

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics for Ireland: 2008

Corona Joyce

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EMN

European Migration Network



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The European Migration Network

The aim of the European Migration Network (EMN) is to provide up-to-date, objective, reliable and comparable information on migration and asylum at Member State and EU-level with a view to supporting policymaking and informing the general public.

The Irish National Contact Point of the European Migration Network, EMN Ireland, is located within the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI).

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The opinions presented in this report are those of the Irish National Contact Point of the European Migration Network and do not represent the position of the Irish Department of Justice and Equality or the European Commission Directorate General Home Affairs.

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Abbreviations

CIREFI	Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange on the Crossing of Frontiers and Immigration
Dáil	Parliament, lower House
EEA	European Economic Area
EMN	European Migration Network
EURODAC	European Dactyloscopie (electronic fingerprint system)
Gardaí/Garda Síochána	Police
GNIB	Garda National Immigration Bureau
HSE	Health Service Executive
INIS	Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ORAC	Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner
RIA	Reception and Integration Agency

Chapter 1

Introduction

This report provides an analysis of statistics relating to migration and asylum in Ireland and is the sixth in the current series.¹ It aims to describe statistical trends on migration, international protection, refusals, apprehensions, residence permits and return for the reference year 2008 in Ireland, and to facilitate comparisons and interpretations pertaining to migratory trends on the European level, as well as in the international context.

Some 4,450,030 persons were considered to be usually resident in Ireland during 2008. Of these, non-Irish nationals accounted for 11.5 per cent. Outside of the EU, nationals of the United States and Nigeria comprised the two largest nationality groupings of persons usually resident by main country of citizenship and country of birth.

The main migration- and asylum-related event of interest in 2008 centred on the publication of the Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill 2008 in January of that year. The 2008 Bill was an amended version of the draft *Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill, 2007* which fell with the change of government after the general election of 2007. As with the 2007 Bill, for the first time in domestic legislation the phrase ‘foreign nationals’ would refer only to those who are from outside the European Union. The Bill proposed the first statutory basis for the issuing and revoking of visa applications, and a new system comprising different residence permits allocated according to which category a foreign national falls into. It also outlined provisions for a category of long-term residency for an initial period of five years and under which foreign nationals would broadly be entitled to the same rights of travel, work and medical care and social welfare services as Irish citizens. Regarding protection applications, the Bill proposed to repeal the *European Communities (Eligibility for Protection) Regulations, 2006*. All functions currently being carried out by the Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner with regard to protection, including subsidiary protection, would be carried out by the Minister for Justice and Equality². Proposed changes included a shift to a single protection determination procedure where all protection claims, including claims for both asylum and subsidiary protection,

¹ All previous reports in this series for Ireland can be found on the EMN Ireland website www.emn.ie.

² From March 2011, this Department was named the Department of Justice and Equality. For the purpose of this report and for consistency this term will be used for all references prior to this date, excluding citations.

would be examined under a single procedure and at first instance. A significant change from previous legislation contained in the Bill is that it allows for the summary removal of a foreign national from the State without notice.

A marked decrease in immigration flows occurred in 2008, with overall net migration falling by 91.7 per cent year-on-year. This period saw a small net migration of 3,738, with immigration figures at the lowest rate since 2004. This decline may have reflected tightening immigration policy and a decline in asylum applications, and arguably the changed economic context in which Ireland saw itself during 2008. Recorded immigration decreased by 28.0 per cent year-on-year from 88,779 to 63,927, while recorded emigration saw a substantial increase of 41.5 per cent from 42,538 in 2007 to 60,189 in 2008. Over half of all inward migration during 2008 was comprised of citizens of other EU27 countries, with Irish nationals constituting the second largest group at almost 30 per cent of all recorded immigration. Non-EU nationals accounted for 21.1 per cent of all inward migration. In terms of overall numbers, there was an equal breakdown of immigration by gender and the majority of those migrating to Ireland were within the 20-32 age group (61.4 per cent). Indian nationals represented the largest single nationality grouping of immigrants by main country of birth and country of citizenship. Some 60,189 persons emigrated from Ireland during 2008, at almost three times the rate of emigration in 2002. The largest overall group of those emigrating comprised EU27 nationals at under 60 per cent. Irish nationals constituted the next largest overall grouping with 28.5 per cent of all figures, and non-EU27 nationals constituted 7 per cent of all emigration figures. In terms of overall numbers, 60.1 per cent of all of those emigrating from Ireland were male, with the vast majority in the 20-34 age group (65.6 per cent). Nationals of China represented the largest nationality grouping of those emigrating by citizenship, while Australia was the largest single stated country of next stated residence by those emigrating (almost 20 per cent).

