	3,181	2017							
	2,570	2016							
	2,176	2015							
Total number of	2,728	2014		Number of immigra	tion				
immigration detainees by year	3,670	2013		detainees on a giv	en				
by year	5,420	2012		day					
	6,104	2011							
	7,812	2010							
	7,867	2009							
	8,585	2008							
Top nationalities of	Albania, Morocco, Algeria, Afghanistan, Libya	2018		Number of detained - asylum seekers		261		2014	
detainees	Albania, Morocco, Algeria, Afghanistan, Iraq	2017							
	179	2017				40		2018	
	173	2016				50		2017	
	141	2015				30		2016	
	93	2014				12		2015	
	190	2013				11		2014	
Total number of detained minors	402	2012		Number of detaine unaccompanied min				2013	
	416	2011				50		2012	
	442	2010				92		2011	
						215		2010	
						296		2009	
						173		2008	
	133	2017				2,790		2018	
	147	2016				2,165		2017	
	129	2015				2,685		2016	
Number of detained accompanied minors	82	2014	ap	Number of pprehensions of non-		2,340		2015	
-	165	2013		citizens		2,645		2014	
	352	2012				2,715		2013	
	324	2011				4,005		2012	
	227	2010				6,145		2011	

© Global Detention Project 2020 2/16

Incuring the second	0.11		201	5			3	2020
Immigration detainees as a percentage of tota			201		Number of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres			
international migrant population	0.43		201					
	1,790		201	8			1	2018
	933		201					
	1,179		201	5				
Estimated capacity of dedicated long-term	1,762		201	5	Number o	f transit		
immigration detention centres	1,522		201	4	facilit			
Centres	1,691		201	3				
	1,750		201	2				
	1,950		201	1				
	8,980		201	8			Not Available	2017
	8,515		201	7				
Number of persons	12,530		201	6				
removed/returned (voluntary returns and	8,620		201	5	deportatio	Number of deportations/forced returns only		
deportations)	7,995		201	4	returns			
	8,010		201	3				
	9,635		201	2				
Daveantage of naveous	26.98		201	7			10,464	2017
Percentage of persons removed in relation to	38.03		201	6	Criminal	prison	10,266	2015
total number of people placed in removal	36.27		201	5	population		12,638	2013
procedures	23.7		201	4				
	19.1		201	5	Drigon nonul	ation vata	61	2017
Percentage of foreign prisoners					Prison popul (per 100,000	of national	61	2015
·					popula	tion)	75	2013
Demographics and im	migration-relat	ed sta	atistics					
			Observati	on Date				Observation Date
	17,100,00	00	202	0			2,282,791	2019
	16,925,00	00	201	5			2,056,500	2017
Population	16,700,00	00	201	2	Internationa	l migrants	1,979,500	2015
			•				1,964,900	2013
						1,833,000	2010	
	12.01		2017			94,417	2019	
	11.7		2015			101,837	2018	
International migrants as a percentage of the	11.7		2013	D	efugees	103,860	2017	
population					<u>uy</u>	101,702	2016	
						88,536	2015	
						74,707	2014	

© Global Detention Project 2020 3/16

	5.99	2016		25,162	2019
Ratio of refugees per	4.89	2014	Total number of new	21,205	2016
1000 inhabitants	4.33	2012	asylum applications	21,811	2014
				13,102	2012
	13.2	2014		1,951	2018
Refugee recognition rate			Stateless persons	1,951	2016
				1,951	2015

DOMESTIC LAW						
LEGAL TRADITION						
Laural Augustian	Name		Observation Date			
Legal tradition	Civil law	2016				
LAWS AND REGULATIONS						
	Name	Year Adop	ted	Last Year Amended		
Core pieces of national legislation	2000 Aliens Act (Vreemdelingenwet)	2000		2019		
	2000 Aliens Decree (Vreemdelingenbesluit)	2000		2019		
LAWS AND REGULATIONS						
Regulations, standards,	Name	Name				
guidelines	2000 Aliens Circular (Vreemdelingencirc	ulaire)		2016		
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTR	RATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION					
	Name			Observation Date		
	Detention to prevent unauthorised entry at the border			2016		
	Detention to prevent absconding			2016		
Immigration-status- related grounds	Detention to ensure transfer under the Dub	lin Regulation		2016		
	Detention during the asylum proc	ess		2016		
	Detention to establish/verify identity and	nationality		2016		
	Detention to effect removal					
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTR	GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION					
Non-immigration- status-related grounds providing for				Observation Date		
administrative detention in immigration legislation.	Detention on public order, threats or secur	ity grounds		2016		

