

Migration Policies in Ireland 2017-2019

Pedroza, Luicy; Palop-García, Pau; Chang, So Young

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IMISEM

EVERY IMMIGRANT IS AN EMIGRANT
How Migration Policies Shape
the Paths to Integration

IMISEM CASE REPORT
Migration Policies in

Ireland

2017-2019

Coordinated by:

Luicy Pedroza
Pau Palop-García
So Young Chang

January 2022

G I G A

German  Institute for Global and Area Studies
Leibniz-Institut für Globale und Regionale Studien

Imprint

The IMISEM CASE REPORTS are Open Access publications licensed under the CC BY 4.0  available for download free of charge at our Project Website: www.imisem.info as well as in the Social Science Open Access Repository, which will also host the IMISEM Dataset.

“Every Immigrant is an Emigrant” (IMISEM) is a 4-year project that was funded by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft and developed at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) from April 2017 until August 2021. The IMISEM project was led by Dr. Luicy Pedroza.

The case reports were authored by a multinational team of researchers coordinated by Luicy Pedroza, Pau Palop-García and So Young Chang. The team of authors (i.e., data collectors) comprised 18 persons (3 core researchers plus 15 student assistants and interns), in alphabetical order: Daniel Braga Nascimento, So Young Chang, Natalia Chudoba, Jenny García Ruales, Belén Goyeneche, Paula Koller, Elena Korshenko, Zihao Lin, Charlotte Metzger, Eduardo Pagés, Pau Palop-García, Luicy Pedroza, Barbara Pilz, Neslihan Önder, Mayya Solonina, Béla Soltész, Arnaz Tejakusuma, and Girindra Wiratni Puspa. For their commitment in the final editing phase, we acknowledge the valuable contributions of Great Uchechukwu Udochi and Micaela Lincango. We are also grateful for the institutional support of the GIGA, especially Peter Peetz, Petra Brandt, Sabine Barth, Jan Lüth, Bert Hoffmann and Verena Schweiger. We also thank Sonia Octavio and Bertram Richter for their support in the cover design and Andrew Crawford for his work in programming the website for the publication of these reports in addition to all the visualizations linked to the IMISEM dataset. Authors alone are responsible for the content of the reports. GIGA and the editors cannot be held liable for any errors and omissions, or for any consequences arising from the use of the information provided.

The data collection for IMISEM took place in Berlin (Germany) from 2017 to 2019 and reflects the state of migration policy at the time of data collection. For maximal transparency, this report follows the structure of the original questionnaire which the team used to collect the information. That tool -an empty questionnaire- is also available in our Project Website for anyone who would like to work further, either to update the cases in the IMISEM sample, or to collect information for cases which were not included in the IMISEM sample. The IMISEM Team encourages both kinds of extensions, which would be very valuable contributions to the scholarly community working on comparative migration policies.

This report you are about to open has been automatically created based on the information contained in the IMISEM dataset, with an R script (version 2.0) coded by Pau Palop-García. Editors of the IMISEM Case Reports: Dr. Luicy Pedroza & Dr. Pau Palop-García.

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German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) / Leibniz-Institut für Globale und Regionale Studien
Neuer Jungfernstieg 21
20354 Hamburg
Phone: +49 (0)40 - 428 25-593
Fax: +49 (0)40 - 428 25-547
Email: info@giga-hamburg.de
<http://www.giga-hamburg.de>

About IMISEM

“Every Immigrant is an Emigrant (IMISEM)” is a 4-year project that was funded by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft and hosted at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) from April 2017 until August 2021. Its main distinctive feature is that it adopts a comprehensive view of migration policy. This includes not only the policies that regulate the stages of entry, immigrant residence and integration to citizenship access, but also encompasses the stages of emigration, emigrant rights abroad, and retention of citizenship. Thus, this project bridges for the first time the two sides of migration policy which both the policy and research communities have assumed to exist, but which so far have not been systematically analyzed in their connections. By collecting information on a vast array of information for policies across these six areas (three “stages” * two “sides”) for 32 cases from three world regions, we hope to offer the scholarly and policy communities the resources to discover connections between the different areas of migration policy within and across cases as well as noteworthy migration policy innovations in so far little-known cases in the world. The IMISEM project was led by Dr. Luicy Pedroza. The data collection for IMISEM took place in Berlin (Germany) from 2017 to 2019 and reflects the state of migration policy at the time of data collection. This report has been created based on the information contained in the IMISEM dataset.

The IMISEM case sample

The sample of 32 cases across Asia, Europe, and Latin America were selected based on heterogeneity in the level of economic development, levels of both flows and stocks of emigrants as well as immigrants, and then finally chosen upon taking into consideration the linguistic abilities and other pragmatic concerns that were decisive for the research team’s ability to explore and understand legal sources and policy regulations of the polities. The cases included in the sample are Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, People’s Republic of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Macau, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

We use the terms “country” and “state” in all the reports for purposes of consistency, but we are aware that some of the *polities* that we have included in the sample would require a different treatment because of situations of subordination to a higher-level political community (as in the cases of Hong Kong and Macau as Special Administrative Regions) or contested sovereignty issues (as in the case of Taiwan). We kindly ask our readers to bear in mind these important characteristics for any interpretation of the data presented.

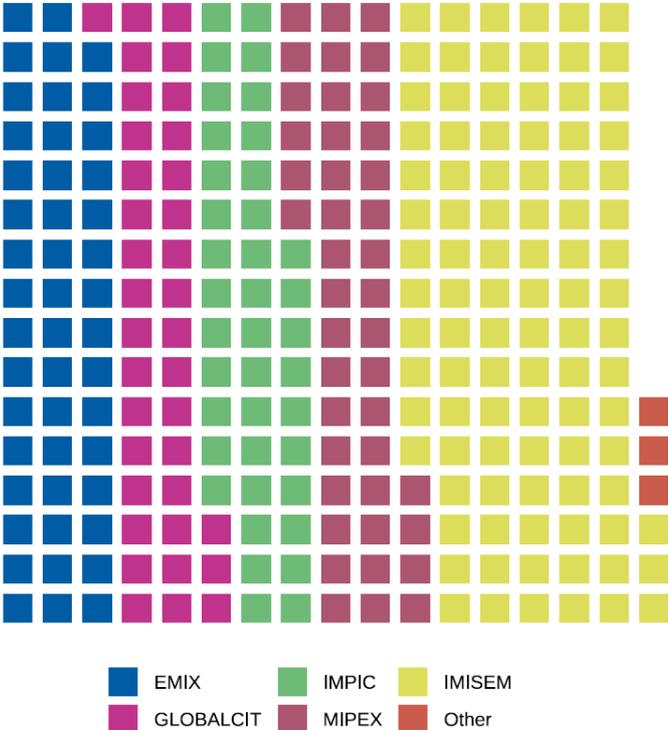
About the IMISEM Questionnaire

For maximal transparency, this report follows the same structure of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool (a questionnaire) which the team used to gather the information. This questionnaire was not distributed to experts to be filled in, but rather served as a systematic tool with which the data collectors/authors were able to collect information in an orderly, systematic, and comparable manner across cases. A template of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool is available for download on our website. It is important for us, the IMISEM Team, to acknowledge how the IMISEM Data Collection Tool builds on previous efforts in

data collection on migration policies. The strategy behind the selection of questions was the following: first, based on a wide survey of the literature, we decided which dimensions and sub-dimensions of policies were relevant for our research goals and noted down the questions that we deemed necessary to gather the information for each of the IMISEM dimensions. Second, we did a thorough review of all the questionnaires produced by previous projects and selected from them those that covered the policy dimensions identified in our initial literature review. As a final step, we came up with new questions that covered those areas that had not been addressed by previous projects and yet seemed crucial to understand migration policies comprehensively and across the three regions that we cover.

The final version includes 288 main questions (and over 800 sub-questions), 90 of which (31.3 %) are original formulations of the IMISEM project and 198 are based on questions developed previously by projects such as [IMPIC](#), [EMIX](#), [GLOBALCIT](#) and [MIPEX](#). The first draft of our Data Collection Tool was piloted on a case from each region and thereafter went through several revisions to refine and modify the wording of questions. As none of the existing tools we drew on had included Asian cases in their original sample, it was important that our tool itself reflected policies that we might encounter in the broader sample pool with their apparent priorities and specificities. An example of this is the addition of questions on broker agencies that assist potential migrants with emigration and immigration, which are highly visible actors in several Asian cases. Adapting questions coming from projects that had originally focused on European cases only also meant discarding items that captured regulations applicable only for European migrants/citizens (i. e. for the European cases in our sample we collect information that applies to “third-country nationals”). The iterative process of piloting and refining questions led to the final version of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool. Figure 1 shows the origin of the questions that are included in our questionnaire.

Figure 1: Origin of the questions included in the IMISEM Data Collection Tool



Each square represents a main question of the IMISEM Questionnaire/Data Collection Tool.

Source: Own elaboration.

Format of the answers contained in this report

The format of the answers that we present in this report follows the needs of the team to have comparable answers, so that we could more easily assign a numerical code later and therefore produce a dataset which lends itself to different analyses. Yet, we also wanted to include an explanation of the answer in some detail so that our readers can understand how we interpreted the sources and why we assigned a certain code. The importance of including an explanation for each answer cannot be understated. The explanations allow us to add nuance to the instances where there is room for debate and contestation over the interpretation of regulations. By explaining our answers, we hope to increase the transparency of the steps between data collection and data coding, and to invite other researchers to draw their own interpretations and conclusions, which may differ from our own.

Each of the answers in this report is composed of four fields:

Answer: this field contains the qualitative answer to the given question (for instance, “yes” or “no”).

Code: this field contains the quantitative answer to the given question. This reflects how we translated the qualitative answer into a number or code (for instance, “yes” can be coded as 0, and “no” as 1). The codes allow us to create composite indicators and compare across cases. The transformation of the qualitative answers into codes have been carried out following the IMISEM Codebook, the free access to which is also available on our website.

Explanation: this field contains the interpretation for the answer. It is meant to help the reader understand the logic behind the qualitative answer given by the coder. It often refers to the regulations -or lack thereof- and explains how we understood it.

Sources: this field contains a description of the sources consulted by the collector/author to come up with the answer and the explanation. Usually, primary sources (such as laws, all kinds of regulations and official government websites) are provided first, followed by consultations with official authorities (if the team considered necessary to corroborate information or decide for an interpretation), and secondary sources.

Format of the sources

We used a shortened version of the Chicago style for the citation of the different sources to reduce the length of the reports. The sources include the name of the web page, publication, report or legal document in the original language, followed by the translation in English within “[]”. Given the complexity of the questions, answering many of them required using more than one source. Therefore, in a single question, several references appear in the same paragraph. They are separated by the following sign: “/”.

For example, the following format was used for legal documents, the most used type of source:

Name of regulation in original language [Name of regulation in English]. Year of enactment (Year of the version). Art. X.

Example: Constitución Española [Spanish Constitution]. 1978 (1992). Art. 78.

Varieties of Standard English

In accordance with the diversity of nationalities and backgrounds in our team, we decided against homogenizing the use of English, which means that readers will find different spelling norms being applied across reports. We followed the use that is customary in the case we collected information for or that which our collectors felt at ease with. The same principle applies to other languages, such as Spanish or German.

Contact

We sincerely hope that our dataset proves useful for your purposes. Please let us know if you have any feedback at: lpedroza@colmex.mx or find us through our ORCID numbers:

Luicy Pedroza: 0000-0003-1971-4399

Pau Palop-García: 0000-0003-3458-4211

So Young Chang: 0000-0001-9632-3485

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1. Emigration policies

1.1. General

EMIGRATION_1: The attempt to leave the country is punishable by law.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

EMIGRATION_2: Exit fees.

Prospective emigrants need to pay a fee before emigrating.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

Amount of the fee in country of origin currency:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Amount of the fee in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Prospective emigrants need to make a deposit before emigrating:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

Amount of the deposit in the currency of the country of origin:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Amount of the deposit in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_3: Citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days.

Citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations. Immigration Act 2004 does not list any restrictions placed on rights of nationals (it only addresses requirements placed on non-nationals).

Sources: Immigration Act 2004. 2004.

Maximum number of days that citizens can stay abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

1.2. Documentation

1.2.1. Passport

EMIGRATION_4: Cost of ordinary passport.

Cost of ordinary passport in country currency (if there are different costs for passports with different validity, register the cost of the cheapest ordinary passport):

Answer: 80

Code: 80

Explanation: The cost of a standard 10-year passport is €80 (90 USD). The cost of a large 66-page, 10-year passport is €110 (124 USD).

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

Cost of ordinary passport in US Dollars (if there are different costs for passports with different validity, register the cost of the cheapest ordinary passport):

Answer: 90

Code: 90

Explanation: The cost of a standard 10-year passport is €80 (90 USD). The cost of a large 66-page, 10-year passport is €110 (124 USD).

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

EMIGRATION_5: Maximum length of procedure to process passport.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport is specified in the regulations or information on the average length is provided by official sources (if there are different lengths, use the minimum):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: For applications completed correctly, passports should be issued within 10 working days from the time of application.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport (in days):

Answer: 10

Code: 10

Explanation: For applications completed correctly, passports should be issued within 10 working days from the time of application.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport (by categories):

Answer: From 0 to 2 months

Code: 1

Explanation: For applications completed correctly, passports should be issued within 10 working days from the time of application.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

EMIGRATION_6. Renewal of passport from abroad is possible:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Renewal is possible online – it is available to Irish citizens living anywhere in the world and is available 24/7/365. It is not available for first time adult applications, but possible for most other applicants.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>. / Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport Online". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passportonline/>.

1.2.2. Other requirements

EMIGRATION_7. Local police certificate is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision requiring a local police certificate for emigration.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

EMIGRATION_8. Superior/employer's permission is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision requiring a superior or employer's permission for emigration.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

EMIGRATION_9. Proof of income is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision requiring proof of income for emigration.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

EMIGRATION_10. Registration abroad is mandatory.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is only a voluntary register for Irish citizens travelling or overseas.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Citizens' Registration". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/travel/citizens-registration/>.

1.3. Quotas and restrictions

EMIGRATION_11. Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity.

Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity exist in the country:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision on quotas for emigration.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

Quota to emigrate for 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_12: Quotas to emigrate based on income.

Quotas to emigrate based on income exist in the country:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision on quotas for emigration.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

Quota to emigrate for 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_13. Those who are liable for military conscription are allowed to emigrate:

Answer: Not applicable (no military conscription in country of study)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: There is no military conscription in Ireland.

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_14: Banned countries for emigration.

There are countries that are banned as destination for emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision on quotas for emigration.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

List of countries banned for citizens in 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of countries banned for citizens in 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_15. Higher education graduates must pay an education tax (or compensation) to be able to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no such terms and conditions listed for the Student Assistance Fund (which provides financial support to students experiencing financial difficulties while attending higher education) or the *All Ireland Scholarships Scheme* (financial support for higher education for students from less advantaged backgrounds) or the Government of Ireland Postgraduate Scholarship Programme (intended for postgraduate studies for EU or EEC long-term residents or students).

Sources: Higher Education Authority. "Student Assistance Fund". Accessed June 6, 2019. https://hea.ie/assets/uploads/2017/08/Student-Assistance-Fund-Guidelines_2018-19.pdf. / Department of Education and Skills. "All Ireland Scholarships Scheme 2019". Accessed June 6, 2019. <https://www.education.ie/en/Learners/Services/Scholarships/All-Ireland-Scholarship-Scheme.pdf>. / Department of Education and Skills. "Government of Ireland Postgraduate Scholarship Programme 2019 - Terms and Conditions". Accessed June 6, 2019. http://research.ie/assets/uploads/2017/05/GOIPG_2019_Terms_and_Conditions_Final1.pdf.

EMIGRATION_16. Recipients of state scholarship are banned from emigrating:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no such terms and conditions listed for the Student Assistance Fund (which provides financial support to students experiencing financial difficulties while attending higher education) or the *All Ireland Scholarships Scheme* (financial support for higher education for students from less advantaged backgrounds) or the Government of Ireland Postgraduate Scholarship Programme (intended for postgraduate studies for EU or EEC long-term residents or students).

Sources: Higher Education Authority. "Student Assistance Fund". Accessed June 6, 2019. https://hea.ie/assets/uploads/2017/08/Student-Assistance-Fund-Guidelines_2018-19.pdf. / Department of Education and Skills. "All Ireland Scholarships Scheme 2019". Accessed June 6, 2019. <https://www.education.ie/en/Learners/Services/Scholarships/All-Ireland-Scholarship-Scheme.pdf>. / Department of Education and Skills. "Government of Ireland Postgraduate Scholarship Programme 2019 - Terms and Conditions". Accessed June 6, 2019. http://research.ie/assets/uploads/2017/05/GOIPG_2019_Terms_and_Conditions_Final1.pdf.

EMIGRATION_17: Ban for specific civil professional groups.

There is an emigration ban for specific professional group(s):

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision for a ban on emigration for professional groups.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

There is a ban for medical doctors:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

There is a ban for other professions:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_18. The ban can be overcome by a letter signed by a supervisor:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_19. The ban can be overcome by a letter signed by an official authority.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

1.4. Policy incentives

EMIGRATION_20. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to encourage emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence of campaigns to encourage emigration.

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_21. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to discourage emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence of information campaigns to encourage emigration during 2017 on main emigration-relevant websites from the Irish government.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Global Irish". Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/global-irish/>.

EMIGRATION_22. Existence of license system to recognize and authorize emigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitating the immigration process to emigrants):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence of a licensing system for emigration brokers.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Global Irish". Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/global-irish/>.

EMIGRATION_23: Emigration lump sum.

State of origin pays a lump sum incentive to citizens willing to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of pecuniary incentives for emigration.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Global Irish". Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/global-irish/>.

Register the amount of the sum in country currency:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Register the amount of the sum in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_24. State of origin allows citizens willing to emigrate the withdrawal of accumulated social benefits (e.g. unemployment benefits) in a single transfer.

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Revenue - Irish Tax and Customs. "Leaving Ireland - If You Have Retired and Are Moving Abroad". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.revenue.ie/en/life-events-and-personal-circumstances/moving-to-or-from-ireland/leaving-ireland/if-you-have-retired-and-are-moving-abroad.aspx>.

1.5. Penalties

EMIGRATION_25: Loss of private property.

Risk of losing real state in case of emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Emigrants just need to pay Irish tax on the property regardless of their residency status.

Sources: Revenue - Irish Tax and Customs. "Letting Irish Property While You Are Abroad". Accessed June 6, 2019. <https://www.revenue.ie/en/life-events-and-personal-circumstances/moving-to-or-from-ireland/leaving-ireland/letting-irish-property-while-you-are-abroad.aspx>.

Risk of losing bank accounts in case of emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Emigrants just need to pay Irish tax on the property regardless of their residency status.

Sources: Revenue - Irish Tax and Customs. "Letting Irish Property While You Are Abroad". Accessed June 6, 2019. <https://www.revenue.ie/en/life-events-and-personal-circumstances/moving-to-or-from-ireland/leaving-ireland/letting-irish-property-while-you-are-abroad.aspx>.

EMIGRATION_26: Re-entry ban.

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for a re-entry ban after residence abroad found in main regulations.

Sources: Immigration Act 2004. 2004.

Re-entry ban applies after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by birth:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for a re-entry ban after residence abroad found in main regulations.

Sources: Immigration Act 2004. 2004.

Re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by birth after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals with dual or multiple nationality:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for a re-entry ban after residence abroad found in main regulations.

Sources: Immigration Act 2004. 2004.

Re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals with dual or multiple nationality after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_27. Existence of sanctions (other than a re-entry ban) for overstaying abroad:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Immigration Act 2004. 2004.

1.6. Administration

EMIGRATION_28. Existence of institution/agency with competencies for exit and/or emigration:

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for exit and/or emigration:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is in charge of administering passport issuance. Departments function as the highest level (equivalent to ministries) in Ireland.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship." Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

Name of the institution with competencies for exit and/or emigration in original language:

Answer: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Name of the institution with competencies for exit and/or emigration in English:

Answer: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Place in the administrative hierarchy:

Answer: 1st Rank in the public administration in the country (e.g. Ministry)

Code: 1

Explanation: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is in charge of administering passport issuance. Departments function as the highest level (equivalent to ministries) in Ireland.

Sources Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship." Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

2. Emigrant policies

2.1. Policies of representation

2.1.1. Electoral rights

EMIGRANT_1. Voting is mandatory for citizens residing abroad:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. In fact, overseas nationals that normally reside abroad are ineligible for voting.

Sources: Electoral Act. 1992.

Does the country have presidential elections?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Does the country have a bicameral system (e.g. composed of a lower house and an upper house, or an originating chamber and a reviewer chamber)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Presidential elections

EMIGRANT_2. Can non-resident citizens vote in national presidential elections from abroad?

Answer: Limited categories only (such as military personnel, embassy staff, employees or public companies)

Code: 0.25

Explanation: In general, only resident citizens may vote, as per section 7 of the Electoral Act, 1992. However, section 12 of the same act allows civil servants serving outside the state to be counted as ordinarily resident within the State.