A total of 3,245 persons acquired citizenship in Ireland during 2008 of which half were female and 44.5 per cent were within the 35-64 age group. The largest single group concerned non-EU27 nationals, comprising 93.9 per cent of all acquisitions at 3,046 persons. Nigerian nationals comprised the single largest nationality grouping with 319 acquiring citizenship. A change in prescribed fees for applying for Irish citizenship came into effect on 1 August 2008 when costs for adult applicants rose to €950 from €630 for adults, excluding recognised refugees.

Figures for first time asylum applications continued to fall slightly during 2008. The 3,805 first-time asylum applications in 2008 were at the lowest level since

1997. Taken on a quarterly basis, asylum applications in Ireland peaked slightly in the third quarter with 1,032 applications. The majority (63.9 per cent) of all applications received were from male applicants, with the largest age group represented being that of 18-34 years. There was an increase in applications from unaccompanied minors between 2007 and 2008, from 87 to 100 respectively (an increase of 14.9 per cent year-on-year). Nigerian nationals constituted over a quarter (25.9 per cent) of all first asylum applications during the year, following a trend of preceding years. Some 6,085 first and final instance decisions on applications for international protection were made during 2008, with 595 total positive decisions. Almost 92 per cent of first instance decisions were rejected, with 300 positive decisions declared. Of these, 295 cases referred to acquiring of Geneva Convention status with an additional five³ positive decisions related to subsidiary protection status. Some 2,460 decisions regarding applications for asylum were made at final instance during 2008. Of these, 11.9 per cent of all applications were positive decisions and all related to Geneva Convention status. The majority of first instance positive decisions (110 cases) related to Iraqi nationals and final instance positive decisions (55 cases) related to Nigerian nationals.

Some 1,274 applications for leave to remain were granted under section 3 of the Immigration Act, 1999 (as amended) at a year-on-year increase of almost 50 per cent on 2007 figures.

During 2008, renewal of leave to remain for the non-national parents of Irish-born children granted permission to remain under the *Irish Born Child (IBC/05) Scheme* continued.⁴ Applicants who were successful had their leave to remain renewed for up to three years at which stage those qualifying will be eligible to apply for full citizenship having held five years of legal residence in Ireland.⁵ Processing of applications for renewal of this permission to remain in the State commenced in January 2007 and finished on 31 March 2008. By the end of 2008, some 14,261 applications for renewal had been received, with 14,117 granted positive decisions.

During 2008 some 100 refugees were resettled in Ireland under the United Nations' Refugee Resettlement Programme, including a group of 70 refugees from Sudan.

³ Eurostat figures provide a total of five positive decisions related to subsidiary protection status during 2008 due to rounding of figures; corresponding figures within the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform *Annual Report 2008* cite seven positive subsidiary protection grants.

⁴ See previous reports in this series for further contextual information regarding this scheme.

⁵ In order to qualify for a renewal an applicant must:
 -Have been successful under the first *IBC/05 Scheme*,
 -Must have been living in Ireland with his or her child since being granted permission to remain, and
 -Must have made every effort to become economically viable.

