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|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Quick Facts | |
| | Immigration detainees (2018) | 7,855 |
| | Detained asylum seekers (2016) | 769 |
| | Detained minors (2018) | 93 |
| | Persons expelled (2018) | 12,560 |
| | International migrants (2019) | 6,104,203 |
| | New asylum applications (2019) | 118,252 |
| Number of immigration detainees on a given day (2020) | 0 | |

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/spain>
- "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 | 7,855 | 2018 | Top nationalities of detainees | Morocco, Algeria, Guinea, Senegal, Gambia | 2018 |
| | 8,814 | 2017 | | Algeria, Morocco, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Gambia | 2017 |
| | 7,597 | 2016 | | | |
| | 6,930 | 2015 | | | |
| | 7,286 | 2014 | | | |
| | 9,020 | 2013 | | | |
| | 11,325 | 2012 | | | |
| | 13,241 | 2011 | | | |
| | 11,915 | 2010 | | | |
| | 17,203 | 2009 | | | |
| Number of detained asylum seekers | 769 | 2016 | Total number of detained minors | 93 | 2018 |
| | | | | 48 | 2017 |
| | | | | 51 | 2016 |
| | | | | 19 | 2015 |
| Number of apprehensions of non-citizens | 78,280 | 2018 | Immigration detainees as a percentage of total international migrant population | 0.12 | 2015 |
| | 44,625 | 2017 | | 0.14 | 2013 |
| | 37,295 | 2016 | | 0.19 | 2010 |
| | 42,605 | 2015 | | | |
| | 47,885 | 2014 | | | |
| | 46,195 | 2013 | | | |
| | 52,485 | 2012 | | | |
| 68,825 | 2011 | | | | |
| Number of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres | 8 | 2015 | Estimated capacity of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres | 866 | 2019 |
| | 7 | 2012 | | 1,589 | 2018 |
| | | | | 1,472 | 2016 |
| | | | | 2,548 | 2012 |
| Number of ad hoc facilities | 3 | 2012 | Number of persons removed/returned (voluntary returns and deportations) | 12,560 | 2018 |
| | | | | 10,785 | 2017 |
| | | | | 61,538 | 2016 |
| | | | | 13,315 | 2015 |
| | | | | 15,150 | 2014 |
| | | | | 17,285 | 2013 |
| | | | | 18,865 | 2012 |
| | | | | 23,350 | 2011 |

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|--|------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Number of deportations/forced returns only | 11,730 | 2018 | Percentage of persons removed in relation to total number of people placed in removal procedures | 35.9 | 2014 |
| | 9,470 | 2017 | | | |
| | 9,280 | 2016 | | | |
| | 10,960 | 2015 | | | |
| | 12,295 | 2014 | | | |
| Criminal prison population | 60,420 | 2017 | Percentage of foreign prisoners | 28.4 | 2017 |
| | | | | 31.2 | 2013 |
| Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population) | 130 | 2017 | | | |
| | 144 | 2013 | | | |
| Demographics and immigration-related statistics | | | | | |
| | | Observation Date | | | Observation Date |
| Population | 46,800,000 | 2020 | International migrants | 6,104,203 | 2019 |
| | 46,572,030 | 2017 | | 5,947,000 | 2017 |
| | 46,122,000 | 2015 | | 5,853,000 | 2015 |
| | 46,800,000 | 2012 | | 6,466,600 | 2013 |
| | 40,300,000 | 2000 | | 6,280,000 | 2010 |
| International migrants as a percentage of the population | 12.8 | 2017 | Estimated number of undocumented migrants | 400,000 - 700,000 | 2012 |
| | 12.7 | 2015 | | | |
| | 13.8 | 2013 | | | |
| Refugees | 57,751 | 2019 | Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants | 0.28 | 2016 |
| | 20,457 | 2018 | | 0.13 | 2014 |
| | 17,561 | 2017 | | 0.1 | 2012 |
| | 12,943 | 2016 | | 0.1 | 2011 |
| | 6,457 | 2015 | | | |
| | 4,637 | 2014 | | | |
| | 5,698 | 2014 | | | |
| | 4,510 | 2012 | | | |
| Total number of new asylum applications | 118,252 | 2019 | Refugee recognition rate | 10.6 | 2014 |
| | 117,800 | 2019 | | | |
| | 55,570 | 2018 | | | |
| | 16,493 | 2016 | | | |
| | 5,900 | 2014 | | | |
| | 5,947 | 2014 | | | |
| | 4,510 | 2013 | | | |
| | 2,579 | 2012 | | | |
| | 2,580 | 2012 | | | |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|------|--|
| Stateless persons | 2,455 | 2018 | |
| | 1,596 | 2017 | |
| | 1,011 | 2016 | |
| | 440 | 2015 | |
| | 270 | 2014 | |

DOMESTIC LAW

LEGAL TRADITION

| Legal tradition | Name | Observation Date |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------|
| | Civil law | 2013 |

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

| Constitutional guarantees? | Yes/No | Constitution and Articles | Year Adopted | Last Year Amended |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Yes | Constitución Española, Article 17 | 1978 | 2011 |

