

COUNTRY FACTSHEET | DECEMBER 2025

Main developments
in migration and
international
protection, including
latest statistics

LUXEMBOURG 2024

KEY POINTS

- The [Law of 20 December 2024](#) simplifies the current impatriate tax regime as one of several measures to attract foreign talent.
- The European Union (EU) Blue Card Directive ([2021/1883/EU](#)) was transposed by the [Law of 4 June 2024](#) to simplify the procedure for obtaining an EU Blue Card and improve talent attraction and retention.
- From 1 September 2024, the first provisional [Return House](#) became operational in Luxembourg City.
- The Luxembourgish Parliament unanimously approved [Motion 4408](#) opposing temporary controls at the internal borders of the Schengen Area on 14 November 2024.

OVERARCHING AND CROSS-CUTTING CHANGES

Following the misappropriation of funds, Caritas Luxembourg, an important partner of the Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Refugees (MFSVA) and the Ministry for Home Affairs (MAINT) in managing refugee shelters and provision of social services for beneficiaries of temporary protection (BoTP),

lost its status as an approved institution. A new non-profit organisation, Hëllef um Terrain (Help on the ground, HUT) was founded in mid-September 2024 to continue Caritas' tasks and projects in Luxembourg. HUT became operational on 1 October 2024.

On 1 September, a [return house](#) (*Maison de retour*) was opened for individuals subject to removal and transfer decisions, supporting voluntary return and facilitating the departure of individuals subject to a transfer decision.

LEGAL MIGRATION

Three measures were introduced in 2024 to attract foreign talent to Luxembourg. The Law of [20 December 2024](#), which introduces changes in taxation of highly qualified impatriates to [create an attractive environment for attracting talent](#), came into force on 1 January 2025. This law simplifies the current impatriate¹ tax regime by simplifying it: an impatriate's (as defined in Article 2 (2)) total annual remuneration paid by their employer, with the exception of certain cash benefits and benefits in kind, in whole or in part, is now eligible for a tax exemption of up to 50% (capped at an annual income level of €400 000 and applicable for a maximum of eight years). In addition, and in particular with the objective of attracting young talent, the law increases the total amount of the profit-sharing bonus companies may grant their employees from 5% to 7.5%.

The [Law of 4 June 2024](#) amending the [Immigration Law](#) came into force on 1 July 2024, transposing [the EU Blue Card Directive](#) (2021/1883/EU). The [aim](#) of the new law is to make the EU Blue Card more attractive to highly qualified third-country nationals wishing to work in Luxembourg. EU Blue Card holders now have access to the labour market without restrictions after 12 months (instead of two years) and have the possibility of short- and long-term mobility in other EU Member States. BoTP now have the right to apply for the EU Blue Card, provided they meet the required conditions.

The [Grand-Ducal Regulation of 20 June 2024](#) entered into force on 1 July 2024. This regulation simplifies the administrative processes for third-country nationals applying for highly qualified positions by establishing a single threshold for all salaries, equivalent to the average gross annual salary (€ 58 968, as set out by [Ministerial Regulation of 15 March 2024](#)).

Under Article L. 622-4 (5) of the Labour Code, as amended by the [Law of 7 August 2023](#), the Luxembourg National Employment Agency (ADEM) [publishes](#) an updated [list of occupations in short supply](#) annually. For occupations on this list, the legislator facilitates the procedure of hiring third-country nationals by abolishing the labour market test. The list (reference year 2023), which contains 24 occupations (2023: 30 occupations) was published on 4 April 2024.

The [Law of 27 August 2024](#) amending the Immigration Law brought Luxembourgish legislation in line [with the Seasonal Workers Directive](#) (2014/36/EU). It stipulates that information on the rights and obligations provided, including the right to the appeal procedures if the employer does not respect their obligations, must be communicated in writing to the third-country national to whom an authorisation for seasonal work is granted. The General Department of Immigration now has 30 days to request additional information from applicants

for a seasonal work permit whose applications were incomplete.

From 24 December 2024, the [Law of 18 December 2024](#) implementing several European regulations relating to the Schengen Information System (SIS) and amending the Immigration Law entered into force on 24 December 2024 and allows for a new residence permit or card to be issued only when the previous one has been returned or declared as lost or stolen. This declaration entails the invalidation by the Minister of the lost or stolen residence document.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

From 15 November 2024 until 24 April 2025, the multifunctional emergency structure near Findel Airport hosted the *Wanteraktioun* (WAK). The WAK provides [eligible adults](#) with temporary accommodation, meals, access to health facilities, and additional services. As the [demand for shelter increased by more than 42%](#) between season 2022/23 to 2023/24, the [WAK introduced eligibility criteria for the first time](#) according to which adults must have been living in Luxembourg for at least three months. This requirement was waived during periods of extreme cold to guarantee shelter for homeless people. Single men seeking international protection in Luxembourg, who were not automatically accommodated in initial reception centres but placed on a waiting list, were accommodated in the WAK even if they did not meet the new eligibility criteria.

The [Law of 18 December 2024](#) amended the [Asylum Law \(amended Law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and temporary protection\)](#) to clarify the conditions under which a new residence permit or card can be issued (i.e. only when the previous one was returned or declared lost or stolen and invalidated by the Minister of Home Affairs). This law also amended the [Law of 18 July 2018 on the Grand Ducal Police](#), adding a new Article 13bis enabling the police to seize travel documents reported as lost or stolen and invalidated by the competent authorities. This norm applies to third-country nationals, who have been granted a travel document.

TEMPORARY PROTECTION AND OTHER MEASURES IN RESPONSE TO RUSSIA'S WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST UKRAINE

In view of the [second extension](#) of temporary protection from 4 March 2024 to 4 March 2025, the certificates issued to BoTP had to be renewed. On 29 November 2024, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs communicated

¹ 'Impatriate' refers to a highly qualified worker hired by or posted to a company located in Luxembourg. <https://guichet.public.lu/en/citoyens/immigration/plus-3-mois/ressortissant-tiers/hautement-qualifie/exoneration-hautement-qualifie.html>, accessed 4 December 2025.

the replacement of the current temporary protection certificate by a [biometric \(plastic\) card](#) as part of the [third extension of temporary protection to March 2026](#). The new card would not constitute an identity (ID) document or a residence permit in accordance with the Immigration Law.



UNACCOMPANIED MINORS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

On 19 March 2024, the Minister of Home Affairs [announced](#) that the National Office for Children (*Office nationale de l'enfance*, ONE) is in charge of supervising and accommodating unaccompanied minors and provision of acute additional assistance when needed.

On 26 February 2024, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued a [call for applications](#) from a civil society member for the advisory commission for evaluating the best interests of unaccompanied minors in accordance with the Immigration Law. Requirements were that the candidate [must be](#) a legal person, whose representative and their substitute must fulfil the following requirements: established and having its registered (head) office in Luxembourg, have worked for at least 10 years in the children and youth sector and its representative must hold a university degree in educational and social sciences, pedagogy or psychology, or have at least 10 years of proven professional experience in child protection or socio-educational supervision of children.



INTEGRATION AND INCLUSION OF MIGRANTS

The [Law of 4 June 2024](#) amending the Immigration Law simplifies the conditions of entry and residence for third-country nationals seeking highly qualified employment. These more flexible admission conditions for highly skilled foreign workers and more favourable conditions for family reunification permit the people affected access to public services in the same way as citizens.

The Conseil Supérieur (Higher Council) of Intercultural Living Together is a body created by the [Law of 23 August 2023](#), which entered into force on 1 January 2024. The Higher Council replaces the inter-ministerial committee on Integration and the National Council for Foreigners, [reports](#) to the Minister of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees and is made up of 30 members and 30 substitute members. According to the [Grand-Ducal Regulation of 28 February 2024](#), the Higher Council meets in plenary assembly at least four times a year. Its mission is to:

- Advise and assist the Minister in the area of intercultural living together;
- Identify priorities in intercultural living together, while taking into account local and regional specificities;

- Give its opinion on the national action plan and the content of the programme;
- Contribute to promote intercultural living together, including the fight against racism and all forms of discrimination.



CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

The [Law of 18 December 2024](#) amended the [Law on Luxembourg nationality](#). This new law permits the Minister of Justice to directly access (via a computer system) the files of foreign nationals and of applicants for international protection applying for Luxembourgish nationality under authority of the Minister in charge of Immigration and Asylum, to verify whether they are lawful residents of Luxembourg.



SCHENGEN GOVERNANCE AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN BORDER MANAGEMENT AND VISA POLICIES

In 2024, Germany (from 9 September) and France (1 November) notified the European Commission of the [reintroduction of temporary border controls](#), including their borders with Luxembourg, until 15 March 2025, and 30 April 2025, respectively.

At [European](#) level and in bilateral meetings with [Germany](#) and France, the Luxembourgish Prime Minister and the Minister for Home Affairs reiterated their [support for open borders](#) and [upholding](#) the [Schengen Area](#) and [highlighted](#) the [negative impact](#) of these controls.

On 14 November 2024, the Luxembourgish parliament almost unanimously approved [Motion 4408](#) opposing the temporary reintroduction of controls at the internal borders of the EU as contrary to the conditions laid down in the [Schengen Borders Code](#).

On 10 December 2024, the Prime Minister [announced](#) that [in case](#) Germany continues to enforce controls on its internal Schengen borders, Luxembourg will submit a notice of opposition to the European Commission and also politically intervene with its neighbouring countries.



IRREGULAR MIGRATION

No significant developments in 2024.



TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

On 24 June 2024, the United States (US) Department of State released its annual [Trafficking in Persons Report](#).

As in previous years, Luxembourg was ranked Tier 1, the highest possible level.



RETURN AND READMISSION

Since 1 September 2024, the first temporary [Return House](#) has been operational on the premises of the former Kirchberg emergency accommodation structure (SHUK) under the management of the Luxembourg Detention Centre. It [replaces the existing semi-open return facility](#), and accommodates people who are staying illegally and are required to leave the territory, as well as

people subject to transfer to another EU Member State on the basis of the provisions of the Dublin III Regulation and for whom a transfer decision and a real prospect of transfer exist. The creation of a dedicated structure makes it possible to offer targeted social support for people before their return and to encourage recourse to voluntary returns.



MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No significant developments in 2024.



STATISTICAL ANNEX

The statistical annex available on the next pages complements the Country Factsheet and provides an overview of the latest available statistics for Luxembourg on aspects of migration and international protection. It was prepared by Eurostat and it is organised in ten thematic sections, including legal residence, temporary protection, asylum, unaccompanied minors, integration, irregular migration, return and visas. The dashboard-like layout of the annex allows comparability across countries as well as simultaneous visualisation of different indicators.

The data presented in the annex regard third-country nationals, which means persons who are not EU citizens, including stateless persons. The data mostly cover the period from 2021 to 2024. Since 2024 data were not available at the time of publication for certain datasets, in these cases the period 2021-2023 is covered.

Exceptionally, the monthly data on temporary protection covers the period until March 2025. The data were extracted between 6 to 10 June 2025. The manuscript was completed in June 2025. The Eurostat website is constantly being updated. Therefore, it is likely that fresher data will have become available since the data was extracted for the production of this publication. An online data code available under each figure can be used to directly access the most recent data on [Eurostat's website](#).

For some indicators, data are rounded at the source. Due to this, in some cases, the sum of percentages or of individual values might not add up to 100 or to the total value.

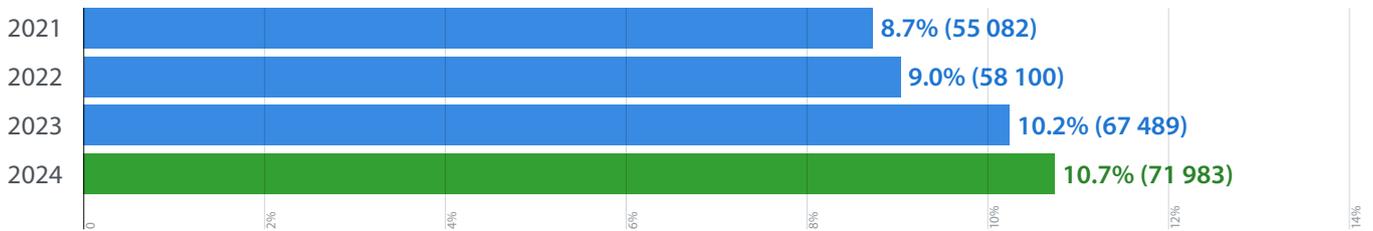
A 'How to read the statistical annex' guide, describing each individual chart and providing links to the data sources, is available [here](#).



LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

Third-country nationals, 1 January 2021–2024

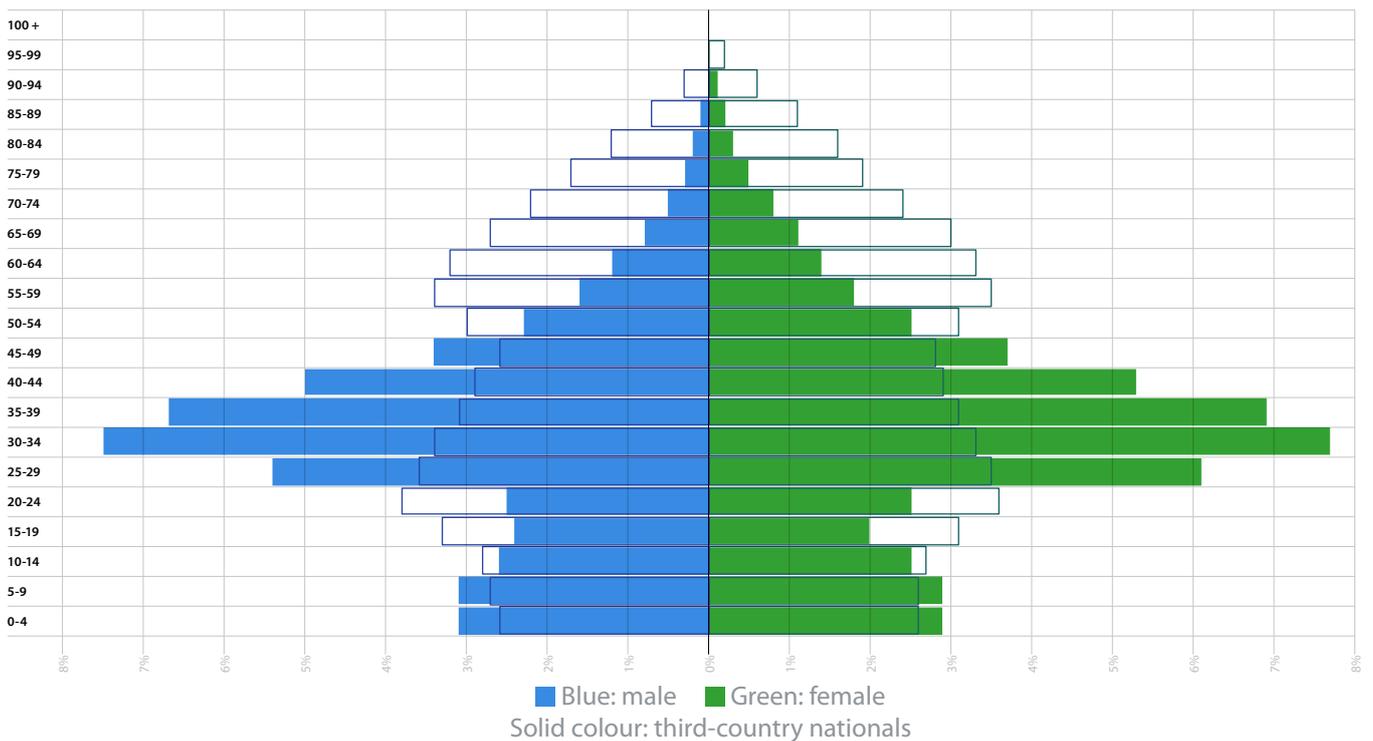
Share of the total population in % (and the absolute number)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#))

Age structure of nationals and third-country nationals, 1 January 2024

%



Note: stateless persons are not included in the calculations.

Source: Eurostat ([demo_poppctz](#))

First residence permits issued to third-country nationals, 2021–2023

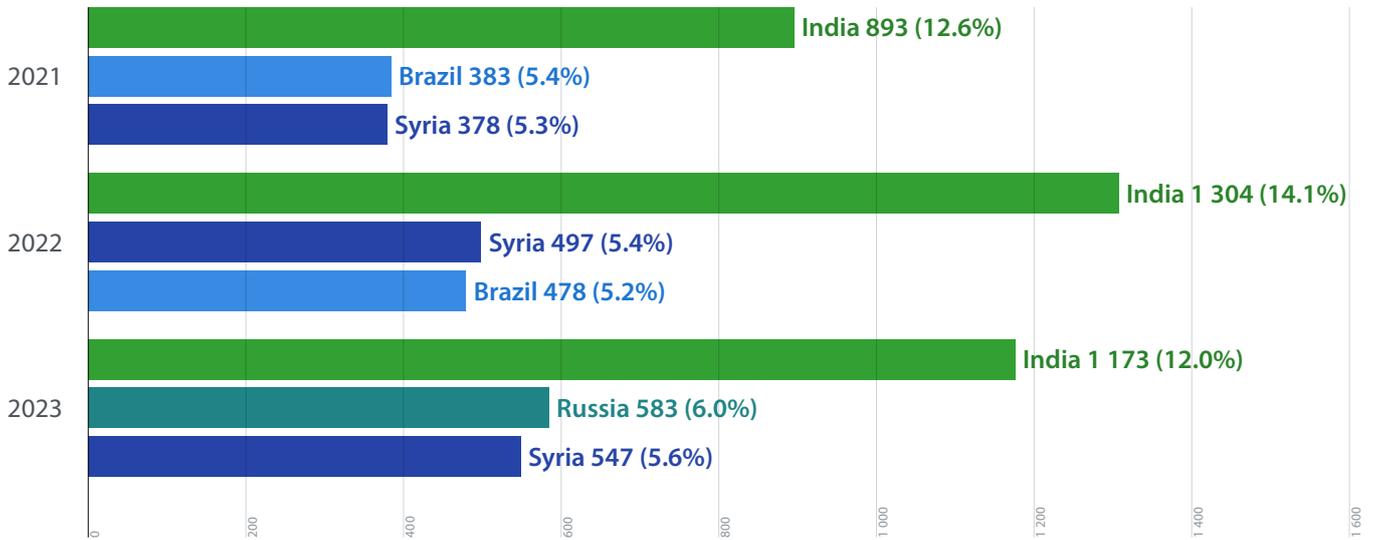
Number per 1 000 people (and the absolute number)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_resfirst](#), [demo_gind](#) and [migr_respop](#))

Top 3 countries whose citizens received first residence permits, 2021–2023

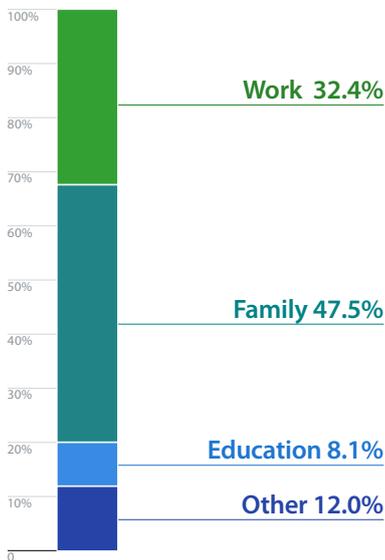
Absolute number (and the share in total number)



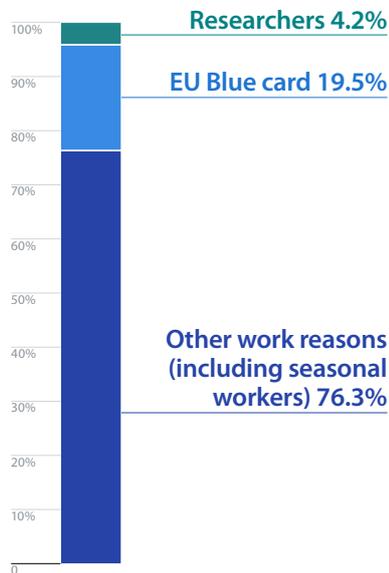
Source: Eurostat ([migr_resfirst](#))

First residence permits issued, distribution by reason or type, 2023

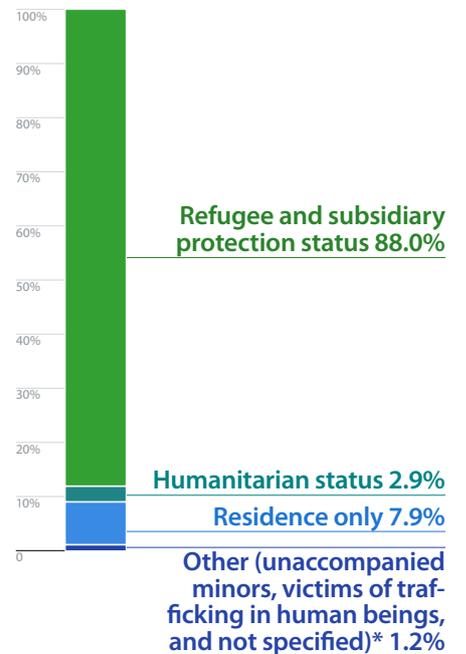
All permits, by reason



Work reason, by type



Other reason, by detailed reason



* The list of categories covered may differ from country to country.