Sources: Electoral Act. 1992. Sec. 7 and 12.

EMIGRANT_3. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national presidential elections from abroad?

Answer: Generally enfranchised

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the Irish Constitution of 1937 establishes that every citizen who has reached his thirty-fifth year of age is eligible for election to the office of President.

Sources: Constitution of Ireland. 1937. Art. 12.

Legislative elections

Lower house (National Elections)

EMIGRANT_4. Can non-resident citizens vote in national legislative elections (lower house) from abroad?

Answer: Limited categories only (such as military personnel, embassy staff, employees or public companies)

Code: 0.25

Explanation: In general, only resident citizens may vote, as per section 7 of the Electoral Act, 1992. However, section 12 of the same act allows civil servants serving outside the state to be counted as ordinarily resident within the State.

Sources: Electoral Act. 1992. Sec. 7 and 12.

EMIGRANT_5. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national legislative elections (lower house) from abroad?

Answer: Generally enfranchised

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 16 of the Constitution of Ireland establishes that every citizen without distinction of sex who has reached the age of twenty-one years, and who is not placed under disability or incapacity by this Constitution or by law, shall be eligible for membership of Dáil Éireann.

Sources: Constitution of Ireland. 1937. Art. 16.

Upper house (National Elections)

EMIGRANT_6. Can non-resident citizens vote in national legislative elections (upper house) from abroad?

Answer: Non applicable (no Upper House elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: The Seanad Éireann (Senate) is not a directly elected body.

Sources: Electoral Act. 1992.

EMIGRANT_7. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national legislative elections (upper house) from abroad?

Answer: Generally enfranchised

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18 of the Electoral Act of 1992 establishes that a person to be eligible for membership of Seanad Éireann must be eligible to become a member of Dáil Éireann.

Sources: Electoral Act. 1992. Art. 18.

Registration

EMIGRANT_8. Registration in the electoral roll for non-resident citizens:

Answer: Non applicable (non-resident citizens cannot vote)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: In general, non-resident citizens cannot vote in home elections and therefore there is no registration. However, civil servants posted abroad are eligible as voters because they are considered to be "resident" as per section 12 of the Electoral Act.

Sources: Electoral Act.1992. Part II.

Remote voting

EMIGRANT_9. Voting methods from abroad:

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Electronic voting:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Proxy voting:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Postal voting:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Personal voting in consulates or embassies:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Ad hoc polling stations:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Special representation

EMIGRANT_10: Emigrant special representation.

Is there a special extraterritorial constituency (i.e. reserved seats) for non-resident voters in the country's lower house?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special seats reserved for non-resident candidates in the lower house:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special emigrant districts in the lower house:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a special extraterritorial constituency (i.e. reserved seats) for non-resident voters in the country's upper house?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special seats reserved for non-resident candidates in the upper house:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special emigrant districts in the upper house:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Remote voting implementation

EMIGRANT_11. External voting has been implemented (non-resident citizens have been able to vote from abroad in the past elections):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_12. In case external voting has not been implemented after its adoption, what are the main reasons?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.1.2. Regulation of political competition abroad

Party offices in the state of reception

EMIGRANT_13. Offices of political parties are legally allowed abroad:

Answer: No specific regulation of offices abroad

Code: 0.5

Explanation: There is no legislation that either allows or forbids political party offices abroad. Electoral Act, 1997 only prohibits donations from foreign sources. An Internet search of the major parties in Ireland found that they do not have offices abroad.

Sources: Electoral Act. 1997.

EMIGRANT_14. Actual existence of permanent offices of home country parties abroad which target emigrants in order to capture funding for campaigns or political support:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence of permanent offices abroad for home country parties based on a review of major party websites and media searches.

Sources: Electoral Act. 1997.

EMIGRANT_15. Register the list of countries (in English) in which the three biggest political parties of the state of origin have offices abroad (consider parties or political movements with the highest number of votes in the last national legislative election).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_16. Could external party offices receive public funding from state of origin?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Political campaigns

EMIGRANT_17. Electoral campaigns abroad for home elections are legally regulated:

Answer: No specific regulation of campaigns abroad

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No overseas voting.

Sources: Electoral Act. 1992.

EMIGRANT_18. Actual existence of campaigns abroad for home elections:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No overseas voting. There is no evidence of campaigns abroad based on a media and website search.

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_19. Existence of public funding for electoral campaigns in state of residence:

Answer: No mention to public funding for campaigns abroad in main electoral regulations

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No provision for public funds found.

Sources: Electoral Act. 1997.

Membership in political parties

EMIGRANT_20. Emigrant membership to home country political parties:

Answer: Not regulated

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Yes—but it is seemingly not regulated at state level and not available for all parties. Sinn Féin, one of the major political parties in Ireland, offers international membership through the Cairde association. Fianna Fail allows members to list addresses outside of Ireland, but Fine Gael require members to select their constituency.

Sources: Fine Gael. “Join Fine Gael”. Accessed June 7, 2019. <https://www.finegael.ie/get-involved/join-fine-gael/>. / Fianna Fáil (blog). “Join Fianna Fáil”. Accessed June 7, 2019. <https://www.fiannafail.ie/get-involved/join-fianna-fail/>. / Sinn Féin. “Join Cairde - Sinn Féin's International Membership”. Accessed June 7, 2019. <https://www.sinnfein.ie/cairde>.

2.1.3. Consultative bodies

2.1.4. Consultative bodies at the national level

EMIGRANT_21. Existence of a consultative body on emigrant issues:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: While the government has plenty of channels for connecting with Irish abroad, none of them fit the definition for a consultative body at the national level.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. “Review of Ireland’s Engagement with the Diaspora Consultation Paper”. March 18, 2014.

EMIGRANT_22. The consultation is structural or ad hoc:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_23. Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_24. Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_25. The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_26. Beyond consultation on policies affecting emigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_27. Selection criteria to ensure representativeness

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographically-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Consultative bodies at the consular level

EMIGRANT_28. Existence of a consultative body of emigrants at the consular level.

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Only in Britain. The Emigrant Services Advisory Committee is institutionally a part of the Embassy of Ireland in London and therefore constitutes as acting at the consular level.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Emigrant Services Advisory Committee". Accessed February 8, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/irish-embassy/great-britain/our-role/irish-community-in-britain/emigrant-services-advisory-committee/>.

EMIGRANT_29. The consultation is structural or ad hoc:

Answer: Structural

Code: 1

Explanation: "The Committee meets three or four times a year, or as required, to assess applications and provide funding recommendations, which are then considered by Irish Abroad Unit before submission to the Minister for consideration. A members' register of interests is maintained."

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Emigrant Services Advisory Committee". Accessed February 8, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/irish-embassy/great-britain/our-role/irish-community-in-britain/emigrant-services-advisory-committee/>.

EMIGRANT_30. Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: Mixed (emigrants and representatives of the government and other institutions)

Code: 0.75

Explanation: "Apart from the Chairperson and Secretary, who are officers serving in the Embassy of Ireland in London, the Committee members serve in a voluntary capacity."

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Emigrant Services Advisory Committee". Accessed February 8, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/irish-embassy/great-britain/our-role/irish-community-in-britain/emigrant-services-advisory-committee/>.

EMIGRANT_31. Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Member of the government

Code: 0.25

Explanation: "Apart from the Chairperson and Secretary, who are officers serving in the Embassy of Ireland in London, the Committee members serve in a voluntary capacity."

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Emigrant Services Advisory Committee". Accessed February 8, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/irish-embassy/great-britain/our-role/irish-community-in-britain/emigrant-services-advisory-committee/>.

EMIGRANT_32. The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Terms of Reference of the body, which were approved by the Oireachtas at the time it was established, are as follows: to advise and report on emigrant welfare services; to make recommendations on the provision of financial assistance towards the employment of professional workers dealing with the welfare needs of Irish people in Britain; and to consider and make recommendations on specific questions at the request of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Emigrant Services Advisory Committee". Accessed February 8, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/irish-embassy/great-britain/our-role/irish-community-in-britain/emigrant-services-advisory-committee/>.

EMIGRANT_33. Beyond consultation on policies affecting emigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Terms of Reference of the body, which were approved by the Oireachtas at the time it was established, are as follows: to advise and report on emigrant welfare services; to make recommendations on the provision of financial assistance towards the employment of professional workers dealing with the welfare needs of Irish people in Britain; and to consider and make recommendations on specific questions at the request of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Emigrant Services Advisory Committee". Accessed February 8, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/irish-embassy/great-britain/our-role/irish-community-in-britain/emigrant-services-advisory-committee/>.

EMIGRANT_34. Selection criteria to ensure representativeness

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for gender balance criteria.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Emigrant Services Advisory Committee". Accessed February 8, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/irish-embassy/great-britain/our-role/irish-community-in-britain/emigrant-services-advisory-committee/>.

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographically-balanced consultative body:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for geographical criteria.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Emigrant Services Advisory Committee". Accessed February 8, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/irish-embassy/great-britain/our-role/irish-community-in-britain/emigrant-services-advisory-committee/>.

2.1.5. Funding of emigrant associations

EMIGRANT_35. Existence of consular support (in kind or financial) to independent emigrant associations

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Emigrant Support Programme has assisted since 2004 over 530 organizations in 36 countries. Grants have been awarded to grass-roots groups and community organizations operating on a large scale.

Sources: Not applicable

2.2. Economic Policies

2.2.1. Remittances

EMIGRANT_36. Government program/strategy to attract remittances from emigrants.

Existence of a government program to attract remittances from emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no strategy for attracting remittances from emigrants.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Global Irish: Ireland's Diaspora Policy". Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/media/globalirish/global-irish-irelands-diaspora-policy.pdf>.

Measures to improve banking channels for remittances:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of fee controls for remittances:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Remittances used for a co-development scheme (if remittances are used by the state of origin to fund development policies):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.2.2. Investment

EMIGRANT_37. Existence of a government program to attract investments from emigrants (i.e. investment in housing, local enterprises, etc.):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, there is no government program for attracting investments directly from emigrants.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Global Irish: Ireland's Diaspora Policy". Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/media/globalirish/global-irish-irelands-diaspora-policy.pdf>.

2.2.3. Brain circulation networks

EMIGRANT_38. Are there formally constituted networks aiming to build connections between emigrants and the state of origin to share knowledge?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the Global Irish report, the government revealed plans to launch in 2015 the Alumni Challenge Fund "to provide seed-funding to new collaborative initiatives by Irish institutions to target their Irish and non-Irish graduates working internationally." However, there is no further information available on the Global Irish website.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Global Irish: Ireland's Diaspora Policy". Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/media/globalirish/global-irish-irelands-diaspora-policy.pdf>.

2.2.4. Return policies

EMIGRANT_39. Recognition of academic and professional qualifications acquired in the state of residence:

Recognition in state of origin of academic and professional qualifications emigrants acquired in the state of residence:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Those seeking recognition can go through a state agency called NARIC. There is no information about timelines. NARIC Ireland also operates an online database that publishes information on foreign qualifications and their equivalencies in the Irish context.

Sources: National Academic Recognition Information Centre (NARIC) Ireland. "A Guide to Using the Foreign Qualifications Database". Access date not available.
<https://www.qqi.ie/Downloads/User%20Guide%20for%20NARIC%20database%20010217.pdf>

Timeframe for the recognition of academic/professional qualifications obtained abroad. If there are several processes (i.e. automatic, for higher education, for primary education.), register the one with the lengthier timeframe:

Answer: Not stated

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Those seeking recognition can go through a state agency called NARIC. There is no information about timelines. NARIC Ireland also operates an online database that publishes information on foreign qualifications and their equivalencies in the Irish context.

Sources: National Academic Recognition Information Centre (NARIC) Ireland. "A Guide to Using the Foreign Qualifications Database". Access date not available.
<https://www.qqi.ie/Downloads/User%20Guide%20for%20NARIC%20database%20010217.pdf>

EMIGRANT_40. Communication campaigns aiming to convince emigrants to return to home country:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There are no communication campaigns encouraging return, but there are programs in place to assist those wanting to return, with the government aiming "to create conditions where those who had to leave the country because of economic need can return." The main strategy of the government is by funding the Citizens Information Board which is in charge of providing public and social services, including support for those seeking to return to Ireland. Most of the assistance is in providing better and more tailored information. There are more substantial assistance schemes, such as the Crosscare Migrant Project which provides specialized assistance with social welfare applications and appeals and the Safe Home Ireland which provides advocacy to older Irish born emigrants looking to return. These are both funded (at least partially) by the government.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Returning to Ireland - Tailored Advice and Supports". Accessed June 7, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/global-irish/returning-to-ireland/tailored-advice-and-supports/>.

EMIGRANT_41. Existence of brain gain programs developed by the government targeting highly qualified emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for brain-gain programs.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Returning to Ireland - Tailored Advice and Supports". Accessed June 7, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/global-irish/returning-to-ireland/tailored-advice-and-supports/>.

EMIGRANT_42. Existence of welfare provisions or benefits that aim at facilitating the reintegration of emigrants in the home society:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no financial or welfare incentive program targeted at return migrants. However, returning migrants are eligible for social welfare upon their return and there are government-supported services (Cross Care Migrant Project) available to help them in the process.

Sources: Cross Care Migrant Project. "Social Welfare & Habitual Residence". Accessed June 7, 2019. <https://www.migrantproject.ie/returning-to-ireland/social-welfare-habitual-residence/>.

2.3. Social Policies

2.3.1. Retirement benefits

EMIGRANT_43. Retirement benefits after emigration (i.e. pensions):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Persons living outside the Irish State can receive the following social welfare payments abroad: Invalidity Pension; State Pension (Contributory); Disablement Benefit; Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's (Contributory) Pension; Death Benefits under the Occupational Injury Benefit Scheme; Bereavement Grant.

Sources: Citizens Information. "Going Abroad or on Holidays and Social Welfare Payments". Access date not available. https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/social_welfare/irish_social_welfare_system/claiming_a_social_welfare_payment/going_abroad_and_social_welfare_payments.html.

2.3.2. Health care benefits

EMIGRANT_44. Health care benefits.

Health coverage can be extended abroad (access to health services covered by the healthcare system in country of origin):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Ireland's Medical Card does not extend health coverage abroad, even for temporary stays. As well, Medical Card holders need to be ordinarily resident in Ireland.

Sources: Citizens Information. "Health Issues When Travelling Abroad". Access date not available. https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/travel_and_recreation/travel_abroad/health_issues.html.

Emigrants can keep their health insurance in the state of origin and access health care services when they visit the state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Ireland's Medical Card does not extend health coverage abroad, even for temporary stays. As well, Medical Card holders need to be ordinarily resident in Ireland.

Sources: Citizens Information. "Health Issues When Travelling Abroad". Access date not available. https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/travel_and_recreation/travel_abroad/health_issues.html.

Emigrants can pay for their families' contributions to the public health care scheme of the state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Ireland's Medical Card does not extend health coverage abroad, even for temporary stays. As well, Medical Card holders need to be ordinarily resident in Ireland.

Sources: Citizens Information. "Health Issues When Travelling Abroad". Access date not available. https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/travel_and_recreation/travel_abroad/health_issues.html.

2.3.3. Education

EMIGRANT_45. Education programs for emigrants.

Emigrants can access scholarships awarded by the state of origin in the same conditions as resident citizens:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provisions found.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Global Irish". Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/global-irish/>.

State of origin has created schools abroad where emigrants can access education provided by the state of origin (i.e. follow the same curricula as schools in country of origin):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provisions found.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Global Irish". Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/global-irish/>.

State of origin offers language courses to emigrants to learn the language of the state of reception:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provisions found.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Global Irish". Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/global-irish/>.

2.4. Cultural policies

2.4.1. Visits to country of origin

EMIGRANT_46. State of origin organizes visits to the origin country for emigrants on a regular basis:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence of such programs on Global Irish, the main government branch for emigrant affairs.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Global Irish". Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/global-irish/>.

2.4.2. Language courses for emigrants

EMIGRANT_47. State of origin finances cultural courses for learning the culture and traditions of the country of origin (this could include language courses to learn the language of origin):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: While there are no structured programs run by the government as such, the Emigrant Support Programme (funded by the government) has recently given grants to organizations that are delivering Irish language classes.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Global Irish: Ireland's Diaspora Policy". Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/media/globalirish/global-irish-irelands-diaspora-policy.pdf>.

2.5. Obligations

2.5.1. Military service

EMIGRANT_48. Emigrants have the obligation to comply with military service:

Answer: No existence of military service

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.5.2. Social service

EMIGRANT_49. Emigrants have the obligation to comply with social service:

Answer: No existence of social service

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.5.3. Taxes

EMIGRANT_50. Obligation to pay taxes in state of origin

Emigrant must pay income taxes in state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Emigrants (non-residents) are assessed in the same manner as any other non-resident, regardless of citizenship, for economic activity carried out in Ireland. There is no specific tax for emigrants.

Sources: Income Tax Act, 1967. 1967. Art. 200.

There are special taxes for emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Emigrants (non-residents) are assessed in the same manner as any other non-resident, regardless of citizenship, for economic activity carried out in Ireland. There is no specific tax for emigrants.

Sources: Income Tax Act, 1967. 1967. Art. 200.

2.6. Administration

2.6.1. Home country administration

EMIGRANT_51. Existence of a home country administration agency/body for emigrants in state of origin.

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for emigrant policies:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Global Irish unit is part of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and it is the main government agency that designs and delivers emigrant policies.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Global Irish". Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/global-irish/>.

Name of the institution with competencies for emigrant policies in original language:

Answer: The Irish Abroad Unit

Name of the institution with competencies for emigrant policies in English:

Answer: The Irish Abroad Unit

EMIGRANT_52. Place in the administrative hierarchy:

Answer: 2nd Rank in the public administration

Code: 0.75

Explanation: It is part of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. There is a Minister of State for the Diaspora and International Development who is appointed particularly to oversee this unit.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Our Structures". Accessed July 15, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/about-us/who-we-are/our-structures/>.

2.6.2. Consular network

EMIGRANT_53: Number of consulates.

Number of consular missions deployed by the state of origin (including consular sections in embassies but excluding honorary consulates):

Answer: 80

Code: 80

Explanation: "Ireland conducts its international relations with 178 countries through a global network of embassies, consulates and state agency offices in 96 overseas locations. Ireland's diplomatic network overseas consists of almost 700 personnel assigned to 80 missions (61 embassies, 12 consulates and seven other missions, including Ireland's permanent representation to the EU and the UN). Their work is supported by a network of 94 honorary consuls in 59 countries."

Sources: Government of Ireland. "Global Ireland: Ireland's Global Footprint to 2025". Accessed February 11, 2019. https://merrionstreet.ie/MerrionStreet/en/ImageLibrary/20180612_Global_Ireland.pdf.

Number of countries in which the state of origin has a consular mission (including consular sections in embassies but excluding honorary consulates):

Answer: 178

Code: 178

Explanation: "Ireland conducts its international relations with 178 countries through a global network of embassies, consulates and state agency offices in 96 overseas locations. Ireland's diplomatic network overseas consists of almost 700 personnel assigned to 80 missions (61 embassies, 12 consulates and seven other missions, including Ireland's permanent representation to the EU and the UN). Their work is supported by a network of 94 honorary consuls in 59 countries."

Sources: Government of Ireland. "Global Ireland: Ireland's Global Footprint to 2025". Accessed February 11, 2019. https://merrionstreet.ie/MerrionStreet/en/ImageLibrary/20180612_Global_Ireland.pdf.

2.6.3. New consular functions

EMIGRANT_54: Extensions to the consular network services.

Existence of mobile consulates:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of mobile consulates found.

Sources: Not applicable

Consulates open on weekends on a regular basis (e.g. once monthly):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of weekend office hours found.

Sources: Not applicable

Consulates offer some services online:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade allows for online passport renewal.

Sources: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Passport & Citizenship". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/how-to-apply-for-a-passport/ireland/born-in-ireland/adult-first-time/anytime/more-than-10-working-days/>.

EMIGRANT_55: Adoption of new consular functions.

Consulates offer financial consultancy:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of financial consultancy found.

Sources: Not applicable

Consulates offer psychological consultancy:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of psychological consultancy found.

Sources: Not applicable

Consulates offer health services:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of health services found.

Sources: Not applicable

2.6.4. Special offices

EMIGRANT_56. Existence of special migrant offices in state of reception created by state of origin (e.g. offices for migrant workers):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Ireland has a variety of special government offices abroad—while none of them specifically target migrant workers, many do support activities of emigrants. In particular, there are 33 Enterprise Ireland offices abroad which work to help Irish-owned businesses expand trade opportunities. There are also a number of strategic partnerships with cultural centres, including the Centre Culturel Irlandais in Paris and the New York Irish Arts Center.

Sources: Government of Ireland. “Global Ireland: Ireland’s Global Footprint to 2025”. Accessed February 11, 2019.
https://merrionstreet.ie/MerrionStreet/en/ImageLibrary/20180612_Global_Ireland.pdf.