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

| Core pieces of national legislation | Name | Year Adopted | Last Year Amended |
|--|--|--------------|-------------------|
| | Ley Orgánica 2/2009, de 11 de diciembre, de reforma de la Ley Orgánica 4/2000, de 11 de enero, sobre derechos y libertades de los extranjeros en España y su integración social, (Organic Law 2/2009, of 11 December, amending Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January, on the rights and liberties of foreign persons in Spain and their social integration) | 2009 | |
| | Real Decreto 557/2011, de 20 de abril, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento de la Ley Orgánica 4/2000, sobre derechos y libertades de los extranjeros en España y su integración social, tras su reforma por Ley Orgánica 2/2009 (Royal Decree 557/2011, of 20 April, on Regulation of Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January, on the rights and liberties of foreign persons in Spain and their social integration as amended by Organic Law 2/2009) | 2011 | |
| | Circular 6/2014, de la Dirección General de la Policía-Comisaría General de Extranjería y Fronteras, de 11 de julio de 2014. Criterios para solicitar el ingreso de ciudadanos extranjeros en Centros de Internamiento (Circular 6/2014 establishing certain criteria for detention in CIE to proceed) | 2014 | |
| | Ley Orgánica 4/2000, de 11 de enero, sobre derechos y libertades de los extranjeros en España y su integración social (Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January, on the rights and liberties of foreign persons in Spain and their social integration) | 2000 | 2009 |

| LAWS AND REGULATIONS | | | |
|---|--|------------------|-------------------|
| Additional legislation | Name | Year Adopted | Last Year Amended |
| | Código Penal y legislación complementaria | 1995 | 2016 |
| | Real Decreto 162/2014, de 14 de marzo, por el que se aprueba el reglamento de funcionamiento y régimen interior de los centros de internamiento de extranjeros, (Royal Decree 162/2014 of 14 March, approving the operating regulation and internal regime of immigration detention centres) | 2014 | |
| | Organic Law 1/1992, on Protection of Public Safety (articles 9-11) | | 2013 |
| | Ley 12/2009, de 30 de octubre, reguladora del derecho de asilo y de la protección subsidiaria, (Asylum Law 12/2009 of 30 October, regulating the right to asylum and subsidiary protection) | | 2014 |
| | Ley Orgánica 4/2015, de 30 de marzo, de protección de la seguridad ciudadana (Organic Law on the protection of citizen security) | 2015 | |
| LAWS AND REGULATIONS | | | |
| Regulations, standards, guidelines | Name | Year Published | |
| | Protocolo Marco sobre determinadas actuaciones en relación con los Menores Extranjeros No Acompañados. | 2014 | |
| | Protocolo Marco de Protección de Víctimas de Trata de Seres Humanos | 2011 | |
| GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION | | | |
| Immigration-status-related grounds | Name | Observation Date | |
| | Detention to prevent unauthorised entry at the border | 2009 | |
| | Detention for unauthorised entry or stay | 2009 | |
| | Detention to prevent absconding | 2009 | |
| | Detention for failing to respect a voluntary removal order | 2009 | |
| | Detention to effect removal | 2009 | |
| | Detention for unauthorised exit | 2009 | |
| 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 | 2009 | |
| CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES | | | |
| Does the country provide specific criminal penalties for immigration-related violations? | Fines | Incarceration | Observation Date |
| | Yes | No | 2009 |
| CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES | | | |
| Has the country decriminalized immigration-related violations? | Has the country decriminalized immigration-related violations? | | Observation Date |
| | No | | 2009 |

| LENGTH OF DETENTION | | | | |
|--|---|--------|------------------|------------------|
| Maximum length for administrative immigration detention in law. | Number of Days | | Observation Date | |
| | 60 | | 2009 | |
| LENGTH OF DETENTION | | | | |
| Maximum length of time in custody prior to issuance of a detention order | Number of Days | | Observation Date | |
| | 3 | | 2013 | |
| LENGTH OF DETENTION | | | | |
| Average length of detention | Number of Days | | Observation Date | |
| | 26 | | 2018 | |
| | 24 | | 2016 | |
| | 18 | | 2011 | |
| LENGTH OF DETENTION | | | | |
| Maximum length of detention for asylum-seekers | Number of Days | | Observation Date | |
| | 10 | | 2013 | |
| PROCEDURAL STANDARDS | | | | |
| Provision of basic procedural standards | Name | In Law | In Practice | Observation Date |
| | Information to detainees | Yes | No | 2015 |
| | Right to legal counsel | Yes | | 2009 |
| | Access to free interpretation services | Yes | | 2009 |
| | Access to consular assistance | Yes | | 2009 |
| | Independent review of detention | Yes | | 2009 |
| | Complaints mechanism regarding detention conditions | Yes | | 2009 |
| | Access to asylum procedures | Yes | | 2009 |
| NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION) | | | | |
| Types of non-custodial measures | Name | In Law | In Practice | Observation Date |
| | Designated non-secure housing | | Yes | 2020 |
| | Registration (deposit of documents) | Yes | Yes | 2014 |
| | Release on bail | No | No | 2014 |
| | Electronic monitoring | No | No | 2014 |
| | Supervised release and/or reporting | Yes | infrequently | 2013 |
| | Designated non-secure housing | Yes | infrequently | 2013 |

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 | Prohibited | No | 2015 |
| | Unaccompanied minors | Prohibited | No | 2013 |
| | Accompanied minors | Provided | Yes | 2013 |
| | Asylum seekers | | No | 2013 |
| | Pregnant women | | Yes | 2013 |
| | Refugees | | No | 2013 |
| | Stateless persons | Not mentioned | Yes | 2013 |

MANDATORY DETENTION

| Mandatory detention | Filter | Name | Observation Date |
|---------------------|--------|------|------------------|
| | No | | 2016 |
| | No | No | 2013 |

EXPEDITED REMOVAL AND RE-ENTRY BAN

| Expedited/fast track removal | Name | Observation Date |
|------------------------------|------|------------------|
| | Yes | 2015 |

EXPEDITED REMOVAL AND RE-ENTRY BAN

| Re-entry ban | Name | Observation Date |
|--------------|------|------------------|
| | Yes | 2013 |