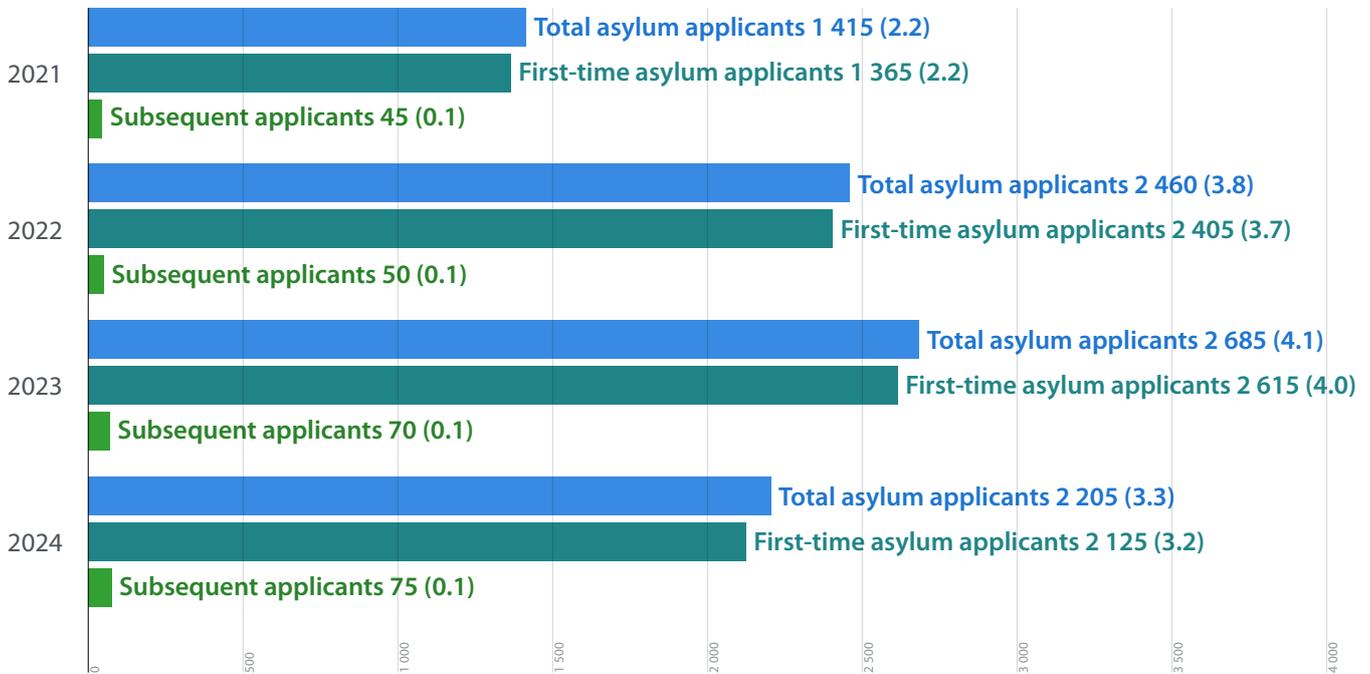
Source: Eurostat ([migr_resfirst](#), [migr_resfpc](#), [migr_resocc](#) and [migr_resoth](#))



INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION INCLUDING ASYLUM

Asylum applicants by type of application, 2021–2024

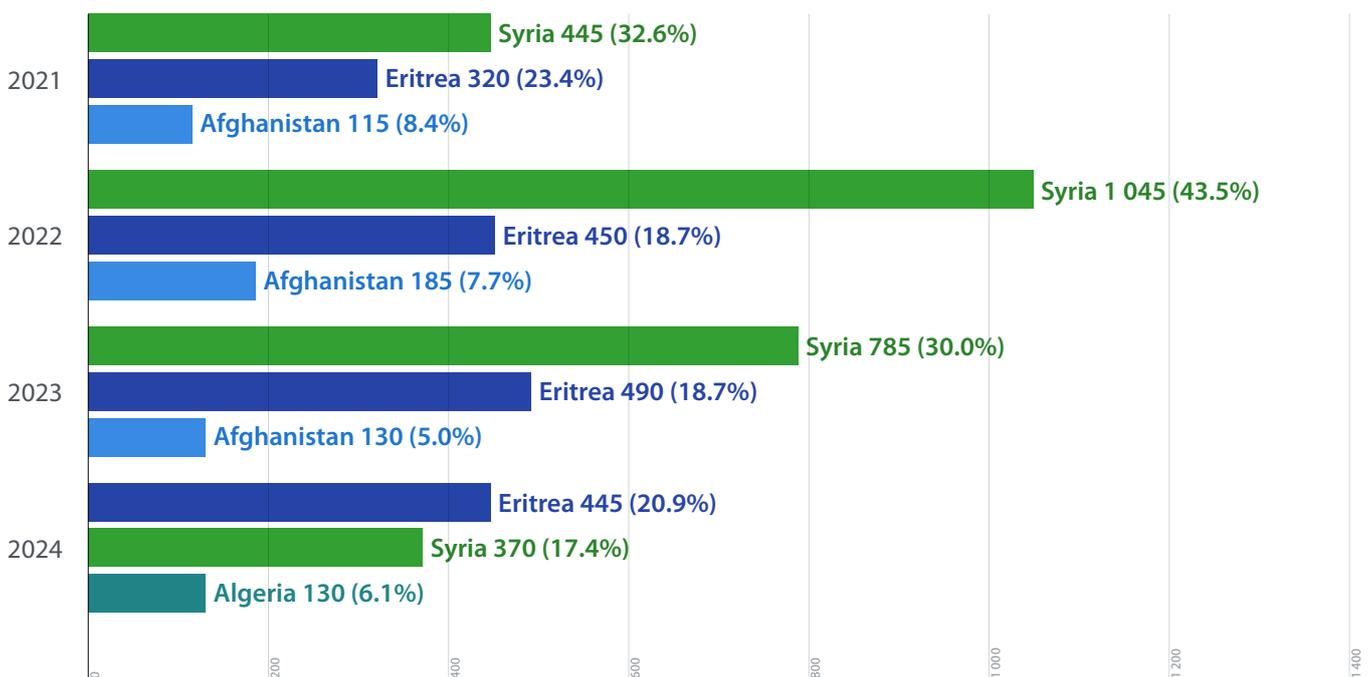
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asyappctza](#), [demo_gind](#) and [migr_asyapp1mp](#))

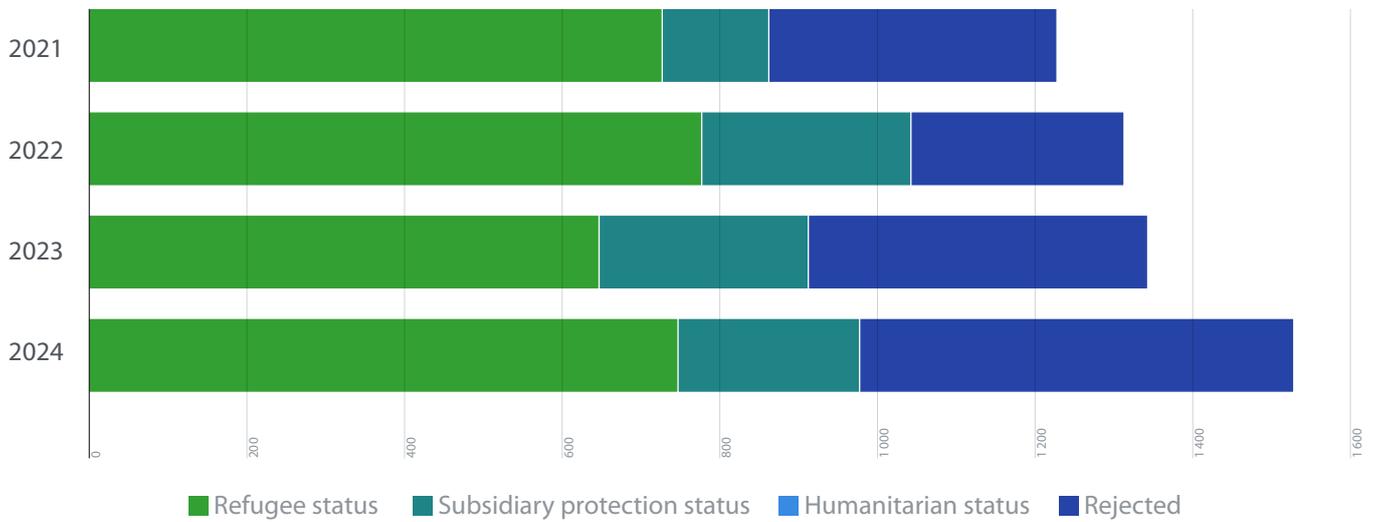
Top 3 countries of citizenship – first-time asylum applicants, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the share in total number of first-time applicants)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asyappctza](#))