3. Emigrant citizenship and nationality policies

CITNAT: Does the country make a distinction between citizenship and nationality?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Both terms are used and refer to different dimensions of relating to the state. According to Handoll, the author of the GLOBALCIT report on Ireland: "In the Irish Constitution, the individual member of the state is referred to as a 'citizen' but the membership status itself is referred to as 'nationality and citizenship' (in Irish, náisiúntacht agus saoránacht). From the legal perspective, the two terms relate to different facets of the relationship between the individual and his or her state. Nationality relates to the external (international) dimension, whereas citizenship relates to the internal (domestic) dimension. The term 'citizenship' is used generally in the substantive provisions of the Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956. In the domestic context, the term 'nationality' is now largely redundant, though all citizens are constitutionally entitled to be part of the 'Irish Nation'."

Sources: Handoll, John. 2012. "Country Report: Ireland". EUDO Citizenship Observatory.

3.1. Emigrant nationality

3.1.1. Dual nationality for emigrants

EMINAT_1. Deprivation of nationality for having acquired a foreign nationality.

Loss of nationality for acquisition of foreign citizenship (nationals by birth):

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision prohibiting dual nationality in the Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 2011.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person resides abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person was born abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person acquires citizenship of other country voluntarily:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Loss of nationality can be prevented:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.2. Dual nationality only for some countries of residence

EMINAT_2. Dual nationality only tolerable if citizen by birth naturalizes in certain countries.

Dual nationality is only tolerable if citizen by birth naturalizes in certain countries with which state of origin has signed treaties:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations regarding specific countries to access dual nationality.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 2011.

Which countries:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.3. Loss of nationality after residence abroad

EMINAT_3: Loss of nationality after residence abroad.

Country of origin deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad:

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: Neither residence nor naturalization abroad is grounds for de-nationalisation.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 2011. Part. IV.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person resides abroad for 20 years or more:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: If the naturalized citizen does not registered annually to an Irish authority while living abroad continuously for equal to or more than seven years, they may be liable to losing their nationality.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act. 1956. Art. 19.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person has another citizenship:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: If the naturalized citizen does not registered annually to an Irish authority while living abroad continuously for equal to or more than seven years, they may be liable to losing their nationality.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act. 1956. Art. 19.

Country of origin deprives their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad:

Answer: Yes = 0

Code: 0

Explanation: If the naturalized citizen does not registered annually to an Irish authority while living abroad continuously for equal to or more than seven years, they may be liable to losing their nationality.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act. 1956. Art. 19.

3.1.4. Jus sanguinis for emigrants

EMINAT_4: Transfer of nationality to children born abroad.

Country of origin permit parents to confer their nationality on their children who are born abroad:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Citizenship by descent. Art. 7 (3) of Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956. Subsection (1) shall not confer Irish citizenship on a person born outside the island of Ireland if the parent through whom he or she derives citizenship was also born outside the island of Ireland unless — (a) that person's birth is registered under section 27, or (b) the parent through whom that person derives citizenship was at the time of that person's birth abroad in the public service: Provided that the Irish citizenship of a person who, after 1 July 1986, is registered under section 27 shall commence only as on and from the date of such registration.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 2011. Art. 7(3).

Transfer of nationality is applicable to:

Answer: No limit

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 7 (3) of Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956. Subsection (1) shall not confer Irish citizenship on a person born outside the island of Ireland if the parent through whom he or she derives citizenship was also born outside the island of Ireland unless — (a) that person's birth is registered under section 27, or (b) the parent through whom that person derives citizenship was at the time of that person's birth abroad in the public service: Provided that the Irish citizenship of a person who, after 1 July 1986, is registered under section 27 shall commence only as on and from the date of such registration.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 2011. Art. 7(3).

3.1.5. Jus sanguinis across generations

EMINAT_5: Transfer of nationality to children born abroad from former citizens.

Country of origin permits children who are born abroad to adopt the nationality of parents who are former citizens

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Generally no. Acquisition of nationality by children is only allowed if a deceased parent would have been an Irish citizen. Spouses can acquire citizenship through an expedited route, but still must fulfill residence requirements. However, the nationality law still provides that those with Irish associations may be exempted from naturalization requirements based on discretion of the Minister.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 2011. Art. 7 and 16.

Transfer of nationality is applicable to:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.6. Renunciation of nationality is possible

EMINAT_6: Voluntary renunciation of nationality abroad is possible.

Country of origin provides for a national citizen that resides abroad to voluntarily renounce his/her nationality:

Answer: Renunciation is possible

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 21 of Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 establishes that it is allowed through declaration except during times of war. Art. 21: 21. — (1) If an Irish citizen of full age is or is about to become a citizen of another country and for that reason desires to renounce citizenship, he or she may do so, if ordinarily resident outside the State, by lodging with the Minister a declaration of alienage in the prescribed manner, and, upon lodgment of the declaration or, if not then a citizen of that country, upon becoming such, shall cease to be an Irish citizen. (2) An Irish citizen may not, except with the consent of the Minister, renounce Irish citizenship under this section during a time of war as defined in Article 28.3.3 0 of the Constitution.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 2011. Art. 21.

Renunciation abroad is only possible if person has another nationality:

Answer: No, person renouncing does not have to show proof of another nationality

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 21 of Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 establishes that it is allowed through declaration except during times of war. Art. 21: 21. — (1) If an Irish citizen of full age is or is about to become a citizen of another country and for that reason desires to renounce citizenship, he or she may do so, if ordinarily resident outside the State, by lodging with the Minister a declaration of alienage in the prescribed manner, and, upon lodgment of the declaration or, if not then a citizen of that country, upon becoming such, shall cease to be an Irish citizen. (2) An Irish citizen may not, except with the consent of the Minister, renounce Irish citizenship under this section during a time of war as defined in Article 28.3.3 0 of the Constitution.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 2011. Art. 21.

Renunciation abroad is only possible if person was born outside of the country or acquired citizenship of the country by naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 21 of Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 establishes that it is allowed through declaration except during times of war. Art. 21: 21. — (1) If an Irish citizen of full age is or is about to become a citizen of another country and for that reason desires to renounce citizenship, he or she may do so, if ordinarily resident outside the State, by lodging with the Minister a declaration of alienage in the prescribed manner, and, upon lodgment of the declaration or, if not then a citizen of that country, upon becoming such, shall cease to be an Irish citizen. (2) An Irish citizen may not, except with the consent of the Minister, renounce Irish citizenship under this section during a time of war as defined in Article 28.3.3 0 of the Constitution.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 2011. Art. 21.

3.1.7. Reacquisition of nationality

EMINAT_7. Country of origin provides for reacquisition of nationality for former nationals:

Answer: No provision

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no explicit mention to a procedure for reacquisition or for its prohibition. Based on the law, former nationals would have to go through the normal naturalization procedure.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 2011.

3.2. Emigrant citizenship

3.2.1. Citizenship restrictions for dual nationals

EMICIT_1. Conditions or restrictions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual has dual or multiple nationalities (nationals by naturalization):

Answer: No restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: No. All citizens are entitled to the same rights and privileges (beyond restrictions on voting rights, which were covered by questions in the emigrant dimension), as per the law.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 2011. Art. 29.

3.2.2. Different citizenship for emigrants

EMICIT_2. Is there a special status for nationals who are located temporarily or permanently outside the national territory such that they fall in an official category that is different to resident nationals/citizens and which carries legal consequences (e.g. Overseas Indians)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision for a special status for non-resident nationals.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 2011.

3.2.3. Loss or suspension of citizen rights after residence abroad

EMICIT_3: Country deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizen rights.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Section 19c only refers to possible revocation for naturalized citizens after seven years of continuous residence abroad without annual registration.

Sources: Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 2011. Sec. 19c.

Conditions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual resides abroad (nationals by birth) *If it is not specified in the regulation, it is coded as restrictions not conditional to return:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4. Immigration policies

4.1. General

4.1.1. Number of entry tracks

IMMIGRATION_1: How many visa types does the country have?

Answer: 5

Code: 5

Explanation: There are five main types of visas that are issued citizens of countries from non-visa-exempt countries. Ireland also has schemes and programs for specific citizens from countries (e.g. for businesspeople, high school students, conference organizers, etc.).

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Visas Policy and Guidance". Accessed February 6, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/visas-policy-guidance>.

IMMIGRATION_2: Categorical organization of visas

Are the visas organized by overarching categories?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The visas themselves are not organized by categories, but the Immigration Act 2004 (Visas) Order 2014 shows schedules of which countries are granted what kind of visa exemption/waiver. These "Schedules" listing countries is not a supra-categorization of the visa types, but rather an eligibility check that determines whether visitors need to apply for a visa at all.

Sources: Immigration Act 2004 (Visas) Order 2014. 2014.

How many categories?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.1.2. Biometric information

IMMIGRATION_3: Collection of biometric information.

Does the state collect biometric information from all citizens for example for passports?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Immigration Act's requirement for biometric information only applies to non-nationals and a January 2019 reports that the Irish government will not be fingerprinting Irish citizens for their passport cards, going against an EU regulation.

Sources: Immigration Act, 2004. 2004. Sec. 9. / Edwards, Elaine. "Ireland Will Not Be Compelled to Fingerprint Citizens for Passports". Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.irishtimes.com/news/ireland/irish-news/ireland-will-not-be-compelled-to-fingerprint-citizens-for-passports-1.3760248>.

Does the state collect biometric information from immigrants for example for passports?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Immigration Act's requirement for biometric information only applies to non-nationals and a January 2019 reports that the Irish government will not be fingerprinting Irish citizens for their passport cards, going against an EU regulation.

Sources: Immigration Act, 2004. 2004. Sec. 9. / Edwards, Elaine. "Ireland Will Not Be Compelled to Fingerprint Citizens for Passports". Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.irishtimes.com/news/ireland/irish-news/ireland-will-not-be-compelled-to-fingerprint-citizens-for-passports-1.3760248>.

4.1.3. Visa waivers

IMMIGRATION_4. Is there in the immigration law a specific provision by which the state can determine that certain countries or individuals under specific circumstances can be exempted from the regular visa procedures that apply to residence and work visas (excluding tourists, and regional migrants) (e.g. entry of Spaetaussiedler or Jewish immigrants in Germany)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no such provision found in the Immigration Act.

Sources: Immigration Act 2004 (Visas) Order 2014. 2014.

4.2. Documentation

IMMIGRATION_5: Issue of legal compulsory identification documents.

Are all immigrants issued legal compulsory identification documents (e.g. residence permit, IDs)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: All non-nationals are compelled to produce their registration certificate/passport/equivalent on demand, unless there is a satisfactory explanation as to why they cannot.

Sources: Immigration Act, 2004. 2004. Art. 12.

Are they required to carry them at all times?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3. Quotas and restrictions

4.3.1. General quota

IMMIGRATION_6: General quota for immigration.

Is there a general quota (numerical limit) for immigration?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Annual Review from the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) does not refer to any quota and the statistics show that the number of non-EU immigration has been increasing over the years. The Immigration Act also does not mention quotas.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS). 2017. *Immigration in Ireland: Annual Review 2017*. Department of Justice and Equality. / Immigration Act 2004 (Visas) Order 2014. 2014.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3.2. Specific quotas

IMMIGRATION_7: Quota for high-skilled migrants.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of high-skilled migrants that were allowed to enter the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no evidence of a quota found in the official immigration reports or the Immigration Act.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS). 2017. *Immigration in Ireland: Annual Review 2017*. Department of Justice and Equality. / Immigration Act 2004 (Visas) Order 2014. 2014.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_8: Quota for low-skilled migrants.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of low-skilled migrants that are allowed to enter the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no evidence of a quota found in the official immigration reports or the Immigration Act.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS). 2017. *Immigration in Ireland: Annual Review 2017*. Department of Justice and Equality. / Immigration Act 2004 (Visas) Order 2014. 2014.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_9: Quota for refugees.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of refugees?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Irish asylum policy does not have a quota. However, in 2017 the government established the target for 4,000 persons as part of the EU Resettlement and Relocation Programme.

Sources: The Department of Justice and Equality. "Irish Refugee Protection Programme - Expressions of Interest Sought". Accessed February 11, 2019.
[http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Pages/Irish_Refugee_Protection_Programme_\(IRPP\)](http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Pages/Irish_Refugee_Protection_Programme_(IRPP)).

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_10: Quota for co-ethnics.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of co-ethnics that are allowed to enter the country?

Answer: Not applicable (no co-ethnic proxy)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3.3. List of excluded persons

IMMIGRATION_11: Categories of excluded persons.

Are there categories of excluded persons from immigration?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The immigration laws do not prescribe categories of excluded persons. Exclusion orders may be ordered by the Minister for reasons of national security of public policy.

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 4.

List of categories of excluded persons:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3.4. List of excluded countries

IMMIGRATION_12: Countries excluded.

Is there a list of countries whose nationals are banned for immigration in this country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such provision found in official government sources (i.e. Immigration Act).

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999.

List of countries excluded:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.4. Policy incentives

4.4.1. Recognized brokers

IMMIGRATION_13. State has a license system to recognize and authorize immigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitate the immigration process for immigrants):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provision found in official government sources.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "INIS Services". Accessed February 11, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/services>. / Immigration Act 2004 (Visas) Order 2014. 2014.

IMMIGRATION_14. State offers pecuniary incentives to citizens willing to immigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for pecuniary incentives found in main government sources.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "INIS Services". Accessed February 11, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/services>. / Immigration Act 2004 (Visas) Order 2014. 2014.

4.5. Immigration control and penalties

4.5.1. Irregular residence

IMMIGRATION_15: Illegal residence.

Is illegal residence in the country considered a criminal offense?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Irregular residence is a criminal offense. 5.—(1) Where an immigration officer or a member of the Garda Síochána, with reasonable cause, suspects that a person against whom a deportation order is in force has failed to comply with any provision of the order or with a requirement in a notice under section 3 (3)(b)(ii), he or she may arrest him or her without warrant and detain him or her in a prescribed place. 9.—A person guilty of an offence under this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1,500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 5 and 9.

Is illegal residence considered an administrative offense?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Irregular residence is an administrative offense. 5.—(1) Where an immigration officer or a member of the Garda Síochána, with reasonable cause, suspects that a person against whom a deportation order is in force has failed to comply with any provision of the order or with a requirement in a notice under section 3 (3)(b)(ii), he or she may arrest him or her without warrant and detain him or her in a prescribed place. 9.—A person guilty of an offence under this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1,500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 5 and 9.

4.5.2. Forged documents

IMMIGRATION_16: Penalties for immigrants with forged documents.

Are there penalties for immigrants for forged documents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 11B of Immigration Act 2003 establishes that forging documents is an offense.

Sources: Immigration Act, 2003. 2003. Art. 11B. / Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 9.

Penalty is expulsion:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 9 of Immigration Act 1999 establishes that "A person guilty of an offence under this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1,500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both".

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 9.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 9 of Immigration Act 1999 establishes that "A person guilty of an offence under this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1,500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both".

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 9.

Penalty is detention:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 9 of Immigration Act 1999 establishes that "A person guilty of an offence under this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1,500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both".

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 9.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 9 of Immigration Act 1999 establishes that "A person guilty of an offence under this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1,500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both".

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 9.

IMMIGRATION_17: Penalties for immigrants with expired documents.

Are there penalties for immigrants with expired documents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: As per the Immigration Act, those who do not comply with the terms of their entry into Ireland (e.g. overstaying the duration of their visa)—and with the exception of refugees where the principle of non-refoulement would apply—are liable to a fine and a prison term.

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 3 and 9.

Penalty is expulsion:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: As per the Immigration Act, those who do not comply with the terms of their entry into Ireland (e.g. overstaying the duration of their visa)—and with the exception of refugees where the principle of non-refoulement would apply—are liable to a fine and a prison term.

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 3 and 9.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: As per the Immigration Act, those who do not comply with the terms of their entry into Ireland (e.g. overstaying the duration of their visa)—and with the exception of refugees where the principle of non-refoulement would apply—are liable to a fine and a prison term.

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 3 and 9.

Penalty is detention:

Answer: No

Code: No

Explanation: As per the Immigration Act, those who do not comply with the terms of their entry into Ireland (e.g. overstaying the duration of their visa)—and with the exception of refugees where the principle of non-refoulement would apply—are liable to a fine and a prison term.

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 3 and 9.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: As per the Immigration Act, those who do not comply with the terms of their entry into Ireland (e.g. overstaying the duration of their visa)—and with the exception of refugees where the principle of non-refoulement would apply—are liable to a fine and a prison term.

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 3 and 9.

4.5.3. Aiding undocumented migrants

IMMIGRATION_18: Penalties for aiding undocumented migrants.

Are there penalties for aiding undocumented migrants?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 2 of the Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act of 2000 establishes that aiding the entry of illegal immigrants shall be guilty of an offense and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £1,500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Sources: Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act, 2000. 2000. Art. 2.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 2 of the Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act of 2000 establishes that aiding the entry of illegal immigrants shall be guilty of an offense and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £1,500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Sources: Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act, 2000. 2000. Art. 2.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 2 of the Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act of 2000 establishes that aiding the entry of illegal immigrants shall be guilty of an offense and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £1,500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Sources: Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act, 2000. 2000. Art. 2.

4.5.4. Employment obligations

IMMIGRATION_19: Penalties for employers who hire migrant workers without a legal work permit.

Are there sanctions for employers hiring migrant workers without a legal work permit?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 2 of Employment Permits Act 2003 establishes that a person shall not employ a non-national in the State if the non-national does not have an employment permit granted by the Ministry. A person that contravenes this article shall be guilty of an offence liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months.

Sources: Employment Permits Act 2003. 2003. Art. 2.

Sanction is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 2 of Employment Permits Act 2003 establishes that a person shall not employ a non-national in the State if the non-national does not have an employment permit granted by the Ministry. A person that contravenes this article shall be guilty of an offence liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months.

Sources: Employment Permits Act 2003. 2003. Art. 2.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 2 of Employment Permits Act 2003 establishes that a person shall not employ a non-national in the State if the non-national does not have an employment permit granted by the Ministry. A person that contravenes this article shall be guilty of an offence liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months.

Sources: Employment Permits Act, 2003. 2003. Art. 2.

4.5.5. Landlord obligations

IMMIGRATION_20: Penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status.

Are there penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status found in main regulations.

Sources: Immigration Act, 2004. 2004.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.5.6. Airline penalties

IMMIGRATION_21: Penalties for airlines carrying immigrants without documentation.

Are airlines or other carriers subject to penalties (fines, imprisonment and/or other penalties) for letting travel passengers lacking relevant documentation (such as entry permits or passports)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 2 of the Immigration Act 2003 establishes that airlines must ensure that each non-national on board the vehicle seeking to land in the State or to pass through a port in the State in order to travel to another state has with him or her a valid passport or other equivalent document which establishes his or her identity and nationality and, if required by law, a valid Irish transit visa or a valid Irish visa. Moreover, Art. 2 establishes that a person guilty of an offence under this article (i.e. section) is liable to a fine of €3,000.

Sources: Immigration Act, 2003. 2003. Art. 2.

Sanction is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 2 of the Immigration Act 2003 establishes that airlines must ensure that each non-national on board the vehicle seeking to land in the State or to pass through a port in the State in order

to travel to another state has with him or her a valid passport or other equivalent document which establishes his or her identity and nationality and, if required by law, a valid Irish transit visa or a valid Irish visa. Moreover, Art. 2 establishes that a person guilty of an offence under this article (i.e. section) is liable to a fine of €3,000.

Sources: Immigration Act, 2003. 2003. Art. 2.

Penalty is more than a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 2 of the Immigration Act 2003 establishes that airlines must ensure that each non-national on board the vehicle seeking to land in the State or to pass through a port in the State in order to travel to another state has with him or her a valid passport or other equivalent document which establishes his or her identity and nationality and, if required by law, a valid Irish transit visa or a valid Irish visa. Moreover, Art. 2 establishes that a person guilty of an offence under this article (i.e. section) is liable to a fine of €3,000.

Sources: Immigration Act, 2003. 2003. Art. 2.

4.6. Amnesty programs

IMMIGRATION_22: Existence of amnesty program.

In the past decade, did any amnesty program for irregular immigrants or any permanent regularization mechanism exist?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: For the period 2007-2018, there was one instance of 'immigration amnesty' that was conducted for three months during the period of 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010. Announced by the Minister for Justice and Equality, it targeted non-EEA nationals who went to Ireland to study between January 2005 and December 2010, providing them with a 2-year permission to live and work (under the '4S permission'). Upon the 2 years passing, and granted that they have adhered to terms of the initial permission, they will be able to access a Stamp 4 permission for another year, and this permission is renewable for yet another year.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Special Scheme for Non-EEA Nationals Who Held a Student Permission in the State during the Period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010". Accessed March 4, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/special-scheme-for-non-eea-nationals-who-held-a-student-permission-in-the-state-during-the-period-1-january-2005-to-31-december-2010>.