© Global Detention Project 2020 4/16

LENGTH OF DETENTION						
Maximum length for	Number of Days		Observati	on Date		
administrative immigration detention						
in law.	540		2019			
LENGTH OF DETENTION						
	Number of Days		Observati	on Date		
	44		201	.8		
	43		201	.7		
	55		201	.5		
	67	67 2015				
	67		2014			
Average length of	72		2013			
detention	107		2013			
	75		2			
	111		2012			
	76		2011			
	99	99 2011		.1		
	103		201	.0		
	97		200	9		
LENGTH OF DETENTION						
Maximum length of detention for asylum-	Number of Days		Observati	on Date		
seekers	450		201	.8		
PROCEDURAL STANDARDS	s					
	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date		
	Right to legal counsel		Yes	2020		
	Independent review of detention	Yes		2016		
Provision of basic procedural standards	Right to appeal the lawfulness of detention	Yes		2016		
	Compensation for unlawful detention	Yes		2016		
	Right to legal counsel		Yes	2014		
	Access to free interpretation services		Yes	2014		

© Global Detention Project 2020 5/16

	•						
	Name		In Law	In Practice	Observation Date		
Types of non-custodial measures	Designated non-secure housi	Yes	infrequently	2016			
	Supervised release and/or repo	rting	Yes	infrequently	2016		
	Release on bail		Yes	Yes	2014		
	Registration (deposit of docume	ents)	Yes	infrequently	2014		
	Electronic monitoring		No	No	2014		
VULNERABLE PERSONS							
	Name	ne In		In Practice	Observation Date		
	Asylum seekers	Provided		Yes	2018		
	Accompanied minors			Yes	2018		
Is the detention of vulnerable persons	Unaccompanied minors			Yes	2018		
provided in law? Are	Accompanied minors			No	2016		
they detained in practice?	Unaccompanied minors			No	2016		
	Accompanied minors			No	2015		
	Unaccompanied minors			No	2015		
	Stateless persons			No	2015		

NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION)

