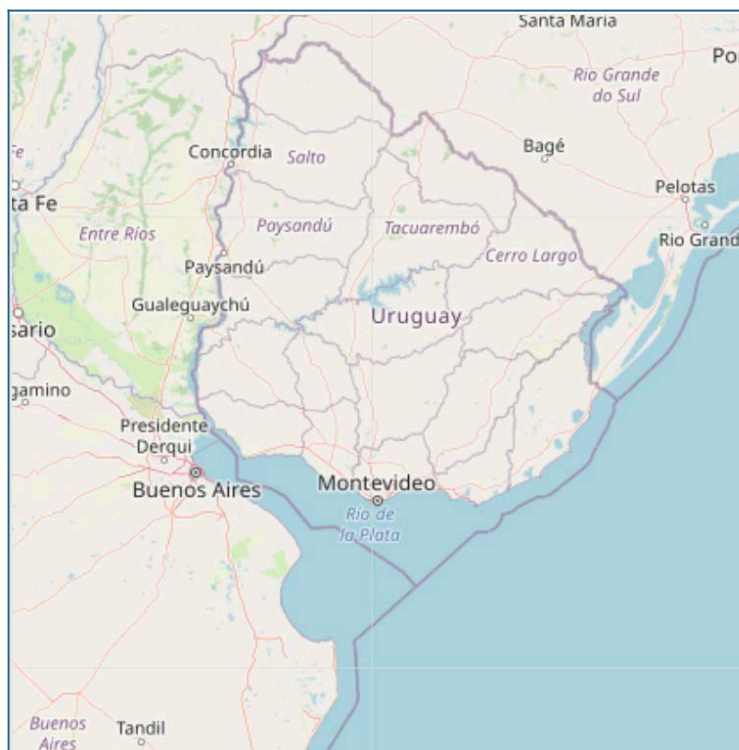


Uruguay Immigration Detention Data Profile



Quick Facts	
Immigration detainees (2019)	Not Available
Detained minors (2017)	Not Available
International migrants (2019)	81,482
New asylum applications (2019)	12,222

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/americas/uruguay>
- "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	Not Available	2019	Total number of detained minors	Not Available	2017
Criminal prison population	10,228	2016	Percentage of foreign prisoners	2.8	2015
	9,829	2013		2.7	2006
	8,700	2010			
	7,186	2007			
	6,888	2004			
	5,107	2001			
	3,927	1998			
	3,192	1995			
	3,157	1992			
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	297	2016			
	289	2013			
	257	2010			
	215	2007			
	207	2004			
	154	2001			
	119	1998			
	99	1995			
	100	1992			

Demographics and immigration-related statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	3,500,000	2020	International migrants	81,482	2019
	3,432,000	2015		71,800	2015
International migrants as a percentage of the population	2.4	2019	Refugees	498	2019
	2.1	2015		391	2018
				344	2017
				274	2016
				289	2015
				272	2014
Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	0.09	2016	Total number of new asylum applications	12,222	2019
	0.08	2015		378	2016
				42	2014
Refugee recognition rate	77.3	2014			

DOMESTIC LAW

LEGAL TRADITION

Legal tradition	Name	Observation Date
	Civil law	2017

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Constitutional guarantees?	Yes/No	Constitution and Articles	Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Yes	Articles 7, 12 & 15	2004	

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Core pieces of national legislation	Name	Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Ley de Migraciones, N°18250 de 2008 (Immigration Law N°18250 of 2008)	2008	

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Regulations, standards, guidelines	Name	Year Published
	Decreto N°394/009, Reglamentación de la Ley N°18.250, Ley de Migraciones (Decree N°394/009, Regulation of Law N°18.250, Immigration Law)	2009

PROCEDURAL STANDARDS

Provision of basic procedural standards	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Right to legal counsel	Yes		2008
	Information to detainees	Yes		2008
	Right to appeal the lawfulness of detention	Yes		2004

VULNERABLE PERSONS

Is the detention of vulnerable persons provided in law? Are they detained in practice?	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Unaccompanied minors		No	2019

COVID-19 UPDATES

	Update Status	Observation Date
<p>Latest Update</p>	<p>In March, Uruguay President Luis Lacalle Pou moved to impose a series of COVID-related restrictions, including closing non-essential shops and closing its border with Brazil. The moves-- which notably did not include lock-down--came after the first COVID-19 case was confirmed in Montevideo on 13 March 2020. As of 30 November 2020, Uruguay had reported less than 6,000 COVID cases and 76 deaths related to the disease. Neighbouring Argentina also reacted swiftly but with stricter compulsory lockdown measures (see 3 April Argentina update on this platform); nevertheless, it has experienced dramatically more cases (approximately 1.4 million as of this writing). In June, Uruguayan authorities expressed concern over the arrival of a large number of Cubans, some of whom sought to enter the country as refugees. According to Diario de Cuba, the Cuban nationals arrived in Uruguay through the Rivera department on the border with Brazil, where they expressed their intention to apply for asylum. As of June 2020, Uruguay hosted 13,742 asylum seekers and 498 refugees under UNHCR's mandate as well as 14,236 Venezuelans "displaced abroad." According to the UNHCR, it employs the phrase Venezuelans "displaced abroad" to refer to people of Venezuelan origin who are likely to be in need of international protection under the criteria contained in the Cartagena Declaration, but who have not applied for asylum in the country in which they are present. As part of its COVID-19 response, UNHCR reports that it has provided humanitarian assistance to refugees and migrants suffering from the socioeconomic effects of the pandemic. UNHCR has provided accommodation, food, clothing, and cash assistance in major urban centres and border areas. Uruguayan legislation does not provide for the detention of people in an irregular migratory situation. Like Argentina's immigration legislation, Article 1 of Uruguay's Migration Act, No. 18250 (Ley de Migraciones, N°18250), along with its Regulatory Decree n°394/009 of 2009, recognise the inalienable right of migrants and their relatives to migrate irrespective of their migration status. Furthermore, Article 9 provides that an irregular immigration status does not preclude a person from having access to justice and health care and that authorities must provide information on regularisation avenues. The legislation (Article 51) also provides for expulsion proceedings in certain situations. As per Article 52, where a person has entered irregularly or stayed in the country following the expiration of their permit, the Uruguayan immigration authority (Dirección Nacional de Migración), taking into account the specific circumstances of the case, is to advise the person that they must regularise their immigration status within a certain period of time in order to avoid expulsion. In its concluding observations in 2014, the Committee on Migrant Workers noted "with particular interest that the Act recognises: ... (c) That no case involving a migrant in an irregular situation for administrative reasons warrants detention." In the country's prisons, a sanitary protocol was put in place on 16 March whereby detainees presenting any symptoms are placed in quarantine. Hygienic products and sodium hypochlorite were distributed to the prisoners and the protocol envisages the fumigation of communal spaces and vehicles used for the transfer of detainees. On 13 April, 13 prisoners suffering from COVID-19 symptoms were tested. 8 tested negative and the rest were placed in isolation awaiting results.</p>	<p>2020</p>

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification

	Name	Ratification Year
International treaties	OP ICESCR, Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2013
	OP CRC Communications Procedure	2015
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2009
	ICPED, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	2009
	OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2005
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2005
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2005
	CRSSP, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	2004
	ICRMW, International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	2001
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1990
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1986
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1981
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1970
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1970
	CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1970
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1970
	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	18/19	

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification

	Name	Acceptance Year
Individual complaints procedure	ICESCR, Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 2008	2013
	ICRMW, declaration under article 77	2012
	CRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2011
	ICPED, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, declaration under article 31	2009
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2001
	CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention	1988
	ICERD, declaration under article 14 of the Convention	1972
	ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1970

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number	Observation Date	
	8/9		
	8/9		
Regional treaties, regulations, and directives			
Regional legal instruments	Name	Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)	
	ACHR, American Convention on Human Rights	1985	
	IACPPT, Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture	1992	
	APACHR, Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1995	
	CBDP, Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belem do Para)	1996	
	IACFDP, Inter-American convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons	1996	
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 torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	2009	2015
	Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children	2010	2015
	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	2012	2015
Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms			
Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recomendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	No	2009	2017
	No	2014	

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS

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