



Luxembourg

National developments in 2024



Luxembourgish authorities focused efforts in 2024 on increasing efficiency in processing applications for international protection by optimising workflows. An internal prioritisation was adopted for first instance cases based on the date of lodging, and national guidance was applied for processing applications by Turkish nationals affiliated with the Gülen movement, by Syrian applicants at risk of being conscripted into military service and by Eritrean applicants. The decision-making unit was reinforced with new recruitments to maintain business continuity, as many employees were also involved in the preparations for the implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum.

Reception structures in Luxembourg operated at full capacity in 2024, and authorities utilised emergency accommodation to address the needs. In view of the transposition of the Pact on Migration and Asylum, a new centre was established for people of the following profiles: i) people in the Dublin procedure; ii) people awaiting a voluntary return after their applications for international protection have been definitively rejected and where all possible appeals have been exhausted; and iii) occasionally, irregular third-country nationals who did not apply for international protection. The centre, which serves as an alternative to detention, is a semi-open facility where residents report in the evening, stay overnight and report in the morning, while they are offered dedicated social support. To expand the services available, the National Reception Office (ONA) launched a number of calls for AMIF-funded projects, for example for the provision of psycho-social support and rehabilitation services, in particular targeted to vulnerable persons, including minors, pregnant women and women with small children.¹ Nonetheless, single, non-vulnerable men often needed to be put on a waiting list to access facilities managed by ONA and were accommodated in structures which were originally designed for homeless people during the winter (*Wanteraktioun*, WAK).

In the second half of 2024, Luxembourgish began to identify legislative and practical changes which will be necessary to adhere to the Pact on Migration and Asylum. Additional resources will be allocated to infrastructure for the practical implementation of the screening process, the tight deadlines foreseen for second instance procedures, and the additional safeguards for unaccompanied minors.

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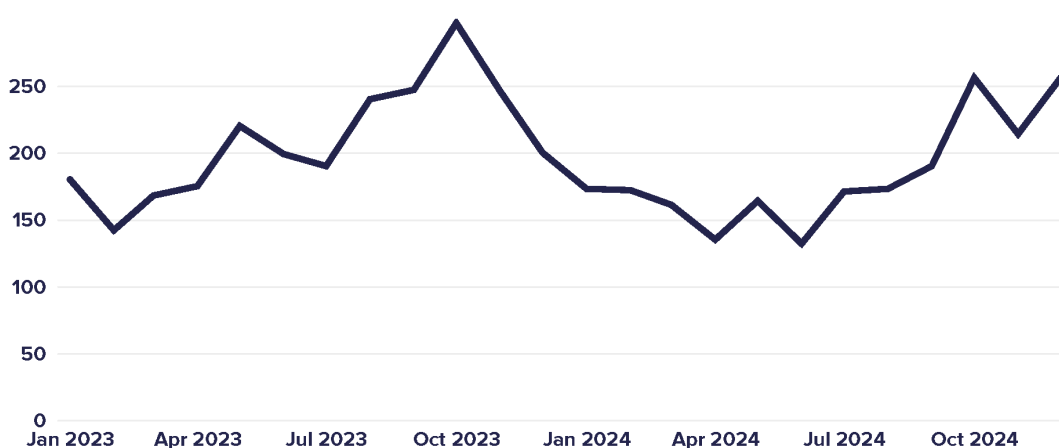
Key indicators for 2024



Rank by number of asylum applications 21	Rank per capita (applications per 1M inhabitants) 6	Share of applications in EU+ 0.2%	Recognition rate 64%
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Indicator	2024	2023	% change	Top 3 countries of origin
Asylum applications	2,197	2,504 ↓	-12%	Eritrea (20%), Syria (17%), Algeria (6%)
Pending cases (Dec '24)	3,199	3,085 →	4%	Syria (26%), Eritrea (20%), Venezuela (7%)
First instance decisions	1,484	1,242 ↑	19%	Syria (42%), Eritrea (15%), Afghanistan (8%)
Refugee status	733	625 ↑	17%	Syria (50%), Eritrea (28%), Afghanistan (9%)
Subsidiary protection	221	252 ↓	-12%	Syria (87%), Türkiye (4%), Ukraine (3%)
Negative	530	365 ↑	45%	Venezuela (12%), Syria (12%), Türkiye (10%)

Evolution of asylum applications, 2023-2024



For more developments, please consult the [Asylum Report 2025](#) and the [National Asylum Developments Database](#).





Sources

¹ National Reception Office | Office national de l'accueil. (2024, May 8). [Lancement de l'appel à projets dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du Fonds "Asile, migration et intégration" \(AMIF\)](#) [Launch of the call for projects as part of the implementation of the "Asylum, Migration and Integration" Fund (AMIF)].