A total of 160 overall incoming requests⁶ were received during 2008 under the Dublin Regulation with the majority (48.8 per cent) received from the United Kingdom and concerning taking back requests in cases where the case was under examination with no permission to stay (Article 16.1.c of the Dublin Regulation). Some 475 overall outgoing requests were made the majority (62 per cent) concerning take back requests under Article 16.1.c. The vast majority of outgoing requests from Ireland under the Dublin Regulation related to the United Kingdom, representing 63.2 per cent of all requests.

There was a notable decrease in the number of non-Irish nationals refused entry to the State during 2008, representing a decrease of 16.1 per cent year-on-year from 2007. Almost half (43 per cent) of all cases related to false visa or residence permits. Brazilian nationals constituted the largest single country of citizenship of Third Country nationals refused entry, representing almost 20 per cent of all refusals.

In 2008, some 3,185 Third Country nationals were apprehended or found to be illegally present in Ireland. Nationals of Nigeria constituted the large single nationality grouping, presenting 31.2 per cent of all apprehensions.

In April 2008 a full-time Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) Unit opened at Ireland West Airport at Knock, Co. Mayo. The presence of the new GNIB Unit was placed in context of new UK and charter flight services operating out of the airport. The opening of the full-time desk saw Garda personnel involved in immigration matters at the airport increase from one local member to eight dedicated officers.

Regarding residence permits, some 28,926 first residence permits were issued during 2008, and were mainly (43.3 per cent) issued for education reasons. The largest single nationality to receive new residence permits were Brazilian nationals, with the majority of these issued on education grounds. Nationals of the United States saw the largest number of permits issued for family reasons, while Australian nationals comprised the largest single nationality grouping for remunerated activities (representing almost 80 per cent of all permits issued to Australian nationals). A total of 141,816 residence permits were valid during 2008, with the majority issued for over 12 months (68.2 per cent). Indian nationals constituted the largest grouping of permits, with 11.7 per cent of the overall total. A total of 5,155 long term residency permissions were issued during

⁶ The overall total incoming and outgoing request totals are calculated by adding the total number of taking charge requests to the total number of taking back requests.

2008. Some 41.5 per cent of all permissions issued were to nationals of the United States and Nigeria.

In 2008 some 164,045 Certificates of Registration (referring to new registrations and renewals) were issued during 2008, an increase of 5.7 per cent on 2007. There was a sharp increase in the number of cards issued in respect reunification of non-EEA family members of EU citizens, albeit off a relatively small base figure in 2007.

S.I. No. 336 of 2008, the Immigration Act 2004 (Registration Certificate Fee) Regulations 2008 came into operation on 23 August 2008. The S.I. made provisions for changes to the fee prescribed for registration certificates for non-EEA nationals in Ireland under section 19 (1)(b) of the *Immigration Act, 2004*.

S.I. No. 340 of 2008, Immigration Act, 2004 (Registration Certificate) (Amendment) Regulations, 2008 came into force on 16 August 2008. It sought to amend Part 2 of the *Immigration Act, 2004* related to the furnishing of fingerprints to the registration office.

The *European Communities (Free Movement of Persons) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 310 of 2008)* was published in July 2008 and amends the 2006 Regulations. The 2008 Regulations remove from the 2006 Regulations the requirement that a non-EU family member must have been lawfully resident in another EU Member State prior to applying for a residence permit in Ireland.

Some 1,286 Third Country nationals were ordered to leave the State during 2008, with 690 persons returned following an order to leave. Nigerian nationals constituted the largest single grouping of Third Country nationals ordered to leave, representing 31.2 per cent of all orders. Of this number, some 28.4 per cent of persons were returned. Brazilian nationals comprised the largest single group of Third Country nationals returned following an order to leave, with 268 returns. During 2008 the number of voluntary returns taking place increased sharply by 34.5 per cent on corresponding figures for 2007.