First instance asylum decisions by outcome, 2021-2024

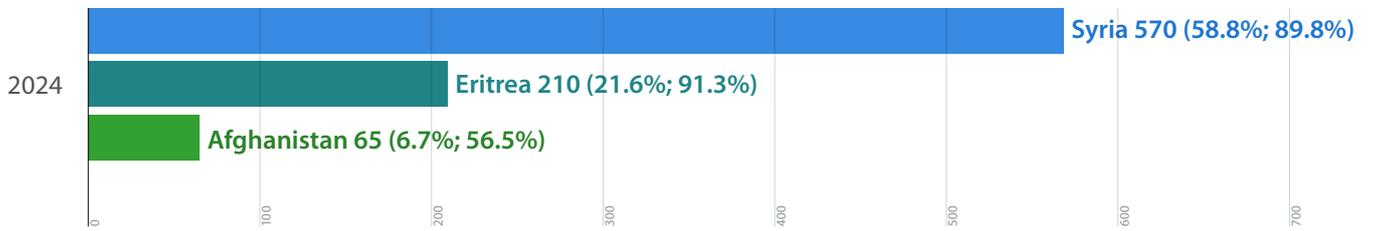


Year	Refugee status number (share of total)	Subsidiary protection status number (share of total)	Humanitarian status number (share of total)	Rejected number (share of total)
2021	725 (59.3%)	135 (11.0%)	-	365 (29.7%)
2022	775 (59.1%)	265 (20.3%)	-	270 (20.6%)
2023	645 (48.1%)	265 (19.9%)	-	430 (31.9%)
2024	745 (48.9%)	230 (15.0%)	-	550 (36.1%)

Source: Eurostat ([migr_asydcfsta](#) and [migr_asydec1pc](#))

Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at first instance by outcome, 2024

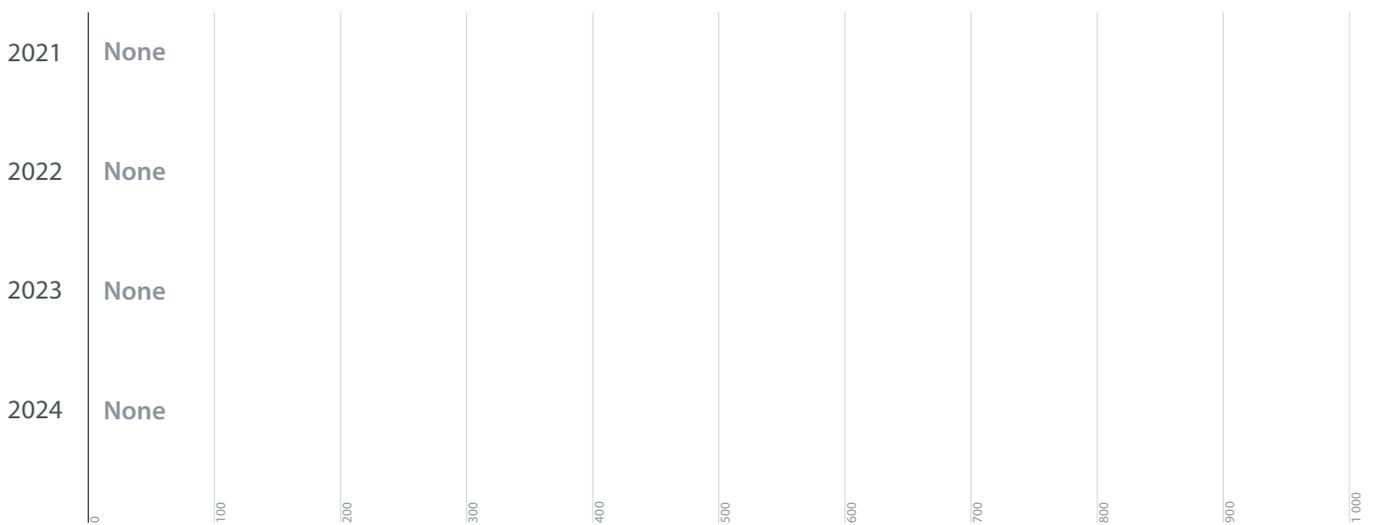
Absolute number (and the share in total positive decisions; and the recognition rate)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asydcfsta](#))

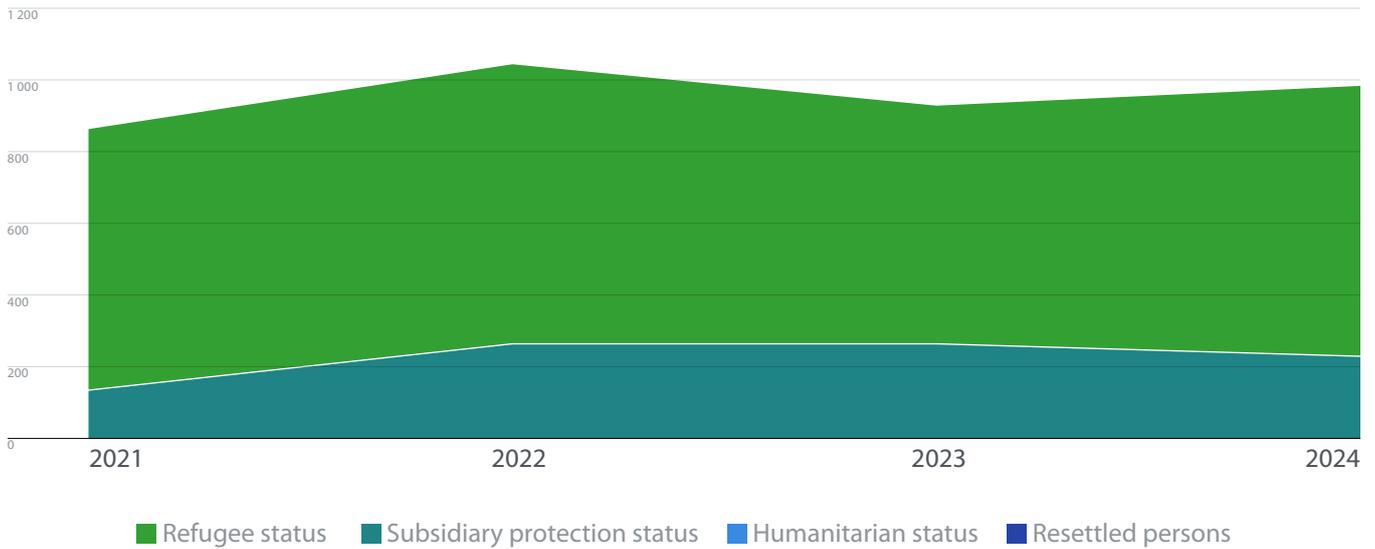
Resettled third-country nationals by sex, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the share of the total)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asyresa](#))

Number of positive decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, 2021–2024



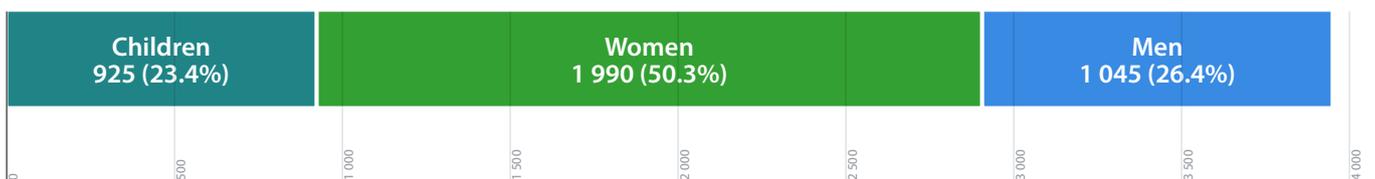
Year	Refugee status	Subsidiary protection status	Humanitarian status	Resettled persons
2021	725	135	-	0
2022	775	265	-	0
2023	660	265	-	0
2024	750	230	-	0

Source: Eurostat ([migr_asydcfst](#), [migr_asydcfina](#) and [migr_asyresa](#))