© Global Detention Project 2020 6/16

Latest Update

Update Status	Observa Date
relike many of its EU neighbours, the Netherlands largely avoided implementing strict measures to prevent the spread of the coronavirus after the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic. But in the past month, the country has seen a surge new cases, leaving the Netherlands with one of the highest infection rates in the world (160 per 100,000 weekly). While this is spurring the adoption of some new safeguards, including urging—but not making mandatory—masks in public facilities, the government recently announced a prohibition on the use of masks by detainees, according to information provided to the Global Detention Project by Melipourt Veremdelingendetentie ("Inmigration Detention"). A 6 October press release from the Ministry of Justice and Security states that detainees are not to wear masks "for security reasons." This policy appears to place the Netherlands in a category all by itself. To date, the obal Detention Project (GDP)—which has reviewed Covid-related policies in nearly 150 countries—has not reported—has not relevant on the project (GDP)—which has reviewed Covid-related policies in nearly 150 countries—has not reported—has not reported project (GDP)—which has reviewed Covid-related policies in nearly 150 countries—has not reported—has not reported on the state of the s	2021
sponding to the Global Detention Project's Covid-19 survey, a government official who asked to remain anonymous reported that no moratorium on new immigration detention orders had been established and that no such measure was under consideration. The official confirmed that people who were awaiting removal to another EU member state under the Dublin Regulation have been released from detention as their return could not be realised within the rescribed six weeks. However, for all other detention measures the Dutch Repartation and Departure Service made individual assessments on whether or attention was continued for those individuals who did not cooperate with the assessment to determine their nationality. Also, the official stated that in cases of detainees for which travel documents were available, an assessment was made on whether return would be possible within a short timeframe. If such a return was not possible, the detention measure was lifted. The government official said that at equal their aperson has a right to reception under the Dutch Aliens Act, they will receive support. If this is not the case, the official said that any person can ask the municipality to be placed in a homeless shelter. All municipalities received additional funds to create more shelter spaces and according to the official all helpers will follow the unless of the Dutch Health Authority to preven the spread of Covid-19. Reception centres, as shelters, are open centres and so persons can move freely. In consequence, the official said that it was the person is seponsibility to follow the guidelines have as well as sign language. Tests are reportedly conducted for detainees who make health complaints to doctors and where there is suspicion of Covid-19 contamination. The government official added that removals from the Netherlands have not been completely halted. Removals are still possible to several countries, including Indonesis, Pazzl, and Polanda. Cases are treated on a case-bey-case basis and an individual decision is taken wh	202
In a response to a GDP survey, Revijara Oosterhuis from the Immigration Detention Hotline (Meldpunt Vreemdelingendetentie) confirmed that as of 15 May, 260 persons remained in detention in the Netherlands. 64 persons with ublin claims had been released and placed in shelters, followed by an additional 130 persons - although this second group did not receive shelter. Those who remain in detention have complained about several issues, including the ck of soap and hot water, the fact that cust do not water, the fact that cust do not water masks, the suspension of vists, and the fact that cell doors remain closed for up to 21 hours each day and that no activities are provided for out-of-cell hours. Detainees are eld in double cells, which has prompted concerns that they cannot maintain social distancing and conform to hygiene regulations. As the Immigration Detention Hotline noted, "we receive a lot of phone calls from detainees that are researed to be infected by the virus." Worryingly, as Laura Cleton (University of Antwerp) noted in recent correspondence with the GDP, the country's Ministry of Justice and Security stated in a press release that Covid-19 measures in prisons and immigration detention centres would continue after 19 May until further notice: "this in practice thus still means no visits, limited" outdoor time." and long mes locked in cells." Although the Immigration Detention Hotline had not heard of any deportations from the country's immigration detention centres during the pandemic, Costerhuis added that "a removal to Polandon on the 12th of May took place by land. It is also said that they have still deported about 90 persons from the 9th March until the 10th of May but it is unclear if these persons were refused at the border in the first place and sent back directly." During the pandemic, the Netherlands suspended advalum proceeds abelied resonance "pre-registration protection. Asylum seekers with their families. Those who unable to leave the area, despite the lack of juridical grounds impleme	202
Global Detention Project Survey completed by Laura Cleton, University of Antwer HAS THE NETHERLANDS PLACED A TEMPORARY MORATION MON NET WINNIGATION DETENTION ORDERS BECAUSE OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC MOST CONTROL OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC CONTROL OF THE COVID-19 PAND	202
The Council of Europe, in a 26 March statement, mentioned Netherlands as being one of a handful of countries in Europe to have released some immigration detainees because of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, other reports didcate that as of the end of March, people continued to be placed in immigration detention and that insufficient steps were being taken to protect them from contracting the disease. In some cases, detainees continued to be locked up for 21 hours a day without access to soap, gloves or masks. According to an MCO in Beglium, the Netherlands so continued to provide emergency shelters for those seeking asylum despite the fact that the asylum application process has been suspended. A temporary emergency shelter was made operational from 20 March 2020 in Willem Lodewijk van assaukazerne in Zoutkamp. The Immigration and Naturalisation Service stated that until 6 April 2020, the Central Agency for the Reception Agylum Seekers "will not receive or admit foreign national surviving in the Netherlands to a construction of the Central Agency for the Reception Centre." In Dutch prisons, several measures have been taken since 14 March 2020 in order to prevent a Covid-19 outbreak, All prisoners presenting Covid-19 symptoms will be isolated and visits have been suspended save for lawyers and family/responsible adults for minors. Prisoners that have authorisations to leave prison during the day or the weekend are forbidden from doing so temporarily. On 19 March 2020, the first prisoner with Covid-19 was confirmed in the Scheveningen prison facility hospital.	202