There was a substantial year-on-year decrease (42.2 per cent) in employment permits issued during 2008, continuing a trend of previous years. Arguably this decrease in permits issued may have been attributable to the changed economic context during 2008. The number of new permits issued by the Department of

Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation⁷ fell slightly (15.5 per cent) between 2007 and 2008, while renewals fell by 62.3 per cent.

The *Employment Compliance Bill, 2008* was published during 2008. The Bill contained measures which will strengthen the ability of the State to secure improved compliance with employment legislation, and to establish the National Employment Rights Authority (NERA) on a statutory footing. It would also serve to increase penalties for certain offences under employment legislation.

During 2008 the Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation published a policy regarding a decision to 'look favourably' on applications made by foreign nationals who were current employment permit holders and who had been made redundant within the previous three months. In addition, it also agreed to change published regulations on the right of work permit holders to change employers, with certain limitations. Work permit holders could now change employers, after a minimum of one year with the same employer, provided that their new employment is within the same economic sector in which they are currently employed or within another eligible sector. Importantly, in both cases a labour market test requirement no longer existed. The worker is required to pay the relevant fee, however, and to remain out of work while the new application is processed.

During 2008, the Irish government announced that it was still considering whether to opt-in to the EU "Blue Card" initiative.

The Department of Justice and Equality received a total of 408 applications for family reunification from recognised refugee status holders in 2008. This represented an increase of 9.4 per cent on similar figures for 2007.

During 2008 some 134,788 visas were issued by Irish authorities worldwide, including approximately 63,400 re-entry visas. During the same year 149,671 visa applications were received.

The enactment of the *Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008* took place in June 2008. The Act created separate offences of trafficking in children for the purpose of labour exploitation or the removal of their organs; trafficking in children for the purpose of their sexual exploitation; and trafficking in adults for

⁷ From March 2011, this Department was named the Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation. For the purpose of this report and for consistency this term will be used for all references prior to this date, excluding citations.

the purposes of their sexual or labour exploitation or the removal of their organs. It also makes it an offence to sell or offer for sale or to purchase or offer to purchase any person, adult or child, for any purpose. The Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of the Department of Justice and Equality published *Administrative Immigration Arrangements for the Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking* during 2008. The publication of the notice aimed to provide information related to administrative arrangements whereby a suspected victim of human trafficking from outside the EEA may be granted a 45 day period of 'recovery and reflection' in the State and may also, in certain circumstances, be granted one or more periods of temporary residence in the State. The Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) introduced administrative arrangements for the granting a recovery and reflection permit for 60 days to suspected victims of trafficking in September 2008. Thereafter a 6-month temporary residence permit can be issued to a victim of trafficking who is co-operating with an investigation/prosecution against perpetrators.

Chapter 2

Methodology

The *Migratory Statistics Regulation No. 862/2007*⁸ establishes common rules for the collection and compilation of Community statistics on

(a) immigration to and emigration from the Member State territories, including flows from the territory of one Member State to that of another Member State and flows between a Member State and the territory of a third country;

(b) the citizenship and country of birth of persons usually resident in the territory of the Member States;

(c) administrative and judicial procedures and processes in the Member States relating to immigration, granting of permission to reside, citizenship, asylum and other forms of international protection and the prevention of illegal immigration.

The majority of the data supplied in this National Report have been sourced from Eurostat and where other sources have been used this is marked below the relevant table. Where possible, all data tables have been verified by relevant national data providers to Eurostat, specifically by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the Department of Justice and Equality.

For reference, full tables of data as extracted from Eurostat according to common specifications for this report for all EU Member States is contained in Annex I. Modified extracts of these tables are contained within this report. A similar report is to be produced by other European Migration Network (EMN) National Contact Points (NCPs). As with all EMN outputs, a synthesis report will subsequently be compiled that will draw together the findings of these studies and provide an overview of statistical trends in the area of asylum and migration in a European context during 2008.

Other sources used for this National Report include published Annual Reports and other relevant studies in the area.