COVID-19 UPDATES

| | Update Status | Observation Date |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| | In October, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) issued a ruling on a deportation case in Spain that would limit the country's ability to enforce removal decisions in certain cases based on provisions of the EU Return Directive. The court in Spain's Castilla-La Mancha region had asked the CJEU whether authorities could rely on provisions in the Directive to effect a removal in lieu of the more stringent requirements provided in Spanish law, which requires the existence of aggravating circumstances—in addition to irregular status—to justify the procedure. The CJEU found that the court had to rely on the provisions of the national law in the particular case and not the Directive. According to the CJEU, the national authority cannot rely on a "deportation order" to expel a migrant in an irregular situation if national law imposes a fine or only provides for return when there are serious violations. In consequence, the ruling obliges the government to apply the Spanish Immigration Law, which imposes a fine in cases of irregular stay and only contemplates the expulsion of foreigners in an irregular situation when there are aggravating circumstances. In 2019, the Spanish Ministry of the Interior expelled 4,677 people from the country and returned a further 6,476 to their countries of origin. According to Eurostat, those figures correspond to around 30% of the 37,890 orders that were issued against non-citizens to leave the Spanish territory. Despite the fact that the percentage of expulsions and returns in 2019 is below the European average (36%), it nonetheless represents an increase compared to 2018. On 23 September, the National Police (Policia Nacional) ordered the re-opening of immigration detention centres (Centros de Internamiento de Extranjeros or CIEs) closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic (see 2 July, 26 May and 15 May Spain updates on this platform). The Police also ordered that the Central Repatriation Unit carry out "appropriate steps with the consulates of the countries of origin, to be able to effectuate the expulsions". | 2020 |
| | While migrant arrivals to Mainland Spain have decreased this year, the number of migrants and asylum seekers arriving in the Canary Islands has significantly increased. According to UNHCR, as of 18 October 24,259 arrivals had been registered in Spain, of whom 9,199 were registered in the Canary Islands. (In all of 2019, 2,698 migrants arrived in the Canaries.) This shift appears to have been spurred by Morocco's efforts to block routes to the north of the country (and thus prevent irregular boat journeys to southern Spain) and the economic repercussions of the pandemic pushing greater numbers to move. According to the IOM Missing Migrants Project, the irregular maritime route to the Canaries has been the most dangerous in the European region so far this year. During January-July 2020, one death was recorded for approximately every 20 arrivals. Most recently, more than 100 migrants were feared dead after an explosion sank a fishing boat attempting the route from Senegal. The surge in arrivals—in addition to COVID-related deportation flight cancellations and Spain's reluctance to transfer migrants to the mainland—has led to growing migratory pressure on the islands. A representative of the Spanish Commission to Help Refugees said, "Blocking people from leaving the Canaries has turned the islands into an open-air prison." According to observers, reception facilities on the islands are full, and non-nationals have been placed in churches, schools, and makeshift accommodation at docks and ports. In October, ECRF reported that more than 1,000 migrants and asylum seekers were staying at Arguineguin Pier (Gran Canaria), where initial registration and health checks (including COVID-19 tests) are carried out. Most were residing in tents provided by the Red Cross, but approximately 200 were forced to sleep in the open. Local media reports have suggested that authorities plan to utilise a ship to provide additional initial accommodation. Spanish newspapers have also reported that in Las Palmas, the Prosecutor's Office has been separating children from their parents in order to conduct DNA tests. Reports indicate that several children have been sent to a centre for unaccompanied minors, where they have remained while test results are assessed. As of 20 October, four children who had been separated from their parents in August had yet to be reunited with their families—despite tests confirming their relation to their mothers. | 2020 |
| | In Melilla, more than 1,400 refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants—including 150 women and 143 children—have again been confined in the enclave's overcrowded CETI (Center for Temporary Stay of Immigrants) following a Covid-19 diagnosis. On 21 August, the facility was closed with no-one permitted to enter or exit—despite a judge's decision on 24 August to overturn the government's closure of this nominally open facility. As observers have highlighted since the start of the pandemic, conditions inside the centre are extremely unhealthy, with detainees unable to practice social distancing or implement recommended sanitation measures (for more on conditions in CETIs, see our 15 May update). This, combined with the news that a detainee had tested positive for the virus, prompted rising fears amongst the centre's confined population, and on 25 August some of the centre's detainees orchestrated peaceful protests in which they requested transfers to the mainland. In response however, riot police fired rubber bullets and tear gas on the protesters. According to Solidary Wheels, an independent group present in Melilla, several protesters were injured, and 33 were arrested and had their phones confiscated. The government's spokesman also announced that as punishment, those arrested would not be transferred to the mainland. With the CETI operating beyond its capacity, hundreds of non-nationals in Melilla have been placed in improvised spaces such as the city's bullring, which were also closed on 21 August. However, according to Amnesty International the conditions in the bullring are even worse than in the CETI, with more than 500 confined in a "deplorable" environment. The Council of Europe's (CoE) Commissioner for Human Rights has also raised concerns regarding living conditions in the facility, and urged authorities to find alternative forms of accommodation for those held inside. According to Solidary Wheels, when new arrivals were placed in the ad-hoc facility on 20 August, an area of the facility was forced to quarantine due to the lack of space for new arrivals to isolate from others. The CoE's Commissioner for Human Rights further noted that, "The situation of the persons placed in quarantine appears to be even more precarious, notably as regards access to toilets and showers, natural light and sufficient water and food, as well as access to asylum proceedings." On 28 August, a second judge from a higher instance court declared the closure of both the CETI and the bullring as disproportionate given the low number of confirmed cases, and ordered the centres to