The amnesty program is/was:

Answer: Exceptional (once in the timeframe analyzed)

Code: 1

Explanation: For the period 2007-2018, there was one instance of 'immigration amnesty' that was conducted for three months during the period of 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010. Announced by the Minister for Justice and Equality, it targeted non-EEA nationals who went to Ireland to study between January 2005 and December 2010, providing them with a 2-year permission to live and work (under the '4S permission'). Upon the 2 years passing, and granted that they have adhered to terms of the initial permission, they will be able to access a Stamp 4 permission for another year, and this permission is renewable for yet another year.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Special Scheme for Non-EEA Nationals Who Held a Student Permission in the State during the Period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010". Accessed March 4, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/special-scheme-for-non-eea-nationals-who-held-a-student-permission-in-the-state-during-the-period-1-january-2005-to-31-december-2010>.

Being employed is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: For the period 2007-2018, there was one instance of 'immigration amnesty' that was conducted for three months during the period of 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010. Announced by the Minister for Justice and Equality, it targeted non-EEA nationals who went to Ireland to study between January 2005 and December 2010, providing them with a 2-year permission to live and work (under the '4S permission'). Upon the 2 years passing, and granted that they have adhered to terms of the initial permission, they will be able to access a Stamp 4 permission for another year, and this permission is renewable for yet another year.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Special Scheme for Non-EEA Nationals Who Held a Student Permission in the State during the Period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010". Accessed March 4, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/special-scheme-for-non-eea-nationals-who-held-a-student-permission-in-the-state-during-the-period-1-january-2005-to-31-december-2010>.

A given duration of stay is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: For the period 2007-2018, there was one instance of 'immigration amnesty' that was conducted for three months during the period of 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010. Announced by the Minister for Justice and Equality, it targeted non-EEA nationals who went to Ireland to study between January 2005 and December 2010, providing them with a 2-year permission to live and work (under the '4S permission'). Upon the 2 years passing, and granted that they have adhered to terms of the initial permission, they will be able to access a Stamp 4 permission for another year, and this permission is renewable for yet another year. The program requires that the person has reside in Ireland continuously since arrival or at least throughout 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Special Scheme for Non-EEA Nationals Who Held a Student Permission in the State during the Period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010". Accessed March 4, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/special-scheme-for-non-eea-nationals-who-held-a-student-permission-in-the-state-during-the-period-1-january-2005-to-31-december-2010>.

Having a certain nationality is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: For the period 2007-2018, there was one instance of 'immigration amnesty' that was conducted for three months during the period of 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010. Announced by the Minister for Justice and Equality, it targeted non-EEA nationals who went to Ireland to study between January 2005 and December 2010, providing them with a 2-year permission to live and work (under the '4S permission'). Upon the 2 years passing, and granted that they have adhered to terms of the initial permission, they will be able to access a Stamp 4 permission for another year, and this permission is renewable for yet another year.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Special Scheme for Non-EEA Nationals Who Held a Student Permission in the State during the Period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010". Accessed March 4, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/special-scheme-for-non-eea-nationals-who-held-a-student-permission-in-the-state-during-the-period-1-january-2005-to-31-december-2010>.

Does a case by case regularization for irregular immigrants existed?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provision in main regulations (e.g. Immigration Act 2003, 2004).

Sources: Immigration Act, 2004. 2004. / Immigration Act, 2003. 2003.

Being employed is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

A given duration of stay is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Having a certain nationality is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is regularization through marriage possible:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provision in main regulations (e.g. Immigration Act 2003, 2004).

Sources: Immigration Act, 2004. 2004. / Immigration Act, 2003. 2003.

IMMIGRATION_23. The amnesty defines the types of irregular migrants as:

Answer: Non-EEA nationals who held a student permission in the State during the period 1 January 2005 and 31 December 2010.

Code: Non-EEA nationals who held a student permission in the State during the period 1 January 2005 and 31 December 2010.

Explanation: For the period 2007-2018, there was one instance of 'immigration amnesty' that was conducted for three months during the period of 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010. Announced by the Minister for Justice and Equality, it targeted non-EEA nationals who went to Ireland to study between January 2005 and December 2010, providing them with a 2-year permission to live and work (under the '4S permission'). Upon the 2 years passing, and granted that they have adhered to terms of the initial permission, they will be able to access a Stamp 4 permission for another year, and this permission is renewable for yet another year.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Special Scheme for Non-EEA Nationals Who Held a Student Permission in the State during the Period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010". Accessed March 4, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/special-scheme-for-non-eea-nationals-who-held-a-student-permission-in-the-state-during-the-period-1-january-2005-to-31-december-2010>.

4.7. Administration

IMMIGRATION_24_1: Administration in charge of immigration regulation.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in original language)?

Answer: The Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) under the Department of Justice and Equality

Code: The Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) under the Department of Justice and Equality

Explanation: The Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) under the Department of Justice and Equality handles: Visas, Immigration, Registration, Citizenship, Asylum, Repatriation.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Welcome to the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service". Accessed February 6, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/>.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in English language)?

Answer: The Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) under the Department of Justice and Equality

IMMIGRATION_24_2: Administration in charge of implementing immigration policies.

Which institution is in charge of the implementation of immigration policies (in original language)?

Answer: The Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) under the Department of Justice and Equality

Code: The Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) under the Department of Justice and Equality

Explanation: The Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) under the Department of Justice and Equality handles: Visas, Immigration, Registration, Citizenship, Asylum, Repatriation.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Welcome to the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service". Accessed February 6, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/>.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in English language)?

Answer: The Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) under the Department of Justice and Equality

IMMIGRATION_24_3: Administration in charge of border control.

Which institution is in charge of border control (in original language)?

Answer: The Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) carries out deportations, border control and investigations relating to illegal immigration.

Code: The Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) carries out deportations, border control and investigations relating to illegal immigration.

Explanation: The Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) carries out deportations, border control and investigations relating to illegal immigration.

Sources: An Garda Síochána: Ireland's National Police and Security Police. "Garda National Immigration Bureau". Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.garda.ie/en/About-Us/Specialist-Units/Immigration-GNIB-/>.

Which institution is in charge of border control (in English language)?

Answer: The Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) carries out deportations, border control and investigations relating to illegal immigration.

IMMIGRATION_24_4: Administration in charge of detentions.

Which institution is in charge of detentions (in original language)?

Answer: The Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS; the immigration officers of Ireland) under the Department of Justice and Equality and the Garda Síochána, the Irish police force.

Code: The Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS; the immigration officers of Ireland) under the Department of Justice and Equality and the Garda Síochána, the Irish police force.

Explanation: The Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS; the immigration officers of Ireland) under the Department of Justice and Equality and the Garda Síochána, the Irish police force.

Sources: Refugee Act, 1996. 1996.

Which institution is in charge of detentions (in English language)?

Answer: The Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS; the immigration officers of Ireland) under the Department of Justice and Equality and the Garda Síochána, the Irish police force.

4.8. Proxy: Labor migration (high- and low-skilled)

IMMIGRATION_25: Visas applied to labor migration.

Is there a labor migration scheme that allows immigrants to enter the country to work in any capacity?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Is the same visa applied to (1) domestic worker proxy, (2) agricultural worker proxy, and (3) medical doctor proxy?

Answer: No

Code: 0

4.8.1. Domestic workers

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for domestic workers?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no visa category applicable to domestic workers as all domestic work falls under the category of “work in the private home” which is on the list of ineligible categories of employment for employment permits.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. “Ineligible Categories of Employment for Employment Permits”. Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Employment-Permit-Eligibility/Ineligible-Categories-of-Employment/>.

IMMIGRATION_26. Do migrants trying to enter the country under this entry track, need to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_27. Is a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_28. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the domestic worker proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_29. Is the domestic worker entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (specify the nationalities in explanation).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_30: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for migrant domestic workers in order to be admitted to the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_31. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the domestic worker entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_32. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the domestic worker track entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_33. Do migrant domestic workers need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_34. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate as a domestic worker?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_35. Does the application under the domestic worker entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application does not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_36. How long is the domestic work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_37. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the domestic worker entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_38: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant worker accepted under the domestic worker entry track to switch employers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is it possible for a migrant domestic worker accepted under this entry track to switch professional sectors?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is it possible for a migrant worker accepted under the domestic worker entry track to switch locations?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_39. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant domestic worker's resident permit under this track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_40. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant domestic workers were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_41. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the domestic entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_42. Is a test of good health required for migrant domestic worker?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.8.2. Agricultural workers

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for agricultural workers?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no visa category applicable to agricultural workers since farmers and other agricultural and fishing trades not elsewhere classified are categories which appear on the list of ineligible categories of employment for employment permits.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Ineligible Categories of Employment for Employment Permits". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://dbe.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Employment-Permit-Eligibility/Ineligible-Categories-of-Employment/>.

IMMIGRATION_43. Do migrants trying to enter the country under the agricultural worker entry track need to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_44. Is a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating as an agricultural worker?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_45. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the agricultural worker proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_46. Is the agricultural worker entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (specify nationalities in the explanation).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_47: Restrictions based on age.

Are age limits for migrant agricultural workers in order to be admitted to the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_48. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under this entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_49. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_50. Do migrant agricultural workers need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_51. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on immigrating as an agricultural worker?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_52. Does the application under the agricultural worker entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application does not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_53. How long is the work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_54. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_55: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch employers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch professional sectors?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch locations?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_56. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant agricultural worker's resident permit under this track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_57. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant agricultural workers were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_58. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_59. Is a test of good health required for migrant agricultural workers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.8.3. Medical doctors

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for medical doctors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Medical doctors may access the employment permit: Critical Skills Employment Permit. They fall under the category of Health Professionals (a category which includes medical practitioners, industrial pharmacists, radiographers, radiation therapists, vascular technologists/physiologists, gastro intestinal technologists/physiologists, respiratory physiologists, audiologists, perfusionists).

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Critical Skills Employment Permits". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Permit-Types/Critical-Skills-Employment-Permit/>.

IMMIGRATION_60. Do migrants trying to enter the country under the medical doctor entry track, needed to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. There was no requirement for sponsorship by individual or group.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Employment Permits for Doctors". Accessed May 29, 2019. <https://dbe.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Employment-Permit-Eligibility/Doctors/>.

IMMIGRATION_61. Are a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating as a medical doctor?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Yes, required. Employment Permit holders can only work for the employer that is specified on the permit. "Employment permit holders can only work for the employer, or as the case may be the connected person or contractor, and in the occupation named on the permit. If the holder of an employment permit ceases, for any reason, to be employed by the employer, or as the case may be the connected person or contractor, named on the permit during the period of validity of the permit, the original employment permit and the certified copy held by the employer, or as the case may be, the connected person or contractor, must be returned immediately to the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation."

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Who Needs an Employment Permit?". Accessed May 29, 2019. <https://dbe.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Employment-Permit-Eligibility/Who-needs-an-Employment-Permit/>.

IMMIGRATION_62. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the medical doctor proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove that no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Such a test is not mentioned for employment permits for doctors.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Employment Permits for Doctors". Accessed May 29, 2019. <https://dbe.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Employment-Permit-Eligibility/Doctors/>.

IMMIGRATION_63. Is the medical doctor entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (Specify nationalities in the explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Nationality restriction is not mentioned in the requirements.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Employment Permits for Doctors". Accessed May 29, 2019. <https://dbe.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Employment-Permit-Eligibility/Doctors/>.

IMMIGRATION_64: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for migrant medical doctors to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Age limits are not mentioned in the requirements.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Employment Permits for Doctors". Accessed May 29, 2019. <https://dbe.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Employment-Permit-Eligibility/Doctors/>.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_65. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, no such provision is listed in the requirements.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Employment Permits for Doctors". Accessed May 29, 2019. <https://dbe.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Employment-Permit-Eligibility/Doctors/>.

IMMIGRATION_66. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, no such provision is listed in the requirements.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Employment Permits for Doctors". Accessed May 29, 2019. <https://dbe.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Employment-Permit-Eligibility/Doctors/>.

IMMIGRATION_67. Do migrant medical doctors need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, no such provision is listed in the requirements.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Employment Permits for Doctors". Accessed May 29, 2019. <https://dbe.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Employment-Permit-Eligibility/Doctors/>.

IMMIGRATION_68. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate as a medical doctor?

Answer: Neither beneficial, nor required

Code: 1

Explanation: No, no such provision is listed in the requirements.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Employment Permits for Doctors". Accessed May 29, 2019. <https://dbe.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Employment-Permit-Eligibility/Doctors/>.

IMMIGRATION_69. Does the application under the medical doctor entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application did not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 1115

Code: 1115

Explanation: For the first application fee, it costs €1,000 (USD 1115) up to 24 months for the Critical Skills Employment Permit.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Fees for Employment Permits". Access date not available. <https://dbe.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Fees/>.

IMMIGRATION_70. How long is the medical doctor work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: 24

Code: 24

Explanation: The permit is valid for a minimum 24 months.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Fees for Employment Permits". Access date not available. <https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Fees/>.

IMMIGRATION_71. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: It is possible to renew, and it follows a more expedited stream compared to other employment permits.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Critical Skills Employment Permits - Type A". Access date not available. <https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Permit-Types/Critical-Skills-Employment-Permit/>.

IMMIGRATION_72: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch employers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Those with Critical Skills Employment Permits are permitted to change employers after one year, but as they are admitted on the basis of the Highly Skilled Eligible Occupations List, they are unable to change professions. For a change of location, the Employment Permits Section needs to be notified to determine whether a new permit needs to be issued or not, but it is theoretically possible.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Critical Skills Employment Permits - Type A". Access date not available. <https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Permit-Types/Critical-Skills-Employment-Permit/>. / Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Employment Permits Frequently Asked Questions". Access date not available. <https://dbei.gov.ie/en/Publications/Publication-files/Employment-Permits-FAQs-2018.pdf>.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch professional sectors?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Those with Critical Skills Employment Permits are permitted to change employers after one year, but as they are admitted on the basis of the Highly Skilled Eligible Occupations List, they are unable to change professions. For a change of location, the Employment Permits Section needs to be notified to determine whether a new permit needs to be issued or not, but it is theoretically possible.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Critical Skills Employment Permits - Type A". Access date not available. <https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Permit-Types/Critical-Skills-Employment-Permit/>. / Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Employment Permits Frequently Asked

Questions". Access date not available. <https://dbei.gov.ie/en/Publications/Publication-files/Employment-Permits-FAQs-2018.pdf>.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch locations?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Those with Critical Skills Employment Permits are permitted to change employers after one year, but as they are admitted on the basis of the Highly Skilled Eligible Occupations List, they are unable to change professions. For a change of location, the Employment Permits Section needs to be notified to determine whether a new permit needs to be issued or not, but it is theoretically possible.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Critical Skills Employment Permits - Type A". Access date not available. <https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Permit-Types/Critical-Skills-Employment-Permit/>. / Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Employment Permits Frequently Asked Questions". Access date not available. <https://dbei.gov.ie/en/Publications/Publication-files/Employment-Permits-FAQs-2018.pdf>.

IMMIGRATION_73. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant worker's resident permit under the medical doctor track?

Answer: Yes, after 4-6 months

Code: 3

Explanation: Holders of Critical Skills Employment Permits are given up to six months to find another job. And beyond that time frame, the individual should contact the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service to seek out alternative immigration possibilities.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Employment Permit Holders Who Are Made Redundant". Access date not available. <https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Redundancy/>.

IMMIGRATION_74. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant medical doctors were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The eligibility criteria for a Critical Skills Employment Permit include a requirement that the prospective permit holder must hold: (1) a third level degree relevant to the employment concerned if the annual remuneration on offer is €30,000 or more, or (2) a third level degree relevant to the employment concerned or necessary experience if the annual remuneration on offer is €60,000 or more.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Critical Skills Employment Permits - Type A". Access date not available. <https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Permit-Types/Critical-Skills-Employment-Permit/>.

IMMIGRATION_75. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Qualification levels in Ireland are determined by QQI (Quality and Qualifications Ireland) and that body is the appropriate authority to confirm whether the level of a qualification achieves the NFQ level 7 or above (ISCED level 6 or above) which is required for Critical Skills Employment Permit eligibility.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Employment Permit Holders Who Are Made Redundant". Access date not available. <https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Redundancy/>.

IMMIGRATION_76. Is a test of good health required for migrant medical doctors?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Such provision is not listed in the requirements.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Critical Skills Employment Permits - Type A". Access date not available. <https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Permit-Types/Critical-Skills-Employment-Permit/>.

4.9. Proxy: Refugees

4.9.1. Existence of track

IMMIGRATION_77. Does the country grant refugee status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The International Protection Act 2015 guarantees the right to humanitarian protection.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018).

IMMIGRATION_78. Are certain countries deemed safe third countries (i.e. could persons arriving through these countries be precluded from claiming asylum)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: As an EU country, Ireland is party to the Dublin Regulations, which is an EU law that says asylum seekers must apply for refugee status in the first country of entry within the union. Therefore, Ireland abides by the principle of there being safe third countries.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 2.

IMMIGRATION_79: Safe countries of origin.

Are certain countries deemed safe countries of origin (i.e. refugee claims arising out of persecution in those countries could be precluded)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. The asylum application will not be successful if the country of the applicant has been designated as a safe country of origin. The Minister for Justice and Equality decides if a country is a Safe Country of Origin, in conjunction with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "The Asylum System in Ireland". Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/asylum-status-eligibility>.

How many countries?

Answer: 8

Code: 8

Explanation: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Republic of Albania, Republic of Serbia, Republic of South Africa.

Sources: S.I. No. 121 of 2018. 2018.

4.9.2. Restrictions

IMMIGRATION_80: Refugee status restricted for certain nationalities.

Is refugee status restricted to certain nationalities?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Aside from those candidates ineligible due to the "safe countries of origin" and citizens of other EU member states, there are no restrictions based on nationality.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "The Asylum System in Ireland". Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/asylum-status-eligibility>.

Which nationalities?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_81: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for potential refugees to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no indication about age being a favourable consideration for applications, but unaccompanied minors will receive assistance from a social worker in the process.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "The Asylum System in Ireland". Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/asylum-status-eligibility>.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is being below a certain age limit beneficial for the decision on whether someone gains access to refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no indication about age being a favorable consideration for applications, but unaccompanied minors will receive assistance from a social worker in the process.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "The Asylum System in Ireland". Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/asylum-status-eligibility>.

Below which age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_82. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be granted refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Gender is not an eligibility condition.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "The Asylum System in Ireland". Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/asylum-status-eligibility>.

IMMIGRATION_83. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be granted refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: A certain marital status is not a eligibility condition.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "The Asylum System in Ireland". Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/asylum-status-eligibility>.

4.9.3. Place of application

IMMIGRATION_84: Place of application

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum from outside the destination country's territory?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Application is only possible at ports of entry and in the territory.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "How to Apply for Asylum in Ireland". Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/apply-for-asylum>.

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum at the border/ports of entry of country's territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Application is only possible at ports of entry and in the territory.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "How to Apply for Asylum in Ireland". Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/apply-for-asylum>.

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum on the destination country's territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Application is only possible at ports of entry and in the territory.

Sources: "How to Apply for Asylum in Ireland." 2017. Department of Justice and Equality. January 5, 2017. Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/apply-for-asylum>.

4.9.4. Permit validity

IMMIGRATION_85. How long is the initial residence permit for recognized refugees valid for?

Answer: Temporary, between 25 and 36 months

Code: 4

Explanation: Art. 54 of the International Protection Act 2015 establishes that the permission to reside in the State shall be of not less than 3 years.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 54.

IMMIGRATION_86: Permit renewal.

Is it possible to renew a temporary residence permit?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 54 of the International Protection Act 2015 establishes that the permission to reside shall be renewable.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 54.

Is it possible to apply for a permanent resident permit for recognized refugees?

Answer: Yes, possible to apply for permanent permit after 7-10 years

Code: 4

Explanation: Refugees are not listed in the categories of immigrants that do not qualify for the permanent residence scheme (i.e. Without Conditions As To Time stamp, Stamp 5) and they are eligible after 8 years of legal residency in Ireland.

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_87. Can a recognized refugee lose his or her status as a refugee when the threatening situation in his or her country of origin ceases?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: According to article 9 of the International Protection Act 2015, refugees are liable to lose their status, unless they are able to provide compelling reasons for not returning to their country of origin.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 9.

4.9.5. Maximum timeframe for application resolution

IMMIGRATION_88: Timeframe for resolution.

Is there a maximum of days to process the application of asylum seekers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: After a second interview that covers substantive topics to validate the asylum application, the International Protection Office (IPO) will prepare a recommendation for a decision within 6 months, though it may take longer in certain circumstances.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "How to Apply for Asylum in Ireland". Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/apply-for-asylum>.

What is the maximum of days?

Answer: 180

Code: 180

Explanation: After a second interview that covers substantive topics to validate the asylum application, the International Protection Office (IPO) will prepare a recommendation for a decision within 6 months, though it may take longer in certain circumstances.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "How to Apply for Asylum in Ireland". Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/apply-for-asylum>.

4.9.6. Possibility to change migratory status

IMMIGRATION_89. If an application on refugee status is rejected, does the applicant have the right to appeal?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Rejected asylum seekers have 15 working days to submit an appeal to the International Protection Appeals Tribunal (IPAT).

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Asylum Decisions & Appeals". October 2, 2017. Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/asylum-decisions-appeals>.

IMMIGRATION_90. Is it possible for recognized refugees to change their migratory status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. However, recognized refugee status confers rights and treatment equal to Irish citizens, so there would be little incentive to change their status.