⁸ Available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32007R0862:EN:NOT>.

Definitions used are in general accordance with Article 2 of the *Migratory Statistics Regulation No. 862/2007*. This Regulation establishes common rules for the collection of Community statistics on migration, international protection, illegal immigration and returns by European Union (EU) countries. It concerns statistics relating to immigration to, and emigration from, an EU country; citizenship and country of birth of persons resident in the territories of EU countries; and administrative and judicial procedures relating to migration. The statistics are based on records of administrative and judicial actions; registers relating to administrative actions and population registers; censuses; and sample surveys. Specific notes relevant to certain tables are included as appropriate.

As data collected prior to the introduction of the Migratory Statistics Regulation may not necessarily adhere to specifications contained within the Regulation, in general comparative data for preceding years has not been included. Where exceptions exist (this has been noted) and comparative data is available, limited analysis of trends is undertaken.

As noted in Chapter 3 regarding the counting of asylum applicants among flow and stock data if the asylum applicant stays effectively one year or more in a Member State (or if they intend to stay one year or more), while at the overall level the population estimates cover persons resident in private and non-private households (i.e. institutions), the breakdowns provided for this report are based solely on the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) which covers private households only. As asylum seekers may be accommodated in hostel accommodation, the classification of immigrants by country of origin and nationality may be affected accordingly.

Of note, in accordance with best practice procedure and provisions under the Migratory Statistics Regulation, rounding of published figures for international protection and for refused entry has taken place.

Chapter 3

International Migration, Usually Resident Population and Acquisition of Citizenship (Article 3)

In accordance with Article 3 of the Migratory Statistics Regulation (862/2007), asylum applicants should be counted among flow and stock data if they stay effectively one year or more in a Member State (or if they intend to stay one year or more) like for other migrants. Regarding the Irish context, while at the overall level the population estimates cover persons resident in private and non-private households (i.e. institutions), the breakdowns provided for this report are based solely on the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) which covers private households only. As asylum seekers may be accommodated in hostel accommodation, the classification of immigrants by country of origin and nationality may be affected accordingly. This overall figure remains relatively small, with approximately 7,000 persons in reception, accommodation and self-catering Direct Provision accommodation as of December 2008.

In 2008, inward net migration decreased as did immigration flows. Rates of emigration increased by 41.5 per cent on 2007 figures and reached a level almost three times that of 2002 figures. Some 4,450,030 persons were considered to be usually resident in Ireland during 2008. Of these, non-Irish nationals accounted for 11.5 per cent. Some 3,245 persons acquired citizenship in Ireland during 2008.

3.1 INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS

A marked decrease in immigration flows occurred in 2008, with overall net inward migration falling by 91.9 per cent year-on-year.

This period saw a small net migration of 3,738, with immigration figures at the lowest rate since 2004. Recorded immigration decreased by 28.0 per cent year-on-year from 88,779 to 63,927, while recorded emigration saw a substantial increase of 41.5 per cent from 42,538 in 2007 to 60,189 in 2008.

TABLE 1: Migration Flows 2002 – 2008

%	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Overall Immigration	50,500	50,100	70,000	86,900	103,260	88,779	63,927
Overall Emigration	20,700	18,500	16,600	17,000	38,866	42,538	60,189
Net Migration	29,800	31,600	53,400	69,900	64,394	46,241	3,738

Source: Eurostat.