TEMPORARY PROTECTION

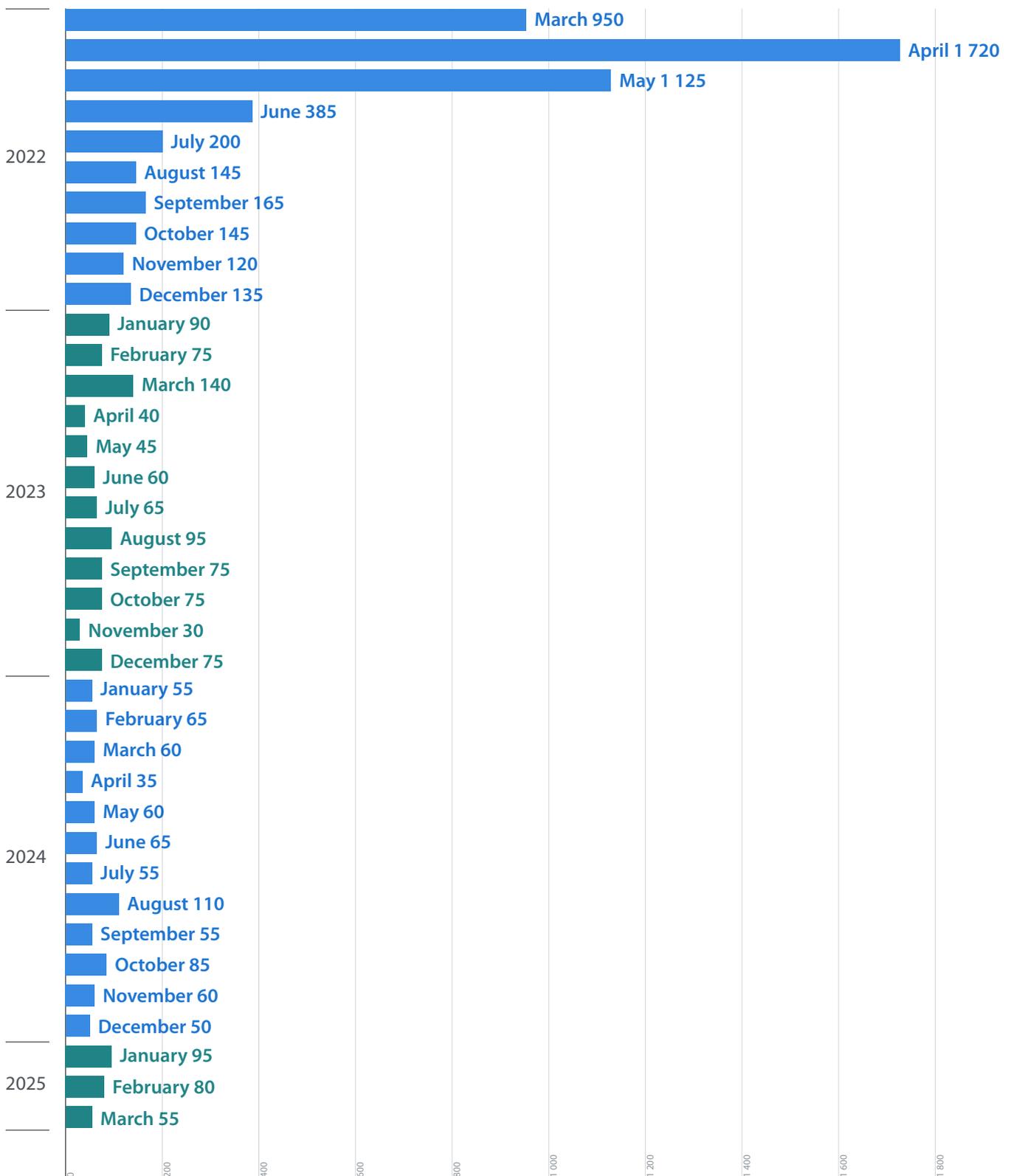
Beneficiaries of temporary protection by age and sex at the end of March 2025

Absolute number (and the share of the total)



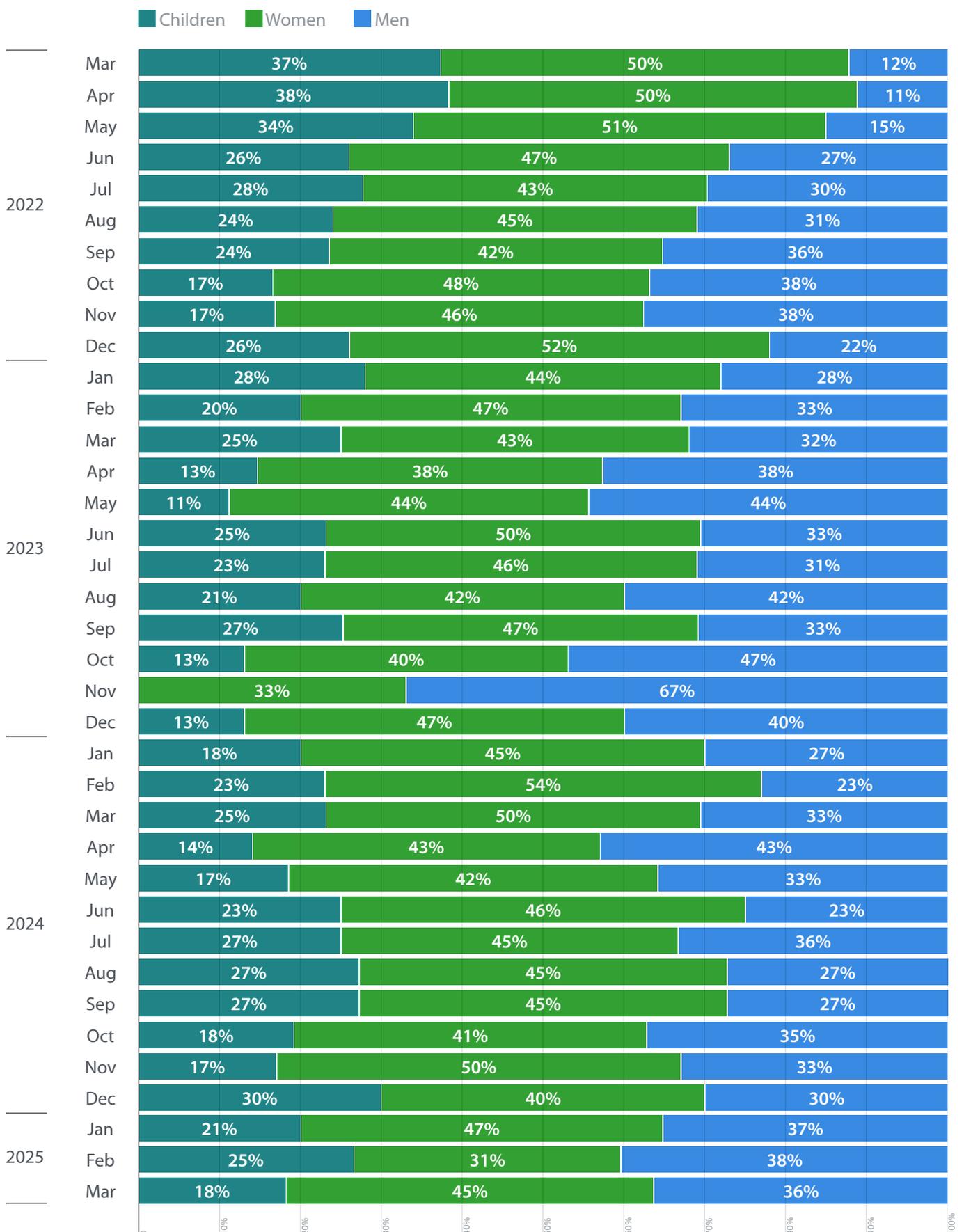
Source: Eurostat ([migr_asytpsm](#))

Number of decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, March 2022–March 2025



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asypfm](#))

Decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion by main population groups, March 2022-March 2025

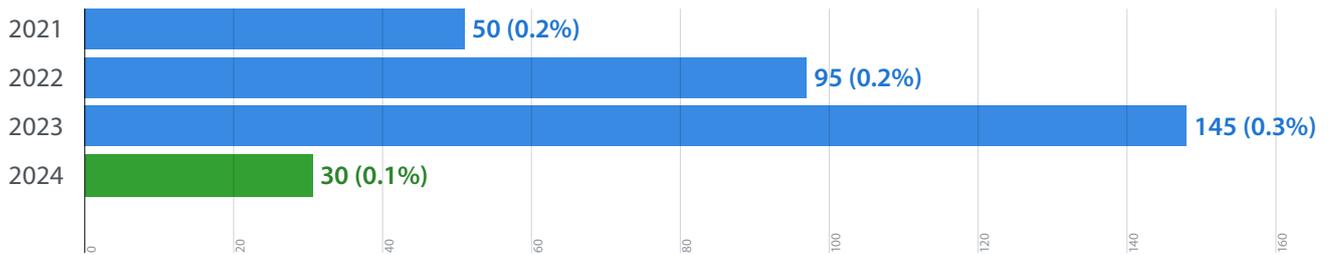




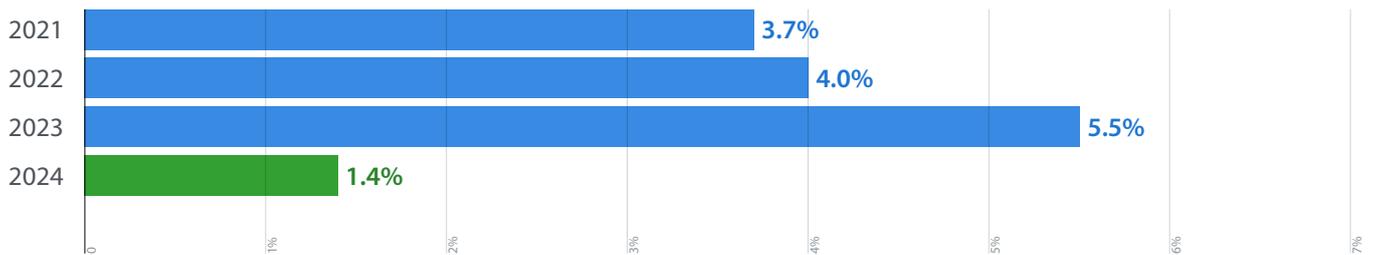
UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

Unaccompanied minors applying for asylum, 2021–2024

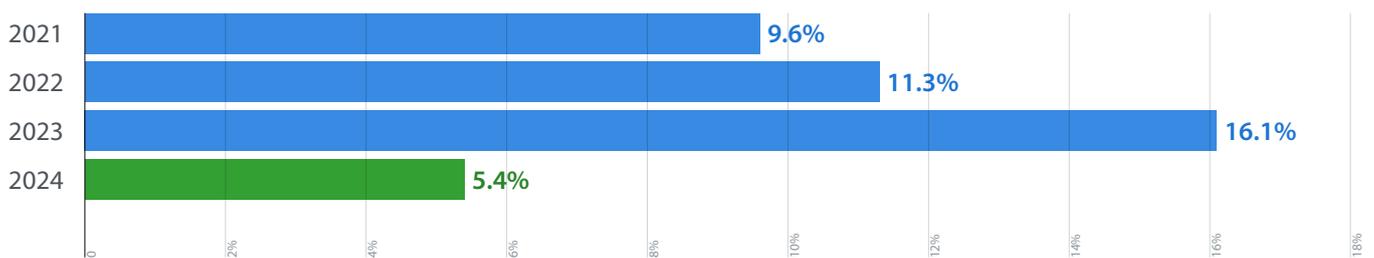
Number of first-time asylum applicants (and the share in total number of unaccompanied minors in the EU)