Source: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 53.

4.9.7. Detention

IMMIGRATION_91: Detention

Are asylum seekers detained while their claims are being processed?

Answer: No

Code: 4

Explanation: After an application at the International Protection Office (IPO) the Reception and Integration Agency (RIA) will arrange a reception centre, if the applicant has nowhere else to stay. However, this is not considered a detention center.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Support & Services for Asylum Seekers". Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/asylum-support>.

Are asylum seekers detained after their claims are processed?

Answer: No

Code: 2

Explanation: After an application at the International Protection Office (IPO) the Reception and Integration Agency (RIA) will arrange a reception centre, if the applicant has nowhere else to stay. After application process, applicants can decide to stay in the reception center. However, this is not considered a detention center.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Support & Services for Asylum Seekers". Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/asylum-support>.

4.9.8. Status after rejection

IMMIGRATION_92. What is the status of asylum seekers whose applications are rejected?

Answer: Issued a temporary certificate and then deportation

Code: 2

Explanation: Rejected asylum seekers have 15 working days to appeal a negative decision, and if they choose not to appeal, they need to leave Ireland either voluntarily or through a deportation order.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Asylum Decisions & Appeals". Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/asylum-decisions-appeals>.

IMMIGRATION_93. Do asylum seekers have the possibility to work during the process of application?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum applicants can apply for permission to access the labour market. The permission is granted for 6 months and may be renewed.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Permission to Access the Labour Market". Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/labour-market-access>.

4.9.9. Translation and interpretation

IMMIGRATION_94. Does the state provide official translation or interpretation for the process of asylum seekers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Interpreters can be provided during the two stages of interviews that asylum seekers must go through.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "How to Apply for Asylum in Ireland". Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/apply-for-asylum>.

4.10. Proxy: Co-ethnics

4.10.1. General

IMMIGRATION_95. Existence of co-ethnics in 2017 (i.e. group(s) of immigrants that were granted easier access).

Are there group(s) of immigrants that are granted easier access to immigration and citizenship due to colonial history, language, religion, ancestry, and/or ill-treatment in the past?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence of a co-ethnic category in the visa policy or the immigration law.

Sources: Immigration Act 2004 (Visas) Order 2014. 2014.

IMMIGRATION_96. Register the name of the group(s).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.2. Reasons for co-ethnicity

IMMIGRATION_97. Reasons for co-ethnicity.

Shared language:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Shared religion:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Shared ancestry:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Citizen of former colony:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Ill treatment by country in the past:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Self-declaration: avowal to be of country's ethnicity:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_98. May converts apply?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_99. If ancestry is sufficient to claim entitlement to preferential immigration rights, what is the degree of ancestry required?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.3. Language test

IMMIGRATION_100. What is the required level of language skills?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.4. Place of residence

IMMIGRATION_101. Does the applicant have to reside in a specific country to be entitled to easier access and right to permanent settlement? (If yes, specify country in the explanation).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.5. Place of application

IMMIGRATION_102. Place of application.

Can applicants file an application from outside the territory of the host country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can applicants file an application on host country's territory?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.6. Date of birth

IMMIGRATION_103. Do applicants need to be born before or after a certain date to be eligible?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.7. Permit validity

IMMIGRATION_104. If citizenship is not granted right away/after a shorter period, how long is the resident permit valid for?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_105. Permit renewal.

Is it possible to renew a temporary residence permit for co-ethnics?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is it possible to apply for a permanent resident permit for co-ethnics?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5. Immigrant policies

5.1. Permanent residence

5.1.1. Eligibility

IMMIGRANT_1: General existence of a permanent residence scheme.

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residence corresponds to Stamp 5 status which indicates “permission to stay in Ireland without limits on the time on the time you can remain here, subject to other conditions”. It is the most unrestricted “immigration status” possible, just below Stamp 6 which indicates an Irish citizen with dual citizenship.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. “Permission, Stamps & Conditions”. Accessed March 4, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/inis/pages/registration-stamps>.

IMMIGRANT_2: Existence of a permanent residence scheme for different proxies. Do asylum seekers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Asylum seekers must await the decision for their asylum decision. Once granted refugee status, they have the right to stay permanently, but if the application is rejected (and a subsequent appeal also fails), asylum seekers need to leave Irish territory.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. “Asylum Decisions & Appeals”. Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/asylum-decisions-appeals>.

Do refugees have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees are eligible, as they are not included on the list of permits/stamps that do not qualify for Stamp 5.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. “Without Condition as to Time Endorsements”. Accessed March 6, 2019. http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/Without_Condition_As_To_Time_Endorsements.

Do co-ethnics have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do agricultural workers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Medical doctors are eligible, as they are not included on the list of permits/stamps that do not qualify for Stamp 5.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Without Condition as to Time Endorsements". Accessed March 6, 2019. http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/Without_Condition_As_To_Time_Endorsements.

IMMIGRANT_3: Required time of habitual residence.

How many months of habitual residence are required from asylum seekers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from refugees for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 96

Code: 96

Explanation: Without Condition As To Time (WCATT) Stamp 5 is placed in the passport of an individual who has completed 8 years (96 months) of legal residency in Ireland.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Without Condition as to Time Endorsements". Accessed March 6, 2019.
http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/Without_Condition_As_To_Time_Endorsements.

How many months of habitual residence are required from co-ethnics for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from domestic workers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from agricultural workers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from medical doctors for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 96

Code: 96

Explanation: Without Condition As To Time (WCATT) Stamp 5 is placed in the passport of an individual who has completed 8 years (96 months) of legal residency in Ireland.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Without Condition as to Time Endorsements". Accessed March 6, 2019.
http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/Without_Condition_As_To_Time_Endorsements.

IMMIGRANT_4: Periods of absence allowed.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for asylum seekers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e.g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for refugees? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 4

Code: 4

Explanation: Regulations required that applicant proves continuous residency in Ireland. As a general rule, absence abroad should not exceed 4 months per year.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%2>.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for co-ethnics? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for domestic workers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for agricultural workers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for medical doctors? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 4

Code: 4

Explanation: Regulations required that applicant proves continuous residency in Ireland. As a general rule, absence abroad should not exceed 4 months per year.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019.

<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%20>

IMMIGRANT_5. Result of a regularization process.

The regularization process leads to:

Answer: sui generis residence permit

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Those regularized under the “Special Scheme for non-EEA nationals who held a Student Permission in the State during the period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010” announced on 15 October 2018 are granted a “Stamp 4S” status which provides them the right to live and work in Ireland for 2 years. Upon the completion of the 2 years, they become eligible for “Stamp 4” status which provides them with another year of stay and work.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. “Special Scheme for Non-EEA Nationals Who Held a Student Permission in the State during the Period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2010”. Accessed March 4, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/special-scheme-for-non-eea-nationals-who-held-a-student-permission-in-the-state-during-the-period-1-january-2005-to-31-december-2010>.

IMMIGRANT_6: Language test.

Is there a language requirement for asylum seekers to access permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for refugees to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no language requirement stated in the application form or procedure.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. “Application for Permission to Remain in the State on the Without Condition as To Time (Stamp 5)”. Accessed March 6, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/form-RES2.pdf/Files/form-RES2.pdf>.

Is there a language requirement for co-ethnics to access permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for domestic workers to access permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for co-ethnics to access permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for medical doctors to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no language requirement stated in the application form or procedure.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Application for Permission to Remain in the State on the Without Condition as To Time (Stamp 5)". Accessed March 6, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/form-RES2.pdf/Files/form-RES2.pdf>.

IMMIGRANT_7: Economic resources.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for asylum seekers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for refugees?

Answer: higher than social assistance and no income source is excluded

Code: 0.5

Explanation: An application can be rejected if applicant receives social welfare payments.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%20>

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for co-ethnics?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for domestic workers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for agricultural workers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for medical doctors?

Answer: higher than social assistance and no income source is excluded

Code: 0.5

Explanation: An application can be rejected if applicant receives social welfare payments.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%20>

IMMIGRANT_8: Cost of application.

What is the cost of the application of permanent residence in the original currency (include the cost of issuance if any)?

Answer: 300

Code: 300

Explanation: There is no cost for application, but once permission has been granted, issuance of a registration certificate will cost 300 EUR (340 USD).

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%20>

What is the cost of the application of permanent residence in the USD (include the cost of issuance if any)?

Answer: 340

Code: 340

Explanation: There is no cost for application, but once permission has been granted, issuance of a registration certificate will cost 300 EUR (340 USD).

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%20>

IMMIGRANT_9: Employer sponsorship.

Do asylum seekers have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do agricultural workers have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main official information. Furthermore, the application form includes a statutory declaration that the process must be taken on by the applicant himself/herself.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Application for Permission to Remain in the State on the Without Condition as To Time (Stamp 5)". Accessed March 6, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/form-RES2.pdf/Files/form-RES2.pdf>.

5.1.2. Security of status

IMMIGRANT_10: Maximum length of application procedure.

Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for refugees in months:

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: Applications take up to 6 months to process.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%2>.

Maximum length of application procedure for refugees:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: Applications take up to 6 months to process.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%20>

Maximum length of application procedure for co-ethnics in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for co-ethnics:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for domestic workers in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for domestic workers:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for agricultural workers in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for agricultural workers:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for medical doctors in months:

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: Applications take up to 6 months to process.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%20>

Maximum length of application procedure for medical doctors:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: Applications take up to 6 months to process.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%20>

IMMIGRANT_11: Grounds for rejection.

Not fulfilling the original conditions that were required to access original permit is a ground for rejecting permanent residence application:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Proven fraud, as well as having criminal records are grounds for rejecting application for permanent residence. Not fulfilling the original conditions that were required to access original permit is not listed in the grounds for rejection.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%2>.

IMMIGRANT_12: Legal guarantees.

Rejection of applications must be reasoned:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Rejection of application must be reasoned by the Minister.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%2>.

Rejected applicants have the right to appeal:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in official information.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%2>.

IMMIGRANT_13: Expulsion is precluded for victims of violence or crime.

Expulsion is precluded for immigrants of all categories who are victims of violence or crime:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in official information.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%2>.

5.2. Policies of representation

IMMIGRANT_14: Regulation of electoral rights.

Subnational electoral rights can be regulated at the subnational level:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Local government bills can regulate the particularities of local elections, independent of the elected parliament.

Sources: O'Dowd, John, and Stephen Coutts. 2014. *Access to Electoral Rights*. EUDO Citizenship Observatory.

5.2.1. Electoral rights

IMMIGRANT_15: Voting eligibility for non-citizens.

Does the country have presidential elections?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Does the country have a bicameral system (composed of a lower house and an upper house)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Can non-citizen residents vote in national presidential elections?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: In general, only resident citizens may vote, as per section 7 of the Electoral Act, 1992.

Sources: Electoral Act, 1992. 1992. Sec. 7.

Can non-citizen residents vote in national legislative elections (lower house)? :

Answer: only non-citizen residents from certain nationalities

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Non-citizens cannot vote at the national level, but they may be eligible to vote at the local level according to respective authorities' regulations. However, British citizens are eligible to vote in the Lower House elections.

Sources: Electoral Act, 1992. 1992. Art. 8.

Can non-citizen residents vote in national legislative elections (upper house)? :

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: The Seanad Éireann (Senate) is not a directly elected body.

Sources: Electoral Act, 1992. 1992.

IMMIGRANT_16: Residence duration-based requirements for active electoral rights.

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in presidential elections:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in lower house elections:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in upper house elections:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_17: Registration in the electoral roll for non-citizen residents.

Registration in the electoral roll for non-citizen residents:

Answer: automatic registration

Code: 1

Explanation: For British citizens, registration to vote is automatic. Based on GLOBALCIT: „ In general, eligible voters are automatically registered in the electoral register, which is revised annually. This is the statutory responsibility of the local authority of the area in which the person is to be registered”.

Sources: Electoral Act, 1992. 1992. Part II. / O’Dowd, John, and Stephen Coutts. 2014. *Access to Electoral Rights*. EUDO Citizenship Observatory.

IMMIGRANT_18: Passive electoral rights for non-citizen residents.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national presidential elections?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 12 of the Irish Constitution of 1937 establishes that only citizens who have reached his thirty-fifth year of age is eligible for election to the office of President.

Sources: Constitution of Ireland. 1937. Art. 12.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national legislative elections (lower house)?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 16 of the Constitution of Ireland establishes that every citizen without distinction of sex who has reached the age of twenty-one years, and who is not placed under disability or incapacity by this Constitution or by law, shall be eligible for membership of Dáil Éireann.

Sources: Constitution of Ireland. 1937. Art. 16.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national legislative elections (upper house)?

Answer not applicable (no presidential elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_19: Residence duration-based restrictions for passive electoral rights.

Previous residence required for being eligible to stand as candidate in presidential elections:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to stand as candidate in lower house elections:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.2.2. Regulation of participation in parties

IMMIGRANT_20: Emigrant membership to home country political parties.

Non-citizen resident membership to state or reception political parties:

Answer: not regulated

Code: 0.25

Explanation: The Electoral Act does not mention any restrictions based on nationality.

Sources: Electoral Act, 1992. 1992.

5.2.3. Consultative bodies

IMMIGRANT_21: Existence of a consultative body of immigrants acting at the national level.

Existence of a consultative body on immigrant issues:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence of a consultative body of immigrants.

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_22: Structural or ad hoc consultation.

The consultation is:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_23: Composition of the consultative body.

Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_24: Leadership of the consultative body.

Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_25: Right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations.

The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_26: Right to get a response from the government to recommendation.

Beyond consultation on policies affecting immigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_27: Selection criteria to ensure representativeness.

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographic-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.3. Economic policies

5.3.1. Access to labor market

IMMIGRANT_28: Migrant access to labor market.

Can asylum seekers access the labor market?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Asylum seekers are only eligible for 6-month (renewable) employment permits that they must apply for.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Permission to Access the Labour Market". Accessed March 5, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/labour-market-access>.

Can refugees access the labor market?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 53 of the International Protection Act 2015 establishes that recognized refugees are entitled to seek and enter employment, to engage in any business, trade or profession and to have access to education and training as an Irish citizen.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 53.

Can co-ethnics access the labor market?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access the labor market?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can agricultural workers access the labor market?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors access the labor market?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Stamp 1 (residence permission applied to medical doctors) is limited to work for a specific employer for which the permit was issued.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Permission, Stamps & Conditions". Access date not available. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/inis/pages/registration-stamps>.

Can permanent residents access the labor market?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: A stamp 5 means that the holder has an immigration permission to be in the State and the right to work without the need for an Employment Permit.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf>.

IMMIGRANT_29: Migrant access to self-employment.

Can asylum seekers access self-employment?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Asylum seekers are allowed access to employment and self-employment. However, permit is valid for six months and it may be renewed.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Labour Market Access for International Protection Applicants". Accessed May 28, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/form-LMA7.pdf/Files/form-LMA7.pdf>.

Can refugees access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 53 of the International Protection Act 2015 establishes that recognized refugees are entitled to seek and enter employment, to engage in any business, trade or profession and to have access to education and training as an Irish citizen.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 53.

Can co-ethnics access self-employment?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access self-employment?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can agricultural workers access self-employment?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors access self-employment?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Stamp 1 (residence permission applied to medical doctors) is limited to work for a specific employer for which the permit was issued.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Permission, Stamps & Conditions". Access date not available. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/inis/pages/registration-stamps>.

Can permanent residents access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: A stamp 5 means that the holder has an immigration permission to be in the State and the right to work without the need for an Employment Permit.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf>.

IMMIGRANT_30: Migrant access to civil service.

Can asylum seekers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Those who obtained their teacher qualifications outside Ireland are also able to have their credentials recognize and register to teach in Ireland.

Sources: Citizens Information. "Teacher Qualifications". Access date not available.
https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/education/primary_and_post_primary_education/teachers_and_schools/teacher_qualifications_at_primary_and_post_primary_level.html.

Can refugees access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 53 of the International Protection Act 2015 establishes that recognized refugees are entitled to seek and enter employment, to engage in any business, trade or profession and to have access to education and training as an Irish citizen.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 53.

Can co-ethnics access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can agricultural workers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Those who obtained their teacher qualifications outside Ireland are also able to have their credentials recognized and register to teach in Ireland.

Sources: Citizens Information. "Teacher Qualifications". Access date not available.
https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/education/primary_and_post_primary_education/teachers_and_schools/teacher_qualifications_at_primary_and_post_primary_level.html.

Can permanent residents access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Those who obtained their teacher qualifications outside Ireland are also able to have their credentials recognized and register to teach in Ireland.

Sources: Citizens Information. "Teacher Qualifications". Access date not available.
https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/education/primary_and_post_primary_education/teachers_and_schools/teacher_qualifications_at_primary_and_post_primary_level.html.

Can asylum seekers access employment in public administration?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Limiting conditions apply. Public sector jobs are generally open to citizens of EEA states, unless the roles require a security clearance.

Sources: Public Jobs. "Do You Need to Know Someone in Order to Get into the Civil Service?". Accessed April 8, 2020. <https://www.publicjobs.ie/en/information-hub/latest-news-and-events/39-do-you-need-to-speak-irish-to-apply-for-the-civil-service>.

Can refugees access employment in public administration?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 53 of the International Protection Act 2015 establishes that recognized refugees are entitled to seek and enter employment, to engage in any business, trade or profession and to have access to education and training as an Irish citizen.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 53.

Can co-ethnics access employment in public administration?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in public administration?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can agricultural workers access employment in public administration?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors access employment in public administration?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Limiting conditions apply. Public sector jobs are generally open to citizens of EEA states, unless the roles require a security clearance.

Sources: Public Jobs. "Do You Need to Know Someone in Order to Get into the Civil Service?". Accessed April 8, 2020. <https://www.publicjobs.ie/en/information-hub/latest-news-and-events/39-do-you-need-to-speak-irish-to-apply-for-the-civil-service>.

Can permanent residents access employment in public administration?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Limiting conditions apply. Public sector jobs are generally open to citizens of EEA states, unless the roles require a security clearance.

Sources: Public Jobs. "Do You Need to Know Someone in Order to Get into the Civil Service?". Accessed April 8, 2020. <https://www.publicjobs.ie/en/information-hub/latest-news-and-events/39-do-you-need-to-speak-irish-to-apply-for-the-civil-service>.

Can asylum seekers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: To join the national Irish Police Force (Garda Siochana) applicants must be Irish citizens, citizens of another European Union Member or a refugee.

Sources: An Garda Siochana: Ireland's National Police and Security Police. "Can a Citizen from Any Country Join?". Accessed May 22, 2019. <https://www.garda.ie/en/Careers/Why-should-I-join-An-Garda-Siochana-/Can-a-citizen-from-any-country-join-.html>.

Can refugees access employment in the police?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: To join the national Irish Police Force (Garda Siochana) applicants must be Irish citizens, citizens of another European Union Member or a refugee.

Sources: An Garda Siochana: Ireland's National Police and Security Police. "Can a Citizen from Any Country Join?". Accessed May 22, 2019. <https://www.garda.ie/en/Careers/Why-should-I-join-An-Garda-Siochana-/Can-a-citizen-from-any-country-join-.html>.

Can co-ethnics access employment in the police?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in the police?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can agricultural workers access employment in the police?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: To join the national Irish Police Force (Garda Siochana) applicants must be Irish citizens, citizens of another European Union Member or a refugee.

Sources: An Garda Siochana: Ireland's National Police and Security Police. "Can a Citizen from Any Country Join?". Accessed May 22, 2019. <https://www.garda.ie/en/Careers/Why-should-I-join-An-Garda-Siochana-/Can-a-citizen-from-any-country-join-.html>.

Can permanent residents access employment in the police?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: To join the national Irish Police Force (Garda Siochana) applicants must be Irish citizens, citizens of another European Union Member, refugee or one years continuous residence.

Sources: An Garda Siochana: Ireland's National Police and Security Police. "Can a Citizen from Any Country Join?". Accessed May 22, 2019. <https://www.garda.ie/en/Careers/Why-should-I-join-An-Garda-Siochana-/Can-a-citizen-from-any-country-join-.html>.

Quotas for preferential hiring of asylum seekers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for quotas for preferential hiring.

Sources: Not applicable

Quotas for preferential hiring of refugees exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for quotas for preferential hiring.

Sources: Not applicable

Quotas for preferential hiring of co-ethnics exist:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Quotas for preferential hiring of domestic workers exist:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Quotas for preferential hiring of agricultural workers exist:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Quotas for preferential hiring of medical doctors:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for quotas for preferential hiring.

Sources: Not applicable

Quotas for preferential hiring of permanent residents:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for quotas for preferential hiring.

Sources: Not applicable

Can asylum seekers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Refugees do, but asylum seekers would not fulfill the conditions of nationality or lawful entitlement to reside in the State for the period of service provided for in section 53 of the Defence Act 1954 i.e. the term of original enlistment which is 12 years. This 12 year period can comprise of 5 years in the Permanent Defence Force and 7 years in the Reserve Defence Force for general service recruits.

Sources: Irish Defence Forces. "Eligibility - Irish Defence Forces". Accessed October 17, 2019. <https://www.military.ie/en/careers/faqs/eligibility/eligibility.html>.