be re-opened. However, according to Solidary Wheels, many non-nationals remain fearful that as cases continue to rise in Spain, a second lock-down will once again force people to be locked inside the CETI and other accommodation centres. (During Spain's first wave, facilities in Melilla remained locked down for an additional month after measures were eased for Spanish residents.) Moreover, despite the re-opening of the facilities, non-nationals continue to be essentially confined to the 12sq km enclave—despite the Supreme Court previously declaring that they should be transferred to mainland Spain with their asylum seeker "red card." Although 80 persons are scheduled to be transferred to the mainland in coming days, no transfers have been conducted since 28 May. As Amnesty International, which has made repeated calls for non-nationals to be transferred to the mainland, stated, "[We find] this position absolutely insufficient for resolving the overcrowding in the CETI and the bullring. It is extremely urgent that the interior ministry speed up transfers." The IOM and UNHCR have also noted their concerns regarding the situation in the enclave, and on 29 August the two organisations urged relevant authorities "to take concrete and coordinated action to improve reception conditions in Melilla, in order to guarantee a reception in accordance with the relevant and specific legal instruments." | 2020 |
| | Responding to the Global Detention Project's Covid-19 survey, the Permanent Observatory for Immigration, part of the Ministry of Labour and Immigration, and acting as European Migration Network (EMN) contact, reported that no moratorium on new immigration detention orders was established, but that immigration detention is no longer justifiable in law as there are no reasonable prospects of removal of persons. For this reason, all Spain's immigration detention centres (Centros de internamiento de extranjeros) have been emptied (see 15 May Spain update on this platform). EMN Spain said that when persons were released from immigration detention, authorities verified if the detainee had access to support, either from their families or NGOs. People who are detained in police facilities for entering the territory irregularly and subsequently released are given specific quarantine orders and are tested for Covid-19. EMN Spain also said that all migrants arriving irregularly into the country are tested for Covid-19 and placed in quarantine. | 2020 |
| Latest Update | After the release of immigration detainees from detention centres (Centros de Internamiento de Extranjeros or CIEs), there has been considerable discussion on the future of the country's detention policies. The Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos de Andalucía (APDH) reports that "since CIEs have been closed and detainees released, no catastrophe has ensued" and the organisation urged the country not to re-open the centres. In addition, Spanish police have conceded that it will be difficult to re-detain people released from immigration detention after the Covid-19 crisis recedes (see 26 May Spain update on this platform). Lavanguardia has reported since the closure of CIEs in Spain, departure points of boats carrying migrants have been changed as Morocco was maintaining strict confinement of its population, making it hard for boats to leave. Boats are currently leaving from Algeria and arriving in Almeria, Murcia, and Baleares. While at the end of 2018, the Spanish ombudsman reported that of the 7,855 people detained in Spain's CIE, 2,801 were Moroccan nationals and 2,513 were Algerian nationals, at present, Algerian nationals are the largest population arriving by boat to Spain. Also, since CIEs have been shut, in May 2020 the number of ships arriving at the Spanish coast has doubled compared to May 2019. On 2 July, 11 migrants arrived in Ibiza on a small boat. Under new protocols, they were all tested for Covid-19, and one of them tested positive for the disease. All of those on board were Algerian nationals, including one minor. Ten were transferred to Madrid where they will be released and placed under the supervision of the Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado (CEAR), an NGO providing support to refugees. According to Noudiari, an expulsion proceeding had been opened for the intercepted migrants that will likely be completed once Algeria's borders re-open. | 2020 |
| | Spain's decision to temporarily shut its "foreigner internment centres" (CIEs)—which were empty as of 6 May—in response to the Covid-19 crisis has raised questions about the treatment of released detainees. In late March the Ministry of Interior, Social Security, and Equality announced that all CIEs would be closed and detainees released from CIEs. As of 10 March, the CIE in Barcelona had been emptied and most of the 40 detainees were wherever possible returned to their family homes and some were referred to social services. Those who were not returned home were directed to social organisations like Fundación Cepam, which has assisted nearly 50 former detainees, providing shelter, food, and counselling as part of the NGO's "humanitarian aid" program. The program lasts for three months and aims to integrate undocumented migrants that cannot be returned or deported to their countries of origin. The program is in place in 22 cities and towns in Spain and social workers and other professionals implement the plan. Accommodation is provided in shared apartments (6 persons) as well as food, clothing, and sanitary products. They are also given travel cards for public transport with a certain amount of fares and are offered legal and social support to resolve their immigration status. Jesuit Refugee Services - Spain has started a campaign for the Spanish government to not reopen CIEs and put an end to immigration detention in the country. A petition has been launched urging the government to close CIEs definitively and to never detain vulnerable persons. Police experts have conceded that "once the Covid-19 crisis is over, it will be very difficult to bring back all those released into CIEs," thus casting further doubt upon the measures that will be taken. As regards the country's prisons, on 30 April 2020, the Ministry of Justice announced that "Covid-19 had affected the prison population four times less than the outside population." From the start of the pandemic until 12 May, the prison system confirmed that 254 prison staff members and 56 inmates tested positive for Covid-19, 18 women imprisoned with their children were freed under electronic monitoring on 12 May and two days later, the Interior Minister, Fernando Grande-Marlaska, declared that inmates will once again be allowed to take leaves and to receive family visits. | 2020 |