Share of all first-time asylum applicants



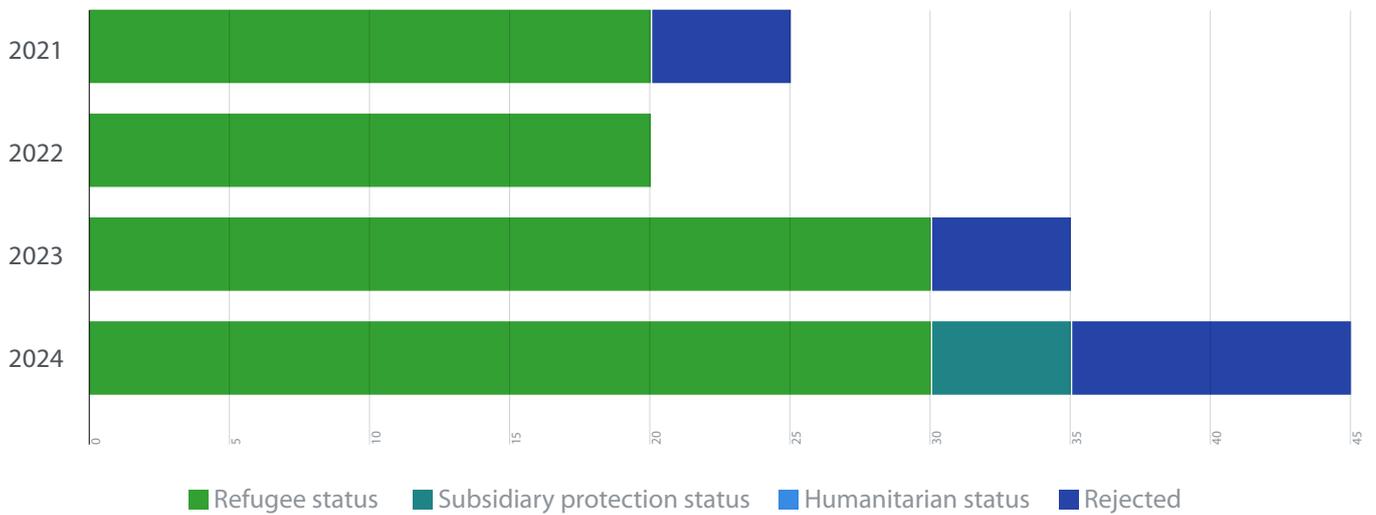
Share of all first-time asylum applicants aged less than 18 years



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asyumacta](#) and [migr_asyappctza](#))

First instance asylum decisions on applications lodged by unaccompanied minors by outcome, 2021-2024

Absolute number (and the share of the total)



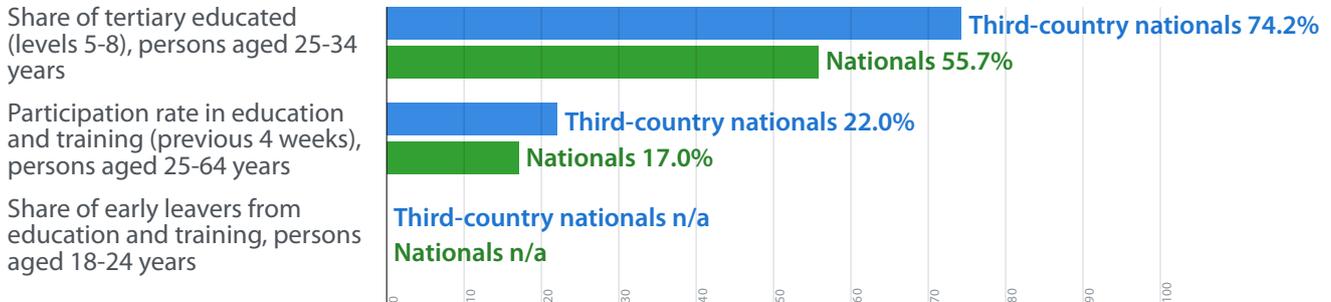
Year	Refugee status number (share of total)	Subsidiary protection status number (share of total)	Humanitarian status number (share of total)	Rejected number (share of total)
2021	20 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-	5 (20.0%)
2022	20 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-	0 (0.0%)
2023	30 (85.7%)	0 (0.0%)	-	5 (14.3%)
2024	30 (66.7%)	5 (11.1%)	-	10 (22.2%)

Source: Eurostat ([migr_asyumdcfa](#))

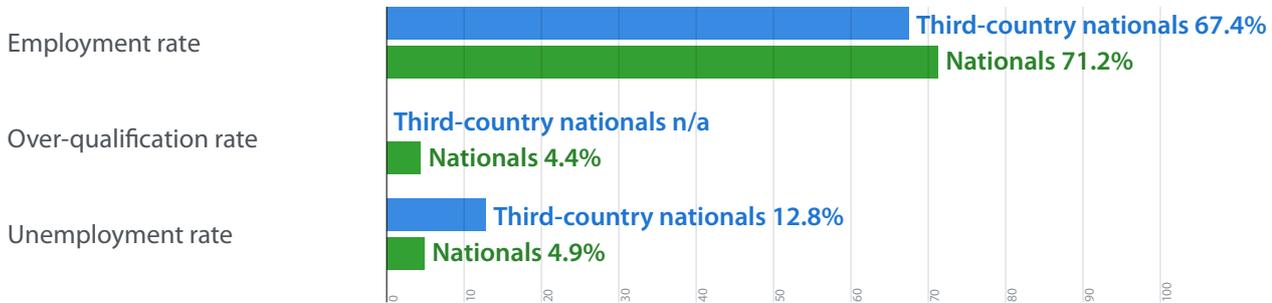
INTEGRATION

Integration indicators, 2024

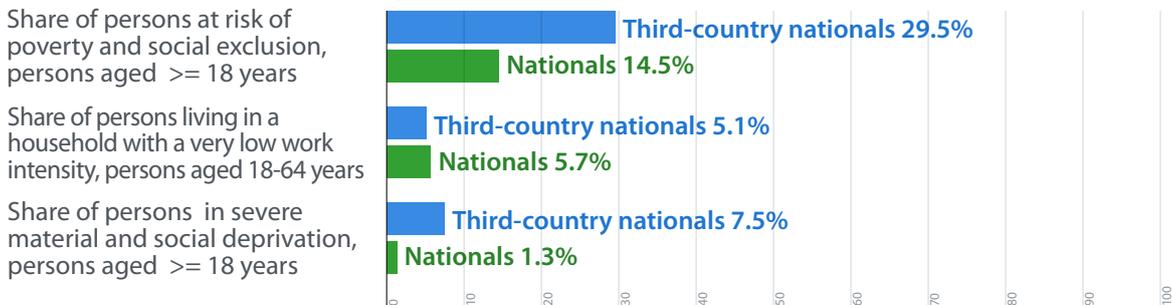
Education



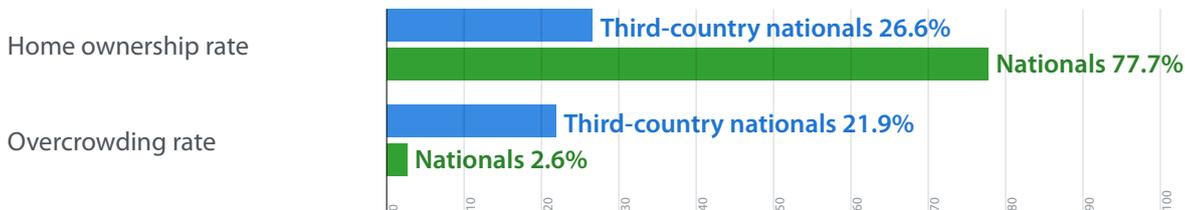
Labour market, persons aged 20-64 years



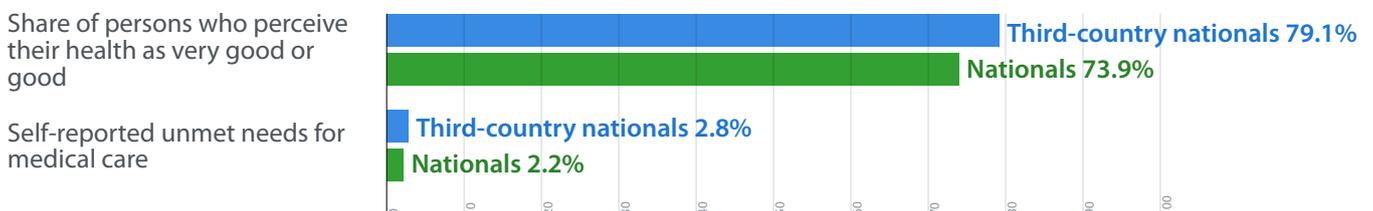
Social inclusion



Housing, persons aged \geq 18 years



Health, persons aged \geq 16 years

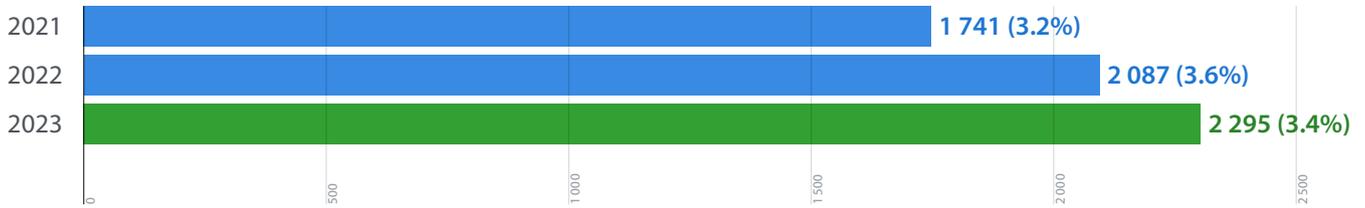




CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

Third-country nationals who acquired citizenship, 2021–2023

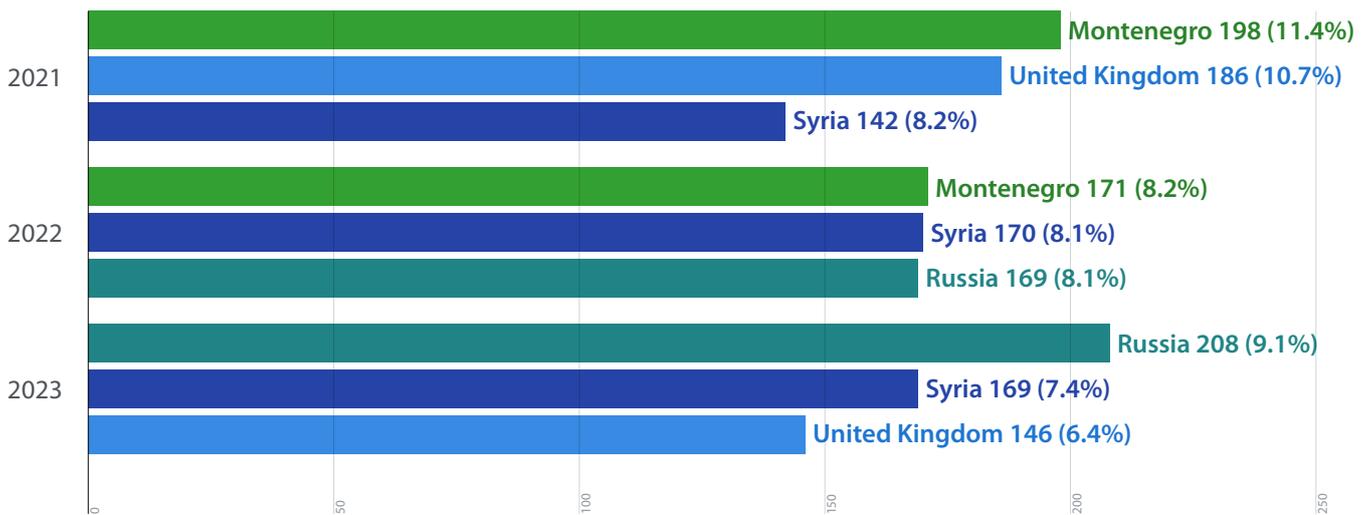
Absolute number (and share of total third-country nationals in the country)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_acq](#) and [migr_pop1ctz](#))

Top 3 countries of non-EU citizens acquiring citizenship, 2021-2023

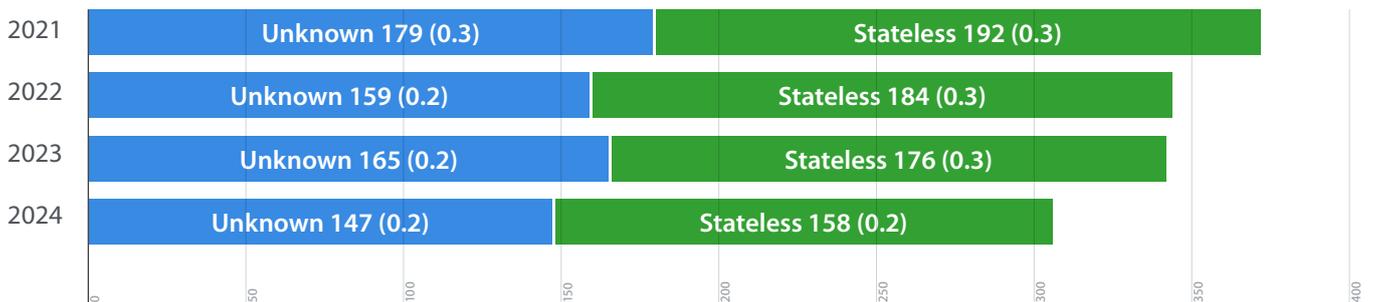
Absolute number (and the share of all acquisitions by third-country nationals)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_acq](#))

Stateless persons and persons with unknown citizenship, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)

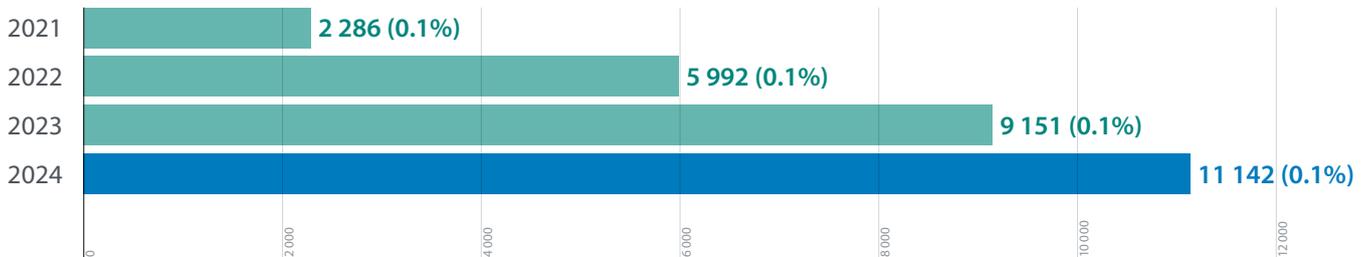


Source: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#))

BORDERS, SCHENGEN AND VISAS

Schengen uniform short-stay visas issued, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the share of all uniform short-stay visas issued within the Schengen Area)

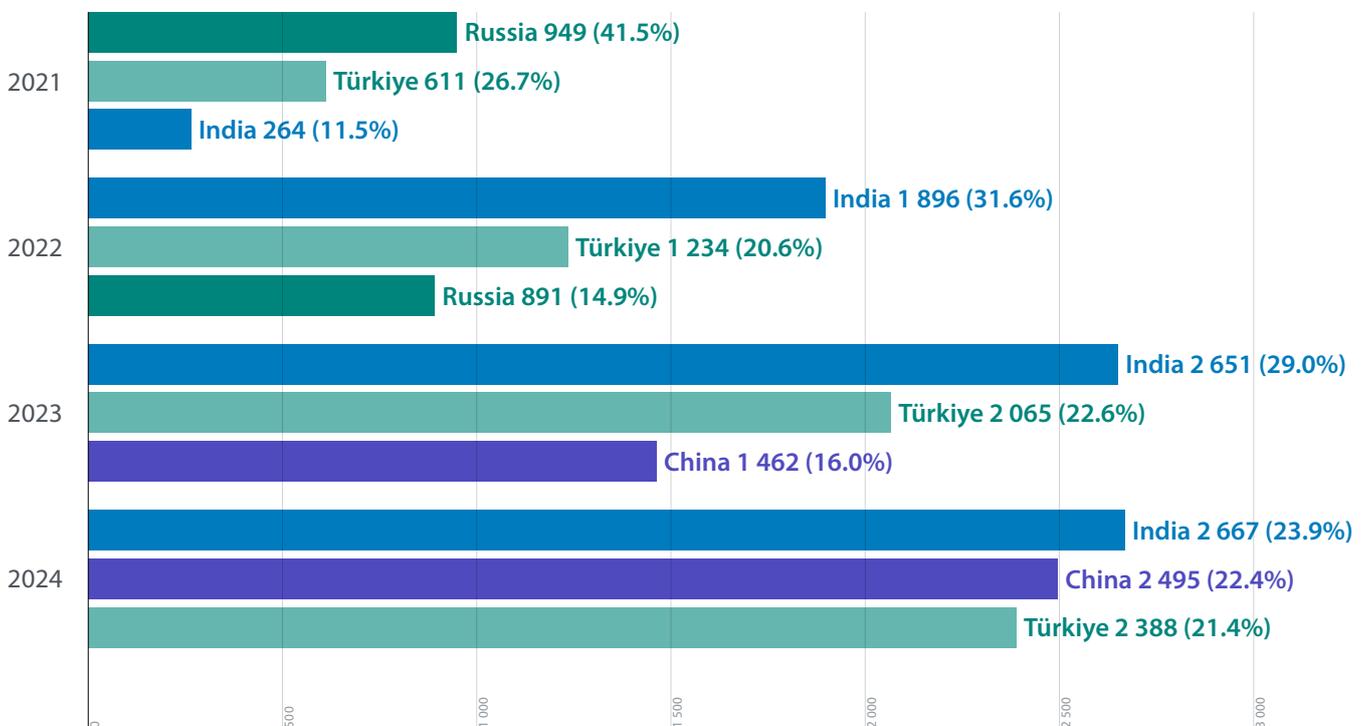


Note: Uniform short-stay visas (C visas) entitle the holder to stay in the territories of all Schengen States for up to 90 days within a 180-day period. Such visas may be issued for the purpose of a single entry or multiple entries.

Source: [Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs](#)

Top 3 consulate countries where the most Schengen uniform short-stay visas were issued, 2021–2024

Number of uniform short-stay visas issued (and the share of all uniform short-stay visas issued in consulate countries)



Note: the consulate country might not be the same as the country of citizenship of the visa applicant.

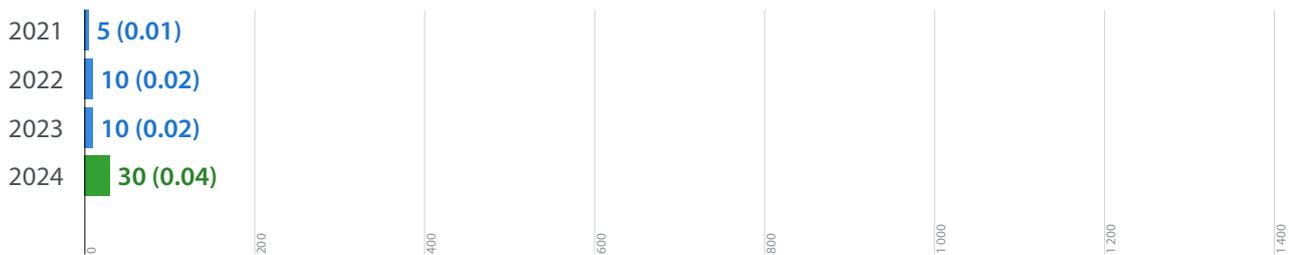
Source: [Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs](#)

IRREGULAR MIGRATION

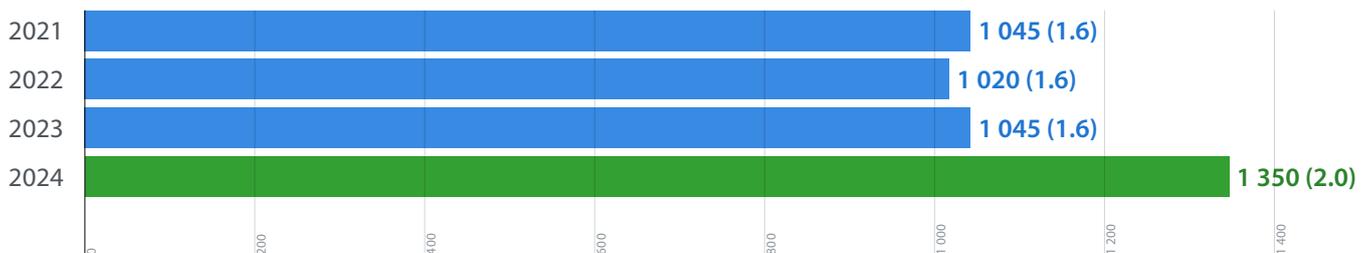
Third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)

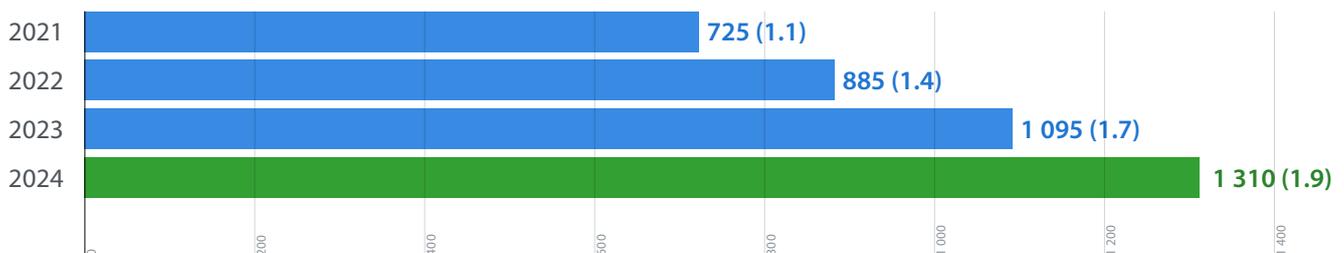
Persons refused entry



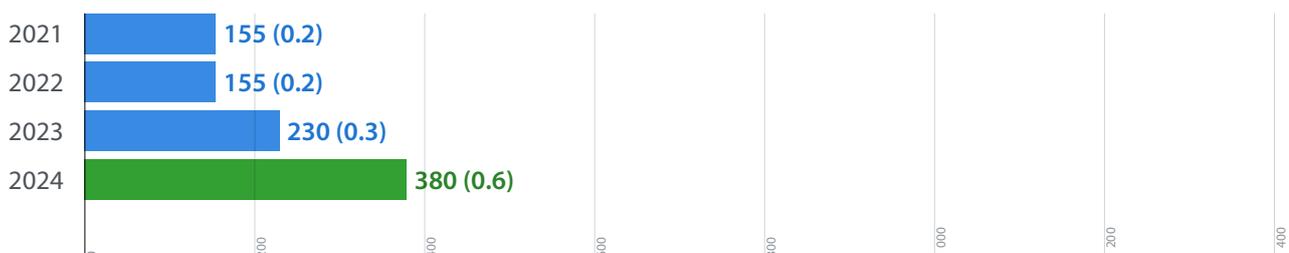
Persons found to be illegally present



Persons ordered to leave



Persons returned to a third country



Source: Eurostat ([migr_eirfs](#), [migr_eipre](#), [migr_eiord](#), [migr_eirtn](#), [migr_eilpop](#) and [demo_gind](#))

Top 3 countries of citizenship of third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, 2024

Absolute number (and the share in the respective total)

Persons refused entry



Persons found to be illegally present



Persons ordered to leave



Persons returned to a third country

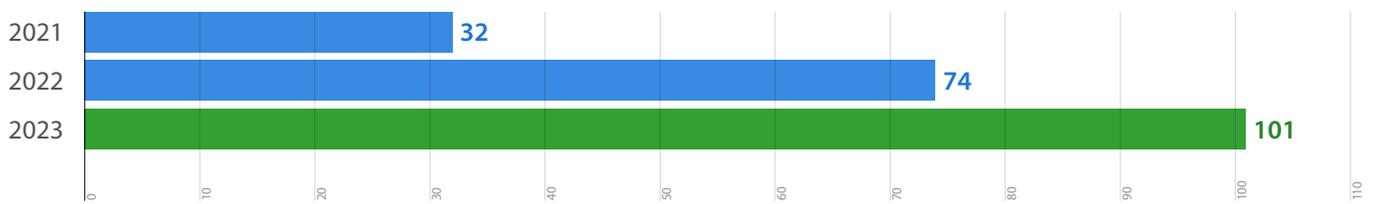


Source: Eurostat ([migr_eirfs](#), [migr_eipre](#), [migr_eiord](#) and [migr_eirtn](#))



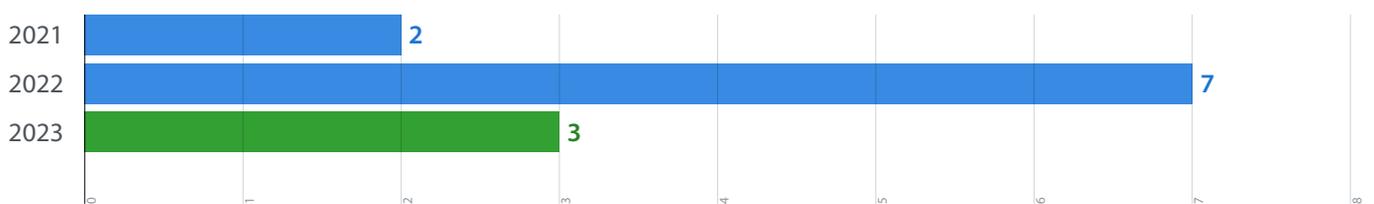
TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Number of third-country nationals victims of trafficking in human beings, 2021-2023



Source: Eurostat ([crim_thb_vctz](#))

Number of first residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings, 2021-2023

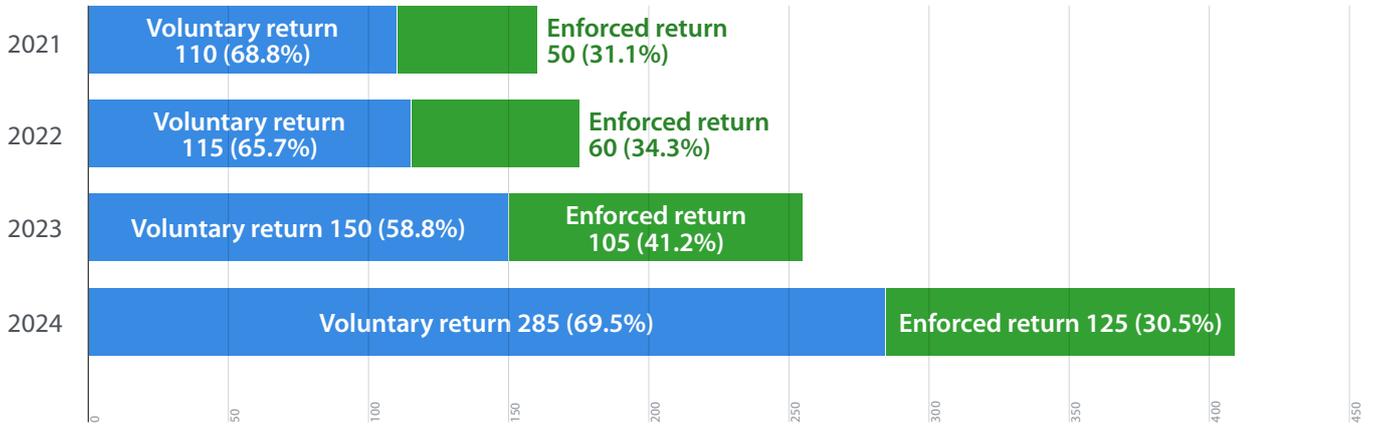


Source: Eurostat ([migr_resoth](#))

RETURN AND READMISSION

Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of return, 2021–2024

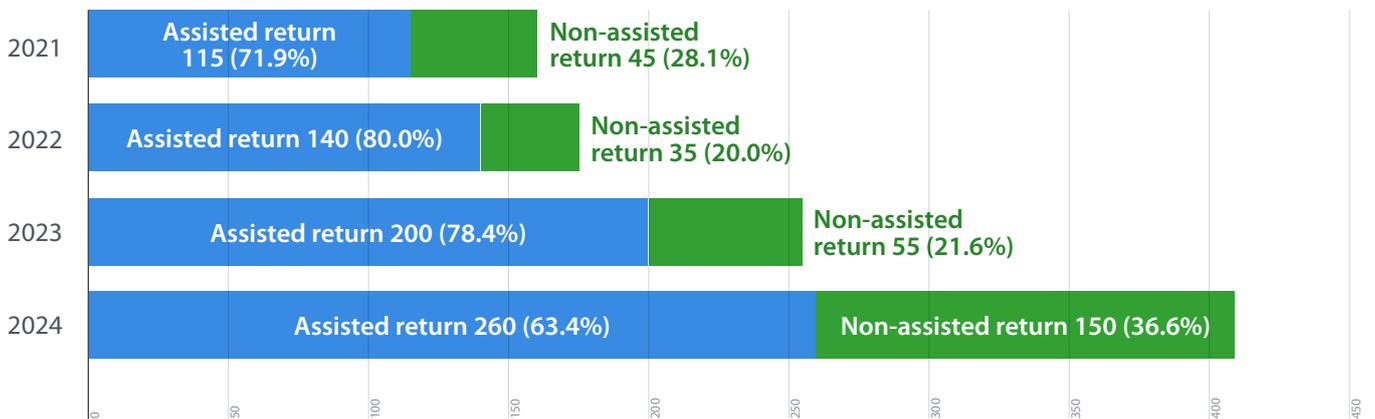
Absolute number (and the share of the total)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_eirtn1](#))

Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of assistance received, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the share of the total)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_eirtn1](#))