Can refugees access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, refugees can join the armed forces, police, and other civil service positions. Extension to qualified person of certain rights: "53. A qualified person shall be entitled— (a) to seek and enter employment, to engage in any business, trade or profession and to have access to education and training in the State in the like manner and to the like extent in all respects as an Irish citizen, (b) to receive, upon and subject to the same conditions applicable to Irish citizens, the same medical care and the same social welfare benefits as those to which Irish citizens are entitled, (c) subject to section 54, to reside in the State, and (d) subject to section 55, to the same rights of travel in or to or from the State as those to which Irish citizens are entitled."

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018).

Can co-ethnics access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can agricultural workers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Limiting conditions apply. Only Irish and EEA-state citizens and refugees are eligible to enlist in the Defence Forces.

Sources: Irish Defence Forces. "Eligibility - Irish Defence Forces". Accessed October 17, 2019. <https://www.military.ie/en/careers/faqs/eligibility/eligibility.html>.

Can permanent residents access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Limiting conditions apply. Only Irish and EEA-state citizens and refugees are eligible to enlist in the Defence Forces.

Sources: Irish Defence Forces. "Eligibility - Irish Defence Forces". Accessed October 17, 2019. <https://www.military.ie/en/careers/faqs/eligibility/eligibility.html>.

5.3.2. Access to support

IMMIGRANT_31: Public employment services.

Can asylum seekers access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The requirement for accessing public employment services is to present a Personal Public Service (PPS) number and proof of address.

Sources: Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection. "Intreo - Frequently Asked Questions". Access date not available. <http://www.welfare.ie/en/Pages/Intreo---Frequently-Asked-Questions.aspx>.

Can refugees access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The requirement for accessing public employment services is to present a Personal Public Service (PPS) number and proof of address.

Sources: Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection. "Intreo - Frequently Asked Questions". Access date not available. <http://www.welfare.ie/en/Pages/Intreo---Frequently-Asked-Questions.aspx>....

Can co-ethnics access public employment services?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access public employment services?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can agricultural workers access public employment services?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The requirement for accessing public employment services is to present a Personal Public Service (PPS) number and proof of address.

Sources: Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection. "Intreo - Frequently Asked Questions". Access date not available. <http://www.welfare.ie/en/Pages/Intreo---Frequently-Asked-Questions.aspx>.

Can permanent residents access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The requirement for accessing public employment services is to present a Personal Public Service (PPS) number and proof of address.

Sources: Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection. "Intreo - Frequently Asked Questions". Access date not available. <http://www.welfare.ie/en/Pages/Intreo---Frequently-Asked-Questions.aspx>.

IMMIGRANT_32: Recognition of qualifications.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by asylum seekers:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Quality and Qualifications Ireland is the authority that validates qualifications. It oversees NARIC Ireland, an online database that publishes information on foreign qualifications and their equivalencies in the Irish context.

Sources: National Academic Recognition Information Centre (NARIC) Ireland. "A Guide to Using the Foreign Qualifications Database". Access date not available.
<https://www.qqi.ie/Downloads/User%20Guide%20for%20NARIC%20database%20010217.pdf>

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by refugees:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Quality and Qualifications Ireland is the authority that validates qualifications. It oversees NARIC Ireland, an online database that publishes information on foreign qualifications and their equivalencies in the Irish context.

Sources: National Academic Recognition Information Centre (NARIC) Ireland. "A Guide to Using the Foreign Qualifications Database". Access date not available.
<https://www.qqi.ie/Downloads/User%20Guide%20for%20NARIC%20database%20010217.pdf>

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by co-ethnics:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by domestic workers:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by agricultural workers:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by medical doctors:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Quality and Qualifications Ireland is the authority that validates qualifications. It oversees NARIC Ireland, an online database that publishes information on foreign qualifications and their equivalencies in the Irish context.

Sources: National Academic Recognition Information Centre (NARIC) Ireland. "A Guide to Using the Foreign Qualifications Database". Access date not available.
<https://www.qqi.ie/Downloads/User%20Guide%20for%20NARIC%20database%2010217.pdf>

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by permanent residents:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Quality and Qualifications Ireland is the authority that validates qualifications. It oversees NARIC Ireland, an online database that publishes information on foreign qualifications and their equivalencies in the Irish context.

Sources: National Academic Recognition Information Centre (NARIC) Ireland. "A Guide to Using the Foreign Qualifications Database". Access date not available.
<https://www.qqi.ie/Downloads/User%20Guide%20for%20NARIC%20database%2010217.pdf>

5.3.3. Worker's rights

IMMIGRANT_33: Membership in trade unions.

Can asylum seekers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The Art. 6 of the Industrial Relations Act 2015 (amended in 2018) states that its provisions, including trade union activities, apply to all those who are employed.

Sources: Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2015. 2015. Art. 6.

Can refugees be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The Art. 6 of the Industrial Relations Act 2015 (amended in 2018) states that its provisions, including trade union activities, apply to all those who are employed.

Sources: Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2015. 2015. Art. 6.

Can co-ethnic be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can agricultural workers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The Art. 6 of the Industrial Relations Act 2015 (amended in 2018) states that its provisions, including trade union activities, apply to all those who are employed.

Sources: Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2015. 2015. Art. 6.

Can permanent residents be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The Art. 6 of the Industrial Relations Act 2015 (amended in 2018) states that its provisions, including trade union activities, apply to all those who are employed.

Sources: Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2015. 2015. Art. 6.

IMMIGRANT_34: Job transferability.

Can asylum seekers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Once asylum seekers are granted labour market access (for 6 months, renewable), there are no restrictions on changing employers.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Labour Market Access for International Protection Applicants". Accessed May 28, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/form-LMA7.pdf/Files/form-LMA7.pdf>.

Can refugees change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 53 of the International Protection Act 2015 establishes that recognized refugees are entitled to seek and enter employment, to engage in any business, trade or profession and to have access to education and training as an Irish citizen.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 53.

Can co-ethnics change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can agricultural workers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: All employment permits are valid only for the employer and the employment stated on the permit. If an applicant wants to change employer, he/she must submit an application for a new employment permit in line with the eligibility criteria for the type of permit being applied for.

Sources: Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. "Changing Employers". Accessed May 28, 2019. <https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permi...>

Can permanent residents change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: A stamp 5 means that the holder has an immigration permission to be in the State and the right to work without the need for an Employment Permit.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service. "Without Condition as to Time (Stamp 5) - FAQ". Accessed March 6, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf/Files/FAQ%20Without%20condition%20as%20to%20time.pdf>.

IMMIGRANT_35: Right to redress.

Do asylum seekers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Right to redress is contemplated in Industrial Relations Act of 2005 in case that an employer does not paid a foreign national or the amount of money paid is insufficient.

Sources: Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2015. 2015.

Do refugees have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Right to redress is contemplated in Industrial Relations Act of 2005 in case that an employer does not paid a foreign national or the amount of money paid is insufficient.

Sources: Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2015. 2015.

Do co-ethnics have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do agricultural workers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Right to redress is contemplated in Industrial Relations Act of 2005 in case that an employer does not paid a foreign national or the amount of money paid is insufficient.

Sources: Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2015. 2015.

Do permanent residents have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Right to redress is contemplated in Industrial Relations Act of 2005 in case that an employer does not paid a foreign national or the amount of money paid is insufficient.

Sources: Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2015. 2015.

5.3.4. Property rights

IMMIGRANT_36: Property rights.

Can asylum seekers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: The right to acquire property is enshrined in the Article 43 of the Constitution and not restricted to nationals.

Sources: Constitution of Ireland. 1937. Art. 43.

Can refugees acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: The right to acquire property is enshrined in the Article 43 of the Constitution and not restricted to nationals.

Sources: Constitution of Ireland. 1937. Art. 43.

Can co-ethnics acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can agricultural workers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: The right to acquire property is enshrined in the Article 43 of the Constitution and not restricted to nationals.

Sources: Constitution of Ireland. 1937. Art. 43.

Can permanent residents acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: The right to acquire property is enshrined in the Article 43 of the Constitution and not restricted to nationals.

Sources: Constitution of Ireland. 1937. Art. 43.

5.4. Social policies

5.4.1. Family reunification

Can asylum seekers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Family Reunification for Refugees can only be sought in cases where a person has been granted Refugee Status in Ireland.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 53.

Can refugees bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees, once they have been formally recognized, can be eligible for having their family members apply for entry (Art. 54 International Protection Act 2015).

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 53.

Can co-ethnics bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can agricultural workers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Non-EEA foreigners can sponsor an application for family reunification.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Can permanent residents bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Non-EEA foreigners can sponsor an application for family reunification.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Eligibility

IMMIGRANT_37: Resident requirement for ordinary legal residents.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (asylum seekers). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (refugees). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Refugees can apply for family reunification once they have been granted refugee status. Their permits are granted for a period of more than 3 years.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 54.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (refugees):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees can apply for family reunification once they have been granted refugee status. Their permits are granted for a period of more than 3 years.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 54.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (co-ethnics). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (domestic workers). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (agricultural workers). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (medical doctors). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Critical Skills Employment Permits require a job contract of at least 2 years. But application can be submitted right after recognition of status.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (medical doctors):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Critical Skills Employment Permits require a job contract of at least 2 years. But application can be submitted right after recognition of status.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (permanent residents). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Application can be submitted right after recognition of status.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (permanent residents):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Application can be submitted right after recognition of status.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

IMMIGRANT_38: Family members considered for reunification.

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Spouse.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Children.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation:

Sources:

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Parents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Grandparents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees can apply for the reunification of his/her spouse, civil partner, children under 18 years and parents.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 56.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees can apply for the reunification of his/her spouse, civil partner, children under 18 years and parents.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 56.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees can apply for the reunification of his/her spouse, civil partner, children under 18 years and parents.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 56.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees can apply for the reunification of his/her spouse, civil partner, children under 18 years and parents.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 56.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Refugees can apply for the reunification of his/her spouse, civil partner, children under 18 years and parents.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 56.

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Spouse.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Children.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Parents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Grandparents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Spouse.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Children.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Parents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Grandparents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Spouse.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Children.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Parents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Grandparents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Medical doctors can apply for the reunification of his/her spouse, civil partner, children under 18 years and parents.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Medical doctors can apply for the reunification of his/her spouse, civil partner, children under 18 years and parents.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Medical doctors can apply for the reunification of his/her spouse, civil partner, children under 18 years and parents.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Medical doctors can apply for the reunification of his/her spouse, civil partner, children under 18 years and parents.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Medical doctors can apply for the reunification of his/her spouse, civil partner, children under 18 years and parents.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residents can apply for the reunification of his/her spouse, civil partner, children under 18 years and parents.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residents can apply for the reunification of his/her spouse, civil partner, children under 18 years and parents.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residents can apply for the reunification of his/her spouse, civil partner, children under 18 years and parents.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residents can apply for the reunification of his/her spouse, civil partner, children under 18 years and parents.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Permanent residents can apply for the reunification of his/her spouse, civil partner, children under 18 years and parents.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Security of status

IMMIGRANT_39: Length of application procedure.

Length of application procedure in months (asylum seekers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (asylum seekers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (refugees).

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: Applications for family reunification for immediate family members for Irish Citizens should be dealt with within 6 months of application. A 12 month target will apply in other cases.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Length of application procedure (refugees).

Answer: more than six months

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Applications for family reunification for immediate family members for Irish Citizens should be dealt with within 6 months of application. A 12 month target will apply in other cases.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Length of application procedure in months (co-ethnics).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (co-ethnics).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (domestic workers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (domestic workers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (agricultural workers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (agricultural workers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (medical doctors).

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: Applications for family reunification for immediate family members of medical doctors should be dealt with within 6 months of application.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Length of application procedure (medical doctors).

Answer: less or equal six months defined by law

Code: 1

Explanation: Applications for family reunification for immediate family members of medical doctors should be dealt with within 6 months of application.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Length of application procedure in months (permanent residents).

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: Applications for family reunification for immediate family members of permanent residents should be dealt with within 6 months of application.

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (permanent residents).

Answer: less or equal six months defined by law

Code: 1

Explanation: Applications for family reunification for immediate family members of permanent residents should be dealt with within 6 months of application.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

IMMIGRANT_40: Duration of permit.

Duration of validity of permit (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (refugees):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: A family member shall be given a permission to reside in the State for a specified period of not less than 1 year and, in case of renewal, of not less than 2 years.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 54.

Duration of validity of permit (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (medical doctors):

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: Immediate family members of Irish citizens granted immigration status through the family reunification process will have the right to work without employment permits and to establish or manage/operate a business in the State. They should receive a Stamp 4 immigration permission.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Duration of validity of permit (permanent residents):

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: Immediate family members of Irish citizens granted immigration status through the family reunification process will have the right to work without employment permits and to establish or manage/operate a business in the State. They should receive a Stamp 4 immigration permission.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

IMMIGRANT_41: Grounds for rejection, withdrawing or refusing to renew status.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A permission for family reunification shall be renewable unless compelling reasons of national security or public order ("ordre public") otherwise require, and shall cease to be valid where the person to whom it was given ceases to be a qualified person or a family member, as the case may be.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 54.3.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A permission for family reunification shall be renewable unless compelling reasons of national security or public order (“ordre public”) otherwise require, and shall cease to be valid where the person to whom it was given ceases to be a qualified person or a family member, as the case may be.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 54.3.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A permission for family reunification shall be renewable unless compelling reasons of national security or public order (“ordre public”) otherwise require, and shall cease to be valid where the person to whom it was given ceases to be a qualified person or a family member, as the case may be.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 54.3.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In the event of divorce, dissolution of a civil partnership or legal separation, a general requirement in respect of application for retention of immigration status, would be for the parties to have been married or in a civil partnership for at least 3 years beforehand with the last 2 years at least spent residing in Ireland.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In the event of divorce, dissolution of a civil partnership or legal separation, a general requirement in respect of application for retention of immigration status, would be for the parties to have been married or in a civil partnership for at least 3 years beforehand with the last 2 years at least spent residing in Ireland.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

IMMIGRANT_42: Special circumstances.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Other matters that will be considered in respect of the change of status application will include: The immigration status (if not a citizen) of the sponsor; the length of time the sponsor has resided in Ireland; the purpose of their stay; compliance with previous immigration conditions; conduct; the duration of the marriage/civil partnership or de facto relationship; Any children of the relationship; any other relevant matter.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Other matters that will be considered in respect of the change of status application will include: The immigration status (if not a citizen) of the sponsor; the length of time the sponsor has resided in Ireland; the purpose of their stay; compliance with previous immigration conditions; conduct; the duration of the marriage/civil partnership or de facto relationship; Any children of the relationship; any other relevant matter.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Other matters that will be considered in respect of the change of status application will include: The immigration status (if not a citizen) of the sponsor; the length of time the sponsor has resided in Ireland; the purpose of their stay; compliance with previous immigration conditions; conduct; the duration of the marriage/civil partnership or de facto relationship; Any children of the relationship; any other relevant matter.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In cases where a foreign national who derives their immigration status from that of their spouse/partner or other person is the victim of domestic violence, there is a process to apply for immigration status.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Other matters that will be considered in respect of the change of status application will include: The immigration status (if not a citizen) of the sponsor; the length of time the sponsor has

resided in Ireland; the purpose of their stay; compliance with previous immigration conditions; conduct; the duration of the marriage/civil partnership or de facto relationship; any children of the relationship; any other relevant matter.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Other matters that will be considered in respect of the change of status application will include: The immigration status (if not a citizen) of the sponsor; the length of time the sponsor has resided in Ireland; the purpose of their stay; compliance with previous immigration conditions; conduct; the duration of the marriage/civil partnership or de facto relationship; any children of the relationship; any other relevant matter.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Other matters that will be considered in respect of the change of status application will include: The immigration status (if not a citizen) of the sponsor; the length of time the sponsor has resided in Ireland; the purpose of their stay; compliance with previous immigration conditions; conduct; the duration of the marriage/civil partnership or de facto relationship; any children of the relationship; any other relevant matter.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In cases where a foreign national who derives their immigration status from that of their spouse/partner or other person is the victim of domestic violence at the hands of

that person, there is already a process in place in INIS to allow the victim to apply for immigration status in their own right, outlining their circumstances.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

IMMIGRANT_43: Legal guarantees and redress in case of refusal or withdrawal.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018).

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018).

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018).

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (co-ethnic):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (co-ethnic):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In any decision to refuse an application, reasons shall be given. Where an application is refused the applicant may appeal to INIS.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In any decision to refuse an application, reasons shall be given. Where an application is refused the applicant may appeal to INIS.

Sources: "Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In any decision to refuse an application, reasons shall be given. Where an application is refused the applicant may appeal to INIS.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In any decision to refuse an application, reasons shall be given. Where an application is refused the applicant may appeal to INIS.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In any decision to refuse an application, reasons shall be given. Where an application is refused the applicant may appeal to INIS.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In any decision to refuse an application, reasons shall be given. Where an application is refused the applicant may appeal to INIS.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

IMMIGRANT_44: Right to autonomous permit.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (refugees):

Answer: after more than 5 years, upon certain conditions

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Where there is no change of circumstances family members may still apply for an independent immigration permission having resided lawfully in the State for at least 5 years.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (medical doctors):

Answer: after more than 5 years, upon certain conditions

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Where there is no change of circumstances family members may still apply for an independent immigration permission having resided lawfully in the State for at least 5 years.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (permanent residents):

Answer: after more than 5 years, upon certain conditions

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Where there is no change of circumstances family members may still apply for an independent immigration permission having resided lawfully in the State for at least 5 years.

Sources: Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service, Department of Justice and Equality. "Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification". Access date not available.
<http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf/Files/Family%20Reunification%20Policy%20Document.pdf>.

5.4.2. Education

IMMIGRANT_45: Access to education.

Children of asylum seekers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, implicit obligation for all children to access education

Code: 0.5

Explanation: There are provisions in the Constitution and the Education Act that establish that access to education (primary-level in particular) shall be free and non-discriminatory.

Sources: Constitution of Ireland. 1937. Art. 4. / Education Act, 1998 (Administrative Consolidation). 1998(2018). Art. 61.

Children of refugees have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, implicit obligation for all children to access education

Code: 0.5

Explanation: There are provisions in the Constitution and the Education Act that establish that access to education (primary-level in particular) shall be free and non-discriminatory.

Sources: Constitution of Ireland. 1937. Art. 4. / Education Act, 1998 (Administrative Consolidation). 1998(2018). Art. 61.

Children of co-ethnics have access to compulsory education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Children of domestic workers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Children of agricultural workers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Children of medical doctors have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, implicit obligation for all children to access education

Code: 0.5

Explanation: There are provisions in the Constitution and the Education Act that establish that access to education (primary-level in particular) shall be free and non-discriminatory.

Sources: Constitution of Ireland. 1937. Art. 4. / Education Act, 1998 (Administrative Consolidation). 1998(2018). Art. 61.

Children of permanent residents have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: There are provisions in the Constitution and the Education Act that establish that access to education (primary-level in particular) shall be free and non-discriminatory.

Sources: Constitution of Ireland. 1937. Art. 4. / Education Act, 1998 (Administrative Consolidation). 1998(2018). Art. 61.

IMMIGRANT_46: Access to higher education.

Asylum seekers and their children have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: There is a principle of equality that applies to all universities in Ireland.

Sources: Universities Act, 1997. 1997. Art. 36.

Refugees have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: There is a principle of equality that applies to all universities in Ireland.

Sources: Universities Act, 1997. 1997. Art. 36.

Co-ethnics have access to higher education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Domestic workers have access to higher education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Agricultural workers have access to higher education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Medical doctors have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: There is a principle of equality that applies to all universities in Ireland.

Sources: Universities Act, 1997. 1997. Art. 36.

Permanent residents have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: There is a principle of equality that applies to all universities in Ireland.

Sources: Universities Act, 1997. 1997. Art. 36.

IMMIGRANT_47: Support for language instruction.

Provision of education support in language(s) of instruction for migrant pupils:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Language support classes and teachers are available and there are guidelines offered by the National Council for Curriculum and Assessment for English learners as of 2006.

Sources: Tomley, Roland. "Intercultural Education in the Post-Primary School". Access date not available. https://www.ncca.ie/media/1976/intercultural_education_in_the_post-primary_school.pdf.

IMMIGRANT_48: Intercultural education.

Intercultural education is included in pre-service training in order to qualify as a teacher:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The guidelines for initial teacher education (ITE) mention inclusive education as a mandatory component.

Sources: The Teaching Council. "Initial Teacher Education: Criteria and Guidelines for Programme Providers". Access date not available. <https://www.teachingcouncil.ie/en/Publications/Teacher-Education/Final-Criteria-and-Guidelines-for-Programme-Providers.pdf>.

IMMIGRANT_49: Integration in teachers' syllabus.

Migration and integration are obligatory topics in professional development training:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Department of Education and Skills has developed an Intercultural Education Strategy that includes integration as topics for professional development in the educational sector.