| | For the first time in its history, Spain reported that its long-term immigration detention centres—Centros de Internamiento de Extranjeros—were emptied, a result of measures implemented in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. The final four detainees were released on 5-6 May from the Algeciras detention centre. The Interior Ministry had been progressively releasing detainees for the past 50 days due to the border closures, flights being suspended, and Spanish legislation prohibiting detention of over 60 days prior to deportation. The Campaña Por el Cierre de los Centros de Internamiento para Extranjeros celebrated the release but highlighted that detainees were left without support or place of residence, and were not referred to reception centres. As the Global Detention Project reports in its new report on Spain, published today, despite Spain's quick and progressive response to the Covid crisis, "enormous questions remain, including what is to happen to these facilities if the crisis eventually passes, how are former detainees being cared for, and what is being done to protect the thousands of people stranded in Spain's Moroccan enclaves, where nominally 'open' reception centres were placed under lockdown." (See: https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/spain) Temporary Stay Centres (Centros de Estancia Temporal de Inmigrantes, "CETIs") in the enclaves of Melilla and Ceuta remain open and have been placed under lockdown, effectively turning the nominally "open" centres into detention sites. On 17 April, it was reported that 1,650 persons were detained in the Melilla CETI for a total of 782 places, thus running at more than 200 percent of its capacity. Usually, periodic transfers to the peninsula would be undertaken to alleviate overcrowding, but due to the state of emergency, these have been suspended. 57 asylum seekers are also being held in Melilla in a temporary "shelter" made up of tents. A complaint has been lodged before the Spanish State Attorney General by lawyers representing the asylum seekers due to the living conditions in the temporary shelter. Due to the heavy rain, the tents have now been completely flooded, leaving the beds and clothes of asylum seekers completely wet. An immediate intervention from the State Attorney General was requested and the complaint highlighted the lack of food, lack of medical care and urged the transfer to the hospital of a child with a broken ankle, as detainees are not allowed out. The complaint also reported the conditions inside the Melilla CETI including overcrowding, insufficient showers, bathrooms and hygiene products, lack of laundry facilities and hot water, meaning that the recommendations to prevent the spread of Covid-19 are not being followed. On 27 March 2020, 13 detainees in the Ceuta CETI began a hunger strike requesting their release. One of the detainees said: "this is our response, because we are tired. We do not know for how long we will have to stay here and no-one in the centre is giving us an answer. They tell us to wait, but we cannot wait anymore." The detainee also mentioned that in spaces of no more than 16 squared meters, up to 10 people are held. | 2020 |
| | Spain's Defensor del Pueblo (Ombudsman) released a statement on 17 April that expressed concern about the overpopulation at detention centres in Ceuta and Melilla (called "Centros de estancia temporal para inmigrantes"). The Ombudsman highlighted the plight of children at these facilities, as reports indicate that a large number of them are held there. The Ombudsman office also reported that it is monitoring the situation in the country's prisons to ensure that adequate measures are being implemented to protect the health of prisoners and staff. As of 11 April 2020, 58 prisoners had tested positive for Covid-19. However, prison staff have reported that figures may be much higher given the lack of testing. The Ministry of the Interior released responses to FAO's s regards asylum applications. At the moment, it is not possible to apply for asylum given that applications have to be made in person and facilities are currently closed. However, the Ministry has stated that the principle of non-refoulement remains guaranteed protection. In addition, temporary documentation held by asylum seekers, expiring during the state of emergency, is automatically extended until the end of the latter. Jesuit Refugee Service-Spain (JRS) reported that by the end of March 2020, the country's CIEs were at 10 percent of their total capacity. On 9 April 2020, only 3 detainees remained at the Algeciras CIE. These detainees were not released due to their criminal records and their detention was extended until mid-May. JRS also reported that between 15 March - 15 April, 829 people entered Spain irregularly, by land and by sea. 551 arrived at the Canary Islands, 194 to the Peninsula and the Balearic Islands, 83 arrived at Melilla and 1 to Ceuta. | 2020 |
| | Spain was one of the first countries in Europe to release immigration detainees amidst the Covid-19 crisis, to date. However the GDP has found little information detailing the situation that released detainees now face, or the level of support that they are receiving. As flights were grounded and movement halted, it was quickly apparent that expulsion would no longer be possible, prompting Francisco Fernández Marugán, the Spanish Ombudsman, to comment on 19 March that in these circumstances, "[immigration detainees] must be released." The "Campaña Estatal por el Cierre de los CIEs," similarly urged the Spanish government to close immigration detention centres given that returns could no longer be undertaken; and the Interior Ministry advised that detainees who cannot be deported or who have been detained for longer than the maximum period (60 days) should be released. Eight detainees were released from Valencia CIE on 16 March, while the Barcelona CIE was temporarily shut and all detainees released. Detainees were also released from Aluche, Tarife, and Madrid CIEs - but reports indicate that many detainees remain in the Madrid facility. On 20 March 2020, the Spanish government adopted measures that guarantee that migrants and refugees in the country may benefit from the country's protection system. The Secretary of State for Migration has temporarily suspended the requirement to have a valid residence permit in order to receive aid from the state, where renewing the permit is impossible. On 30 March, riots broke out in several prisons in Valencia, including Villena, Fontcalent and Picassent prisons. Prisoners were protesting against the suspension of visits. The Picassent prison houses 2,000 prisoners, many of whom reportedly suffer from chronic health conditions or are immunodeficient. On 1 April 2020, a judge ordered the release of all detainees in the Las Palmas CIE after several detainees contracted Covid-19. This measure was adopted due to the conditions of overcrowding and the impossibility of maintaining distance between detainees in the centre. Reports indicate that there remain approximately 100 persons in CIE's throughout Spain for a total of 866 spaces, with most detainees being held in the Canary Islands. On 6 April 2020, two immigration centres in the Canary Islands were closed and no detainees remain. There are still 22 persons in the Murcia CIE, 10 in Valencia CIE and 2 in Algeciras. By 5 April 2020, there were only 34 persons detained throughout Spain's CIEs. Currently, the Barcelona; Tenerife; Hoya Fria, Aluche and Barranco Seco CIEs are temporarily closed. Pueblos Unidos has created an online resource with information and publications concerning access to services during the state of emergency. The page also provides links to documents published by other organisations. | 2020 |