INTERNATIONAL LAW

© Global Detention Project 2020 7/16

Relevant international tre	eaties and date of ratification					
		Name		Ratification Year		
	CRPD, Conventio	n on the Rights of Persons with Disabilitie	es	2016		
	ICPED, International Convention fo	ICPED, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance				
		Convention against Torture and Other Co ading Treatment or Punishment	ruel, Inhuman or	2010		
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Sup	press and Punish Trafficking in Persons, I and Children	Especially Women	2005		
		iggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, ention against Transnational Organized C		2005		
	CRC, Cor	nvention on the Rights of the Child		1995		
International treaties	CEDAW, Convention on the El	imination of All Forms of Discrimination a	gainst Women	1991		
	CAT, Convention against Tortu	re and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degradin Punishment	g Treatment or	1988		
	VCCR, Vien	na Convention on Consular Relations		1985		
	ICCPR, Internation	onal Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	5	1978		
	ICESCR, International C	1978				
	ICERD, International Conventio	1971				
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Ge	1968				
	CRSSP, Convention	n Relating to the Status of Stateless Perso	ons	1962		
	CRSR, Geneva Co	nvention Relating to the Status of Refuge	es	1956		
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified		15/19				
Relevant international tre	eaties and date of ratification					
	Name	Reservation Year	Observa	tion Date		
International treaty reservations	CRC Article 37	1995	19	95		
	CRC Article 40	1995	19	995		
Relevant international tre	eaties and date of ratification					
		Name		Acceptance Year		
		r the Protection of All Persons from Enford leclaration under article 31	ced Disappearance,	2011		
Individual complaints procedure	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the	mination against	2002			
	CAT, declara	tion under article 22 of the Convention		1988		
	ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the	ne International Covenant on Civil and Po	litical Rights, 1966	1978		
	ICERD, declara	ation under article 14 of the Convention		1971		

© Global Detention Project 2020 8/16

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification						
	Number	Observation Date				
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	5/7					
	5/7					

© Global Detention Project 2020 9/16

	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year
	Human Rights Committee	§25: (a) Ensure that immigration detention is used only as a measure of last resort and for as short a period as possible; (b) Strictly limit the use of isolation or solitary confinement in immigration detention; (c) Promote and apply non-custodial alternative measures in a systematic manner and strive to extend it to asylum seekers arriving at Schiphol International Airport; (d) Facilitate prompt judicial review of immigration detention decisions; (e)Review the Repatriation and Detention of Aliens Act (Wet Terugkeer en Vreemdelingenbewaring) with a view to bringing it in line with international human rights law, including but not limited to a review of the treatment of children under the Act.	2019
Relevant recommendations	Committee against Torture	§ 14: The Committee urges the State party to ensure that the detention of asylum seekers is only used as a last resort, and, where necessary, for as short period as possible and without excessive restrictions, and to effectively establish and apply alternatives to the detention of asylum seekers; § 15: The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Scrupulously observe the absolute time limit for the administrative detention of foreign nationals, including in the context of repeated detention; (b) Avoid, wherever possible, the accumulation of administrative and penal detention, in excess of the absolute time limit of 18 months of detention of migrants under migration law. § 16: The Committee urges the State party to ensure that the legal regime of alien detention is suitable for its purpose and that it differs from the regime of penal detention. The State party is also urged to use alien detention as a last resort and where necessary, for as short period as possible and without excessive restrictions, and to effectively establish and apply alternatives to such detention. § 17: The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Verify the age of an unaccompanied child, if uncertain, before placing the child in detention. Such detention should be used as a last resort; (b) Take alternative measures to avoid detention of children or their separation from their families; (c) Ensure that unaccompanied minors can enjoy the rights guaranteed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which the Kingdom of the Netherlands is a party.	2013
ssued by treaty bodies	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	§ 11: The Committee recommends that the State party effectively implement its stated policy of using detention as a measure of last resort and redouble its efforts to establish alternative living arrangements for families and children in such situations.	2010
	Committee against Torture	§ 17. The Committee reiterates its recommendations (CAT/C/NDL/CO/5 - 6, paras. 14–16) that the State party should ensure, including by revising the repatriation and detention of aliens bill, that: (a) Asylum seekers should not be routinely detained and, if necessary, should be detained only as a measure of last resort for as short a period as possible and in facilities appropriate for their status; (b) The administrative detention of foreigners, including in the context of repeated periods of detention, is not of long duration and is fully in line with international human rights standards, including revised deliberation No. 5 of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention on deprivation of liberty of migrants (A/HRC/39/45, annex); (c) All allegations of ill-treatment of asylum seekers and other foreigners in detention by police officers or prison guards are promptly, effectively and impartially investigated, and that perpetrators are prosecuted and punished; (d) The legal regime of alien detention is suitable for its purpose and is strictly differentiated from the regime of penal detention and, in particular, solitary confinement is not used as a disciplinary measure against detained asylum seekers and undocumented migrants who are deprived of liberty have adequate access to an independent and effective mechanism for addressing complaints of torture and ill-treatment; (f) All incidents and allegations of torture and ill-treatment of asylum seekers and migrants in detention are promptly, effectively and impartially investigated, prosecuted and, if found responsible, the perpetrators punished; (g) Independent national and international monitoring bodies and non-governmental organizations regularly monitor all places where asylum seekers and migrants are deprived of their liberty. 19. The State party	2018