Sources: Department of Education and Skills and the Office of the Minister for Integration. "Intercultural Education Strategy, 2010-2015". Access date not available. https://www.education.ie/en/Schools-Colleges/Information/Intercultural-Education-Strategy/mig_intercultural_education_strategy.pdf.

5.4.3. Health care

IMMIGRANT_50: Conditions for inclusion in the health care system

Conditions for inclusion of asylum seekers in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 18 of the European Communities (Reception Conditions) Regulations of 2018 establishes that asylum seekers have the right to health care. Asylum seekers have access to: (a) emergency health care, (b) such health care as is necessary for the treatment of serious illnesses and mental disorders, (c) such other health care as is necessary to maintain his or her health, and (d) where the recipient is vulnerable, such mental health care as is appropriate, having regard to his or her special reception needs.

Sources: European Communities (Reception Conditions) Regulations. 2018. Art. 18.

Conditions for inclusion of refugees in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 53b of the International Protection Act establishes that a qualified person shall be entitled to receive, upon and subject to the same conditions applicable to Irish citizens, the same medical care and the same social welfare benefits as those to which Irish citizens are entitled.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 53b.

Conditions for inclusion of co-ethnics in the health care system:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Conditions for inclusion of domestic workers in the health care system:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Conditions for inclusion of agricultural workers in the health care system:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Conditions for inclusion of medical doctors in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Anyone who is 'ordinarily resident' in the Republic of Ireland can apply for a medical card or GP visit card. 'Ordinarily resident' means intention to live in Ireland for at least one year.

Sources: Health Service Executive. "What a Medical Card Covers". Access date not available. <https://www2.hse.ie/services/medical-cards/medical-card-application-process/what-a-medical-card-covers.html>.

Conditions for inclusion of permanent residents in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Anyone who is 'ordinarily resident' in the Republic of Ireland can apply for a medical card or GP visit card. 'Ordinarily resident' means intention to live in Ireland for at least one year.

Sources: Health Service Executive. "What a Medical Card Covers". Access date not available. <https://www2.hse.ie/services/medical-cards/medical-card-application-process/what-a-medical-card-covers.html>.

IMMIGRANT_51: Coverage of health care services.

Health care coverage for asylum seekers.

Answer: more than emergency care, but less than for nationals

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Art. 18 of the European Communities (Reception Conditions) Regulations of 2018 establishes that asylum seekers have the right to health care. Asylum seekers have access to: (a) emergency health care, (b) such health care as is necessary for the treatment of serious illnesses and mental disorders, (c) such other health care as is necessary to maintain his or her health, and (d) where the recipient is vulnerable, such mental health care as is appropriate, having regard to his or her special reception needs.

Sources: European Communities (Reception Conditions) Regulations. 2018. Art. 18.

Health care coverage for refugees.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 53b of the International Protection Act establishes that a qualified person shall be entitled to receive, upon and subject to the same conditions applicable to Irish citizens, the same medical care and the same social welfare benefits as those to which Irish citizens are entitled.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 53.

Health care coverage for co-ethnics.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Health care coverage for domestic workers.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Health care coverage for agricultural workers.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Health care coverage for medical doctors.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The Medical Card entitles all cardholders to the same healthcare coverage.

Sources: Health Service Executive. "What a Medical Card Covers". Access date not available.
<https://www2.hse.ie/services/medical-cards/medical-card-application-process/what-a-medical-card-covers.html>.

Health care coverage for permanent residents.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The Medical Card entitles all cardholders to the same healthcare coverage.

Sources: Health Service Executive. "What a Medical Card Covers". Access date not available.
<https://www2.hse.ie/services/medical-cards/medical-card-application-process/what-a-medical-card-covers.html>.

5.4.4. Unemployment benefits

IMMIGRANT_52: Unemployment benefits.

Access of asylum seekers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: Access to the labour market does not automatically lead to eligibility for any social welfare payment. As an international protection applicant, asylum seekers do not satisfy the habitual residence condition, which is an eligibility requirement for certain social welfare assistance payments, including Jobseeker's Allowance.

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality. "Labour Market Access for International Protection Applicants". Accessed May 28, 2019. <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/form-LMA7.pdf/Files/form-LMA7.pdf>.

Access of refugees to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 24 of the International Protection Act establishes that refugees must have the same treatment as nationals regarding social security. Social security includes: legal provisions in respect of employment injury, occupational diseases, maternity, sickness, disability, old age, death, unemployment, family responsibilities and any other contingency which, according to national laws or regulations, is covered by a social security scheme.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 24.

Access of co-ethnics to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of domestic workers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of agricultural workers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of medical doctors to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: As employees contributing to the pay social insurance (PRSI), medical doctors are eligible for Jobseekers' Benefit.

Sources: Citizens Information. "Jobseeker's Benefit". Access date not available.
https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/social_welfare/social_welfare_payments/unemployed_people/job_seekers_benefit.html.

Access of permanent residents to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: If permanent residents had been contributing to PRSI, they are eligible for Jobseekers' Benefit. If they had not, they can still qualify for Jobseekers' Allowance.

Sources: Citizens Information. "Jobseeker's Benefit". Access date not available.
https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/social_welfare/social_welfare_payments/unemployed_people/job_seekers_benefit.html.

5.4.5. Retirement benefits

IMMIGRANT_53: Retirement benefits.

Access of asylum seekers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Payment of social insurance is compulsory for all workers. The state pension is based on contributions through this compulsory social insurance scheme, and does not discriminate based on nationality.

Sources: Citizens Information. "State Pension (Contributory)". Accessed June 7, 2019.
https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/social_welfare/social_welfare_payments/older_and_retired_people/state_pension_contributory.html#d1a9a.

Access of refugees to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Payment of social insurance is compulsory for all workers. The state pension is based on contributions through this compulsory social insurance scheme, and does not discriminate based on nationality.

Sources: Citizens Information. "State Pension (Contributory)". Accessed June 7, 2019.
https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/social_welfare/social_welfare_payments/older_and_retired_people/state_pension_contributory.html#d1a9a.

Access of co-ethnics to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of domestic workers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of agricultural workers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of medical doctors to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Payment of social insurance is compulsory for all workers. The state pension is based on contributions through this compulsory social insurance scheme, and does not discriminate based on nationality.

Sources: Citizens Information. "State Pension (Contributory)". Accessed June 7, 2019. https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/social_welfare/social_welfare_payments/older_and_retired_people/state_pension_contributory.html#ld1a9a.

Access of permanent residents to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Payment of social insurance is compulsory for all workers. The state pension is based on contributions through this compulsory social insurance scheme, and does not discriminate based on nationality.

Sources: Citizens Information. "State Pension (Contributory)". Accessed June 7, 2019. https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/social_welfare/social_welfare_payments/older_and_retired_people/state_pension_contributory.html#ld1a9a.

5.5. Cultural policies

IMMIGRANT_54: Funding for bilingual education.

Is there public funding for bilingual education in the language of majoritarian migrant groups?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The Ministry of Education and Skills' efforts in multilingual education are limited to encouraging the uptake of foreign language education in the context of global competitiveness and most recently, in the prospect of a changed European dynamic in the post-Brexit era.

Sources: Department of Education and Skills. "Minister Bruton Announces 25% Increase in Foreign Language Assistants in Post-Primary Schools". Access date not available. <https://www.education.ie/en/Press-Events/Press-Releases/2018-press-releases/PR18-08-22.html>.

IMMIGRANT_55: Funding for media on main migrant group's language.

Is there public funding for media in the language of the main migrant group?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: As per the law, the Broadcasting Authority of Ireland aims to reflect the pluralistic nature of society, in terms of the languages and traditions that are represented.

Sources: Broadcasting Act, Act. 2009. Art. 25.

5.6. Mobility policies

5.6.1. Identity documents

IMMIGRANT_56: Confiscation of identification documents.

Do asylum seekers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by any-one (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In general, there is no provision that explicitly allows for the confiscation of identity documents and also no provision that explicitly protects migrants from the possibility. However, when non-nationals are detained on suspicion of immigration violation, those detained persons may be required to surrender their travel documents.

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 5.

Do refugees have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In general, there is no provision that explicitly allows for the confiscation of identity documents and also no provision that explicitly protects migrants from the possibility. However, when non-nationals are detained on suspicion of immigration violation, those detained persons may be required to surrender their travel documents.

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 5.

Do co-ethnics have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do agricultural workers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In general, there is no provision that explicitly allows for the confiscation of identity documents and also no provision that explicitly protects migrants from the possibility. However, when non-nationals are detained on suspicion of immigration violation, those detained persons may be required to surrender their travel documents.

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 5.

Do permanent residents have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In general, there is no provision that explicitly allows for the confiscation of identity documents and also no provision that explicitly protects migrants from the possibility. However, when non-nationals are detained on suspicion of immigration violation, those detained persons may be required to surrender their travel documents.

Sources: Immigration Act, 1999. 1999. Art. 5.

5.6.2. Freedom of movement

IMMIGRANT_57: Freedom of movement within country.

Do asylum seekers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum seekers have the right to move freely within the country, however they are obliged to notify authorities about a change of address.

Sources: Refugee Act, 1996 (Administrative Consolidation). 1996(2015). Art. 9.

Do refugees have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Non-nationals have the right to move freely within the country, however they are obliged to notify authorities about a change of address.

Sources: Immigration Act, 2004. 2004. Art. 9.

Do co-ethnics have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do agricultural workers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Non-nationals have the right to move freely within the country, however they are obliged to notify authorities about a change of address.

Sources: Immigration Act, 2004. 2004. Art. 9.

Do permanent residents have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Non-nationals have the right to move freely within the country, however they are obliged to notify authorities about a change of address.

Sources: Immigration Act, 2004. 2004. Art. 9.

IMMIGRANT_58: Freedom to move outside the country.

Do asylum seekers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Asylum seekers cannot leave the country without prior consent.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 16.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees lawfully staying in Ireland can travel outside the territory, unless compelling reasons of national security or public order otherwise require.

Sources: International Protection Act, 2015 (Administrative Consolidation). 2015 (2018). Art. 28.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have the right to leave the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of months of absence allowed per year (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of months of absence allowed per year (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do agricultural workers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of months of absence allowed per year (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no regulation prohibiting them from entering and exiting the country freely.

Sources: Immigration Act, 2003. 2003. / Immigration Act, 2004. 2004.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (medical doctors):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do permanent residents have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no regulation prohibiting them from entering and exiting the country freely.

Sources: Immigration Act, 2003. 2003. / Immigration Act, 2004. 2004.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (permanent residents):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.6.3. Obligations

5.6.4. Military service

IMMIGRANT_59: Military service.

Do asylum seekers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: There is no military conscription in Ireland. Enlistment is on a voluntary basis.

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: There is no military conscription in Ireland. Enlistment is on a voluntary basis.

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do agricultural workers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: There is no military conscription in Ireland. Enlistment is on a voluntary basis.

Sources: Not applicable

Do permanent residents have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: There is no military conscription in Ireland. Enlistment is on a voluntary basis.

Sources: Not applicable

5.6.5. Social service

IMMIGRANT_60: Social service.

Do asylum seekers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: As there is no military conscription in Ireland, there is no social service requirement to serve as a substitute.

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: As there is no military conscription in Ireland, there is no social service requirement to serve as a substitute.

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do agricultural workers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: As there is no military conscription in Ireland, there is no social service requirement to serve as a substitute.

Sources: Not applicable

Do permanent residents have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: As there is no military conscription in Ireland, there is no social service requirement to serve as a substitute.

Sources: Not applicable

5.6.6. Taxes

IMMIGRANT_61: Income taxes.

Do asylum seekers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: All individuals that earn income in Ireland are subject to income tax.

Sources: Income Tax Act, 1967. 1967. Art. 52.

Do refugees have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: All individuals that earn income in Ireland are subject to income tax.

Sources: Income Tax Act, 1967. 1967. Art. 52.

Do co-ethnics have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do agricultural workers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: All individuals that earn income in Ireland are subject to income tax.

Sources: Income Tax Act, 1967. 1967. Art. 52.

Do permanent residents have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: All individuals that earn income in Ireland are subject to income tax.

Sources: Income Tax Act, 1967. 1967. Art. 52.

5.7. Administration

IMMIGRANT_62: Existence of immigrant integration agency in state of reception.

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for immigrant policies:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration (OPMI) has a mandate to develop, lead and co-ordinate migrant integration policy across other Government Departments, agencies and services. The functions include the promotion of the integration of legal immigrants into Irish society, the establishment of new structures for this purpose, the coordination of Ireland's international reporting requirements relating to racism and integration and overseeing the operation of the Irish Refugee Protection Programme established in 2015 as a humanitarian gesture to migrants fleeing conflict and provide assistance to the EU effort to manage mass migration events in Europe

Sources: Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration. "About Us". Access date not available. www.integration.ie/en/iseq/pages/aboutus.

Name of the institution with competencies for immigrant policies in original language:

Answer: Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration

Name of the institution with competencies for immigrant policies in English:

Answer: Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration

Access to antidiscrimination body.

Migrants can access antidiscrimination bodies and prerogatives (e.g. make official complaints to an Ombudsperson) regardless of migrant status (they might be explicitly mentioned as eligible, or not; what we care about is that they are not explicitly excluded, for instance, by statements that restrict access to nationals):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants are able to access the Ombudsman to lodge complaints. The website refers to “members of the public” as their audience rather than to nationals. There is also a report about three Brazilian nationals who made a complaint about the difficulty in obtaining an Irish passport for their Ireland-born children, meaning that migrants are successfully included in the procedures.

Sources: The Office of the Ombudsman. “Ombudsman”. Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.ombudsman.ie/>. / Office of the Ombudsman. “Passports for Irish-Born Children Non-EEA Parents”. Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.ombudsman.ie/publications/reports/passports-for-irish-born/....>

6. Immigrant citizenship and nationality

6.1. Immigrant nationality

6.1.1. Immigrant dual nationality

IMNAT_1: Renunciation of previous nationality.

Does the country require applicants to naturalization by residence to renounce their previous nationality?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Dual nationality is possible Ireland and therefore, renunciation of previous nationality is not required for naturalization.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

Citizenship can be withdrawn only if person resides outside the country:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are there exceptions?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMNAT_1_1: Sanctions.

Are there sanctions for naturalized persons who are later found to have the nationality of the country or origin despite there being a procedure and having pledged to renounce it?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.1.2. Emigrant dual nationality for immigrants who naturalized

IMNAT_2: Emigrant dual nationality for naturalized immigrants.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by naturalization of nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) for having acquired a foreign one (i.e. of their place of residence) and, if so, under which conditions?

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Dual nationality is tolerated for all citizens in Ireland.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

6.1.3. Loss of nationality after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants

IMNAT_3: Loss after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants

For national citizens by naturalization who emigrated, does the country deprive them of their nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) because of residence abroad

Answer: Authorities have arbitrary power to withdraw citizenship

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. If the naturalized citizen is not registered annually to an Irish authority while living abroad continuously for equal to or more than seven years, they may be liable to losing their nationality. 19.—(1) The Minister may revoke a certificate of naturalisation if he is satisfied— (c) that (except in the case of a certificate of naturalisation which is issued to a person of Irish descent or associations) the person to whom it is granted has been ordinarily resident outside Ireland (otherwise than in the public service) for a continuous period of seven years and without reasonable excuse has not during that period registered annually in the prescribed manner his name and a declaration of his intention to retain Irish citizenship with an Irish diplomatic mission or consular office or with the Minister.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

After how many years abroad?

Answer: 7

Code: 7

Explanation: If the naturalized citizen does not register annually before a Irish authority while living abroad continuously for equal to or more than seven years, they may be liable to losing their nationality. 19.—(1) The Minister may revoke a certificate of naturalisation if he is satisfied— (c) that (except in the case of a certificate of naturalisation which is issued to a person of Irish descent or associations) the person to whom it is granted has been ordinarily resident outside Ireland (otherwise than in the public service) for a continuous period of seven years and without reasonable excuse has not during that period registered annually in the prescribed manner his name and a declaration of his intention to retain Irish citizenship with an Irish diplomatic mission or consular office or with the Minister.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

6.1.4. Unrestrictive jus soli

IMNAT_4: Unrestrictive jus soli.

Does the country provide for a child to acquire nationality by birth in the territory irrespective of the birthplace of the parents?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Jus soli is not unrestrictive and is only possible under certain circumstances including a parent's nationality and/or time of residence in Ireland. At least one parent must be a national, a non-national resident who has been resident in Ireland for at least 3 out of the preceding 4 years, a British citizen, a permanent resident (or the Republic of Ireland or Northern Ireland), someone entitled to diplomatic immunity. Entitlement to Irish citizenship of persons born to certain non - nationals. 6A. — (1) A person born in the island of Ireland shall not be entitled to be an Irish citizen unless a parent of that person has, during the period of 4 years immediately preceding the person's birth, been resident in the island of Ireland for a period of not less than 3 years or periods the aggregate of which is not less than 3 years. (2) This section does not apply to — (a) a person born before the commencement of the Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 2004, (b) a person born in the island of Ireland — (i) to parents at least one of whom was at the time of the person's birth an Irish citizen or entitled to be an Irish citizen, (ii) if the person was born to parents one of whom was deceased at the time of the person's birth and — (I) the other parent was at that time, or (II) the deceased parent was, immediately before he or she died, an Irish citizen or entitled to be an Irish citizen, or (iii) if the person was born to parents both of whom were deceased at the time of the person's birth, and at least one of whom was, immediately before his or her death, an Irish citizen or entitled to be an Irish citizen, (c) a person born in the island of Ireland — (i) to parents at least one of whom was at the time of the person's birth a British citizen or a person entitled to reside in Northern Ireland without any restriction on his or her period of residence, (ii) if the person was born to parents one of whom was deceased at the time of the person's birth and — (I) the other parent was at that time, or (II) the deceased parent was, immediately before he or she died, a British citizen or a person entitled to reside in Northern Ireland without any restriction on his or her period of residence, (iii) if the person was born to parents both of whom were deceased at the time of the person's birth and at least one of whom was, immediately before his or her death, a British citizen or a person entitled to reside in Northern Ireland without any restriction on his or her period of residence, or (d) a person born in the island of Ireland — (i) to parents at least one of whom was at the time of the person's birth a person entitled to reside in the State without any restriction on his or her period of residence (including in accordance with a permission granted under section 4 of the Act of 2004), (ii) if the person was born to parents one of whom was deceased at the time of the person's birth and — (I) the other parent was at that time, or (II) the deceased parent was, immediately before he or she died, a person entitled to reside in the

State without any restriction on his or her period of residence (including in accordance with a permission granted under section 4 of the Act of 2004) , or (iii) if the person was born to parents both of whom were deceased at the time of the person's birth and one of whom was, immediately before his or her death, a person entitled to reside in the State without any restriction on his or her period of residence (including in accordance with a permission granted under section 4 of the Act of 20 04), or (e) a person born in the island of Ireland — (i) neither of whose parents was at the time of the person's birth — (I) an Irish citizen or entitled to be an Irish citizen, (II) a British citizen, (III) a person entitled to reside in the State without any restriction on his or her period of residence (including in accordance with a permission granted under section 4 of the Act of 2004), or (IV) a person entitled to reside in Northern Ireland without any restriction on his or her period of residence, and (ii) at least one of whose parents was at that time entitled to diplomatic immunity in the State. (3) In this section "British citizen" means a citizen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

6.1.5. Qualified jus soli

IMNAT_5: Qualified jus soli.

Does the country provide for children to acquire nationality by birth in the territory only if their parents were also born there?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Jus soli also applies to specific categories of non-nationals.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

6.1.6. Standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence

IMNAT_6: Ordinary naturalization.

Does the country provide for standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence in it?

Answer: Yes, provision for standard naturalization based on residence

Code: 1

Explanation: Conditions for issue of certificate: (1) Upon receipt of an application for a certificate of naturalisation, the Minister may, in his absolute discretion, grant the application, if satisfied that the applicant — (a)(i) is of full age, or (ii) is a min or born in the State; (b) is of good character; (c) has had a period of one year's continuous residence in the State immediately before the date of the application and, during the eight years immediately preceding that period, has had a total residence in the State amounting to four years; (d) intends in good faith to continue to reside in the State after naturalisation; and (e) has, before a judge of the District Court in open court, in a citizenship ceremony or in such manner as the Minister, f or special reasons, allows — (i) made a declaration, in the prescribed manner, of fidelity to the nation and loyalty to the State, and (ii) undertaken to faithfully observe the laws of the State and to respect its democratic values. . (2) The conditions specified in

paragraphs (a) to (e) of subsection (1) are referred to in this Act as conditions for naturalisation. (3) In this section “applicant” means, in relation to an application for a certificate of naturalisation by a minor, the parent or guardian of, or person who is in loco parentis to, the minor. (4) In this section and section 15A, ‘citizenship ceremony’ means a ceremony, held before a judge, or a retired judge, of the District Court, Circuit Court, High Court or Supreme Court, or such other person as may be designated for that purpose by the Minister, at a place and in a form approved by the Minister, at which the applicant has made the declaration and undertaking referred to in subsection (1)(e) or section 15A(1)(h).