INTERNATIONAL LAW

| Relevant international treaties and date of ratification | | |
|--|--|-------------------|
| International treaties | Name | Ratification Year |
| | OP ICESCR, Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights | 2010 |
| | OP CRC Communications Procedure | 2013 |
| | ICPED, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance | 2009 |
| | CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities | 2007 |
| | OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment | 2006 |
| | CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime | 2002 |
| | CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children | 2002 |
| | CRSSP, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons | 1997 |
| | CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child | 1990 |
| | CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment | 1987 |
| | CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women | 1984 |
| | CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees | 1978 |
| | PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees | 1978 |
| | ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights | 1977 |
| | ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights | 1977 |
| | VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations | 1970 |
| | ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination | 1968 |
| Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified | 17/19 | |
| Relevant international treaties and date of ratification | | |
| Individual complaints procedure | Name | Acceptance Year |
| | CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention | 2013 |
| | CRC, [Third] Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child establishing a communications procedure, 2011 | 2013 |
| | ICESCR, Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 2008 | 2010 |
| | CRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities | 2007 |
| | CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999 | 2001 |
| | ICERD, declaration under article 14 of the Convention | 1998 |
| ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 | 1985 | |

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

| Treaty bodies decisions on individual complaints | Name | Case Details | Observation Date |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | Committee on the Rights of the Child | N.B.F v. Spain Num. 11/2017, individual communication concerning the age assessment procedure of an unaccompanied minor in Spain and subsequent placement in immigration detention | |

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification

| | Name | Recommendation Excerpt | Recommendation Year |
|--|--|---|---------------------|
| <p>Relevant recommendations issued by treaty bodies</p> | <p>Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p> | <p>40. The Committee recommends that the State party adopt specific measures to promote the social integration of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, in order to ensure their enjoyment of their economic, social and cultural rights, in particular access to employment, education, housing and health. The Committee also urges the State party to step up its efforts to ensure adequate living conditions for migrants and asylum seekers in temporary migrant reception centres in Ceuta and Melilla.</p> | <p>2018</p> |
| | <p>Committee on the Rights of the Child</p> | <p>43. [...] The Committee urges the State party to: [...] (c). Establish adequate reception facilities for children, principally in the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla and for those children arriving in Andalusia by sea, with specialized legal assistance, adequately trained interpreters and child-friendly services and expedite the processing and transfer of asylum-seeking children and their families [...] ;(e) Build the capacity of border guards and relevant professionals to adequately identify children and their specific protection needs, taking into account their age, gender and diversity, and ensure a swift transfer too adequate reception centres.</p> | <p>2018</p> |
| | <p>Human Rights Committee</p> | <p>15. [...] The State party should adopt all necessary measures to avoid the persistent use of detention for asylum seekers, and ensure that the detention of foreigners is always reasonable, necessary and proportionate, in the light of their individual circumstances, and that detention is resorted to for the shortest period possible and only where existing alternatives have been duly considered and deemed inappropriate. It should also take all necessary measures to ensure that all complaints of torture or ill-treatment are investigated promptly, thoroughly and independently and that those responsible are brought to justice. 16. [...] The State party should ensure that sanitary facilities are available in all centres, in accordance with article 10 of the Covenant and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.</p> | <p>2015</p> |
| | <p>Committee against Torture</p> | <p>16. As a matter of urgency the State party should step up its efforts to reduce overcrowding in temporary migrant holding centres and take all necessary measures to improve the material condition of the facilities there, particularly those designed for people with special needs such as single women and women with children. It should also ensure the physical and psychological integrity of all individuals in those centres. The Committee also encourages the State party to facilitate oversight activities by NGOs in the centres.</p> | <p>2015</p> |
| | <p>Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination</p> | <p>Amend those provisions of Circular No. 1/2010 that could be interpreted as allowing indiscriminate detention and the restriction of the rights of foreign citizens in Spain. Guarantee the protection of the basic rights of migrants who have left a migrant holding centre pending expulsion proceedings, and guarantee their judicial protection and access to effective remedies, including the right to appeal against an expulsion order. Draw up regulations for the migrant holding centres, in order to harmonize the way in which they operate and thus ensure that persons detained in such centres have access to adequate living conditions, information, legal aid and medical care, and also that non-governmental organizations offering support have access to such centres.</p> | <p>2011</p> |
| | <p>Committee on the Rights of the Child</p> | <p>Take all necessary measures to prevent irregular procedures in the expulsion of unaccompanied children. Establish child-friendly reception centres for children, with effective mechanisms to receive and address complaints from children in custody, and effectively investigate reported cases of ill-treatment of children.</p> | <p>2010</p> |
| | <p>Human Rights Committee</p> | <p>Ensure the decision-making process in matters concerning the detention and expulsion of foreigners complies fully with the procedure set out by law, and that humanitarian reasons can always be invoked in asylum proceedings. Ensure that every unaccompanied child receives free legal assistance for the duration of the administrative proceedings, and, more generally, the expulsion proceedings. Take into account the best interests of the child in any such proceedings. Establish a monitoring mechanism for the reception centres to ensure that minors are not subjected to abuse.</p> | <p>2009</p> |

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives

| Regional legal instruments | Name | Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation) |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| | CPCSE, Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse | 2010 |
| | ECHR, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights) | 1979 |
| | ECHRP7, Protocol 7 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11) | 2009 |
| | ECHRP1, Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11) | 1990 |
| | ECHRP12, Protocol 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights | 2008 |
| | ECPT, European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment | 1989 |
| | CATHB, Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings | 2009 |
| | ECCF, European Convention on Consular Functions | 1987 |
| | Procedures Directive | 2009 |
| | Reception Directive | 2004 |
| | Return Directive | 2009 |

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives

| Regional treaty reservations | Name | Reservation Year |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| | ECHR Article 5 | 2007 |
| | ECHR Article 6 | 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>Ill-treatment: ensure prompt investigations of allegations; remind law enforcement officials that any form of ill-treatment of detainees - whether physical or verbal - is unacceptable and will be the subject of severe penalties; keep records of instances of ill-treatment to be transmitted to the relevant authorities; medical examination of persons returned to detention after an abortive deportation operation; staff in CIEs to address detainees by their names and not detention numbers.</p> | <p>2013</p> | <p>2013</p> |
| | <p>European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)</p> | <p>Conditions of detention: reduce occupancy rates to a minimum of 4m² living space per detainee; equip every cell with a table and some chairs and a wash basin; adapt the provision of food to cultural specificities; ensure sufficient products for personal hygiene and that of the cells; ensure ready access to a proper toilet facility at all times, including at night; introduce a range of purposeful activities; ensure the presence of nursing staff in light of the size of the detainee population; medical examinations to be conducted out of the hearing and - unless the doctor concerned requests otherwise in a particular case - out of the sight of non-medical staff; provide psychological and psychiatric assistance; staff should not carry truncheons openly within the detention centre; visiting rooms should be child-friendly and enable detainees to meet openly with family and friends ; visiting time should be increased to at least one hour every week.</p> | <p>2013</p> | <p>2013</p> |
| | <p>European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)</p> | <p>Either improve significantly the conditions of detention, including through the provision of an outdoor exercise yard, or ensure that nobody is detained longer than 24 hours at the detention area for foreigners at Barajas International Airport.</p> | <p>2011</p> | <p>2011</p> |

Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions

| | Name | Year in Force | Observation Date |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission | Algeria | 2004 | 2017 |
| | Algeria | 2012 | 2017 |
| | Albania | 2011 | 2017 |
| | Bulgaria | 1999 | 2017 |
| | Brazil | 2011 | 2017 |
| | Cameroon | 2011 | 2017 |
| | Croatia | 2011 | 2017 |
| | Cape Verde | 2008 | 2017 |
| | Turkey | 2009 | 2017 |
| | Estonia | 2000 | 2017 |
| | France | 2003 | 2017 |
| | Gambia | 2008 | 2017 |
| | Guinea | 2007 | 2017 |
| | Guinea-Bissau | 2008 | 2017 |
| | Italy | 2001 | 2017 |
| | Latvia | 2000 | 2017 |
| | Lithuania | 2000 | 2017 |
| | Macedonia | 2006 | 2017 |
| | Mali | 2009 | 2017 |
| | Mauritania | 2003 | 2017 |
| | Morocco | 2012 | 2017 |
| | Poland | 2004 | 2017 |
| | Portugal | 1995 | 2017 |
| | Russian Federation | 2011 | 2017 |
| | Senegal | 2008 | 2017 |
| | Serbia | 2011 | 2017 |
| | Slovakia | 1999 | 2017 |
| | Switzerland | 2005 | 2017 |
| | Bulgaria | 1995 | 2017 |
| | France | 1989 | 2017 |
| | Romania | 1997 | 2017 |
| | Niger | 2008 | 2008 |
| Albania (EU agreement) | 2006 | 2006 | |
| Colombia | 2002 | 2002 | |

| Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|------------------|
| Visits by special procedures of the Human Rights Council | Name | Year of Visit | Observation Date |
| | | Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance | 2013 |
| Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms | | | |
| Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review | Recomendation Issued | Year Issued | Observation Date |
| | No | 2010 | 2017 |
| | Yes | 2015 | 2017 |

| INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Governing structures | | | | |
| Federal or centralized governing system | Federal or centralized governing system | | | Observation Date |
| | | Federal 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 |
| | Cuerpo Nacional de Policía | Ministerio del Interior | Interior or Home Affairs | 2013 |
| | Cuerpo Nacional de Policía | Ministerio del Interior | Interior or Home Affairs | 2012 |
| | Cuerpo Nacional de Policía | Ministerio del Interior | Interior or Home Affairs | 2011 |
| | Cuerpo Nacional de Policía | Ministerio del Interior | Interior or Home Affairs | 2009 |
| | Cuerpo Nacional de Policía | Ministerio del Interior | Interior or Home Affairs | 2008 |
| | Cuerpo Nacional de Policía | Ministerio del Interior | Interior or Home Affairs | 2007 |
| Institutions responsible for immigration detention | | | | |
| Apprehending authorities | Name | Agency | Ministry | Observation Date |
| | National police | Police | | 2016 |
| | National Police Force | Police | Ministry of Interior (Home Affairs) | 2011 |

| Institutions responsible for immigration detention | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Detention Facility Management | Entity Name | | | | | | | | | | | Entity Type | Observation Date | | |
| | Unidad Central de Expulsiones y Repatriaciones | | | | | | | | | | | Governmental | 2016 | | |
| | Central Unit for Expulsion and Repatriation, Ministry of Interior | | | | | | | | | | | Governmental | 2013 | | |
| | Ministerio del Interior/Direccion General de la Policia | | | | | | | | | | | Governmental | 2013 | | |
| | Comisión General de Extranjería y Fronteras | | | | | | | | | | | Governmental | 2013 | | |
| | Ministerio del Interior/Direccion General de la Policia | | | | | | | | | | | Governmental | 2012 | | |
| | Ministerio del Interior/Direccion General de la Policia | | | | | | | | | | | Governmental | 2011 | | |
| | Ministerio del Interior/Direccion General de la Policia | | | | | | | | | | | Governmental | 2009 | | |
| Ministerio del Interior/Direccion General de la Policia | | | | | | | | | | | Governmental | 2007 | | | |
| Institutions responsible for immigration detention | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Formally designated detention estate? | Formally designated immigration detention estate? | | | | | Types of officially designated detention centres | | | | | | | | | Observation Date |
| | Yes | | | | | Dedicated immigration detention facilities | | | | | | | | | 2016 |
| | Yes | | | | | Dedicated immigration detention facilities | | | | | | | | | 2013 |
| Institutions responsible for immigration detention | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Types of detention facilities used in practice | Immigration detention centre (Administrative) | Immigration field office (Administrative) | Transit centre (Administrative) | Reception centre (Administrative) | Offshore detention centre (Administrative) | Hospital (Administrative) | Border guard (Administrative) | Police station (Criminal) | National penitentiary (Criminal) | Local prison (Criminal) | Juvenile detention centre (Criminal) | Informal camp (Ad hoc) | Immigration detention centre (Ad hoc) | Surge facility (Ad hoc) | Observation Date |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Detention monitoring institutions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Authorized monitoring institutions | Institution | | | | | Institution Type | | | | | | | | | Observation Date |
| | European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) | | | | | International or Regional Bodies (IRBs) | | | | | | | | | 2013 |
| | Defensor del Pueblo | | | | | National Human Rights Institution (or Ombudsperson) (NHRI) | | | | | | | | | 2013 |
| | Defensor del Pueblo | | | | | OPCAT National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) | | | | | | | | | 2013 |
| Ararteko - Defensoría del Pueblo Vasco | | | | | National Human Rights Institution (or Ombudsperson) (NHRI) | | | | | | | | | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | 2013 | | | |
| Detention monitoring institutions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Does NHRI carry out visits? | Does NHRI carry out visits in practice? | | | | | | | | Observation Date | | | | | | |
| | Yes | | | | | | | | 2013 | | | | | | |
| Detention monitoring institutions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints? | Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints? | | | | | | | | | Observation Date | | | | | |
| | Yes | | | | | | | | | 2013 | | | | | |

| Detention monitoring institutions | | |
|--|---|------------------|
| Does NHRI publicly release reports on immigration detention? | Does NHRI publicly release reports on immigration detention? | Observation Date |
| | Yes | 2013 |
| Detention monitoring institutions | | |
| Does national preventive mechanism (NPM) carry out visits? | Does NPM carry out visits in practice? | Observation Date |
| | Yes | 2015 |
| | Yes | 2013 |
| Detention monitoring institutions | | |
| Does NPM have capacity to receive complaints? | Does NPM have capacity to receive complaints? | Observation Date |
| | Yes | 2013 |
| Detention monitoring institutions | | |
| Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention? | Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention? | Observation Date |
| | Yes | 2015 |
| | Yes | 2013 |
| Detention monitoring institutions | | |
| Do NGOs carry out visits? | Do NGOs regularly carry our visits? | Observation Date |
| | | 2013 |
| Detention monitoring institutions | | |
| Do NGOs publish reports on immigration detention? | Do NGOs publish reports on immigration detention? | Observation Date |
| | Yes | 2013 |
| 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 | 2014 |
| | Yes | 2013 |
| Detention monitoring institutions | | |
| Do IRBs publicly report their findings from inspections? | Do IRBs publicly report their findings from detention inspections? | Observation Date |
| | Yes | 2014 |
| | Yes | 2013 |
| Outsourcing and privatisation | | |
| Types of privatisation/outsourcing | Types of Privatisation/Outsourcing | Observation Date |
| | Other detention facility or detainee services | 2015 |
| | Health services | 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 |
|--|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | Clinicas Madrid | For profit | | | 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 |
|--|---|--------------------------|----------|----------|------|---------|-----------|------------------|
| | 9,803,772 | Yes | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2013 |
| | 10,661,100 | Yes | | | Yes | Yes | | 2011 |
| | 8,605,950 | Yes | | | Yes | Yes | | 2010 |

Foreign sources of funding for detention operations

| Does the country receive external sources of funding? | Benefitted from non-state funding sources? | | Observation Date |
|---|--|--|------------------|
| | Yes | | 2017 |
| | Yes | | 2016 |
| | Yes | | 2015 |
| | Yes | | 2014 |

Foreign sources of funding for detention operations

| Description of foreign assistance | Description of non-state assistance | Observation Date |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------|
| | During the period 2014-2017, Spain used funds provided through the EU's Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) for various detention-related activities, including one or more of the following: increased staff at detention facilities; renovation of detention facilities; operational costs of running detention facilities; interpretation and healthcare services; legal assistance for detainees; leisure, cultural and educational activities at detention facilities. Proposed future regulations for this fund include encouraging recipients to consider possible joint use of reception and detention facilities by more than one Member State (see "The Way Forward, p.39). | 2017 |
| | During the period 2014-2017, Spain used funds provided through the EU's Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) for various detention-related activities, including one or more of the following: increased staff at detention facilities; renovation of detention facilities; operational costs of running detention facilities; interpretation and healthcare services; legal assistance for detainees; leisure, cultural and educational activities at detention facilities. Proposed future regulations for this fund include encouraging recipients to consider possible joint use of reception and detention facilities by more than one Member State (see "The Way Forward, p.39). | 2016 |
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More information about immigration detention in Spain is available at the website of the Global Detention Project
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