Arguably, the changing economic context and emergency economic downturn during 2008 impacted greatly upon both inward and outward migratory flows. The Irish economy moved into recession in the first half of 2008, leading to a dramatic deterioration in labour market conditions. Gross National Product contracted by 2.7 per cent in 2008. Total employment fell by almost 175,000 (8.2 per cent) in the year between the second quarter of 2008 and that of 2009. Unemployment increased from less than 5 per cent at the beginning of 2008 to 12 per cent of the labour force in Quarter 2, 2009.⁹ In Quarter 4 of 2008, 18 per cent of those aged 15 years and over in employment in Ireland were non-Irish. Of all persons in employment in Ireland, 3.9 per cent were Third Country nationals.¹⁰

3.1.1 Immigration

During 2008 some 63,927 persons migrated to Ireland. The largest group of those migrating comprised of citizens of other EU27 countries at 50.3 per cent, representing 32,142 persons. Substantial immigration from the New Member States (NMS) took place beginning in 2004 up to the end of 2007, and while decreasing slightly still continued at a significant volume during 2008.

Irish nationals constituted the second largest group with 17,857 persons and representing 27.9 per cent of all recorded immigration. Non-EU nationals accounted for 21.1 per cent of all recorded immigration at 13,502 nationals.

In terms of overall numbers, there was an equal breakdown of immigration by gender (51.3 per cent of overall immigration was female, representing 32,813 persons) with the majority of those migrating to Ireland within the 20-34 age group (61.4 per cent, representing 39,220 persons). Excluding immigration by Irish nationals, all main groups (other EU27 nationals; countries outside the EU27) saw a slight majority of females migrating to Ireland. All of the main categories saw dominance in immigration by those within the 20-34 age grouping, representing 61 per cent of totals within all broad categories.

Table 2 shows the main citizenship groupings of immigration by country of citizenship (for Third Country nationals), country of birth (for Third Country nationals) and country of previous residence. Almost all countries (India, United States, Brazil, Australia, the Philippines, China [including Hong Kong], South Africa, Nigeria and New Zealand) are represented in all tables. Indian nationals are the single largest nationality grouping for both immigration by country of

⁹ O'Connell, P. J. and Joyce, C. (2010) 'International Migration in Ireland, 2009' *ESRI Working Paper No 339*. Dublin: ESRI.

¹⁰ Central Statistics Office (February 2009) *Quarterly National Household Survey*. Available at www.cso.ie.

citizenship and main country of birth (2,170 persons and 1,843 persons respectively).

With regard to immigration by country of previous residence, nationals of Australia constitute the single largest grouping at 4,896 persons.

TABLE 2: Immigration by Country of Citizenship (Third Country Nationals); Country of Birth (Third Country Nationals); Country of Previous Residence, 2008

Immigration by Country of Citizenship	Total	Immigration by Country of Birth	Total	Immigration by Country of Previous Residence	Total
India	2,170	India	1,843	Australia	4,896
United States	1,352	United States	1,157	United States	3,302
Brazil	887	Brazil	976	India	2,039
Australia	771	Australia	770	Brazil	991
Philippines	768	Philippines	659	New Zealand	893
China (including Hong Kong)	533	South Africa	542	Philippines	805
Nigeria	524	China (including Hong Kong)	509	Canada	732
Russian Federation	509	Nigeria	466	South Africa	617
South Africa	430	Pakistan	432	China (including Hong Kong)	601
New Zealand	396	New Zealand	408	Nigeria	594

Note: The individual detailed country estimates are calculated by using the distribution of the appropriate variable as found in the most recent (2006) census and then applying these proportions to the broad totals derived for 2008. Individual country data is generally not available from the annual source data which is survey-based.

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.2 Emigration

During 2008 some 60,189 persons emigrated from Ireland, at almost three times the rate of emigration in 2002. The largest overall group of those emigrating comprised EU27 nationals (excluding Irish nationals) at 58.8 per cent, representing 35,386 persons. Irish nationals constituted the next largest overall grouping with 28.5 per cent of all figures, representing 17,130 persons. Non-EU27 nationals constituted 7.0 per cent of all emigration figures, representing 4,218 persons.

In terms of overall numbers, 60.1 per cent of all of those emigrating from Ireland were male. The vast majority of persons (65.5 per cent, representing 39,467 persons) were in the 20-34 age group. Both Irish nationals and EU27 nationals saw a majority of male emigrants, with non-EU27 nationals showing a majority of females emigrating at 54.2 per cent. All of the main groups of those emigrating from Ireland saw a majority within the 20-34 age group with the highest rate being within the non-EU27 nationals at 68.4 per cent (representing 2,886 persons).