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

Number of years of residence required for naturalization:

Answer: 4

Code: 4

Explanation: Conditions for issue of certificate: (1) Upon receipt of an application for a certificate of naturalisation, the Minister may, in his absolute discretion, grant the application, if satisfied that the applicant — (a)(i) is of full age, or (ii) is a min or born in the State; (b) is of good character; (c) has had a period of one year's continuous residence in the State immediately before the date of the application and, during the eight years immediately preceding that period, has had a total residence in the State amounting to four years; (d) intends in good faith to continue to reside in the State after naturalisation; and (e) has, before a judge of the District Court in open court, in a citizenship ceremony or in such manner as the Minister, f or special reasons, allows — (i) made a declaration, in the prescribed manner, of fidelity to the nation and loyalty to the State, and (ii) undertaken to faithfully observe the laws of the State and to respect its democratic values. . (2) The conditions specified in paragraphs (a) to (e) of subsection (1) are referred to in this Act as conditions for naturalisation. (3) In this section “applicant” means, in relation to an application for a certificate of naturalisation by a minor, the parent or guardian of, or person who is in loco parentis to, the minor. (4) In this section and section 15A, ‘citizenship ceremony’ means a ceremony, held before a judge, or a retired judge, of the District Court, Circuit Court, High Court or Supreme Court, or such other person as may be designated for that purpose by the Minister, at a place and in a form approved by the Minister, at which the applicant has made the declaration and undertaking referred to in subsection (1)(e) or section 15A(1)(h).

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

Number of continuous years of residence required for naturalization:

Answer: 1

Code: 1

Explanation: ... (c) has had a period of one year's continuous residence in the State immediately before the date of the application and, during the eight years immediately preceding that period, has had a total residence in the State amounting to four years.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

Permanent residence status is required for naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Conditions for issue of certificate: (1) Upon receipt of an application for a certificate of naturalisation, the Minister may, in his absolute discretion, grant the application, if satisfied that the applicant — (a)(i) is of full age, or (ii) is a min or born in the State; (b) is of good character; (c) has had a period of one year's continuous residence in the State immediately before the date of the application and, during the eight years immediately preceding that period, has had a total residence in the State amounting to four years; (d) intends in good faith to continue to reside in the State after naturalisation; and (e) has, before a judge of the District Court in open court, in a citizenship ceremony or in such manner as the Minister, f or special reasons, allows — (i) made a declaration, in the prescribed manner, of fidelity to the nation and loyalty to the State, and (ii) undertaken to faithfully observe the laws of the State and to respect its democratic values. . (2) The conditions specified in paragraphs (a) to (e) of subsection (1) are referred to in this Act as conditions for naturalisation. (3) In this section “applicant” means, in relation to an application for a certificate of naturalisation by a minor, the parent or guardian of, or person who is in loco parentis to, the minor. (4) In this section and section 15A, ‘citizenship ceremony’ means a ceremony, held before a judge, or a retired judge, of the District Court, Circuit Court, High Court or Supreme Court, or such other person as may be designated for that purpose by the Minister, at a place and in a form approved by the Minister, at which the applicant has made the declaration and undertaking referred to in subsection (1)(e) or section 15A(1)(h).

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

Renunciation of previous nationality is required:

Answer: No renunciation requirement

Code: 0

Explanation: Renunciation of previous nationality is not a requirement for ordinary naturalization.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956. 1956. Art. 15.

Language condition for naturalization:

Answer: No language condition in the law

Code: 0

Explanation: Conditions for issue of certificate: (1) Upon receipt of an application for a certificate of naturalisation, the Minister may, in his absolute discretion, grant the application, if satisfied that the applicant — (a)(i) is of full age, or (ii) is a min or born in the State; (b) is of good character; (c) has had a period of one year's continuous residence in the State immediately before the date of the application and, during the eight years immediately preceding that period, has had a total residence in the State amounting to four years; (d) intends in good faith to continue to reside in the State after naturalisation; and (e) has, before a judge of the District Court in open court, in a citizenship ceremony or in such manner as the Minister, f or special reasons, allows — (i) made a declaration, in the prescribed manner, of fidelity to the nation and loyalty to the State, and (ii) undertaken to faithfully observe the laws of the State and to respect its democratic values. . (2) The conditions specified in paragraphs (a) to (e) of subsection (1) are referred to in this Act as conditions for naturalisation. (3) In this section “applicant” means, in relation to an application for a certificate of naturalisation by a minor, the parent or guardian of, or person who is in loco parentis to, the minor. (4) In this section and section 15A, ‘citizenship ceremony’ means a ceremony, held before a judge, or a retired judge, of the District Court, Circuit Court, High Court or Supreme Court, or such other person as may be designated for that purpose by the Minister, at a place and in a form approved by the Minister, at which the

applicant has made the declaration and undertaking referred to in subsection (1)(e) or section 15A(1)(h).

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

Civil knowledge is a requisite for naturalization:

Answer: No naturalization test or cultural assimilation condition

Code: 0

Explanation: Conditions for issue of certificate: (1) Upon receipt of an application for a certificate of naturalisation, the Minister may, in his absolute discretion, grant the application, if satisfied that the applicant — (a)(i) is of full age, or (ii) is a min or born in the State; (b) is of good character; (c) has had a period of one year's continuous residence in the State immediately before the date of the application and, during the eight years immediately preceding that period, has had a total residence in the State amounting to four years; (d) intends in good faith to continue to reside in the State after naturalisation; and (e) has, before a judge of the District Court in open court, in a citizenship ceremony or in such manner as the Minister, f or special reasons, allows — (i) made a declaration, in the prescribed manner, of fidelity to the nation and loyalty to the State, and (ii) undertaken to faithfully observe the laws of the State and to respect its democratic values. . (2) The conditions specified in paragraphs (a) to (e) of subsection (1) are referred to in this Act as conditions for naturalisation. (3) In this section “applicant” means, in relation to an application for a certificate of naturalisation by a minor, the parent or guardian of, or person who is in loco parentis to, the minor. (4) In this section and section 15A, ‘citizenship ceremony’ means a ceremony, held before a judge, or a retired judge, of the District Court, Circuit Court, High Court or Supreme Court, or such other person as may be designated for that purpose by the Minister, at a place and in a form approved by the Minister, at which the applicant has made the declaration and undertaking referred to in subsection (1)(e) or section 15A(1)(h).

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

Clean criminal record is a requisite:

Answer: Specific good character clause applying only to naturalization applicants OR no crimes carrying sentences of less than 1 years

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Conditions for issue of certificate: (1) Upon receipt of an application for a certificate of naturalisation, the Minister may, in his absolute discretion, grant the application, if satisfied that the applicant — (a)(i) is of full age, or (ii) is a min or born in the State; (b) is of good character; (c) has had a period of one year's continuous residence in the State immediately before the date of the application and, during the eight years immediately preceding that period, has had a total residence in the State amounting to four years; (d) intends in good faith to continue to reside in the State after naturalisation; and (e) has, before a judge of the District Court in open court, in a citizenship ceremony or in such manner as the Minister, f or special reasons, allows — (i) made a declaration, in the prescribed manner, of fidelity to the nation and loyalty to the State, and (ii) undertaken to faithfully observe the laws of the State and to respect its democratic values. . (2) The conditions specified in paragraphs (a) to (e) of subsection (1) are referred to in this Act as conditions for naturalisation. (3) In this section “applicant” means, in relation to an application for a certificate of naturalisation by a minor, the parent or guardian of, or person who is in loco parentis to, the minor. (4) In this section and section 15A, ‘citizenship ceremony’ means a ceremony, held before a judge, or a retired judge, of the District Court, Circuit Court, High Court or Supreme Court, or such other person as may be designated for that purpose by the Minister, at a place and in a form approved by the Minister, at which the applicant has made the declaration and undertaking referred to in subsection (1)(e) or section 15A(1)(h).

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

Economic resources as requisite for naturalization:

Answer: No requirement on income, employment, or welfare dependency

Code: 0

Explanation: Conditions for issue of certificate: (1) Upon receipt of an application for a certificate of naturalisation, the Minister may, in his absolute discretion, grant the application, if satisfied that the applicant — (a)(i) is of full age, or (ii) is a min or born in the State; (b) is of good character; (c) has had a period of one year's continuous residence in the State immediately before the date of the application and, during the eight years immediately preceding that period, has had a total residence in the State amounting to four years; (d) intends in good faith to continue to reside in the State after naturalisation; and (e) has, before a judge of the District Court in open court, in a citizenship ceremony or in such manner as the Minister, f or special reasons, allows — (i) made a declaration, in the prescribed manner, of fidelity to the nation and loyalty to the State, and (ii) undertaken to faithfully observe the laws of the State and to respect its democratic values. . (2) The conditions specified in paragraphs (a) to (e) of subsection (1) are referred to in this Act as conditions for naturalisation. (3) In this section “applicant” means, in relation to an application for a certificate of naturalisation by a minor, the parent or guardian of, or person who is in loco parentis to, the minor. (4) In this section and section 15A, ‘citizenship ceremony’ means a ceremony, held before a judge, or a retired judge, of the District Court, Circuit Court, High Court or Supreme Court, or such other person as may be designated for that purpose by the Minister, at a place and in a form approved by the Minister, at which the applicant has made the declaration and undertaking referred to in subsection (1)(e) or section 15A(1)(h).

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

6.1.7. Socialization based acquisition of citizenship

IMNAT_7: Naturalization by socialization.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality of minors who reside for a certain period or schooling in the country?

Answer: No provision

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No clause like this is mentioned in the nationality law.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

6.1.8. Special procedure for immigrants with very long residence in country

IMNAT_8: Long residence.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by a person who has resided there for a very long time (e.g. more or equal of 12 years)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Nothing about this clause is mentioned in the nationality law.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

6.1.9. Preferential naturalization for immigrants from specific countries

IMNAT_9: Preferential naturalization by country.

Does the country provide for a special (e.g. quicker, easier) acquisition of nationality by a person who is a national of another specific country?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There are no provisions that apply to those foreign nationals themselves, but children born in Ireland to a British national (of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) are eligible for citizenship by descent. Entitlement to Irish citizenship of persons born to certain non – nationals: 6A . — (1) A person born in the island of Ireland shall not be entitled to be an Irish citizen unless a parent of that person has, during the period of 4 years immediately preceding the person's birth, been resident in the island of Ireland for a period of not less than 3 years or periods the aggregate of which is not less than 3 years. (2) This section does not apply to — (c) a person born in the island of Ireland — (i) to parents at least one of whom was at the time of the person's birth a British citizen or a person entitled to reside in Northern Ireland without any restriction on his or her period of residence, (ii) if the person was born to parents one of whom was deceased at the time of the person's birth and — (I) the other parent was at that time, or (II) the deceased parent was, immediately before he or she died, a British citizen or a person entitled to reside in Northern Ireland without any restriction on his or her period of residence, (iii) if the person was born to parents both of whom were deceased at the time of the person's birth and at least one of whom was, immediately before his or her death, a British citizen or a person entitled to reside in Northern Ireland without any restriction on his or her period of residence.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

6.1.10. Cultural affinity/Ethnic ties

IMNAT_10: Preferential naturalization due to cultural or ethnic ties.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by a person who has an affinity with its culture or is somehow defined as co-ethnic?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Power to dispense with conditions of naturalisation in certain cases: 16 . — The Minister may, in his absolute discretion, grant an application for a certificate of naturalisation in the following cases, although the conditions for naturalisation (or any of them) are not complied with: (a) where the applicant is of Irish descent or Irish associations; (b) where the applicant is a parent or guardian acting on behalf of a minor of Irish descent or Irish associations; (c) where the applicant is a naturalised Irish citizen acting on behalf of a minor child of the applicant; [(d) and (e) repealed] (f) where the applicant is or has been resident abroad in the public service; (g) where the applicant is a person who is a refugee within the meaning of the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of the 28th day of July 1951 and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of the 31st day of January 1967 or is a Stateless person within the meaning of the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of the 28th day of September 1954. (2) 38 For the purposes of this section a person is of Irish associations if — (a) *he or she is related by blood, affinity or adoption to* , 39 or *is the civil partner of, a person who is an Irish citizen or entitled to be an Irish citizen, or (b) he or she was related by blood, affinity or adoption to* , 40 or *was the civil partner of, a person who is deceased and who, at the time of his or her death, was an Irish citizen or entitled to be an Irish citizen.*

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

6.1.11. Spousal transfer

IMNAT_11: Spousal transfer.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by the spouse or registered partner of a person who is already a national citizen?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, acquisition is allowed but only upon fulfilling some time requirements. Naturalisation of spouses of Irish citizens: 15A. — (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 15 , the Minister may, in his or her absolute discretion, grant an application for a certificate of naturalisation to the non - national spouse or civil partner of an Irish citizen if satisfied that the applicant — (a) is of full age, (b) is of good character, c) and that citizen — (i) are married to each other, have been married to each other for a period of not less than 3 years, and are living together, as attested to by affidavit submitted by the citizen to the Minister in the prescribed form, or (ii) are civil partners of each other, have been civil partners of each other for a period of not less than 3 years, and are living together, as attested to by affidavit submitted by the citizen to the Minister in the prescribed form, (d) is, in the case of a spouse, in a marriage recognised under the laws of the State as subsisting, (e) had, immediately before the date of the application, a period of one year's continuous residence in the island of Ireland, (f) had, during the 4 years immediately preceding that period, a total residence in the island of Ireland amounting to 2 years, (g) intends in good faith to continue to reside in the island of Ireland after naturalisation, and (h) has, before a judge of the District Court in open court, in a citizenship ceremony or in such manner as the Minister, for special reasons, allows — (i) made a declaration, in the prescribed manner, of fidelity to the nation and loyalty to the State, and (ii) undertake n to faithfully observe the laws of the State and to respect its democratic values.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

6.1.12. Filial transfer

IMNAT_12: Filial transfer.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by the child of a person who is already a national citizen?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Nationality acquisition is possible for minor children upon discretion of the Minister. Power to dispense with conditions of naturalisation in certain cases: 16 . — The Minister may, in his absolute discretion, grant an application for a certificate of naturalisation in the following cases, although the conditions for naturalisation (or any of them) are not complied with: (a) where the applicant is of Irish descent or Irish associations; (b) where the applicant is a parent or guardian acting on behalf of a minor of Irish descent or Irish associations; (c) where the applicant is a naturalised Irish citizen acting on behalf of a minor child of the applicant; [(d) and (e) repealed] (f) where the applicant is or has been resident abroad in the public service; (g) where the applicant is a person who is a refugee within the meaning of the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of the 28th day of July 1951 and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of the 31st day of January 1967 or is a Stateless person within the meaning of the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of the 28th day of September 1954. (2) 38 For the purposes of this section a person is of Irish associations if — (a) he or she is related by blood, affinity or adoption to , 39 or is the civil partner of, a person who is an Irish citizen or entitled to be an Irish citizen, or (b) he or she was related by blood, affinity or adoption to , 40 or was the civil partner of, a person who is deceased and who, at the time of his or her death, was an Irish citizen or entitled to be an Irish citizen.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

6.1.13. Special naturalization for refugees

IMNAT_13: Refugees.

Does the country facilitate the acquisition of nationality by a refugee in its territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A refugee may simply naturalised through meeting the standard conditions (age, residence, etc.), but the law also allows for the Minister's discretion to offer special acquisition for refugees.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956. 1956. Art. 16.

6.1.14. Naturalization for special achievements/talents

IMNAT_14: Special talents.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person in account of special achievements/talents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Grant of citizenship as token of honour: 12. — (1) The President may grant Irish citizenship as a token of honour to a person or to the child or grandchild of a person who, in the opinion of the Government, has done signal honour or rendered distinguished service to the nation. (2) A certificate of Irish citizenship shall be issued to the person to whom Irish citizenship is so granted and he shall, from the date of the certificate, be an Irish citizen. (3) Notice of the issue of the certificate of citizenship shall be published as soon as may be in Iris Oifigiúil.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

6.1.15. Naturalization due to investment/financial assets

IMNAT_15: Special talents.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person with special financial assets (say which) or persons who invest money in the country?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law does not provide for it and the GLOBALCIT report says that an “investor” scheme which was first introduced in 1989 was done away with in 1998. “In September 1996, the government decided that no new applications would be accepted, unless and until new legislation was introduced, though existing applications would be dealt with. It appears that some new applications were made and existing ones amended. Finally, in April 1998, the increasingly controversial scheme was abolished”.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

6.1.16. Transfer to other relatives

IMNAT_16: Transfer to other relatives.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a relative other than the spouse or child of a person who is already a citizen?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: It is theoretically possible. The Minister has the discretionary power to exempt from the naturalization requirements, those who have “Irish association” and it does not explicitly exclude relatives other than spouses or parents. Power to dispense with conditions of naturalisation in certain

cases: 16 . — The Minister may, in his absolute discretion, grant an application for a certificate of naturalisation in the following cases, although the conditions for naturalisation (or any of them) are not complied with: (a) where the applicant is of Irish descent or Irish associations; (b) where the applicant is a parent or guardian acting on behalf of a minor of Irish descent or Irish associations; (c) where the applicant is a naturalised Irish citizen acting on behalf of a minor child of the applicant; [(d) and (e) repealed] (f) where the applicant is or has been resident abroad in the public service; (g) where the applicant is a person who is a refugee within the meaning of the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of the 28th day of July 1951 and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of the 31st day of January 1967 or is a Stateless person within the meaning of the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of the 28th day of September 1954. (2) 38 For the purposes of this section a person is of Irish associations if — (a) he or she is related by blood, affinity or adoption to , 39 or is the civil partner of, a person who is an Irish citizen or entitled to be an Irish citizen, or (b) he or she was related by blood, affinity or adoption to , 40 or was the civil partner of, a person who is deceased and who, at the time of his or her death, was an Irish citizen or entitled to be an Irish citizen.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

6.1.17. Nationality for the stateless

IMNAT_17: Stateless.

Does the country facilitate the naturalization of a stateless person in its territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Minister has discretionary powers to exempt stateless persons from normal naturalization procedures. Power to dispense with conditions of naturalisation in certain cases: 16 . — The Minister may, in his absolute discretion, grant an application for a certificate of naturalisation in the following cases, although the conditions for naturalisation (or any of them) are not complied with: (a) where the applicant is of Irish descent or Irish associations; (b) where the applicant is a parent or guardian acting on behalf of a minor of Irish descent or Irish associations; (c) where the applicant is a naturalised Irish citizen acting on behalf of a minor child of the applicant; [(d) and (e) repealed] (f) where the applicant is or has been resident abroad in the public service; (g) where the applicant is a person who is a refugee within the meaning of the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of the 28th day of July 1951 and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of the 31st day of January 1967 or is a Stateless person within the meaning of the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of the 28th day of September 1954. (2) 38 For the purposes of this section a person is of Irish associations if — (a) he or she is related by blood, affinity or adoption to , 39 or is the civil partner of, a person who is an Irish citizen or entitled to be an Irish citizen, or (b) he or she was related by blood, affinity or adoption to , 40 or was the civil partner of, a person who is deceased and who, at the time of his or her death, was an Irish citizen or entitled to be an Irish citizen.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

6.1.18. Nationality for regularized immigrants

IMNAT_18: Regularization.

Does the country make any differentiation in terms of naturalization procedures regarding persons that have benefited from regularization programs ((i.e. is there any special naturalization scheme for regularized immigrants)?

Answer: No differentiation

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No differentiation in main regulations.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956. 1956.

6.1.19. Naturalization possible even if applicant had irregular status before

IMNAT_19: Irregular status.

Does the country provide for a person who has or has had irregular migrant status who can however prove having had resided long enough in the country to apply for naturalization (i. e. is ever having been an irregular migrant an impediment to regularize)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: While there is no explicit differentiation made to applicants who previously had irregular status, one of the conditions for naturalization is to be of "good character", which is decidedly a subjective criterion and up to the discretionary interpretation of the Minister. Having either the administrative or criminal sentence of irregular stay may potentially count against the applicant.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956. 1956. Art. 15.

6.2. Immigrant citizenship

6.2.1. Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants

IMCIT_1: Restrictions for naturalized immigrants.

Does the country restrict citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized (even if they only have that one nationality)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. By law, all citizens, whether by descent or naturalization, shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges. Extension to all citizens of statutory rights conferred on persons born in

Ireland. 29. — An Irish citizen, wherever born, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges conferred by the terms of any enactment on persons born in the State.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

For how long are the restrictions applied?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to electoral rights?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to public office posts?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other type of restrictions

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.2.2. Loss or suspension of citizenship after residence abroad for immigrants who naturalized

IMCIT_2. Loss or suspension of citizenship.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: All citizens enjoy the same rights and privileges and an Irish citizen does not have their citizenship rights suspended while residing abroad.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956 (Unofficial Consolidation). 1956 (2011).

Are these rights recovered upon return?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.2.3. Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals

IMCIT_3: Restrictions for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals.

Does the country restrict citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized and have another/other nationality/ies?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: By law, all citizens, whether by descent or naturalization, shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges.

Sources: Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956s. 1956. Art. 29.

How long do the restrictions apply?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to electoral rights?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to public office post?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other type of restrictions (beyond electoral and public office posts).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable