



Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Programmes in Europe – what works?

Luxembourg

Focussed Study 2016

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The European Migration Network, created by Council Decision no. 2008/381/EC of 14 May 2008, has the objective of supplying up-to-date, objective, reliable and comparable information on migration and asylum in the Community institutions, to the authorities and institutions of the Member States and to the general public with a view to support policy- and decision-making with the European Union.

Preface

The opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors. They do not necessarily reflect the positions of the Luxembourg Ministry for Family, Integration and the Greater Region or of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs.

The present report was drafted by David Petry, Noémie Marcus and Adolfo Sommarribas, staff members of the National Contact Point Luxembourg within the European Migration Network, under the overall responsibility of Prof. Dr. Birte Nienaber. Continuous support was provided by the members of the national network of the National Contact Point Luxembourg: Sylvain Besch (CEFIS), Marc Hayot (OLAI, Ministry for Family, Integration and the Greater Region), Catherine Stronck (Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs) and Germaine Thill (STATEC).

Methodology

National reports are produced by the respective National Contact Points (NCPs) on the legal and policy situation in their Member State according to common specifications. Subsequently, a comparative synthesis report is generated by the European Commission with its service provider giving the key findings from each national report, highlighting the most important aspects and placing them as much as possible within an EU perspective. The various national accounts and the summary report are made publicly available.

The EMN engages primarily in desk research, i.e. it collects and analyses data and information already available or published at the Member State or international level. As documentary sources legal texts, official documents (such as parliamentary documents), reports and press articles have been used for this study. Furthermore, semi-structured interviews were conducted with different stakeholders in the field of integration of refugees: the *Office luxembourgeois de l'accueil et de l'intégration* (OLAI) of the Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, ASTI asbl, CLAE asbl, the Solidarity and Integration Service of Caritas Luxembourg and the Migrants and Refugees Service of the Red Cross Luxembourg. The *Service de la formation des adultes* (SFA) of the Ministry of National Education, Childhood and Youth, the *Service de la scolarisation des enfants étrangers* (SECAM), Ministry of National Education, Childhood and Youth and the social office in Esch-sur-Alzette were consulted by telephone on specific points.

Executive summary

Luxembourg has a long tradition in “resettling” refugees from various parts of the world, but a more structured policy has only recently been implemented.

National legislation does not include any provisions relating to resettlement policy and there are no specific national programmes. The resettlements have always been implemented on an *ad-hoc* basis or within broader programmes set up by the European Commission and/or UNHCR. Since 2014, Luxembourg additionally applies a quota of refugees to be annually resettled (15-20 persons).

The implementation and organisation of the resettlement process may vary case by case and there is no standardised procedure applicable except for regular resettlements for which the framework is to a large extent outlined in the UNHCR’s Resettlement Handbook. The selection and identification of resettled persons is coordinated by the Directorate of Immigration in close collaboration with UNHCR, who performs in principle an eligibility assessment for the refugee status, which the Luxembourgish authorities shall take over once the person arrives in Luxembourg.

For each resettlement mission Luxembourg sets a general profile as well as the number of persons they intend to resettle. These criteria do basically not differ from UNHCR’s Global Resettlement Submission Criteria and thus include women, children, elderly refugees as well as refugees with disabilities and diseases, except for those suffering from pathologies for which there is no adequate treatment available in Luxembourg. Apart from the vulnerability criteria, Luxembourgish authorities also take the “integration potential” into consideration when selecting candidates eligible for resettlements. This might explain the general preference of resettling entire families rather than single persons.

Resettlement implemented within the EU Turkey 1:1 scheme, based on the agreement between the EU and Turkey of 18 March 2016, is considered separately by national authorities. For UNHCR, who is not a party to this agreement, engagement in the resettlement of Syrian refugees from Turkey is considered part of its regular resettlement activities. Procedurally, UNHCR continues to receive resettlement referrals from Turkey’s Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) and

further continues to undertake phone and face-to-face interviews with eligible candidates. However, as opposed to regular resettlement, the assessment undertaken by UNHCR is streamlined.

The Luxembourgish Reception and Integration Agency (OLAI) coordinates the reception and integration phase of the resettled refugees. Although policy and law are the same for both, resettled refugees and other beneficiaries of international protection, in practice the support provided may differ in an initial phase. Thus, resettled refugees are accommodated upon arrival within a common reception centre where they shall be provided with a more intense support, especially during the first weeks after their arrival in Luxembourg. Since April 2016, a newly created service of the Luxembourgish Red Cross (Lisko) has been mandated, under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, to take charge of the social support and integration of beneficiaries of international protection, including resettled persons. Other national NGOs and associations also provide counselling and assistance.

The present report identifies several challenges faced by both, the resettled persons as well as the competent authorities. These challenges prove particularly significant in the post-arrival and integration phase. While some of these challenges are common to beneficiaries of international protection in general, some others may be more specifically relevant for resettled refugees, namely the absence of a transition period, coordination with local stakeholders, as well as timely provision of information to selected candidates for resettlement.

Section 1: Overview of national context

i. General overview of the legal framework on resettlement or humanitarian admission in your Member States.

In Luxembourg, the Law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and temporary protection does not foresee any resettlement nor humanitarian admissions. Also previous national legislation did not include any provisions with regard to resettlement policy.

However, the government programme of 2013-2018¹ introduced for the first time an annual quota of refugees to be resettled. In addition, Luxembourg remains open to pledge within broader programmes set up by the European Commission or the UNHCR as well as on an *ad-hoc* basis. The decision on whether to resettle or not rests with the Minister in charge of Immigration and Asylum with the endorsement of the Government Council.²

ii. General overview of specific policies in resettlement or humanitarian admission in your Member States.

Historical overview

The term “resettlement” under the definition as adopted within this report has only recently established itself in Luxembourg through the EU policy and funds, notably ERF (European Refugee Fund) and AMIF (Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund) as well as the UNHCR programmes. Nevertheless, Luxembourg has a rather long experience in the resettlement of refugees from various parts of the world, starting with the Hungarian crisis when Luxembourg resettled 240 Hungarians who fled the Soviet intervention in October 1956.³ In 1979, Luxembourg began to resettle contingents of Vietnamese and Indo-Chinese “boat people”⁴ as well as refugees from other countries of the South-East Asia.⁵ Further experiences of resettlement include the reception of Iranian Baha’i in 1983, of North Vietnamese refugees from camps in Hong Kong in 1986, Iranian refugees coming from Afghanistan in 1988 and of single Bosnian Muslim men resettled from Serbian camps in 1993.⁶ In 1997, at the initiative of Caritas Luxembourg, 25 Christian Iraqi refugees, mainly families, were resettled.⁷

Within its multiannual programme of the European Refugee Fund (ERF) 2008-2013, Luxembourg announced as one of their future objectives to examine the feasibility of a resettlement programme, either from an EU Member State or from a third country.⁸ The government programme of 2009-2014 further mentioned the possibility for Luxembourg to engage in future resettlement operations without initiating however initiating any programme or annual quota: “*To the extent possible, [Luxembourg] is disposed to participate in resettlement operations.*”⁹

Accordingly, within the “Joint EU resettlement programme”¹⁰ set up on 2 September 2009, Luxembourg resettled 28 Iraqi refugees from Syria and Jordan (25 from Syrian refugee camps and 3 from Jordan).¹¹ The selection process was solely based on the applications sent by the UNHCR and no field mission to select the refugees took place. At national level, the programme was implemented by the Directorate of Immigration in collaboration with the Luxembourgish Reception and Integration Agency (from here on referred to as OLAI).¹²

On 13 September 2013, the Government Council¹³ decided to resettle on an *ad-hoc* basis 60 Syrian refugees to Luxembourg.¹⁴ In addition to these 60 refugees pledged under the former government, the new government in close cooperation with its partners in the European Union announced within its programme of 2013-2018 to annually resettle a certain number of refugees coming from regions where there is no possibility of a durable solution.¹⁵ Following an agreement between the Minister in charge of Asylum and Immigration and the Minister of Family and Integration in 2014, the annual quota was set at 15 to 20 refugees.¹⁶ According to the Directorate of Immigration, the introduction of an annual quota is mainly to be understood as an act of solidarity.¹⁷ National authorities do not only consider resettlement as a protection instrument but also as a durable solution, which constitutes a practical example of the international burden and responsibility sharing.¹⁸

Under the auspices of UNHCR and IOM, a first selection mission was conducted in Jordan in January/February 2014.¹⁹ The Luxembourgish delegation was however unable to select the 75-80 refugees foreseen to be resettled and only 28 refugees effectively arrived in April 2014.²⁰ Therefore, a second selection mission was sent to Turkey in December 2014. Luxembourg resettled in this context 46 Syrian refugees from Turkey on 5 and 6 May 2015.²¹

In July 2015, in the frame of the adoption of the JHA Council conclusions which set the grounds for the resettlement of 22,504 refugees from outside Europe, Luxembourg pledged to resettle 30 persons.²² In view of the High level meeting on global responsibility sharing through pathway of admission of Syrian refugees, organised on 30 March 2016 by the UNHCR, the initial number of 30 persons was increased to a figure of 50 people. However, these resettlements have not yet taken place and a selection mission in Turkey is foreseen to be conducted in July/August 2016.²³ According to the Directorate of Immigration, the annual quota (15-20) shall be deducted from these 50 resettlements.

Finally, in the frame of the 1:1 agreement between the EU and Turkey of 18 March 2016, Luxembourg pledged to “resettle”²⁴ 194 Syrian nationals residing in Turkey until 2017. In April 2016, a Luxembourgish delegation went on a field mission in Ankara, in order to conduct interviews with refugees referred to UNHCR by Turkish authorities for resettlement considerations. It was planned to resettle 50 Syrian refugees in a first phase.²⁵ However, only 27 persons (14 adults and 13 children) arrived in Luxembourg on 25 and 27 May 2016.²⁶

Policy framework and implementation

The national resettlement policy has always been based on *ad-hoc* decisions and there has never been a specific national programme as such. There was no tradition of “classical” resettlements which include selection missions in the country of resettlements.

The annual quota introduced by the governmental programme 2013-2018 can be considered as a major change in the policy framework, as it is the first time that Luxembourg formally pledges a long term commitment (until 2018) in the field of resettlement, without establishing a permanent programme though. Conflicts in Iraq and Syria, as well as the dramatic consequences with regard to displacement of refugees throughout the world, have certainly urged Luxembourg to step up its efforts in terms of resettlement, to offer both, protection to refugees and to show solidarity to EU or non-EU countries most affected by these displacements.²⁷ Within its national programme of the AMIF, Luxembourg set as their objectives the development “*of a more structured approach in the field of resettlement*”²⁸ and the “*development of a programme, in consultation with the national (and possibly international)*

authorities”²⁹. This programme shall “*include an explicit action plan of procedures*”³⁰. However, such a programme has not yet been adopted.

Procedurally, namely in terms of implementation and organisation of resettlement missions as well as the selection of candidates for resettlement, there have been several changes over the years, but also so from one resettlement to another. As there are no fixed national programmes, the implementation may vary case by case. Based on the more recent resettlements carried out, several trends may nevertheless be observed:

- Whereas in the past UNCHR has not systematically been involved, the international organisation has become a key actor, in particular with regard to the pre-selection of candidates.
- The involvement and support of national NGOs at the stage of post-arrival and integration has always been and continues to be very important (see section 2.1. *Post-arrival and integration phase*), but unlike for past resettlements, they are no longer involved within the process of identification and pre-departure.³¹
- The resettlement of family units has been a constant throughout past resettlements implemented by Luxembourg.³² However, whereas in past resettlements Luxembourg prioritised large family groups (nuclear families with several children), the more recent ones included smaller households with only 2-3 children³³ (see answer to Q.8a and Q.8b).
- Since 2014, the Luxembourgish authorities do no longer directly resettle from refugee camps, but exclusively resettle from urban areas, namely so-called “urban refugees” who do not live (or who no longer live) within refugee camps. This was decided upon because not only refugee camps are considered as a safe and secured areas, but also in order to avoid causing rivalry and tensions among camp residents.³⁴ The last time Luxembourg resettled directly from refugee camps was in 2009.

The resettlements that take place within the 1:1 scheme agreed upon by the EU and Turkey have to be considered separately as the process differs, in some aspects, from regular resettlements. UNHCR refers to a “streamlined” procedure, which even

though similar in nature, differs with regard to practical arrangements and their implementation.³⁵ Irrespective of the 1:1 scheme, UNHCR was/is receiving referrals of Syrians from the Turkish authorities (DGMM) for resettlement to European and non-European countries. The registration of Syrians is the responsibility of DGMM. Once files are received through DGMM for regular resettlement, then all files are processed by UNHCR for resettlement, whether through the 1:1 or regular resettlement. Initially, UNHCR referred to a Humanitarian Transfer methodology due to the short timeframes within which States expected submissions. However, in the meantime, in consultation with participating States, UNHCR moved to a more robust Identification-based methodology that includes a short summary of the claim, questions on military service and potential political affiliation and vulnerability assessment. The Luxembourgish authorities also noted discrepancies between the 1:1 resettlements and the more regular ones', especially at the level of organisation which does not allow for much planning in advance³⁶, as well as at level of the dossiers, which are sometimes lacking relevant information.³⁷ While analysing the profile of the proposed candidates, they further noticed a high number of candidates without any school diploma and numerous medical cases. Luxembourg, together with other Member States, has therefore informed the European Council as well as the Permanent Representation of the European Commission in Turkey (who are in direct contact with the Turkish authorities) that the group of resettled persons shall be as "balanced" as possible.³⁸

Finally, structural change is currently being made in regards to the integration policy and the provision of support offered to resettled persons. The newly created Service of the Luxembourgish Red Cross "LISKO" (The Luxembourgish Integration and Social Cohesion Centre)³⁹ shall take over all aspects related to care and assistance for beneficiaries of international protection, including resettled persons. Although financially supported by the Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, responsibilities shall thus shift from State authorities to a humanitarian organisation (Luxembourgish Red Cross). (For further information see Q.12b.)

iii. Brief overview of national debate on resettlement in the Member State.

With the exception of the period preceding and surrounding the reception of the Vietnamese boatpeople, from 1979 onwards, which was subject to a wide media

campaign, there has been almost no national public debate on resettlement in Luxembourg. The debates on asylum issues have always covered the asylum policy in general, be it during the successive reforms on asylum law, the reception of war refugees from the former Yugoslavia or the parliamentary debate on asylum policy in 2001. The debates focused on the responsibility and solidarity of Luxembourg to welcoming people fleeing persecution or war, on the importance of complementary protection statuses, on procedural issues, as well as on the safe and dignified return of rejected applicants for international protection.