© Global Detention Project 2020 10/16

asylum seekers and migrants are deprived of their liberty. 19. The State party should take all the measures to avoid the detention of children placed in migration detention facilities in all the constituent countries of the State party , including by using alternative measures to detention. It should also ensure that unaccompanied children asylum seekers have adequate access to appropriate assistance , including legal aid , throughout the asylum procedure.

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives									
	Name	Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)							
	CPCSE, Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse	2010							
Regional legal instruments	ECHR, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights	1954							
mstruments	ECHRP1, Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	1954							
	ECHRP12, Protocol 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights	2004							
	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	2010							

© Global Detention Project 2020 11/16

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives

	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)	§56: The use of means of restraint to be considered on individual grounds and based on the principle of proportionality. <u>Rotterdam Airport Detention Centre for Foreigners:</u> §61: To avoid, as far as possible, detaining families with children. If, in exceptional circumstances, detention cannot be avoided, its period should not exceed the maximum duration provided by law i.e. 28 days. §63: To review the practice at the Centre of locking up children in their cells. §67: To review the current practice as regards health-care screening of newly-arrived detainees. §69: To take steps to ensure that foreign nationals receive a written translation, in a language they understand, of the decisions concerning their detention as well as of the modalities and deadlines to appeal against such decisions. §71: to take steps to ensure that foreign nationals detained at the Centre are duly and regularly informed about the status of their case in a language they understand (if necessary, through phone interpretation). §72: To provide the possibility of unsupervised visits for detainees at the Centre. §78: to take the necessary steps to ensure that persons deprived of their liberty are only searched by staff of the same sex and that any search which requires an inmate to undress is conducted out of the sight of custodial staff of the opposite sex.	2011	2011
Recommendations issued by regional human rights mechanisms	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)	Centro Dakota Immigration Detention Facility: § 68: The CPT recommends that the Aruban authorities move forward urgently with developing and adopting appropriate regulations for the detention of irregular migrants. Such regulations should include the right to legal assistance, provided free of charge for persons without sufficient means, and the right of appeal. § 70: The CPT recommends that staff be selected and trained for the specific purpose of working with irregular migrants. § 72: The CPT recommends that the exercise yard be improved in the light of above remarks. The CPT further recommends that the Aruban authorities develop a range of purposeful activities for detained persons at Centro Dakota. The longer the period for which persons are detained, the more developed should be the activities which are offered to them. § 73: The CPT recommends that systematic medical screening of all immigration detainees, including for transmissible diseases, be introduced. Such screening should be carried out in a way that respects medical confidentiality. § 74: The CPT recommends that this provision in the draft House Rules be amended accordingly. § 75: The CPT recommends that all immigration detainees should be systematically provided with a document setting out this information; the document should be available in the languages most commonly spoken by those concerned and, if necessary, the services of an interpreter should be made available. Further, all official documents that immigration detainees are required to sign should be provided in a language they can understand. Illegalen Barakken Immigration Detention Facility: § 203: The CPT recommends that specific regulations be developed which are appropriate for the detention of irregular migrants. Such regulations should include a maximum period of detention. Further, if the only reason of failure to deport is the lack of funds for an airfare, the CPT recommends that the State provide these funds much earlier in the process. § 204: The CPT recommends that the Cur	2014	
	Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights	\$100: The Commissioner calls on the Dutch authorities to ensure that detention of asylum seekers and immigrants is used as last resort, for the shortest possible period of time and only used after first reviewing all other alternatives and finding that there is no effective alternative, in accordance with the Resolution 1707(2010) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. He notes the expressed intention of the Dutch authorities to make progress towards using administrative detention, both at the border and pending deportation, only as a measure of last resort. §101: As a first step in this direction, the Dutch authorities should stop the detention of all asylum seeker children. The Commissioner reiterates that any decision taken in the field of immigration detention concerning a child with or without his/her family should be taken in full compliance with the UN CRC and in particular Article 3 under which the best interests of the child shall be a primary condicateration in all actions. Moreover, asylum seekers and immigrants belonging to vulnerable groups should not be kept in administrative detention according to the Commissioner. 102. The Commissioner wishes to stress that, according to the Court's case-law, administrative detention of asylum seekers and rejected asylum seekers is to be considered arbitrary if it to continuous for an unreasonable length of time.68 it is also to be considered arbitrary if it is not closely connected to the ground of detention,69 for instance if an allen is detained for the purpose of expulsion although the latter cannot reasonably be carried out.70 The detention of a rejected asylum seeker with a view to his/her expulsion is justified under Article 5§1(f) only for as long as deportation proceedings are in progress. §103: The Commissioner invites the Dutch authorities to apply all possible less intrusive measures than detention in the period before deportation. The Commissioner encourages the authorities to make the requirements for the few existing alternatives	2014	

© Global Detention Project 2020 12/16

Bilateral/Multilateral agre	eements linked	d to readmissions							
		Name		Year in Force		Observ	ation Date		
		Germany		1966		2	2017		
		Austria		1965	2017				
		Belgium		1967		2017			
		Bulgaria		2005		7	2017		
		Croatia		2005		2017			
		Estonia		2005		7	2017		
		France		1964		2	2017		
		France		1999		2	2017		
		Hungary		2003		2	2017		
		Italy		2000		2	2017		
		Lithuania		2005		2	2017		
Bilateral/multilateral		Luxembourg		1967		2	2017		
agreements linked to readmission		Poland		1991	2017				
readinission		Romania		2006	2017				
		Slovakia		2004		2017			
		Switzerland		2007			2017		
		Albania		2008		2	2017		
		Armenia		2009		- 7	2017		
	Bosni	a and Herzegovina		2007		2	2017		
		Kosovo		2011			2017		
		Macedonia		2008		2	2017		
		Montenegro		2004			2017		
		Montenegro		2012	2017				
	Rus	ssian Federation		2011	2017				
		Hong Kong		1997	2017				
		Indonesia			2017				
Non treaty-based interna	tional human i	rights mechanisms							
		Name	Year o	f Visit	Observation Date				
Visits by special procedures of the	Special Rappo	orteur on violence against wo	2006		2016				
Human Rights Council	Special Ra	apporteur on the sale of child pornograp	1998		2016				
Non treaty-based interna	tional human ı	rights mechanisms							
Relevant	Name	Recommendation Ex	cerpt	Recommendation \	r ear	Ob	servation Date		
recommendations by UN Special Procedures	None		2016						

© Global Detention Project 2020 13/16

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms												
Relevant recommendations of the	Recomendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date									
	No	2008	2017									
UN Universal Periodic Review	Yes	2017	2017									
	Yes	2012										

Governing structures	l								
Federal or centralized	Federal or centralized go		Observation Date						
governing system	Centralized sys	tem	202	0					
Governing structures									
Centralized or decentralized	Centralized or decentralized	l immigration authority	Observation Date						
immigration authority	Centralized immigra	ation authority	2	2018					
Institutions responsible f	or immigration detention								
	Agency	Ministry Typology	Observation Date						
Custodial authority		Ministry of Security and Justice	Internal or Public Security	2016					
	Aruba Police Force	Ministry of Justice (Aruba)	Justice	2014					
	Curaçao Detention and Correction Centre	Ministry of Justice (Curaçao)	Justice	2014					
	Immigration and Naturalisation Service	Ministry of Justice	Justice	2012					
	Immigration and Naturalisation Service	Ministry of Justice	Justice	2010					
	Immigration and Naturalisation Service	Ministry of Justice	Justice	2009					
	Immigration and Naturalisation Service	Justice	2008						
nstitutions responsible f	or immigration detention								
	Entity Na	me	Entity Type	Observation Date					
	Ministry of Security and Justice/ Co	ustodial Institutions Agency	Governmental	2016					
	Department for the Supervisio	Government-local	2014						
	Curaçao Detention and (Government-local	2014						
Detention Facility Management	Ministry of Justice / Department of Co Services Depa	Governmental	2012						
Planagement	Ministry of Justice / Department of Co Services Depa	Governmental	2010						
	Ministry of Justice / Department of Co Services Depa		Governmental	2009					
	Ministry of Justice / Department of Co Services Depa	Governmental	2008						

© Global Detention Project 2020 14/16

Institutions responsible for immigration detention																		
Formally d	esignated	Form	ally desig detenti	nated imi on estate		Types o	of officially	es (Obser	vatio	n Date							
detentio				Yes			Police stations								2016			
				Yes		De	edicated im	migrati	on detent	tion fac	ilities			2016				
Institutions	responsible :	or imm	igration d	etention														
Types of detention facilities used in practice	contro	nmigration field office ministrative)	Transit centre (Administrative)	Reception centre (Administrative)	Offshore detention centre (Administrative)	Hospital (Administrative)	Border guard (Administrative)	Police station (Criminal)	National penitentiary (Criminal)	(Criminal)	Juvenile detention centre (Criminal)	mp	mmigration detention centre (Ad hoc)	Surge facility (Ad hoc)	Observation Date			
Detention monitoring institutions																		
Institution Institution Type											1	Obser	vatio	n Date				
Authorized institu					or Human Ri en van de M		Nation		an Rights dsperson)					2016				
		Euro		mittee for Torture (Cl	the Prevent PT)	ion of	Interna	tional c	or Regiona	al Bodie	es (IRBs)			2016				
Detention m	onitoring ins	titution	S															
Is the nation rights institution			ls the NHF		ized as ind tee of Nati					ordina	nting	Observation Date						
indepe						Yes								2016				
Detention m	onitoring ins	titution	s															
Does NH			Does N	IHRI have	capacity t	o receiv	e complair	nts?			Obse	vation Date						
capacity t compl			Yes									2016						
Detention m	onitoring ins	titution	s															
Does NHR			Does NHR	l publicly	release re	eports on immigration detention?						Observation Date						
release re immigration						Yes					2016							
Detention m	onitoring ins	titution	s															
Do internati regional bo visit imm	dies (IRBs)	Do i	nternatio	nal and/o	r regional det	bodies (I tention fa		arly vis	it immig	ration	-related	Observation Date						
related d facili	etention		Yes										2013					
Detention m	onitoring ins	titution	S															
Do IRBs publicly report Do IRBs publicly report their findings from detention inspect								spection	pections? Observation Date					te				
their find inspec						2013												
Outsourcing	and privatis	ation																
			Types of Privatisation/Outsourcing								Observation Date							
Type privatisation				Public-բ	orivate partı	nership					20	16						
privatisation G				He	ealth service	es					20	16						
					2016													

© Global Detention Project 2020 15/16

Outsourcing and privatisation	Outsourcing and privatisation																
Detention contractors	Name of entity	Type of entity	Detainee transport	Food services	Health care	Social services	Laundry services	Legal counselling	Manag	gement	Owner of detention facility		eation Securit		Telephone service	Translation services	Observation Date
and other non-state entities	G4S	For profit												Yes			2016
	Unnamed company				Yes												2016
Expenditures	Expenditures																
	Estimated annual budget for detention		Estimated total annual budget for detention operations (in USD)		for	Building and maintenance		I SACI	Security Staff		fing F	ood Med		ical Transport		t Observation Date	
			148,00	00,000												2014	
Expenditures	Expenditures																
Estimated an	Estimated annual		Individual detention-related activities					es	Estimated annual budget (in USD)							Observation Date	
budgets for par detention-rel				S	taffing				86,000,000							2014	
activities				M	ledical				7,650,000							20	14

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

Global Detention Project | 1-3 rue de Varembé | T: +41 (0) 22 548 14 01 / +41 (0) 22 733 08 97 | E: admin@globaldetentionproject.org

© Global Detention Project 2020 16/16