Although the reception of refugee contingents (i.e. the Vietnamese boatpeople, Iranian Baha'is) was mentioned on various occasions, it was not framed/debated/discussed in the context of “resettlements”. As a matter of fact, did the term only recently appear in the successive statements and political documents of the Luxembourgish Refugee Council (*Lëtzebuenger Flüchtlingsrot- LFR*) namely in 2013, when the government decided to resettle 60 refugees. Information about resettlement decisions are generally only provided in case of official communications by national authorities following Government Council meetings⁴⁰, in the case of the actual arrival of refugees (through press- releases or conferences)⁴¹, in the context of parliamentary questions⁴² or, as lately, in the frame of a Parliamentary Commission of Foreign and European Affairs on 7 April 2016, when the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs explained to the members of the Commission the new agreement between the EU and Turkey.⁴³ The recent resettlements have also been covered to a certain extent by the national media.⁴⁴

For further information with regard to the national debate on resettlement please see answer to Q.22.

Section 2: Overview of national resettlement and/or humanitarian admission programme

2.1 National Resettlement and/or humanitarian admission programme

Q1a. Does your Member State have a resettlement programme, humanitarian admission programme or other similar programme in place, or did your Member State have one in the past?

No. Although Luxembourg has had several experiences in the field of resettlement in the past, they were all implemented on an *ad-hoc* basis.

Since 2014, Luxembourg applies an annual quota of 15-20 refugees. This annual quota has been introduced when the current government took office end of 2013, with the governmental programme 2009-2013 stipulating the intention adopt a resettlement programme in close cooperation with its partners in the European Union. It was decided upon to annually resettle a certain number of refugees coming from regions where there is no possibility of a durable solution.⁴⁵ According to the Directorate of Immigration, the introduction of an annual quota is mainly to be understood as an act of solidarity.⁴⁶

Q1b. Is it a resettlement programme, humanitarian admission programme or another programme?

Programme 1

Other programme: Annual quota

The annual quota is a formal engagement by the government to resettle 15-20 refugees on a regular basis. However, the quota is not programme-based. Instead, the annual quota is met through the ad-hoc pledges.

Programme 2

Other programme: Ad-hoc resettlements

Apart from the annual quota, Luxembourg continues to resettle refugees on an *ad-hoc* basis. These resettlements are not programme-based.

Programme 3

Other programme: EU-Turkey 1:1 resettlement scheme.

Luxembourg pledged to resettle 194 Syrian nationals currently residing in Turkey until 2017. The mechanism is based on the Standard Operating Procedures,⁴⁷ but it is not programme-based. As mentioned above, UNHCR now refers to a more robust Identification-based methodology that includes a short summary of the claim, questions on military service and potential political affiliation and vulnerability assessment. Before, they referred to a Humanitarian Transfer methodology due to the short timeframes within which States expected submissions.⁴⁸

Q1c. Is it a permanent (programme-based) or temporary (ad-hoc) programme?

The annual quota is temporary as its formal (political) basis is the governmental programme 2013-2018.⁴⁹ All other resettlements pledged on an *ad-hoc* basis are temporary and not programme-based. This is also the case for the EU-Turkey 1:1 scheme.

Q2. Please indicate what the main objectives of the resettlement or humanitarian admission programme are.

The overall objective of the Luxembourgish authorities is to offer protection to refugees in urgent need coming from regions where there is no possibility of a durable solution.⁵⁰ Furthermore, resettlement is not only considered as a protection instrument, but also as a durable solution and constitutes a practical example of the international burden and responsibility sharing between EU Member States and with Third Countries most affected by the refugee inflows.⁵¹

Q3. How has your Member State set up the resettlement or humanitarian admission programme?

As the resettlements are established on an *ad-hoc* basis, the process of setting up them up as well as the structure may slightly vary from one to another. In what follows we will therefore present the general process as it has been applied in the latest regular resettlements implemented in 2014/2015.

(a) The final decision to resettle always rests with the Minister in charge of Asylum and Immigration with the endorsement of the Government Council. The decision may be taken following a unilateral decision, a pledge by the Minister in the frame of a

high level meeting/conference as well as upon request of the European Commission, the UNHCR or any other third party including NGOs. In principle, the Minister also determines the number and the general profile of the persons to be resettled, including their country of origin and the country of resettlement.⁵²

(b) The Directorate of Immigration coordinates the implementation of the resettlement mission until the persons are effectively resettled in Luxembourg. After the decision has been taken, UNHCR is informed in order to initiate the pre-selection of candidates. On the basis of the criteria/priorities set by Luxembourg, UNHCR proceeds with the “match making”⁵³ (for further details please see answer to Q.6) procedure and provides a certain number of candidates eligible for being resettled to the Luxembourgish authorities. The latter then, after consultation with OLAI, informs the UNHCR of their selection of candidates in order for them to organise face-to-face interviews in their host country. They furthermore contact IOM so that they may organise the logistical aspect of the selection mission *in situ* (i.e. pre-departure medical screenings, practical arrangements in obtaining travel documents, bookings and assistance upon departure, in transit and upon arrival at the various airports)⁵⁴

(c) The resettlement is organised in collaboration with national (and possibly international) authorities and possible stakeholders are mobilised in the field of education, health, housing and employment.⁵⁵ The selection mission in the country of resettlement is coordinated in close cooperation with the International Organization of Migration (IOM). They are responsible for contacting the pre-selected candidates and they take over the logistics (booking of flights, provision of premises for the interviews, etc.). The Luxembourgish delegation composed mainly of representatives from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, stays in permanent contact with their superiors from the Ministry.⁵⁶ In parallel, security verifications on the candidates’ dossiers are carried out by the Judicial Police as well as the national Secret Services (SREL).⁵⁷ In past resettlement operations, national NGOs have also been consulted for providing support already at the stage of pre-departure (identification of candidates) or took part in the field mission.⁵⁸ However, for the more recent resettlements NGOs have only been involved in the post-arrival and integration phase. In principle, a representative from OLAI is part of the delegation in order to provide the pre-selected candidates with information sessions and/or “cultural orientation workshops”. If no representative from OLAI accompanies the selection

delegation, information about Luxembourg is provided through brochures as well as during the face-to-face interviews with representatives of the Directorate of Immigration.⁵⁹

Q4. Please provide the main characteristics of the resettlement or humanitarian admission programme by completing the table below.

Question	Answer
<p>When did your Member State start the resettlement programme and/or humanitarian admission programme?</p>	<p>2009: Within the “Joint EU resettlement programme” set up on 2 September 2009, Luxembourg resettled 28 Iraqi refugees from a Syrian refugee camp and Jordan (25 from Syria and 3 from Jordan). The selection process was solely based on the applications/dossiers sent by the UNHCR and no field mission took place in order to select the refugees. The refugees arrived in Luxembourg between October and December 2009.</p> <p>2013-2015: On 13 September 2013, the Government Council decided to resettle on an ad-hoc basis 60 Syrian refugees to Luxembourg. The selection missions took place in Jordan in January/February (28 refugees effectively resettled in April 2014) and in Turkey in December 2014 (46 refugees effectively resettled in May 2015).</p> <p>2013: In December 2013, the Government announced within its Governmental programme of 2013-2018 to annually resettle, in close cooperation with its partners in the European Union, a certain number of refugees coming from regions where there is no possibility of a durable solution. Following an agreement between the Minister in charge of Asylum and Immigration and the Minister of Family and Integration the annual quota was set at 15 to 20 refugees.</p> <p>2015-2016: In July 2015, in the frame of the adoption of the JHA Council conclusions which provide for the resettlement of 22,504 refugees from outside Europe, Luxembourg pledged to resettle 30 persons. In view of the High level meeting on global responsibility sharing through pathway of admission of Syrian refugees, organised on 30 March 2016 by the UNHCR, the initial number of 30 persons was increased to a figure of 50 people. Until to date they have not been resettled and a selection mission is foreseen in July/August 2016.</p> <p>2016: In the frame of the 1:1 agreement between the EU and Turkey on 18 March 2016, Luxembourg pledged to resettle 194 Syrian nationals residing in Turkey until 2017. A Luxembourgish delegation conducted a field mission including interviews and in a first phase 27 Syrian refugees have been resettled on 25th and 27th May 2016.⁶⁰</p>

Question	Answer					
<p>Does your Member State set geographical priorities in resettlement or humanitarian admission during the 2011-2016 period? <i>(such as regions, nationalities)</i></p>	<p>No.</p> <p>In principle, Luxembourg does not apply geographical priorities. Ever since Luxembourg committed itself to apply an annual quota, the Syria conflict and the high number of Syrian refugees within Syria's neighbouring countries had a significant impact on its resettlement policy. This also partly explains why the last resettlements concerned Syrian nationals who were residing in Jordan and Turkey.⁶¹</p> <p>According to the responsible national authorities, as an act of solidarity with Turkey who hosts a considerable number of Syrian refugees, it was decided to apply the annual quota of 2015 for resettlements from Turkey. By coincidence several months later the 1:1 scheme had been set up, meaning that further resettlements would be carried out again from Turkey.</p> <p>In any case, the decision from which country/region to resettle remains nevertheless exclusively a decision of the Minister in charge of Asylum and Immigration.⁶²</p>					
<p><i>Have nationals of countries in the following regions been included in resettlement or humanitarian admission for the years 2011-2016?</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p>	North Africa ⁶³	Sub-Saharan Africa ⁶⁴	Middle East ⁶⁵	Other parts of Asia	Americas	Other, please specify
	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
<p>Does the resettled/admitted person need to have been recognised as refugee by UNHCR or a third country?</p> <p>Can the person be a beneficiary of subsidiary protection?</p>	<p>A precondition to be considered for regular resettlements is that the applicant is determined to be a refugee by UNHCR. Exceptions can be made for non-refugee stateless persons for whom resettlement is considered the most appropriate solution.⁶⁶ UNHCR thus performs an eligibility assessment for the refugee status, which the Luxembourgish authorities will take over once the person arrives in Luxembourg.</p> <p>Once the Luxembourgish authorities have made the final selection, they may still refuse to grant the refugee status under the 1951 Convention or grant subsidiary protection once the person has been resettled, but in principle, they take over the determination of UNHCR, who has already performed an eligibility assessment for the refugee status, and the selected person will be granted refugee status by Luxembourg under the 1951 Convention.⁶⁷ Until to date, this has always been the case.⁶⁸</p>					
<p>Does your Member State reassess the recognition of persons for resettlement/humanitarian</p>	Yes.	<p>If yes, when is this done?</p> <p>As soon as the</p>	<p>If yes, where is the reassessment</p>	<p>If yes, how is the reassessment carried out?</p>		

Question	Answer					
admission by UNHCR?		individual “Resettlement Registration Forms” (RRF) ⁶⁹ and the attached documentation has been sent by UNHCR to the national authorities. The decision to grant the status is not necessarily taken in the country of resettlement, but rather in Luxembourg, as soon as possible. ⁷⁰	carried out? In Luxembourg as well as in the country where the selection mission takes place (if carried out).	The assessment is made by the Directorate of Immigration on the basis of the individual RRF and the attached documentation sent by UNHCR as well as the interviews conducted during the selection mission (if carried out) and/or an interview conducted once they arrived in Luxembourg.		
Does your Member State set an annual or multi-annual quota for resettlement/humanitarian admission?	Yes. Based on the governmental programme of 2013-2018 ⁷¹ and following an agreement between the Minister in charge of Asylum and Immigration and the Minister of Family and Integration, the annual quota was set at 15 to 20 refugees. ⁷²					
<i>If applicable, please indicate the <u>regular quota</u> per year</i>	2011 N/A	2012 N/A	2013 N/A	2014 15-20	2015 15-20	2016 15-20
<i>If applicable, please indicate the <u>emergency quota</u> per year</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
How are the above quota determined and applied? (please indicate who determines the quota, how they are set and what are the quota for both regular and emergency resettlement)	The quota is applied to refugees coming from regions where there is no possibility of a durable solution. ⁷³ According to the Directorate of Immigration, the introduction of an annual quota is mainly to be understood as an act of solidarity. ⁷⁴ There is no official ground with regard to the number fixed (15-20) by the Minister in charge of Asylum and Immigration and the Minister of Family and Integration.					
In the period 2011-2015, have quota differed significantly from the	The quota has been introduced for the governance period of 2013-2018. ⁷⁵ 2014: The actual number of persons resettled is 28. (annual quota=0) ⁷⁶					

Question	Answer
actual number of persons resettled/admitted? If so, how (much) and why?	2015: The actual number of persons resettled is 46. (annual quota=14) 2016: The actual number of persons resettled is so far 27. (quota=0, but shall be met as a selection mission foreseen in Turkey in July/August 2016) ⁷⁷

2.2 Pre-departure and departure phase

Q5. Please indicate in the table below which authority/actor is responsible for each of the actions/measures indicated and briefly explain their responsibilities.

Action/measure	Authority/actor responsible	Explanation of responsibilities (when, how and what)
Policymaking on national resettlement or humanitarian admission programme/strategy (including objectives, geographical focus, priorities, etc.)	Government Council Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (under the authority of the Minister in charge of Asylum and Immigration)	The Directorate of Immigration implements the strategy and policies set by the Minister in charge of Asylum and Immigration with the endorsement of the Government Council. The decision to resettle may be a unilateral decision or a response to an EU request/invitation. The main objective of Luxembourg's resettlement policy is the protection of individuals in urgent need of international protection and from regions where there is no possibility of a durable solution. ⁷⁸ As with the annual quota (see answer to Q.4), Luxembourg does not apply geographical priorities for resettlement in general.
Identification of the candidate for resettlement/humanitarian admission	Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (under the authority of the Minister in charge of Asylum and	The Directorate of Immigration informs UNHCR on its criteria/priorities as well as the number of refugees Luxembourg intends to resettle. UNHCR may thus proceed with the "match making" which consists of an examination of dossiers/files of persons registered with the UNHCR as candidates for resettlement. UNHCR seeks to refer cases to

	<p>Immigration)</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>Judicial Police (JP) and Secret Service (SREL)</p>	<p>resettlement States based on a practical approach, i.e. pre-existing links to a country such as family links, language, previous studies etc., which may help to support their subsequent integration. The basis for UNHCR’s identification process are its Global Resettlement Submission Criteria as set out in the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook.⁷⁹</p> <p>Pre-selected candidates registered with UNHCR, have already been identified to the extent possible by UNHCR. Once the “Resettlement Registration Form” (RRF) and attached documents have been submitted to the Directorate of Immigration, the Luxembourgish authorities will, in cooperation with the Judicial Police (JP) and the national Secret Service (SREL) conduct further verification on candidates’ identity, if needed.</p> <p>The identification also includes the verification whether article 1F of the 1951 Geneva Convention is applicable.⁸⁰ Article 1F provides for exclusion from international refugee protection of persons who are deemed undeserving of such protection on account of having committed certain serious crimes or heinous acts.⁸¹</p>
<p>First selection of the candidate for resettlement/humanitarian admission</p>	<p>UNHCR.</p>	<p>Based on profiles set by the Luxembourgish authorities, the candidates are pre-selected through a “match making” process by the UNHCR (see answer to Q.6).⁸²</p> <p>The Directorate of Immigration is then provided with dossiers of pre-selected candidates, upon which candidates are selected for a face-to-face interview.</p>
<p>Security screening</p>	<p>Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (under the authority of the Minister in charge of Asylum and</p>	<p>They carry out all the security verifications of the candidates pre-selected for resettlement by UNHCR.</p> <p>Persons selected for an interview may be subject to further security screening by the mission staff in the host country.⁸³</p> <p>Security screening and identification of</p>

	<p>Immigration)</p> <p>Judicial Police (JP) and Secret Service</p>	<p>persons may run to some extent in parallel (i.e. verification of application of article 1F of the Geneva Convention).</p>
<p>Interviews with pre-selected persons</p>	<p>Luxembourgish delegation, mainly composed of agents from the Directorate of Immigration</p> <p>OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region</p> <p>IOM (logistics and organisation)</p>	<p>Pre-selected candidates are invited to a face-to-face interview with a Luxembourgish delegation.⁸⁴</p> <p>The composition of the delegation may vary depending on the selection mission, but it is mainly composed of agents from the Directorate of Immigration. Agents from OLAI may also take part in the interview.</p> <p>The interviews take place in the host country and IOM takes charge of all aspects related to logistics and organisation (i.e. provision of premises, lunch bags for interviewees, nanny for children during interviews etc.).⁸⁵</p> <p>The interviews include questions related to personal data of the refugees, questions related to the Geneva Convention and the family situation of the refugees but they also include information on cultural orientation and their future life in Luxembourg. Generally, the same interview procedure applies within the 1:1 scheme.⁸⁶</p>
<p>Health checks</p>	<p>UNHCR</p> <p>Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (under the authority of the Minister in charge of Asylum and Immigration)</p> <p>IOM</p>	<p>Where information is available, UNHCR informs the Luxembourgish authorities in advance on specific medical considerations, which enables the delegation to prepare accordingly.⁸⁷</p> <p>During the interview, detailed questions related to health are asked (i.e. diseases, medication, medical operations). However, there are no professional medical checks conducted by the mission staff.</p> <p>IOM provides assistance for pre-departure medical screening (“fit to travel”). This medical check shall in the future consist in a more thorough examination.⁸⁸</p> <p>They undergo a full medical examination within the first week of their arrival in</p>

		Luxembourg.
Decision on the final selection of a candidate for resettlement/humanitarian admission	Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (under the authority of the Minister in charge of Asylum and Immigration)	<p>A final decision on the selection shall be taken as soon as possible after the interviews have been completed, as well as the security screening terminated.</p> <p>The Directorate of Immigration informs UNHCR and IOM on their decision as well as on the expected timeframes for departure and arrival of the refugees.</p>
Pre-departure assistance/measures	IOM Embassy in the country of resettlement	<p>IOM provides assistance for pre-departure medical screenings as well the practical arrangements in obtaining travel documents, bookings and assistance upon departure, transit and upon arrival at the various airports.</p> <p>A <i>Laissez-passer</i>⁸⁹ may be provided by a Luxembourgish embassy/consular in the country of resettlement, allowing the person to travel to Luxembourg without having the necessary travel documents.⁹⁰</p> <p>In the case of resettlements from Turkey, persons who are going to be resettled also need an “exit permission” which is delivered by the Turkish authorities.⁹¹ (For further details on the “exit permission” see answer to Q.11a)</p>
Departure and travel	IOM	See above.
Provision of information to the selected person (<u>before departure</u>)	<p>Luxembourg Reception and Integration Agency (OLAI), Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region</p> <p>Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (under the authority of the Minister in charge of</p>	<p>In principle and ideally, a representative of OLAI accompanies the mission delegation to the country of resettlement where the interviews with pre-selected candidates take place.</p> <p>The information provided mostly relates to their future life in Luxembourg, including the functioning of the school system, the labour market, religious practices, “common values”, their future accommodation and housing prospects.</p> <p>The information is provided in a separate workshop or information session, but in the</p>

	Asylum and Immigration)	frame of the interviews. In case no representative from OLAI forms part of the delegation, agents of the Directorate of Immigration provide the information during the interviews or within an individual session, depending case by case. ⁹²
Provision of cultural orientation to the selected person (before departure)	Luxembourg Reception and Integration Agency (OLAI) Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (under the authority of the Minister in charge of Asylum and Immigration)	See above.

Q6. How does your Member State approach the identification of persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission in terms of first steps and relations with key stakeholders?

In what follows, we describe the procedure implemented within the regular resettlements of 2014 and 2015.

The initial identification of persons is performed by the UNHCR. All possible candidates for resettlement shall be recognised by the UNHCR as refugees and among all “three durable solutions”⁹³ resettlement shall be the most appropriate solution. Therefore, regional advisors assess the prerequisites for resettlement and an individual “Resettlement Registration Form” (RRF),⁹⁴ which contains personal data and information of the applicant and his/her family is established by UNHCR.

According to UNHCR, their efforts focus on identifying and assessing resettlement needs of persons. Only once this is done, they proceed with the “match making”, based on the profile set by the Luxembourgish authorities.⁹⁵ Thus, the UNHCR assesses which dossiers/files match the required profile but also the degree of vulnerability (i.e. women, children, sick and/or disabled persons, LGBT people,

minorities etc.) and the existence of possible links between the candidate and the country of resettlement (i.e. family ties). They do not assess for “integration potential” and even recommend that resettlement countries not do so either, i.e. cases should be assessed based on their vulnerability. As noted previously, the subsequent matching takes into account practical considerations such as family ties and language that may assist their post-arrival integration.⁹⁶

The UNHCR then sends the individual “Resettlement Registration Form” (RRF) and attached documentation of the pre-selected candidates to the Luxembourgish authorities. In principle, UNHCR provides for more dossiers (+/- 10%) than the number of refugees Luxembourg intends to resettle (+/- 10%), enabling the Luxembourgish authorities a certain margin for selection. The Directorate of Immigration, in consultation with OLAI, makes the selection and informs UNHCR on whom they want to invite for a face-to-face interview in their host country. The Judicial Police and the national Secret Service perform additional identification as well as security screening.⁹⁷

The process has not always been the same in the past and may differ depending on the programme/resettlement mission. The resettlement of Iraqi refugees in 1997 did for instance not include the participation of the UNHCR.⁹⁸ Instead, Caritas Luxembourg was much more involved in terms of first steps of identification and selection and a social assistant of Caritas Luxembourg had eventually been sent to Turkey in order to provide information to the selected candidates. In the frame of the resettlement of Iraqi refugees from Syria and Jordan in 2009, under the auspices of the government and UNHCR, Caritas Luxembourg was again involved in the pre-departure phase, as some of the pre-selected candidates were family members of the Iraqi refugees that came to Luxembourg in 1997. Caritas Luxembourg collaborated with the identification of the concerned persons, but foremost assessed to what extent the refugees already residing in Luxembourg were able to accommodate and receive their family members.⁹⁹

Since 2014, the Luxembourgish authorities do no more resettle directly from refugee camps and only take into account “urban refugees” who do not live (or who no longer live) within refugee camps. Refugee camps are considered as a safe and secured area and the Luxembourgish authorities want to avoid any trouble or tension among camp

residents.¹⁰⁰ The last time Luxembourg resettled directly from refugee camps was in 2009.

Q7. Please indicate which methods are used for the selection of persons for resettlement/ humanitarian admission

Method	Existence of a defined method (Yes/No)	Further explanation
<u>Selection missions</u>		
Selection missions to the third country	Yes.	See answer to Q.6
<i>If selection missions are carried out, a) how often? b) Are they carried out to all countries from which persons are resettled?</i>		a) Whether selection missions are carried out or not is always assessed case by case. The more recent resettlements all included selection missions. In principle, one single selection mission shall take place. b) See a).
Personal on-site interviews with candidates <i>(If yes, please indicate who carries out the interviews)</i>	Yes.	See answer to Q.6 Since 2014, on-site interviews are always conducted outside refugee camps.
Dossier-based selection (i.e., UNHCR submission of file)	Yes.	See answer to Q.6
Video/telephone interviews with candidates	No.	
Consultations with UNHCR/IOM (tripartite consultations) <i>(If yes, please indicate when and how often)</i>	Yes.	The Luxembourgish authorities remain in constant contact with UNHCR as well as IOM. After each mission, a debriefing takes place between the three actors to discuss, evaluate and assess good and bad practices. ¹⁰¹
Consultations with EASO <i>(If yes, please indicate when and how often)</i>	No.	Until to date, EASO has never been consulted for resettlement operations to Luxembourg. This could however change in the near future. ¹⁰²
Consultations with civil society/NGOs on criteria for selection of candidates	No.	Within the current policy and during the more recent resettlements carried out by Luxembourg, NGOs are no longer consulted on criteria for selection of candidates. For resettlements in 1997, as well as 2009, Caritas Luxembourg was more actively involved at the stage of pre-departure and identification of persons. The

Method	Existence of a defined method (Yes/No)	Further explanation
		national authorities have always made the final selection. ¹⁰³
Consultations with authorities of the country where the resettled person is present	No.	In principle, UNHCR and IOM are the only third actors with whom the Luxembourgish authorities cooperate. Also in the frame of the 1:1 scheme, the Turkish authorities provide dossiers to UNHCR, before the latter sends the dossiers to Luxembourg. ¹⁰⁴ Thus, there is no direct contact between both national authorities.
Arrangement of interpreters for interviewing candidates	Yes.	IOM is responsible for arranging interpretation of interviews.

Q8a. Does your Member (State) use criteria to prioritise the selection of persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission (either official or in practice)?

The criteria to prioritise the selection of persons are set by the Minister in charge of Asylum and Immigration and the Directorate of Immigration, at the time when the decision to resettle is made and before informing UNHCR on the intention to resettle. These priority criteria form part of the more general profile that Luxembourg sets for each resettlement programme/mission. However, these criteria do basically not differ from the vulnerability criteria set by UNHCR and thus include women, children, elderly refugees, refugees with disabilities etc.

Apart from vulnerability criteria, Luxembourgish authorities also consider the “integration potential” of the candidates. The preference of resettling entire family groups rather than single persons can thus be explained through “integration potential”.¹⁰⁵ According to the Directorate of Immigration, families mutually support each other. Accordingly, taking into account that the persons who arrive in Luxembourg very often experience uprooting and culture shock, entire family groups may be more resistant than single persons who are left on their own. Similarly, a person who already speaks a language commonly used on the Luxembourgish labour market (namely French, English or German) would for instance be better equipped to integrate within Luxembourgish society than an illiterate. “Integration potential” is, however, not regarded as a selection criterion in itself. It is definitely an asset, but not a determinative factor.¹⁰⁶

Finally, Luxembourg also prioritises medical cases, unless it is a disease/disability that cannot be adequately treated in Luxembourg (i.e. long transplant waiting lists).¹⁰⁷

Q8b. If yes, please indicate the relevant criteria to prioritise the selection of persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission.

Criterion	Please comment on the degree of priority attributed to the criteria and explain the circumstances when this one is applied
<p>Assessed degree of vulnerability of the person(s) NOTE: Luxembourg does not use a specific weighting for assessing the degree of vulnerability of the person. The overall profile and vulnerability of the person will be determinant for the decision to select a candidate for resettlement.</p>	
<i>Survivors of violence and/or torture</i>	Yes.
<i>At risk of violence and/or torture and people at serious risk of violence and/or torture due to persecution</i>	Yes.
<i>Lack of Foreseeable Alternative Durable Solutions</i>	Yes. This criterion is already set by UNHCR before considering the pre-selected candidates. In case UNHCR assesses that one of the two other durable solutions set by UNHCR, namely voluntary repatriation or local integration, ¹⁰⁸ would better fit the needs and interests of the person who is candidate for resettlement, they will not propose the latter for resettlement to Luxembourg. ¹⁰⁹
<i>Internal displacement inside the country of origin is not possible</i>	Yes.
<i>Persons in need of medical assistance, including critical illness, treatment for genital mutilation</i>	Yes.
<i>Persons at serious risk of persecution due to their sexual orientation or gender identity</i>	Yes.
<i>Persons at serious risk of persecution due to Religion/beliefs (also specific focus on non-believers)</i>	Yes.
<i>Persons at serious risk of persecution due to political beliefs</i>	Yes.
<i>Persons at serious risk of persecution due to belonging to specific ethnic group, social group or belonging to</i>	Yes.

Criterion	Please comment on the degree of priority attributed to the criteria and explain the circumstances when this one is applied
<i>minority, indigenous group, nationality</i>	
<i>Legal and/or physical protection needs of the refugee in the country of refuge (this includes a risk of refoulement);</i>	Yes.
Other criteria	
Sex (men, women)	Yes. In general, women, especially single women with children are considered more vulnerable than men. ¹¹⁰
Age (i.e. adults, children, elderly)	Yes. Children and elderly people are considered particularly vulnerable.
Religion / (non-) religious group	Yes, in case of persecution based on religious or (non-) religious belonging.
Family unit: preference to resettle entire family groups.	Yes. The resettlement of entire family groups has been a constant throughout past resettlements. ¹¹¹ However, whereas in past resettlements Luxembourg prioritised large family groups with several children, the more recent included smaller groups with only 2-3 children. This change of priorities might be explained through the difficulty of finding available housing for large families. ¹¹²
Presence of family members in the Member State	Yes.
nationality/ethnic group he/she belongs to	Yes. Nationality/ethnic group might be considered as vulnerability criteria in case of persecution based on their nationality/ethnic group.
Integration potential or assessed/expected motivation of integrate	Yes. It is considered an asset but not a selection criterion. (See answer to Q8b.)

Q9a. Does your Member State use criteria to exclude/deprioritise certain persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission? Who sets the criteria for excluding/deprioritising and how is this approached in practice?

Just as for the priority criteria, criteria for excluding are set by the Directorate of Immigration, under the auspices of the Minister in charge of Asylum and Immigration.

First and foremost, the national authorities, in collaboration with the Judicial Police and the Secret Services, verify whether the “exclusion clause” set in article 1F of the 1951 Geneva Convention and article 12 of the Qualification Directive 2011/95/EU is applicable.¹¹³ The “exclusion clause” provides for exclusion from international

refugee protection of persons who are deemed undeserving of such protection on account of having committed certain serious crimes or heinous acts. The verification starts as soon as the dossiers have been sent from UNHCR to the national authorities and may be processed in parallel during the whole selection procedure.

Another criteria, which might lead to “refusal”¹¹⁴ when examining the dossiers, but before the face-to-face interviews take place, concerns medical cases for which the national authorities establish that the disease or disability of the concerned person may not be adequately treated in Luxembourg (i.e. long transplant waiting lists).¹¹⁵ On the basis of these grounds, Luxembourg has already refused candidates in the past.

During the face-to-face interviews, the pre-selected candidates are informed on their future life in Luxembourg, the school system, (non-) religious practices, “common values”, the Luxembourgish language regime, the labour market, and a cultural orientation workshop or introduction is provided to them. It may occur that following these interviews one of the parties considers that a resettlement would not be in either party’s interest. There have already been several instances where candidates refused, due to reluctance, to opt for the resettlement following the interview with the Luxembourgish delegation. This was also the case during the selection mission that took place in Jordan in January/February 2014, where Luxembourg eventually resettled 28 refugees out of 60 pledged. A second mission was therefore organised later in the year in order to cover the 60 persons that had been pledged.¹¹⁶

Q9b. Please indicate if there are criteria for excluding/deprioritising certain persons from the selection for resettlement/humanitarian admission (either official or in practice).

Criterion <i>(in italic some suggested)</i>	Please comment on the importance of the criterion and explain the circumstances when it is applied
<i>Knowledge of substantial ab(use) or criminal record of the refugee</i>	Yes.
<i>Refugees assessed to lack integration potential</i>	Yes. Although it is not a formal criterion, it may become apparent during the interview that the resettlement does not seem to be the most appropriate solution for the candidate. (See answer to Q.9b)
<i>Refugees with family composition issues (unresolved)</i>	Yes. Although unaccompanied minors are considered vulnerable

Criterion <i>(in italic some suggested)</i>	Please comment on the importance of the criterion and explain the circumstances when it is applied
<i>child custody issues, underage marriage)</i>	by national authorities, they are not prioritised for resettlement, as Luxembourg does not have the necessary resources to adequately accommodate them. ¹¹⁷
Refugees with complex profiles, including: <i>high-ranking members of government/authorities, judges, prosecutors</i>	Dossiers of refugees with complex profiles are analysed on a case-by-case basis. They are not excluded <i>per se</i> .
<i>Individuals involved in the military or private security, intelligence branches, paramilitary and militant groups</i>	Dossiers of refugees with complex profiles are analysed on a case-by-case basis. They are not excluded <i>per se</i> .
<i>Members of police forces</i>	Dossiers of refugees with complex profiles are analysed on a case-by-case basis. They are not excluded <i>per se</i> .
<i>Staff at prisons or detention centres</i>	Dossiers of refugees with complex profiles are analysed on a case-by-case basis. They are not excluded <i>per se</i> .
<i>Informers</i>	Dossiers of refugees with complex profiles are analysed on a case-by-case basis. They are not excluded <i>per se</i> .
<i>Individuals on the EU sanctions list</i> ¹¹⁸	Dossiers of refugees with complex profiles are analysed on a case-by-case basis. They are not excluded <i>per se</i> .
<i>Individuals who (allegedly) committed serious (non-political) crimes in their country of origin</i>	Yes.
Persons who have direct family members engaged as combatants	Dossiers of refugees with complex profiles are analysed on a case-by-case basis. They are not excluded <i>per se</i> .
Other: Persons for whom no medical treatment can be ensured	Yes. This concerns medical cases for which the national authorities establish that the disease or disability of the concerned person may not be adequately treated in Luxembourg (i.e. long transplant waiting lists). ¹¹⁹ On the basis of these grounds, Luxembourg has already refused candidates in the past.

Q10a. What is the overall procedure followed in the immediate aftermath of the decision to resettle/admit?

The national authorities inform UNHCR and IOM on their final decision as well as on the expected timeframes for departure and arrival of the refugees. IOM will be responsible for all aspects related to the preparation of departure, thus providing assistance for pre-departure medical screenings as well the practical arrangements in obtaining travel documents, bookings and assistance upon departure, transit and upon arrival at the various airports.¹²⁰

Q10b. Is there a formal agreement signed by both the resettled/admitted person and Member State after selection and before departure?

No.

Q11a. How is the person actually transferred to the Member State?

As mentioned above IOM organises the travel details. The resettled persons are transferred using commercial flights and they may in principle circulate through Schengen States as they are granted international protection (refugee status). In case they have to travel through a non-Schengen State, IOM will ensure that the needed documents are obtained before departure.¹²¹ A *Laissez-passer*¹²² may be provided by a Luxembourgish embassy/consular in the country of resettlement, allowing the person to travel to Luxembourg without having the necessary travel documents.¹²³

In the case of resettlements from Turkey, it is important to note that some of the persons who are going to be resettled also need an “exit permit” which is delivered by the Turkish authorities.¹²⁴ In accordance with Turkish Law¹²⁵, an “exit permission” must be issued in order to be allowed to travel to a third country including for the purpose of resettlement. In order to be eligible for the permission, the persons have first to register with DGMM (Directorate General of Migration Management) and, in the case of Syrian refugees, regularise their legal status as “temporary protection” beneficiary. Therefore, registration as a “temporary protection” beneficiary is a prerequisite for Syrians if they hope to be processed by UNHCR Turkey for resettlement.¹²⁶ Once UNCHR is informed by Luxembourg on who they want to resettle, they will be in charge of the application for the exit permit.¹²⁷

Q11b. Are there specific services available for vulnerable persons when they are being transferred to the Member State?

Yes. IOM ensures that specific services are provided (i.e. provision of a wheel chair for persons with disabilities).

2.3 Post-arrival and integration phase

Q12a. Is policy and law for the integration of resettled refugees different than integration policy/law for recognised refugees after an asylum application? If yes, briefly mention on what aspects.

Policy and law are the same in matter of recognised refugees' and resettled refugees' integration procedures: they are granted the same legal status and may thus benefit from the same measures.

However, if the procedure of the social follow-up is identical, praxis differs in organisational terms. As a matter of fact, since resettled applicants of international protection are rapidly granted refugee status upon their arrival, their administrative and social follow-up is much more intensive. Whereas regular applicants for international protection who are granted refugee status may have used the period following the application for administrative processes, resettled refugees have to fulfil these administrative steps upon arrival.

Even though the waiting period following the asylum application frequently constitutes a source of considerable stress for the applicants, it may nonetheless allow them to come to a rest, undergo psychological treatment if needed, take language and professional training and familiarise with the socio-economic and cultural environment, time that is unavailable for resettled refugees. Hence, the first weeks upon the arrival of resettled refugees are particularly intense: practical guidance shall be assured daily in their reception facilities by the social workers, be it in matters of acquisition of their passports or residence permits as well as in matters of medical examinations, finding second phase accommodation, or school enrolment of the pupils. The latter are more in need of daily guidance and accompaniment on the long run, according to OLAI and Caritas Luxembourg.¹²⁸

It is in this context that another, more specific, difficulty emerges: applicants for guaranteed minimum income (*RMG*) in Luxembourg are solely eligible from the age of 25 years onwards.¹²⁹

Since they are granted refugee status upon arrival, young resettled persons under 25 have immediate access to the labour market and to professional training.¹³⁰ Often unable to speak one of the three official languages (Luxembourgish, German and French), the latter are in reality particularly vulnerable not only in the sense that they encounter difficulties entering the job market, but further because they are not yet eligible for being granted minimum guaranteed income. Caritas Luxembourg henceforth underlined the importance of specific support measures targeting resettled beneficiaries of international protection aged under 25 in order to help them access the labour market.¹³¹

Q12b. Who are the key players/actors and which are their responsibilities in the post-arrival and integration phase?

Player	Responsibilities
Luxembourg Reception and Integration Agency (OLAI), Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region	<p>As soon as the refugees arrive in Luxembourg, social assistants of OLAI take charge of their integration and support. OLAI also provides temporary housing until the beneficiaries receive the guaranteed minimum income (RMG) and can find proper accommodation.¹³² In order to facilitate the access to the residential market, OLAI collaborates with local agencies and associations, such as the AIS (<i>Agence immobilière sociale</i> – social real estate agency), the <i>Fonds du Logement</i> or SNHBM (<i>Société nationale des habitations à bon marché SA</i>).</p> <p>OLAI organises the arrival, coordinates the preliminary social follow-up and shall collaborate with different national and local partners in order to facilitate the integration of recently arrived refugees.</p> <p>One of their tasks includes the picking up and the welcoming at the airport upon arrival, the dissemination of practical information and orientation as well as the school enrolment of the pupils. Social workers from OLAI subsequently accompany resettled refugees in their administrative procedures, linking the resettled to the national instances. They henceforth put them into contact with the Directorate of Immigration, the Medical Service of immigration at the Ministry of Health or take appointments at the sanitary inspection and the medico-social centre for medical controls and prevention of tuberculosis. Mental support, counselling service and psychological care are further offered, if needed, by psychologists</p>

	and psychiatrists collaborating with the OLAI. Leisure activities are further organised particularly for the children and the adolescents. ¹³³
Ministry of National Education, Childhood and Youth Ministry of Higher Education and Research	<p>The Ministry of National Education, Childhood and Youth is the competent authority for education policies, recognition of diplomas or other degrees, language, vocational and life-long-learning training.</p> <p>Education policy in general strives to make no distinctions among any categories or different statuses. The overall approach consists in integrating newly arrived persons, irrespective of their status, as soon as possible into the regular national education system.¹³⁴</p> <p>In an initial phase, children may be enrolled within specialised classes (<i>reception classes, insertion classes or transitional classes</i>), which prepare them to integrate in the “regular” school system at a later stage.</p> <p>Children aged above 12 are oriented by the CASNA (<i>Cellule d’accueil scolaire des élèves nouveaux arrivants</i>) to a school that corresponds to their profile. Children who do not at all speak one of the official languages are enrolled within reception classes (<i>classes d’accueil</i>).¹³⁵</p> <p>For more details see: LU EMN NCP, “Integration of beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection into the labour market: policies and good practices”, 2016.</p>
Agency for the Development of Employment (ADEM)	The Agency for the Development of Employment (<i>Agence pour le développement de l’emploi - ADEM</i>) provides counselling for resettled persons in equivalent conditions as to Luxembourgish nationals in order to search for an employment. ¹³⁶ As beneficiary of international protection, the resettled person has access to the labour market with the exception of the public sector. ¹³⁷
National Solidarity Fund (<i>Fonds National de Solidarité</i>) National Social Action Service (<i>Service National d’Action Sociale -SNAS</i>) Social Offices (<i>Offices sociaux</i>)	Beneficiaries of international protection, including resettled persons, are granted the same access to social assistance than the Luxembourgish nationals. ¹³⁸ As soon as they are granted international protection status the <i>Fonds National de Solidarité</i> (FNS), the <i>Service National d’Action Sociale</i> (SNAS) and the Social Office (<i>Office social</i>) of their municipality of residence will be the competent authorities for social aid and guaranteed minimum income (RMG). These authorities do not solely address resettled refugees’ files, but are social services open to all persons legally residing in Luxembourg.
Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs	The Directorate of Immigration of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs is responsible for granting the international protection status as well as the residence permit.

<p>NGOs (Caritas Luxembourg, the Luxembourgish Red Cross and Asti asbl.)</p>	<p>OLAI is supported by national NGOs for the support and integration of resettled persons, with whom they also sign collaboration agreements (not necessarily for resettled persons in specific).</p> <p>Since April 2016, a new Service of the Luxembourgish Red Cross has been set up: The Luxembourgish Integration and Social Cohesion Centre (<i>Lëtzebuenger Integratiouns- a SozialKohäsiouns-Zentrum</i> - LSKO). The work of LSKO contains two areas of action: first at the level of individual- or group support of beneficiaries of international protection and second, at the level of support for municipalities in developing integrative actions. The LSKO shall thus support all beneficiaries of international protection, including resettled persons, who do not have the necessary resources to undertake the required steps to achieve integration within the Luxembourgish society. This covers both, administrative actions (i.e. for accessing social housing, the labour market, social and financial assistances, education of children etc.) as well as individual/group support for local anchorage. In addition, the social worker shall coordinate and network with other institutions involved, such as schools, health services and other associations which provide support.¹³⁹ The assistance and support is provided by a staff composed of 11 social assistants and intercultural interpreters.</p> <p>As a pilot project, the LSKO has been mandated, under the overall coordination of OLAI, to take charge of the social support and integration of the recently resettled persons from Turkey within the 1:1 sheme.¹⁴⁰</p> <p>There are however also other NGOs and associations that provide counselling and support to refugees, including resettled persons, namely Caritas Luxembourg through their counselling service specialised in issues related to family reunification¹⁴¹ as well as ASTI asbl.¹⁴² and CLAE asbl.¹⁴³, who offer counselling and guidance to facilitate the access to the labour market.</p>
<p>Religious association/organisation</p>	<p>Traditionally, Christian communities have always been committed to the reception and support of refugees in general, but also for resettled persons (i.e. reception of Vietnamese boatpeople, Christian refugees from Iraq in 1997, the “<i>Reech eng Hand</i>” project of the catholic church of Luxembourg since 2015).</p>
<p>Other associations</p>	<p>Besides these state-coordinated integration measures, a number of associations and non-profit organisations emerged in the field of refugee/migrant support. Centered around themes as widely diverse as sports, culture and language learning¹⁴⁴. Even though they do not particularly target resettled refugees, they still play a significant role when it comes to integration.</p> <p>It is in this context that the Management Board of the ‘Œuvre Nationale de Secours Grande-Duchesse Charlotte’ launched a call for projects, the “<i>mateneen</i>” (together) aid plan in December 2015, intended to encourage integration and assistance measures for</p>

	applicants and beneficiaries of international protection, through financial support. ¹⁴⁵
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Q13. What is the immediate support available upon arrival (presumably by plane) for resettled/admitted persons?

Measure	Yes/No	Further explanation
Airport pick-up	Yes.	A delegation mainly composed of social assistants from OLAI, possibly also agents of the Directorate of Immigration, will receive the newly arrived persons at the airport. For the most recent reception of resettled persons the delegation also included social assistants of the LISKO, who will be their reference contact for the months to come. ¹⁴⁶
Provision of (temporary) documentation	Yes.	Once the resettled persons arrive in Luxembourg, they have to take an appointment as soon as possible with the Directorate of Immigration in order to obtain their authorisation to stay before making their declaration of arrival at their municipality of residence and applying for their residence permit at the Directorate of immigration (within a period of three months). ¹⁴⁷
Food	Yes.	As soon as they arrive in their reception facility, a meal is provided.
Lodging (<i>more detailed questions below</i>)	Yes.	In a first phase, they are lodged within a common reception facility before moving to private accommodation (private housing market or social housing).
Clothing	Yes.	
Medical examination	Yes.	Within 1-3 weeks they will undergo a full medical check.
Other form of health care	Yes.	They have access to psychological and physical treatment. ¹⁴⁸
Interpretation upon arrival	Yes.	
<i>Other:</i> School enrolment	Yes.	Children are as soon as possible (within a week of arrival), enrolled in a school of their municipality of residence.

Q14. What status is granted to the person resettled or admitted under humanitarian admission? Does it differ from the status given to persons granted international protection for ‘regular’ asylum applications?

They are granted international protection status, which does not differ from the status given to persons granted international protection for ‘regular’ asylum applications. Although the national authorities could decide to grant subsidiary protection, Luxembourg has until now always granted the refugee status to resettled persons.¹⁴⁹

Q15a. Do resettled persons or persons admitted under humanitarian admission have the right to family reunification?

Yes.¹⁵⁰

Q15b. If yes, to what extent is the right to family reunification for resettled persons or persons admitted under humanitarian admission different than for others persons granted refugee status?

There is no difference between the right to family reunification for resettled persons and the persons granted refugee status.

Both encounter major difficulties in practice for bringing their family members via the family reunification procedure.¹⁵¹ This is mainly due to the policies in terms of conditions and requirements that have to be met for the application to be successful, namely the imposed time period and the requirements of stable and regular resources as well as housing conditions.¹⁵²

Q15c. Do resettled persons or persons admitted under humanitarian admission have access to naturalisation/citizenship?

Yes.

Q15d. If yes, to what extent is access to naturalisation/citizenship for the resettled person or person admitted under humanitarian admission different than for other persons granted refugee status?

There is no difference between the access to naturalisation/citizenship for resettled persons and the persons granted refugee status.

Q16a. Is there geographical distribution in the Member State of the resettled persons or admitted under humanitarian admission?

No.

There is no specific policy with regard to the geographical distribution.

OLAI, which is responsible for their accommodation, prefers to accommodate in an initial phase all resettled persons within one single reception centre.

For past resettlements, they had been lodged within a reception centre located in the East of the country, rather isolated from any urban areas and badly connected to the city of Luxembourg. According to OLAI, the facility was chosen because it included a school. Due to the long distances that had to be covered by the social assistants on a daily-basis, it was recently decided to use a more centrally (close to Luxembourg city) located reception facility. The resettled refugees that arrived in May 2016 are the first group to be resettled within this centre. However, accommodation is planned case by case and future groups of resettled persons may be accommodated again within another centre.¹⁵³

Q17a. Please indicate which types of accommodation are available to resettled persons or admitted under humanitarian admission upon arrival, and how accommodation is arranged in your Member State by indicating the maximum duration and who provides the accommodation.

Accommodation for resettled person(s)	Yes-always Yes-Often Yes-Seldom/rarely Not used	Maximum duration (months/permanent)	Who provides the accommodation? (e.g., government, NGOs, resettled person, religious institutions)	Further explanations
Accommodation in reception centres / housing	Yes-always.	The residents may leave the reception centre as soon as they find private	The Luxembourgish Reception and Integration	As soon as the resettled persons arrive in Luxembourg, they

Accommodation for resettled person(s)	Yes-always Yes-Often Yes-Seldom/rarely Not used	Maximum duration (months/permanent)	Who provides the accommodation? (e.g., government, NGOs, resettled person, religious institutions)	Further explanations
		accommodation. Given the experiences of resettled families, their stay within the first reception centre should be of short duration.	Agency (OLAI) provides the accommodation, but depending on the reception centre used, it might be run by an NGO.	are in an initial phase lodged within a common reception centre until they have enough financial resources (i.e. minimum guaranteed income-RMG) ¹⁵⁴ to find private accommodation. In the medium term, the transition from collective accommodation (reception centre) to private/individual housing shall allow refugees to lead a more independent life and to gradually integrate within Luxembourgish society. ¹⁵⁵
Accommodation in temporary shelter/housing (tents, converted buildings such as schools)	Not used.	/	/	Currently, such form of accommodation is not used, but it may become an alternative in case of urgency.
Accommodation in social/council	Yes- often	/	AIS (<i>Agence</i>	Accommodation

Accommodation for resettled person(s)	Yes-always Yes-Often Yes-Seldom/rarely Not used	Maximum duration (months/permanent)	Who provides the accommodation? (e.g., government, NGOs, resettled person, religious institutions)	Further explanations
housing	(in a second phase)		<p><i>Immobilière sociale</i>) Fonds du Logement SNHBM (<i>Société Nationale des Habitations à Bon Marché</i>)</p>	<p>within social housing might be an option in a second phase, once resettled persons have enough financial resources to pay for their own rents.</p> <p>In the past, certain families could benefit from OLAI's "second phase" housing (studio, apartment, house) during a maximum duration of three years.¹⁵⁶ However, OLAI does no longer manage such social housing and transferred them to the AIS.</p> <p>Besides, the scarcity of social housing and affordable housing is a general challenge in Luxembourg.¹⁵⁷ The Government recently decided to implement a package of</p>

Accommodation for resettled person(s)	Yes-always Yes-Often Yes-Seldom/rarely Not used	Maximum duration (months/permanent)	Who provides the accommodation? (e.g., government, NGOs, resettled person, religious institutions)	Further explanations
				measures to support municipalities in their efforts with regard to housing provision. ¹⁵⁸
Accommodation in hotels or other types of housing (formerly) foreseen for tourists	Yes-seldom/rarely	/	The Luxembourgish Reception and Integration Agency (OLAI)	The Iraqi refugees resettled in 1997 were accommodated by OLAI for the first 3 months within a holiday lodge in the north of Luxembourg (Clervaux). Currently, such form of accommodation is no more used, but it may again become an alternative in case of urgency.
Accommodation in regular/private housing	Yes – seldom/rarely (in a second phase)	The duration varies significantly because of the difficulty of finding affordable housing in Luxembourg.	This has to be paid by the resettled person but OLAI may provide assistance to find a suitable housing.	The ideal scenario would be that resettled persons could move, after initially being accommodated within a reception facility, to accommodation in private housing. ¹⁵⁹ Yet, the reality proves that finding housing on the

Accommodation for resettled person(s)	Yes-always Yes-Often Yes-Seldom/rarely Not used	Maximum duration (months/permanent)	Who provides the accommodation? (e.g., government, NGOs, resettled person, religious institutions)	Further explanations
				private market is extremely delicate for beneficiaries of international protection, especially in cases of larger families. ¹⁶⁰

Q17b. Is a resettled/admitted person allowed to freely move elsewhere within the Member State after his/her arrival or once accommodation has been allocated?

Yes. Beneficiaries of international protection may move freely elsewhere within the Member State after their arrival.¹⁶¹ Their effective mobility depends however on the geographical location of their reception facility/accommodation (see answer to Q.16a).

Yes, when certain conditions have been satisfied, which are:

N/A.

Q17c. Is a resettled person allowed to freely travel to another Member State once housing has been allocated?

Yes, but it does not depend on accommodation. Once they obtained their residence permit, they are issued a travel document under the Geneva convention, which allows them to travel abroad.¹⁶²

Q18. Please indicate in the table below which integration measures are available specifically to persons admitted under resettlement and/or humanitarian admission, and who provides them.

The EMN Focussed Study “Integration of beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection into the labour market: policies and good practices” covers labour market migration and elements covered at length in that study do not need to be repeated here if they are exactly the same as for resettled persons. However, if the services available and integration measures provided are different for resettled persons than for other persons granted refugee status, please fill out the entire table below.

NOTE: In Luxembourg the integration measures available for persons admitted under resettlement are the same as those provided to other persons granted international protection (refugee status). In consequence, we refer to the LU EMN NCP national report on the EMN Focussed Study “Integration of beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection into the labour market: policies and good practices”.¹⁶³

Q19a. What funding is made available specifically for resettlement or humanitarian admission, to whom is it made available, and how is this allocated?

Since 2000, OLAI is the responsible authority for the implementation of the European Refugee Fund as well as the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (since 2014). As a public administration it is also responsible for resettlement programmes and shall apply to the European Commission for the lump sums.¹⁶⁴

Persons resettled to Luxembourg are given financial help and a variety of integration services through the budget of OLAI. The latter also signs collaboration agreements with NGOs, which may cover services provided to resettled persons, but which do not apply to them in particular.¹⁶⁵

Q19b. Please indicate the annual funding available for resettlement or humanitarian admission (only resettlement activities until the arrival in the (Member) State, not including the budget/funding for after-arrival services).

<i>If yes, please indicate the quota</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Budget for resettlement	n.i.a.	n.i.a.	n.i.a.	No expenditures for resettlement activities before the arrival in Luxembourg.	No expenditures for resettlement activities before the arrival in Luxembourg.	20.192 €
What does it include?	<p>Within the national programme of AMIF 2014-2020, 190.000€ have been foreseen for EU co-funding (75% of expenses) in order to finance the resettlement activities.¹⁶⁶ There have been no expenses in 2014/2015.</p> <p>For the national programme of AMIF 2016-2020, 100.960€ have been foreseen out of which 75.720€ through EU co-funding (75% of expenses) in order to finance the resettlement missions before the persons arrive in Luxembourg.</p> <p>Thus, an average annual amount of 20.192€ is left for the period 2016-2020.¹⁶⁷</p>					

Q20a. To what extent is information and cultural orientation provided to resettled persons/admitted under humanitarian admission programmes upon arrival?

What information/cultural orientation is provided	When is the information/cultural orientation provided	Who provides the information/cultural orientation?	How is the information/cultural orientation provided	Is the information/cultural orientation different from what is provided to other persons granted international protection (not under resettlement)?
Cultural orientation, community orientation, administrative procedures, overview of rights, transportation, internal rules of their	There are no specific courses on cultural orientation organised. During the first weeks and months, their	Social workers/assistants educators or intercultural mediators of OLAI and/or LSKO.	The information is mainly orally provided, but their social assistant may refer them to leaflets on certain issues	No. The assistance and support might be more intensive in an initial phase (see answer to Q.12a), but in substance it is

What information/cultural orientation is provided	When is the information/cultural orientation provided	Who provides the information/cultural orientation?	How is the information/cultural orientation provided	Is the information/cultural orientation different from what is provided to other persons granted international protection (not under resettlement)?
reception facility, national school system etc.	referred social assistant will be responsible for providing such information on nearly daily basis, depending on the needs of the concerned person. ¹⁶⁸ However, all beneficiaries of international protection, as well as all foreigners regularly residing in Luxembourg may benefit from the services offered within the Welcome and Integration Contract (<i>Contrat d'accueil et</i>			the same.

What information/cultural orientation is provided	When is the information/cultural orientation provided	Who provides the information/cultural orientation?	How is the information/cultural orientation provided	Is the information/cultural orientation different from what is provided to other persons granted international protection (not under resettlement)?
	<i>d'intégration-CAI</i>), namely: a language training course, a citizenship training course and an orientation training course. ¹⁶⁹			

Q20b. How is the receiving community at local level prepared for the arrival of the resettled/admitted person(s) through the provision of information?

Once the final decision and selection has been made by the Luxembourgish authorities, OLAI contacts some of the stakeholders and actors involved within the post-arrival and integration phase to inform them on the future arrival of the resettled persons. Above all, the school in which the children shall be enrolled will be contacted in advance and provided with the necessary information (i.e. number and age of the children).¹⁷⁰

However, the receiving community is not specifically informed or prepared for the arrival.

Q20c. How are government officials, municipalities, local NGOs, citizens and other people at local level informed/trained on how to deal with the arrival of resettled/admitted persons? Who provides and who receives this

information/training, how is it provided and what qualification/background does the training staff have?

Municipalities in which they shall be accommodated are informed in advance, but not necessarily the NGO's.¹⁷¹

There are no specific training courses for government officials, municipalities, local NGOs and citizens on how to deal with the arrival of resettled persons.

2.4 Member States without or currently setting up a resettlement or humanitarian admission programme

Q21. Are there any plans to establish such a programme in the foreseeable future?

No.

Aside from the 1:1 scheme of the EU Turkey deal in the frame of which Luxembourg has agreed to resettle 194 Syrian nationals until 2017, there is no new national programme foreseen at the moment.¹⁷² Luxembourg aims to continue with the resettlement on an *ad hoc* basis as well as with the implementation of their annual quota.

Q22. Is there a debate in your Member State about whether to set-up a resettlement programme? Please indicate the pros and cons presented whether or not to have a national resettlement programme

It is only in 2013 that a more critical questioning with regard to resettlement issues emerged. The Luxembourgish Refugee Council (LFR) welcomed the initiative of the (former) government to resettle 60 Syrian refugees, hoping that this would mark the beginning of a regular participation of Luxembourg in a resettlement programme.¹⁷³ At the same time, the LFR called on the government to (1) take into account the vulnerability criteria set by UNHCR, (2) to provide *in situ* information to selected candidates on the realities awaiting them in Luxembourg, (3) to grant permanent residence status to all resettled persons and to (4) set up an appropriate integration programme in collaboration with all potential stakeholders.¹⁷⁴

Awaiting the arrival of the 60 Syrian refugees that were planned to be resettled at the end of 2013/beginning of 2014, the national association ASTI asbl. pointed to logistical aspects related to their upcoming reception. Thus, on several occasions¹⁷⁵

they questioned the intention of the national authorities to lodge the resettled persons within an isolated reception centre, thereby preventing common education. This would not be favourable for their integration and considering that they are meant to remain in Luxembourg, they should be in direct contact with the population.

The arrival of 28 Syrian resettled refugees in April 2014 led to further questionings and criticism from the LFR as the initial intention of the government was to resettle more than double (60 refugees). The LFR considered it important to provide in advance all possible information on the realities they would face once they arrive in Luxembourg, without discouraging however the potential candidates. One should take into account their vulnerability with regard to facing the unknown and giving up their living conditions. The LFR also stressed the need for local authorities and other stakeholders to be informed in advance and to be involved in the integration process as much as possible.¹⁷⁶ ASTI was further surprised by the timidity of the government to receive refugees of camps in Lebanon and Jordan,¹⁷⁷ as well as the lack of communication and consultation with other local stakeholders, namely local authorities and population.¹⁷⁸

In the margins of a JHA Council, which took place in Luxembourg on 16 June 2015, several national NGOs and trade unions denounced the lack of solidarity among Member States to face refugee issues. The NGOs, among them Amnesty International Luxembourg, Caritas Luxembourg, ASTI asbl., CLAE asbl., 'Keen ass illegal' and the trade unions LCGB and OGBL, called on the European ministers to "*take concrete measures regarding the proposals of the European Commission, namely to create legal pathways for refugees to enter the EU, to increase places for resettlement and to focus on saving lives instead of protecting their borders*".¹⁷⁹

Although there is no national programme and resettlements are implemented on an *ad-hoc* basis, the Luxembourgish authorities consider them as an important dimension of solidarity and responsibility sharing with countries receiving high numbers of refugees.¹⁸⁰

Q23. Please indicate what the current status of your resettlement programme is, what is the time-frame for carrying out the first resettlement activities and what are the challenges/obstacles/difficulties in setting up a resettlement programme?

The current status of on-going resettlements has already been outlined in previous answers.

- A first group of Syrian refugees, resettled within the 1:1 scheme, arrived on 25th and 27th May in Luxembourg. The 27 refugees (14 adults and 13 children) have been lodged within a common reception facility and are supervised and being provided support by social assistants of OLAI and LISKO.¹⁸¹ A second group of Syrian refugees is expected to arrive in Luxembourg in order to fulfill the initial plan of 50 refugees.¹⁸²
- The resettlement of 50 Syrian refugees, pledged after the JHA Council conclusions in July 2015 (30 persons) and following the call of UNHCR in March 2016 (20 persons/annual quota), have yet to be resettled. A selection mission is foreseen to be conducted in July/August 2016.¹⁸³ In the frame of this resettlement, the government also intends to meet the annual quota.

With regard to challenges and good practices please see Section 4.1 and 4.2.

Q24. Does or did your Member State have a private sponsorship programme for enabling resettlement of third country nationals? If yes, are they permanent programmes or rather ad-hoc?

No.

Q26a. Is your Member State considering to set up/repeat a private sponsorship programme?

No. At the moment, Luxembourg is not considering to set up a private sponsorship programme.

Section 3: Evaluations and identified challenges, good practices and lessons learnt

Section 3.1: Challenges and obstacles for designing and implementation of resettlement programmes and/or humanitarian admission programmes

Q27. Are you aware of any evaluations at national, regional or local level of resettlement programmes and/or humanitarian admission programmes in your Member State from 2011? If so, what were the main findings?

No, until now there have been no (external) evaluations of the *ad hoc* resettlements carried out.

The Luxembourgish authorities remain in constant contact with UNHCR as well as IOM. After each mission, a debriefing takes place between the three actors to discuss, evaluate and assess good and bad practices.¹⁸⁴

Q28. In your Member State, have any practical challenges/obstacles related to designing, implementing and running resettlement /humanitarian admission programmes been identified?

Phase	Challenges (if any)
<i>Pre-departure and departure (including identification and selection)</i>	<p><u>EU solidarity</u> Although resettlements depend on the voluntary participation of the receiving EU Member States and the national partners, it became clear from the past that the lack of solidarity seriously hampered the implementation of the common EU resettlement project.¹⁸⁵</p> <p><u>Facilitation for obtaining travel documents</u> In certain cases, the obtaining of travel documents for selected persons can be problematic. This is for instance the case with Turkey, who has to grant an ‘exit permission’ (see answer to Q.11a) to persons who want to leave the country, including those selected for resettlement.</p>
<i>Arrival and post-arrival (including integration)</i>	<p><u>Similar challenges than other beneficiaries of international protection</u> Resettled persons face the same challenges and difficulties as other beneficiaries of international protection. The LU EMN NCP national report “Integration of beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection into the labour market: policies and good practices”¹⁸⁶ already noted the difficulties encountered in terms of housing, effective access to the labour market, school- and training integration, recognition of diplomas and qualifications as well as language proficiency. The fact that those who want to bring their family members to Luxembourg face significant requirements and conditions (see</p>

Q.15b), further amplifies the huge efforts that these persons have to invest only to start their integration process.

Particular vulnerability of young refugees

Young resettled persons who are granted status upon arrival can be considered particularly vulnerable. Just as beneficiaries of international protection in general, they encounter major difficulties for entering the labour market. Yet, they are not eligible for being granted guaranteed minimum income (*RMG*) in case they are aged under 25 years and thus find themselves without sufficient own resources.¹⁸⁷

Absence of transition period

Another specific challenge which applies to resettled person relates to the absence of a ‘waiting or transition period’ to which ‘regular’ refugees have been exposed to, following their asylum application. Overall, the absence of this period constitutes without any doubt an advantage, not least because of the considerable stress and uncertainty that such a procedure implies for the applicants. Nonetheless, one should not ignore or overlook the constraints it involves. The waiting period may allow them to come to a rest, undergo psychological treatment if needed, take language and professional training and familiarise with the socio-economic and cultural environment. Resettled persons dispose of much less time for these ‘integration processes’ and as beneficiaries of international protection, they are expected to be independent (in theory) at the outset. Whereas the organisation of supervision and support can be considered more standardised and tailored for asylum seekers (in the sense that only one public administration is responsible for them), this is no longer the case once they are granted refugee status.

Intensive and tailored support

This also explains the importance of intensive and regular support during the first weeks upon arrival, both in terms of assistance to conduct administrative proceedings and orientation, but even more in terms of moral and psychological support.

Most of the refugees have been on their way for a long time, moving from one place to another. It is only once they are settled, not necessarily upon arrival, that some of them start to reflect on their past experiences, realise what and whom they have lost and the efforts it takes to start from scratch. Specific for refugees fleeing war zones is also the fact that they continue to experience war although far from home. They have family members, relatives whom they have physically left behind, but who are still mentally present all day long.¹⁸⁸ This is where moral and psychological support becomes vital and it is therefore essential that support and assistance is made available throughout a longer period, exceeding the first weeks and months after their arrival.

Section 3.2: Good practices and lessons learnt

Q29a. If there are specific examples of good practices or lessons learnt of the resettlement programme in your Member States worth highlighting, please fill in the box below.

Timely provision of information to persons selected for resettlement

In past resettlements, the Luxembourgish authorities provided only very few information on future living conditions in Luxembourg to selected persons for resettlement. The LFR had called on the government to provide in situ information to selected candidates on the realities awaiting them in Luxembourg. All key actors consulted in the frame of this report acknowledged the importance of early and thorough provision of information. For recent resettlements the Luxembourgish delegation had organised information sessions in a separate workshop.

Following a considerable number of refusals to be resettled from selected candidates within the resettlement operation of 2014, partly because they knew very little on resettlement and Luxembourg, the Luxembourgish authorities together with UNHCR decided to draft in advance a Q&A (drafted by the Luxembourgish authorities) on the resettlement programme, refugee status, rights and obligations, Luxembourgish culture and customs etc. The Q&A shall be sent to candidates before the selection mission takes place, in order for them to be prepared in advance and allow them to take a thoughtful decision.

Planning in advance

For the Iraqi families who arrived in 2009, OLAI was searching in advance for available housing in collaboration with the National Housing Fund. Eventually, some of these families also obtained relatively quickly housing from the Fund. According to a social assistant of OLAI, the better the preparation in advance, the better the preconditions for their integration are set.

For the latest group of resettled persons from Turkey, the social assistant of OLAI set several weeks in advance a detailed timetable and agenda of administrative proceedings (registration with municipality, school enrolment, medical check, social office etc.)

Geographical distribution of resettled refugees

Experiences of past resettlements show that the geographical distribution of the resettled refugees may be relevant in several respects.

Several stakeholders highlighted the restraints of scattered distribution of the resettled persons, at least in an initial phase and upon arrival. In contrast, a common reception centre facilitates the organisation of the social and administrative support provided.

However, the geographical location of the reception facility is equally important to consider. Thus, urban and centrally located reception centres, may enable easier access to institutions for administrative purposes and foremost facilitate contact with local residents. Finally, the organisation of schooling for children, namely their enrolment within regular schools or rather outside of their reception centre, is a further aspect that national and local authorities have to consider.

Collaboration and consultation with other stakeholders

On the basis of the research and interviews conducted in the frame of this report, collaboration and communication among the different stakeholders, i.e. national- and local authorities, civil society and local residents, may be generally considered as an important and decisive factor for the smooth implementation of post-arrival and integration arrangements.

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- ¹ Government programme 2013-2018, 10 December 2013, p.202, URL: <https://www.gouvernement.lu/3322796/Programme-gouvernemental.pdf> (last accessed on 13.05.2016).
- ² Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016.
- ³ UNHCR, Refugees: Where are they now? The Hungarian refugees, 50 years on, n° 144, issue 3, 2006, p.11.
- ⁴ SCHOENTGEN, Marc, Vietnambesische Flüchtlinge: Ein Kapitel luxemburgischer Flüchtlingspolitik, Forum, n° 222 December 2002, p. 47. On 30 March 1979 the first 24 resettled refugees arrived in Luxembourg. Between 1979 and 1982, 283 Vietnamese nationals arrived in Luxembourg and received the refugee status.
- ⁵ WELTER, Christiane, Accueil et Intégration des Réfugiés au Luxembourg, Forum n° 71, 7 April 1984, p. 17.
- ⁶ WELTER, Christiane, Resettlement/Relocation: The situation in Luxembourg, European Resettlement Network, powerpoint presentation, Brussels, November 7-8 2013, slide 4.
- ⁷ Information provided by former civil servant responsible for resettlement, Interview conducted on 17 May 2016 and Caritas Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 11 May 2011.
- ⁸ Gouvernement du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, Ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration, Commissariat du gouvernement aux étrangers, « Programme Pluriannuel, Fonds européen pour les Réfugiés 2008-2013 », 4 August 2008.
- ⁹ Government Programme 2009-2014, 29 July 2009, p. 22, URL : <http://www.guichet.public.lu/citoyens/fr/actualites/2009/07/29-programme-gouvernemental-2009-2014/index.html> (last accessed on 15.06.2016)
- ¹⁰ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council of 2 September 2009 on the establishment of a joint EU resettlement programme, URL: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=URISERV:j10029> (last accessed on 10.06.2016) The programme was proposed on 2 September 2009 by the European Commission and was approved by the Justice and Home Affairs Council on 21 September 2009. See: Europaforum.lu, « En réaction à la proposition de la Commission européenne de créer un programme européen commun de réinstallation des réfugiés, Nicolas Schmit déclare que le Luxembourg n'entend pas se soustraire à la solidarité », 4 September 2009, URL : <http://www.europaforum.public.lu/fr/actualites/2009/09/schmit-immigration/index.html> (last accessed on 10.06.2016) and Europaforum.lu, « Le Conseil Justice et affaires intérieures approuve le programme européen de réinstallation de réfugiés : Le Luxembourg a l'intention d'accueillir 28 réfugiés irakiens », 21 September 2009, URL : <http://www.europaforum.public.lu/fr/actualites/2009/09/jai/index.html> (last accessed on 10.06.2016).
- ¹¹ The refugees arrived in Luxembourg between October and December 2009. The project "Resettlement of Iraqi refugees from third countries" was co-financed by the FER. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rapport d'activité 2009, July 2010, p. 60.
- ¹² Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rapport d'activité 2009, July 2010, p. 60.
- ¹³ Gouvernement du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, Résumé des travaux du 13 septembre 2013, Communiqué de presse, 13 septembre 2013, URL : <http://www.gouvernement.lu/2822874/13-conseil> (last accessed on 10.06.2016).
- ¹⁴ Directorate of Immigration, Bilan de l'année 2014 en matière d'asile et d'immigration, Press conference of 30 January 2015, p. 2.

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- ¹⁵ « Conscient du fait que le Luxembourg est parmi les trois Etats membres de l'UE qui accueillent le nombre le plus élevé de demandeurs d'asile par habitant et tout en veillant à l'allocation adéquate de ressources pour répondre à ces besoins, le Gouvernement élaborera, en étroite collaboration avec les partenaires de l'Union européenne, un programme de réinstallation («resettlement») afin d'accueillir annuellement sur base d'une approche commune des réfugiés issues de régions où les perspectives d'une autre solution durable n'existent pas. », Government programme 2013-2018, 10 December 2013, p.202, URL: <https://www.gouvernement.lu/3322796/Programme-gouvernemental.pdf> (last accessed on 13.05.2016)
- ¹⁶ OLAI, Fonds « Asile, Migration et Intégration » 2014-2020, Programme national du Luxembourg, 11 December 2015, p.26 and Directorate of Immigration, Bilan de l'année 2014 en matière d'asile et d'immigration, Press conference of 30 January 2015, p. 2.
- ¹⁷ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016.
- ¹⁸ Gouvernement du Grand Duché de Luxembourg, Visite du Centre Héliar a Weilerbach, Press conference of 10 June 2015, Press folder, p.6.
- ¹⁹ Directorate of Immigration, Bilan de l'année 2014 en matière d'asile et d'immigration, Press conference of 30 January 2015, p. 2.
- ²⁰ *Ibidem*, p.2.
- ²¹ *Ibidem*, p. 2.
- ²² Council of the European Union, Outcome of the Council Meeting, 3405th Council meeting, Justice and Home Affairs, 20 July 2015, p.7, URL : <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/jha/2015/07/20/> (last accessed on 5 June 2016).
- ²³ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016 and Gouvernement du Grand Duché de Luxembourg, « Accueil des réfugiés syriens au Luxembourg », Press release, Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, 27 May 2016, URL : <http://www.gouvernement.lu/6029029/27-accueil-refugies> (last accessed on 5 June 2016).
- ²⁴ UNHCR prefers to use the term "humanitarian transfer" when speaking of the 1:1 resettlements. Information provided by the UNHCR Liaison Officer of Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 9 May 2016.
- Please note that within this national report, we use the term "resettlement" in its largest sense.
- ²⁵ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016.
- ²⁶ Gouvernement.lu, « Accueil des réfugiés syriens au Luxembourg », Press release, Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, 27 May 2016, URL : <http://www.gouvernement.lu/6029029/27-accueil-refugies> (last accessed on 5 June 2016).
- ²⁷ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016
- ²⁸ Gouvernement du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, Office luxembourgeois de l'accueil et de l'intégration du Ministère de la Famille, de l'Intégration et à la Grande Région, Direction de l'immigration du Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, « Fonds « Asile, Migrations et Intégration » 2014-2020, Programme national du Luxembourg », Version du 11 Décembre 2015, p.5 et p.16.

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- ²⁹ *Ibidem*, p.16.
- ³⁰ *Ibidem*, p.16.
- ³¹ Caritas Luxembourg actively contributed for the identification of candidates for resettlement in the frame of the resettlements implemented in 1997 and 2009. Information provided by the Caritas Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 11 May 2016 and OLAI, Ministry of Family Integration and the Greater Region, Interview conducted on 30 May 2016.
- ³² Information provided by a former civil servant responsible for resettlement, Interview conducted on 17 May 2016.
- ³³ Information provided by the UNHCR Liaison Officer of Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 9 May 2016.
- ³⁴ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016 and the UNHCR Liaison Officer of Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 9 May 2016
- ³⁵ Following the referral from DGMM to UNHCR, UNHCR only refers those cases that fall within the relevant selection criteria, i.e. women and girls at risk; survivors of violence and/or torture; refugees with legal and/or physical protection needs; refugees with medical needs or disabilities; children and adolescents at risk; and/or Members of the nuclear family of a person legally resident in a Participating State. DGMM will seek to make a referral to UNHCR based on these same criteria. Once received by UNHCR, upon conducting the face-face interview, persons falling evidently within one of these categories will be referred to a participating State. Referred to as an 'Identification-based methodology', an interview template has been devised to capture the relevant information. And while UNHCR does not formally conduct an RSD procedure in line with the expedited process requested by the EC and States, UNHCR will not refer cases where there are any indications of exclusion concerns. Information provided by UNHCR on 27 June 2016.
- ³⁶ The short term planning did not allow for OLAI to participate in the last mission in Ankara (Turkey) within the 1:1 frame. Ideally, a representative of OLAI accompanies the mission delegation in order to provide information on integration aspects (housing, schooling etc.) and cultural orientation. Information provided by OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, Interview conducted on 30 May 2016.
- ³⁷ In one case, the medical file of a candidate was lacking relevant information. Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, 20 May 2016.
- ³⁸ Response of the Minister of Foreign and European Affairs to the Parliamentary Question n°2087 on the agreement of the European Union with Turkey on migrants, Luxembourg, 21 June 2016
- ³⁹ Luxembourgish Red Cross, « LSKO : Lëtzebuerger Integratiouns- a SozialKohäsiouns-Zentrum, Plan d'action générale succinct », 2016.
- ⁴⁰ Gouvernement du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, Résumé des travaux du 13 septembre 2013, Communiqué de presse, 13 septembre 2013, URL : <http://www.gouvernement.lu/2822874/13-conseil> (last accessed on 5 June 2016).
- ⁴¹ Gouvernement du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, « Accueil des réfugiés syriens au Luxembourg », Press release, Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, 27 May 2016, URL : <http://www.gouvernement.lu/6029029/27-accueil-refugies> (last accessed on 5 June 2016).
- ⁴² Parliamentary Question n°0054 the reception Syrian refugees, déi Lénk, Justin Turpel, Luxembourg, 9 January 2014 and Parliamentary Question n°0123 on difficulties to receive the Syrian refugees, déi Lénk, Justin Turpel, Luxembourg, 18 February 2014.
- ⁴³ Minister of Immigration and Asylum, Meeting of the Committee on Foreign and European Affairs, Defence, Cooperation and Immigration, 7 April 2016.

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- ⁴⁴ See for instance: ANGEL, David, Réfugié-e-s: Double jeu, Woxx, 10 September 2015, URL: <http://www.woxx.lu/refugies-double-jeu/> (last accessed on 10 June 2016), DAMIANI, Claude, Le Luxembourg va accueillir 700 réfugiés supplémentaires, lequotidien.lu, 8 April 2016, URL : <http://www.lequotidien.lu/politique-et-societe/le-luxembourg-va-accueillir-700-refugies-supplementaires/> (last accessed on 06.06.16) ; VELAZQUEZ, Diego, Luxemburg soll 147 neue Flüchtlinge aufnehmen, wort.lu, 13 May 2015, URL : <https://www.wort.lu/de/international/eu-weite-quote-luxemburg-soll-147-neue-fluechtlinge-aufnehmen-55533c7f0c88b46a8ce592fc> (last accessed on 06.06.16) RTL.lu, « Bis 2017: 194 Flüchtlingen iwwert 1-1-Mechanismus ophuelen », 30 May 2016, URL : <http://www.rtl.lu/letzebuerg/914478.html#ticker> (last accessed on 06.06.16).
- ⁴⁵ Government programme 2013-2018, 10 December 2013, p.202, URL: <https://www.gouvernement.lu/3322796/Programme-gouvernemental.pdf> (last accessed on 13.05.2016).
- ⁴⁶ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs on 20 May 2016.
- ⁴⁷ European Commission, First report on the progress made in the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement, Brussels 20 April 2016, p.7
- ⁴⁸ Information provided by UNHCR on 27 June 2016.
- ⁴⁹ Government programme 2013-2018, 10 December 2013, p.202, URL: <https://www.gouvernement.lu/3322796/Programme-gouvernemental.pdf> (last accessed on 13.05.2016).
- ⁵⁰ *Ibidem*, p.202.
- ⁵¹ Gouvernement du Grand Duché de Luxembourg, Visite du Centre Héliar a Weilerbach, Press conference of 10 June 2015, Dossier de presse, p.6.
- ⁵² Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016.
- ⁵³ While in some instances it is possible to aim at accommodating additional criteria (e.g. in terms of maximum family size), criteria as such are defined already. UNHCR's Global Resettlement Submission Criteria serve as a base for UNHCR's identification and submission of cases. Information provided by UNHCR on 27 June 2016.
- ⁵⁴ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016 and LU EMN NCP answer to EE Ad-Hoc Query on risk to national security in resettlement context, launched on 15 December 2014.
- ⁵⁵ OLAI, Fonds « Asile, Migration et Intégration » 2014-2020, Programme national du Luxembourg, 11 December 2015, p.16
- ⁵⁶ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016.
- ⁵⁷ LU EMN NCP answer to EE Ad-Hoc Query on risk to national security in resettlement context, launched on 15 December 2014.
- ⁵⁸ This was the case in 1997 when a social assistant from Caritas Luxembourg travelled to Turkey in the frame of a resettlement of 28 Iraqi refugees from Turkey, at the initiative of Caritas. Also, for the implementation of a resettlement from a refugee camp in Jordan in 2009, Caritas Luxembourg was involved for the establishment of family ties between Luxembourgish residents and candidates for resettlement. Information provided by Caritas Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 11 May 2016.
- ⁵⁹ Information provided by OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, Interview conducted on 30 May 2016 and a former civil servant responsible for

resettlement, Interview conducted on 17 May 2016 as well as the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016.

- ⁶⁰ Gouvernement du Grand Duché de Luxembourg, « Accueil des réfugiés syriens au Luxembourg », Press release, Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, 27 May 2016, URL : <http://www.gouvernement.lu/6029029/27-accueil-refugies> (last accessed on 10.06.2016).
- ⁶¹ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016.
- ⁶² *Ibidem*.
- ⁶³ See UN geographical division at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm#africa>.
- ⁶⁴ All of Africa, except Northern Africa as per UN geographical division (see previous footnote).
- ⁶⁵ Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestinian territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.
- ⁶⁶ UNHCR, Resettlement Handbook, Geneva, revised edition, July 2011, p.75.
- ⁶⁷ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016.
- ⁶⁸ « *In principle, the refugee is granted the right to asylum or another form of right as a long term resident and shall be provided in most cases with the opportunity to become a naturalised citizen* ». This shall underline the idea of resettlements as a “sustainable solution”, see Gouvernement du Grand Duché de Luxembourg, Visite du Centre Hélier a Weilerbach, Conférence de presse du 10 juin 2015, Dossier de presse, p.6.
- ⁶⁹ The RRF includes the following sections: (1) case-related data; (2) individual bio; (3) relatives of the principal applicant and spouse not included in the submission; (4) Refugee claim; (5) Need for resettlement; (6) Specific Needs assessment; (7) Additional remarks; (8) Declaration (tool for the refugee to affirm and guarantee that the information contained in the RRF is complete and correct); (9) Attachments (copies of relevant and available documents). UNHCR, Resettlement Handbook, Geneva, revised edition, July 2011, pp.335-349.
- ⁷⁰ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016.
- ⁷¹ Government programme 2013-2018, 10 December 2013, p.202, URL: <https://www.gouvernement.lu/3322796/Programme-gouvernemental.pdf> (last accessed on 13.05.2016).
- ⁷² OLAI, Fonds « Asile, Migration et Intégration » 2014-2020, Programme national du Luxembourg, 11 December 2015, p.26 and Direction de l’Immigration, Bilan de l’année 2014 en matière d’asile et d’immigration, Press conference of 30 January 2015, p. 2.
- ⁷³ « *Conscient du fait que le Luxembourg est parmi les trois Etats membres de l’UE qui accueillent le nombre le plus élevé de demandeurs d’asile par habitant et tout en veillant à l’allocation adéquate de ressources pour répondre à ces besoins, le Gouvernement élaborera, en étroite collaboration avec les partenaires de l’Union européenne, un programme de réinstallation («resettlement») afin d’accueillir annuellement sur base d’une approche commune des réfugiés issues de régions où les perspectives d’une autre solution durable n’existent pas.* », Government programme 2013-2018, 10 December 2013, p.202, URL: <https://www.gouvernement.lu/3322796/Programme-gouvernemental.pdf> (last accessed on 13.05.2016)

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- ⁷⁴ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016.
- ⁷⁵ Government programme 2013-2018, 10 December 2013, p.202, URL: <https://www.gouvernement.lu/3322796/Programme-gouvernemental.pdf> (last accessed on 13.05.2016).
- ⁷⁶ Whereas the government announced the introduction of the quota within their government programme 2013-2018, the quota was only effectively implemented as of 2015. See: OLAI, Fonds « Asile, Migration et Intégration » 2014-2020, Programme national du Luxembourg, 11 December 2015, p.26
- ⁷⁷ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016.
- ⁷⁸ Government programme 2013-2018, 10 December 2013, p.202, URL: <https://www.gouvernement.lu/3322796/Programme-gouvernemental.pdf> (last accessed on 13.05.2016).
- ⁷⁹ Information provide by the UNHCR on 27 June 2016. See also: UNHCR, Resettlement Handbook, Geneva, revised edition, July 2011.
- ⁸⁰ Article 1F of the 1951 Convention states that the provisions of that Convention “*shall not apply to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering*” that: (a) *he [or she] has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes; (b) he [or she] has committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of refuge prior to his [or her] admission to that country as a refugee; or(c) he [or she] has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.* See: UHCR, Guidelines on international protection: Application of the Exclusion Clauses: Article 1F of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 4 September 2003, p.2.
- ⁸¹ UNHCR, Resettlement Handbook, Geneva, revised edition, July 2011, p.90.
- ⁸² The criteria UNHCR applies and uses as a base for its work are the Global Resettlement Submission Criteria as laid out in the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook. See UNHCR, Resettlement Handbook, Geneva, revised edition, July 2011.
- ⁸³ Minister of Immigration and Asylum, Meeting of the Committee on Foreign and European Affairs, Defence, Cooperation and Immigration, 7 April 2016.
- ⁸⁴ In the past, resettlement operations did not always include a field mission with interviews. In these cases, the selection was made on the basis of the dossiers provided by UNHCR. Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, on 20 May 2016
- ⁸⁵ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016.
- ⁸⁶ *Ibidem.*
- ⁸⁷ It may however occur that UNHCR is not (fully) aware of their state of health. Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, on 20 May 2016
- ⁸⁸ Information provided by IOM, telephone interview conducted on 7 June 2016.
- ⁸⁹ Article 1 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 9 March 2015 laying down the conditions for the establishing of a laissez-passer, Memorial A-N°46, 12 March 2015.
- ⁹⁰ Information provided by OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, Interview conducted on 30 May 2016 and by IOM, telephone interview conducted on 7 June 2016.

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- ⁹¹ Information provided by IOM, telephone interview conducted on 7 June 2016.
- ⁹² Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, 16 June 2016.
- ⁹³ UNHCR considers that a durable solution for refugees is one that ends the cycle of displacement by resolving their plight so that they can lead normal lives. The search for durable solutions has been a central part of UNHCR's mandate since its inception. The three durable solutions applied by UNHCR are : 1. Voluntary repatriation, in which refugees return in safety and with dignity to their country of origin and re-avail themselves of the national protection ; 2. Local integration, in which refugees legally, economically and socially integrate in the host country, availing themselves of the national protection of the host government; 3. Resettlement, in which refugees are selected and transferred from the country of refuge to a third State which has agreed to admit them as refugees with permanent residence status. According to UNHCR, all three possible solutions should be given full consideration before resettlement is identified as the most appropriate solution. UNHCR, Resettlement Handbook, Geneva, revised edition, July 2011, p.28.
- ⁹⁴ The RRF includes the following sections: (1) case-related data; (2) individual bio; (3) relatives of the principal applicant and spouse not included in the submission; (4) Refugee claim; (5) Need for resettlement; (6) Specific Needs assessment; (7) Additional remarks; (8) Declaration (tool for the refugee to affirm and guarantee that the information contained in the RRF is complete and correct); (9) Attachments (copies of relevant and available documents). UNHCR, Resettlement Handbook, Geneva, revised edition, July 2011, pp.335-349.
- ⁹⁵ Information provided by the UNHCR on 27 June 2016.
- ⁹⁶ Information provided by the UNHCR on 27 June 2016.
- ⁹⁷ *Ibidem.*
- ⁹⁸ Information provided by Caritas Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 11 May 2016.
- ⁹⁹ *Ibidem.*
- ¹⁰⁰ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016 and the UNHCR Liaison Officer of Luxembourg, interview conducted on 9 May 2016.
- ¹⁰¹ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016.
- ¹⁰² *Ibidem.*
- ¹⁰³ Information provided by the Caritas Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 11 May 2016 and a former civil servant responsible for resettlement, Interview conducted on 17 May 2016.
- ¹⁰⁴ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016 and the UNHCR Liaison Officer of Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 9 May 2016.
- ¹⁰⁵ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016 and the UNHCR Liaison Officer of Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 9 May 2016.
- ¹⁰⁶ *Ibidem.*
- ¹⁰⁷ *Ibidem.*
- ¹⁰⁸ UNHCR considers that a durable solution for refugees is one that ends the cycle of displacement by resolving their plight so that they can lead normal lives. The search for durable solutions has been a central part of UNHCR's mandate since its inception. The

three durable solutions applied by UNHCR are : 1. Voluntary repatriation, in which refugees return in safety and with dignity to their country of origin and re-avail themselves of the national protection ; 2. Local integration, in which refugees legally, economically and socially integrate in the host country, availing themselves of the national protection of the host government; 3. Resettlement, in which refugees are selected and transferred from the country of refuge to a third State which has agreed to admit them as refugees with permanent residence status. According to UNHCR, all three possible solutions should be given full consideration before resettlement is identified as the most appropriate solution. UNHCR, Resettlement Handbook, Geneva, revised edition, July 2011, p.28

- ¹⁰⁹ Information provided by the UNHCR Liaison Officer of Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 9 May 2016.
- ¹¹⁰ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016.
- ¹¹¹ Information provided by a former civil servant responsible for resettlement, Interview conducted on 17 May 2016.
- ¹¹² Information provided by the UNHCR Liaison Officer of Luxembourg, interview conducted on 9 May 2016.
- ¹¹³ The exclusion clause set in article 12 of the Qualification Directive 2011/95/EU has been transposed into national legislation within article 45 of the Law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and subsidiary protection.
- ¹¹⁴ The Directorate of Immigration prefers to use the term « refusal » rather than « exclusion », as the latter is only referred to in relation to article 1F of the 1951 Geneva Convention or article 12 of the Qualification Directive 2011/95/EU. Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016.
- ¹¹⁵ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016 and the UNHCR Liaison Officer of Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 9 May 2016.
- ¹¹⁶ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016.
- ¹¹⁷ *Ibidem*.
- ¹¹⁸ Consolidated list of persons, groups and entities subject to EU financial sanctions, accessible at http://eeas.europa.eu/cfsp/sanctions/consol-list/index_en.htm
- ¹¹⁹ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016 and the UNHCR Liaison Officer of Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 9 May 2016.
- ¹²⁰ LU EMN NCP answer to the UK Ad-Hoc Query on Resettlement Programmes (2) launched on 28 October 2015.
- ¹²¹ *Ibidem*.
- ¹²² Article 1 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 9 March 2015 laying down the conditions for the establishing of a laissez-passer, Memorial A-N°46, 12 March 2015.
- ¹²³ Information provided by OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, Interview conducted on 30 May 2016 and by IOM, telephone interview conducted on 7 June 2016.
- ¹²⁴ Information provided by IOM, telephone interview conducted on 7 June 2016.
- ¹²⁵ Article 44 of the Turkish Temporary Protection Regulation, Turkey, 2014, URL : <http://mhd.org.tr/refugee-rights.html> (last accessed on 7 June 2016).

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- ¹²⁶ « *On the question of "exit permission"... one should clarify the separate regime that applies to the relatively small number of Syrian nationals who are present in Turkey legally but outside the "temporary protection" framework. ... these are Syrian nationals who have arrived in Turkey with valid passports and been allowed to enter by reference to the visa exemption in place for Syrians dating back to the time before the Syria conflict. Some of these legally arrived Syrians have subsequently obtained regular "residence permits" within the 3-month time frame allowed by the visa-exemption, and continue to live in Turkey on that basis. Others may have arrived in Turkey legally with passports recently and may be currently present in Turkey on visa-exemption grounds valid for 3 months. These Syrian nationals who are present Turkey legally either on "residence permits" or visa-exemption grounds, still have valid Syrian passports, would not need an "exit permission" in order to depart from Turkey to third countries. That said, since they are not beneficiaries of "temporary protection", they will not be identified and processed for resettlement by UNHCR either, and therefore they do not have access to resettlement.* » Refugee Rights Turkey, « Resettlement and Family Reunification Departures of Beneficiaries, Turkey », Asylum Information database (AIDA), URL : <http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/turkey/resettlement-and-family-reunification-departures-beneficiaries> (last accessed on 7 June 2016)
- ¹²⁷ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, 16 June 2016.
- ¹²⁸ Information provided by the Caritas Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 11 May 2016 and OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, Interview conducted on 30 May 2016.
- ¹²⁹ Article 2(1)b) of the Law of 29 April 1999 establishing a right to a guaranteed minimum income, Memorial A N°103 of 2 July 2004, URL: <http://www.legilux.public.lu/leg/a/archives/2004/0103/2004A16261.html> (last accessed on 10 June 2016)
- ¹³⁰ Article 48 (1) of the Law of 5 May 2006, Memorial A-78 of 9 May 2006. See also article 59 (1) of the Law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and temporary protection.
- ¹³¹ Information provided by the Caritas Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 11 May 2016.
- ¹³² LU EMN NCP answer to the UK Ad-Hoc Query on Resettlement Programmes (2), launched on 28 October 2015.
- ¹³³ Information provided by OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, Interview conducted on 30 May 2016 and Gouvernement du Grand Duché de Luxembourg, Visite du Centre Héliar a Weilerbach, Conférence de presse du 10 juin 2015, Dossier de presse, pp.8-9
- ¹³⁴ Telephone interview with *Service de la formation des adultes (SFA)*, Ministry of National Education, Childhood and Youth, 2 December 2015
- ¹³⁵ Gouvernement du Grand Duché de Luxembourg, Visite du Centre Héliar a Weilerbach, Conférence de presse du 10 juin 2015, Dossier de presse, p.11
- ¹³⁶ Article 48 (2) of the amended Law of 5 May 2006.
- ¹³⁷ LU EMN NCP answer to the UK Ad-Hoc Query on Resettlement Programmes (2), launched on 28 October 2015.
- ¹³⁸ Article 62 (1) of the Law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and temporary protection, Memorial A n°255 of 28 December 2015.
- ¹³⁹ Luxembourgish Red Cross, « LSKO : *Lëtzebuenger Integratiouns- a Sozialkohäsiouns-Zentrum*, Plan d'action générale succinct », 2016.
- ¹⁴⁰ Information provided by OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, Interview conducted on 30 May 2016.

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- ¹⁴¹ Caritas Luxembourg, Accueil pour demandeurs de protection internationale, migrants, réfugiés et personnes en difficulté, URL : <http://www.caritas.lu/Besoin-d%27aide/Ecoute-et-conseil> (last accessed on 10 June 2016)
- ¹⁴² Asti asbl., Connections: préparer les demandeurs d’asile ainsi que les réfugiés au monde du travail, URL: <http://www.asti.lu/2016/05/17/connections-preparer-les-demandeurs-dasile-ainsi-que-les-refugies-au-monde-du-travail/> (last accessed on 10 June 2016)
- ¹⁴³ CLAE asbl., Insitu Jobs, URL : <http://www.clae.lu/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/flyer-anglais-site.pdf> (last accessed on 10 June 2016)
- ¹⁴⁴ Examples would be *Mir wellen iech ons Heemecht weisen* (Ons Heemecht asbl), *Refugibrary* (Amitié Portugal-Luxembourg asbl), *Connections* (ASTI asbl), *Integration through Sport* (Sportunity), *Projet HARIKO* (Croix-Rouge luxembourgeoise), *@Gasperich* (CLAE), *Get involved* (Agence du Bénévolat), just to name a few.
- ¹⁴⁵ Oeuvre Nationale de Secours Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Call for projects ‘mateneen’, 10 December 2015, URL: http://oeuvre.lu/online/www/97/1038/3057/7754/3884/FRE/Internet%20Launch_Regulations_EN_PDF%20avril%202016.pdf (last accessed on 03.06.2016).
- ¹⁴⁶ Information provided by OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, Interview conducted on 30 May 2016.
- ¹⁴⁷ Article 40 of the Law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration, Memorial A n°113 of 3 July 2013.
- ¹⁴⁸ Article 62 (2) of the law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and temporary protection, Memorial A n°255 of 28 December 2015.
- ¹⁴⁹ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016 and the UNHCR Liaison Officer of Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 9 May 2016.
- ¹⁵⁰ Article 56 (1) of the Law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and temporary protection, Memorial A n°255 of 28 December 2015.
- ¹⁵¹ Information provided by OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, Interview conducted on 30 May 2016 and Caritas Luxembourg, Interview conducted on 11 May 2016.
- ¹⁵² Housing and resources conditions are solely to be met in case the application for family reunification is introduced after 3 months following the granting of the refugee status. See: Article 69 of the Law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration, Memorial A n°113 of 3 July 2013.
- ¹⁵³ Information provided by OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, Interview conducted on 30 May 2016.
- ¹⁵⁴ LU EMN NCP answer to the UK Ad-Hoc Query on Resettlement Programmes (2) launched on 28 October 2015.
- ¹⁵⁵ Answer of the Minister of Immigration and Asylum and the Minister of Family, Integration and the Greater Region to the Parliamentary Question n°240 of Deputy Claude Adam, 25 April 2014.
- ¹⁵⁶ OLAI signed renting contracts for three years with the beneficiaries. In 2012, OLAI rented 34 houses and 50 apartments to recognised refugees. In 2012, there were 10 families living in the premises. OLAI assumed the expenses of the everyday- and accounting management, the house cleaning, as well as the legal and litigation follow-up See: Office luxembourgeois de l’accueil et l’intégration (OLAI), *Rapport Quinquennal*, Ministère de la Famille de l’Intégration et à la Grande Région, Luxembourg, December 2014, p. 119.

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- ¹⁵⁷ LU EMN NCP, "Integration of beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection into the labour market: policies and good practices", 2016, p.36, URL: <http://www.emnluxembourg.lu/?p=1262> (last accessed on 10 June 2016).
- ¹⁵⁸ The programme foresees that for housing rented by municipalities from private property owners, the State will cover the difference between the rent negotiated in the contract with the private property owner, subject to a ceiling, and the amount for provision in accordance with a set scale. See: Answer of the Minister of Interior to the parliamentary question n°1529 of 29 October 2015.
- ¹⁵⁹ See answer of the Minister of Immigration and Asylum and the Minister of Family, Integration and the Greater Region to the Parliamentary Question n°240 of Deputy Claude Adam, 25 April 2014.
- ¹⁶⁰ LU EMN NCP, "Integration of beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection into the labour market: policies and good practices", 2016, URL: <http://www.emnluxembourg.lu/?p=1262> (last accessed on 10 June 2016)
- ¹⁶¹ Article 65 of the Law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and temporary protection, Memorial A n°255 of 28 December 2015.
- ¹⁶² Article 58 (1) of the Law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and temporary protection, Memorial A n°255 of 28 December 2015.
- ¹⁶³ LU EMN NCP, "Integration of beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection into the labour market: policies and good practices", 2016, URL: <http://www.emnluxembourg.lu/?p=1262>
- ¹⁶⁴ For the regular resettlements, the approximate lump sums from per resettled person amount to 10.000 euros per resettled person. However, for resettlements within the 1:1 scheme, the amount may be inferior. Information provided by OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, telephone interview conducted on 8 June 2016.
- ¹⁶⁵ Information provided by OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, telephone interview conducted on 8 June 2016.
- ¹⁶⁶ The resettlement activities include: (1) activities relating to preparatory and pre-departures measures, including family reunification actions, selection missions in transit countries, health assessment, medical assistance, provision of information, travel arrangements, collaboration with other stakeholders (IOM, UNHCR); (2) The development of mechanisms promoting the empowerment in terms of practical orientation, treatment of health problems, psychological support, assistance throughout the period of recovering of autonomy while meeting the needs of access to housing, employment and the cultural integration process; developing initiatives promoting the relationship between resettled refugees and other members of the host society. Source: OLAI, Fonds « Asile, Migration et Intégration » 2014-2020, Programme national du Luxembourg, 11 December 2015, p.16.
- ¹⁶⁷ OLAI, Fonds « Asile, Migration et Intégration » 2014-2020, Programme national du Luxembourg, 11 December 2015, p.32 and Information provided by OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, 13 June 2016.
- ¹⁶⁸ Information provided by OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, Interview conducted on 30 May 2016.
- ¹⁶⁹ For further details please see: LU EMN NCP, "Integration of beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection into the labour market: policies and good practices", 2016, URL: <http://www.emnluxembourg.lu/?p=1262> (last accessed on 10 June 2016)
- ¹⁷⁰ Information provided by OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, Interview conducted on 30 May 2016.

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- ¹⁷¹ *Ibidem*.
- ¹⁷² Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016 and Gouvernement du Grand Duché de Luxembourg, « Accueil des réfugiés syriens au Luxembourg », Gouvernement.lu, Press release, Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, 27 May 2016, URL : <http://www.gouvernement.lu/6029029/27-accueil-refugies> (last accessed on 7 June 2016)
- ¹⁷³ Luxembourgish Refugee Council (LFR), Revendications du Collectif Réfugiés, December 2013, p. 2.
- ¹⁷⁴ The LFR expressed its opinion towards the political parties in general and then to the new government. Luxembourgish Refugee Council (LFR), Revendications du Collectif Réfugiés, December 2013, p. 2.
- ¹⁷⁵ ASTI asbl., “La venue des réfugiés syriens: Une illustration de la non-politique d’asile du Luxembourg”, Press release of 28 October 2013, URL: <http://www.asti.lu/2013/10/28/la-venue-des-refugies-syriens-une-illustration-de-la-non-politique-dasile-du-luxembourg/> (last accessed on 8 July 2016), ASTI asbl., “Un renouveau à confirmer dans la pratique”, Position paper of ASTI regarding the coalition programme, 9 December 2013, URL: <http://www.asti.lu/2013/12/11/le-programme-de-coalition/> (last accessed on 8 July 2016)
- ¹⁷⁶ Luxembourgish Refugee Council (LFR),, Press release on the reception of Syrian refugees in Luxembourg, 21 February 2014, URL : <http://www.asti.lu/2014/02/21/communiquede-presse-do-colectif-refugies-sur-laccueil-des-refugies-syriens-au-luxembourg/> (last accessed on 8 July 2016).
- ¹⁷⁷ ASTI asbl., “Le Luxembourg assume-t-il ses responsabilités dans l’accueil de réfugiés syriens?”, Press release, Luxembourg, 17 June 2014.
- ¹⁷⁸ ASTI asbl., “La venue des réfugiés syriens: Une illustration de la non-politique d’asile du Luxembourg”, Press release of 28 October 2013, URL: <http://www.asti.lu/2013/10/28/la-venue-des-refugies-syriens-une-illustration-de-la-non-politique-dasile-du-luxembourg/> (last accessed on 8 July 2016)
- ¹⁷⁹ See for instance: Europaforum.lu, “La proposition de la Commission de relocaliser 40.000 réfugiés syriens et erythréens divise les Etats membres de l’UE”, 27 May 2015, URL: <http://www.europaforum.public.lu/fr/actualites/2015/05/comm-migration-repartition-reactions/index.html> (last accessed on 16 June 2016) and Europaforum.lu, “Un collectif d’ONG luxembourgeoises dénonce le manque de solidarité entre les Etats membres pour faire face à la problématique des réfugiés, lors d’une manifestation en marge du Conseil JAI qui traite de la relocalisation des réfugiés”, 16 June 2015, URL: <http://www.europaforum.public.lu/fr/actualites/2015/06/conseil-jai-ong/index.html> (last accessed on 16 June 2016)
- ¹⁸⁰ Europaforum.lu, “Un collectif d’ONG luxembourgeoises dénonce le manque de solidarité entre les Etats membres pour faire face à la problématique des réfugiés, lors d’une manifestation en marge du Conseil JAI qui traite de la relocalisation des réfugiés”, 16 June 2015, URL: <http://www.europaforum.public.lu/fr/actualites/2015/06/conseil-jai-ong/index.html> (last accessed on 16 June 2016)
- ¹⁸¹ Gouvernement du Grand Duché de Luxembourg, « Accueil des réfugiés syriens au Luxembourg », Gouvernement.lu, Press release, Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, 27 May 2016, URL : <http://www.gouvernement.lu/6029029/27-accueil-refugies> (last accessed on 8 July 2016).
- ¹⁸² Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, on 28 June 2016.

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- ¹⁸³ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016 and Gouvernement du Grand Duché de Luxembourg, « Accueil des réfugiés syriens au Luxembourg », Gouvernement.lu, Press release, Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, 27 May 2016, URL : <http://www.gouvernement.lu/6029029/27-accueil-refugies> (last accessed on 8 July 2016).
- ¹⁸⁴ Information provided by the Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Interview conducted on 18 May 2016
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- ¹⁸⁶ LU EMN NCP, “Integration of beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection into the labour market: policies and good practices”, 2016, URL: <http://www.emnluxembourg.lu/?p=1262> (last accessed on 8 July 2016).
- ¹⁸⁷ Article 2(1)b) of the Law of 29 April 1999 establishing a right to a guaranteed minimum income, Memorial A N°103 of 2 July 2004, URL: <http://www.legilux.public.lu/leg/a/archives/2004/0103/2004A16261.html> (last accessed on 10 July 2016).
- ¹⁸⁸ Information provided by OLAI, Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region, Interview conducted on 30 May 2016 and a former civil servant responsible for resettlement, Interview conducted on 17 May 2016.