Table 3 shows the main citizenship groupings of emigration by country of citizenship (for Third Country nationals) and country of next usual residence. Eight of the same ten countries listed (Brazil, China including Hong Kong, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, South Africa and the United States) appear on both tables. Chinese nationals constitute the largest single grouping of emigration by main country of citizenship with 0.9 per cent of all emigrants. Australia was listed as the country of next usual residence for almost 20 per cent of all emigrants.

TABLE 3: Emigration by Countries of Citizenship (Third Country Nationals); Country of Next Usual Residence, 2008

Emigration by Citizenship	Total	Emigration by Country of Next Usual Residence	Total
China (including Hong Kong)	523	Australia	11,829
Nigeria	451	United States	3,332
United States	307	China (including Hong Kong)	652
India	286	Nigeria	515
Philippines	249	India	392
Pakistan	161	South Africa	292
South Africa	160	Philippines	276
Brazil	159	Pakistan	265
Russian Federation	147	Brazil	225
Malaysia	127	Canada	177

Note: The individual detailed country estimates are calculated by using the distribution of the appropriate variable as found in the most recent (2006) census and then applying these proportions to the broad totals derived for 2008. Individual country data is generally not available from the annual source data which is survey-based.

Source: Eurostat.

3.2 USUAL RESIDENCE

Some 4,450,030 persons were considered to be usually resident in Ireland during 2008. Of these, non-Irish nationals accounted for 11.5 per cent (representing 511,891 persons). Overall, there was an equal gender breakdown (50.2 per cent female) with the majority of those across all main groups in the 35-64 age group (37.1 per cent, representing 1,650,571 persons). An exception was in the EU27 group of which 52.1 per cent were male.

TABLE 4: Usual Residence by Country of Citizenship (Third Country Nationals); Country of Birth (Third Country Nationals), 2008

Usual Residence by Main Country of Citizenship (population)		Usual Residence by Country of Birth (population)	
United States	10,269	United States	21,489
Nigeria	9,075	Nigeria	13,604
Philippines	5,465	India	8,163
China	4,379	Philippines	8,091
India	4,046	South Africa	7,708
South Africa	3,126	China (including Hong Kong)	6,740
Pakistan	2,510	Australia	6,442
Russian Federation	2,445	Canada	4,811
Australia	2,211	Pakistan	4,637
Brazil	2,056	Russian Federation	4,608

Note: The individual detailed country estimates are calculated by using the distribution of the appropriate variable as found in the most recent (2006) census and then applying these proportions to the broad totals derived for 2008. Individual country data is generally not available from the annual source data which is survey-based.

Source: Eurostat.

Nine countries appear across both usual residence by main country of citizenship and by country of birth: United States, Nigeria, the Philippines, China including Hong Kong, India, South Africa, Pakistan, Russian Federation and Australia (Table 4). Outside of the EU, nationals of the United States constituted the single largest nationality grouping for both usual residence by main country of citizenship and by country of birth (10,269 persons and 21,489 persons respectively).

3.3 ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP

Table 5 shows that overall some 3,245 persons acquired citizenship in Ireland¹¹ during 2008 of which 50.8 per cent were female. Some 44.5 per cent (1,444 persons) were within the 35-64 age group. The largest single group concerned non-EU27 nationals, comprising 93.9 per cent of all acquisitions at 3,046 persons. Citizenship was acquired by persons from other EU Member States in 199 instances.

TABLE 5: Acquisition of Citizenship, 2008

Total	Age				Unknown	Sex	
	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+		Female	Male
3,245	621	1,139	1,444	41	0	1,651	1,594

Source: Eurostat.

Table 6 shows that during 2008 nationals of Nigeria were the largest single grouping acquiring citizenship and representing 9.8 per cent of all acquisitions.

¹¹ Ireland does not require naturalised persons to relinquish their former citizenship status and allows an Irish citizen to hold dual citizenship.

TABLE 6: Acquisition of Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship, 2008

Country of Previous Citizenship	Total
Nigeria	319
Pakistan	196
India	163
Russian Federation	159
South Africa	112
China (including Hong Kong)	101
Ukraine	98
United States	96
Croatia	94
Zimbabwe	83

Source: Eurostat.

Migrants can apply for citizenship if they have been legally resident in Ireland for five years. There is no language requirement, although applicants must be of “good character” and pledge fidelity to the State. Persons who have been resident in the State for five years or more as students or asylum seekers are not eligible to apply for citizenship. In the case of recognised refugees eligibility for citizenship is based on three years of legal residence in Ireland; and as refugee status is declaratory it is on a retroactive basis beginning on the date they have applied for asylum. Applications for naturalisation are granted at the absolute discretion of the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform. Media debate during 2008 centred on refusal of applications for naturalisation by migrant workers who had accessed social welfare during their time of legal residence in Ireland. In terms of processing times for citizenship and naturalisation, the Department of Justice and Equality stated that the average processing time was 23 months from application to decision.¹²

A change in prescribed fees regarding submitting an application for Irish citizenship came into effect on 1 August 2008. Costs for adult applicants rose to €950 from €630, with fees for minors at €200. Recognised refugees are exempt from paying these fees.

A decentralisation of the Citizenship Division of the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) took place during 2008 when some 90 staff members relocated from the Dublin-based Burgh Quay office to Tipperary.

3.4 PROPOSED CHANGE TO IMMIGRATION, RESIDENCE AND PROTECTION POLICY

One of the most significant developments in Ireland during 2008 was the publication of the *Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill, 2008* in January of that year. By year end of 2008 the Bill was through Committee Stage and awaiting

¹² Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform (2009) *Annual Report 2008*. Dublin: Stationery Office.

a Report Stage in the Dáil.¹³ The 2008 Bill was an amended version of the draft *Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill, 2007* which fell with the change of government after the general election of 2007. Like its previous incarnation, the 2008 Bill seeks to codify, integrate and update various pieces of previous legislative measures and would set forth a legislative framework for the management of inward migration to Ireland.

Upon publication it was stated that when enacted it would seek to transpose *Council Directive 2005/85 EC* ('The Procedures Directive') into Irish law, and to integrate the provisions of the *Asylum Qualification Directive Regulations 2006* (*S.I. No. 518 of 2006*) into primary legislation. As with the 2007 Bill, for the first time in domestic legislation the phrase 'foreign nationals' would refer only to those who are from outside the European Union. There were substantial amendments to the published Bill during the year, with 706 amendments in the Dáil and a further 200 announced by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform in April 2008. The Bill, as published in January 2008, proposes the first statutory basis for the issuing and revoking of visa applications. The Bill proposes a new system comprising different residence permits allocated according to which category a foreign national falls into. It also outlines provisions for a category of long-term residency for an initial period of five years and under which foreign nationals would broadly be entitled to the same rights of travel, work and medical care and social welfare services as Irish citizens. Regarding protection applications, the Bill proposes to repeal the *European Communities (Eligibility for Protection) Regulations, 2006*. All functions currently being carried out by the Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner with regard to protection, including subsidiary protection, would be carried out by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform. Proposed changes include a shift to a single protection determination procedure where all protection claims, including claims for both asylum and subsidiary protection, would be examined under a single procedure and at first instance. A significant change from previous legislation contained in the Bill is that it allows for the summary removal of a foreign national from the State without notice.

¹³ The Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill, 2008 was withdrawn in 2010, with the Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill, 2010 launched in June 2010 incorporating many amendments to the 2008 Bill which had arisen during the legislative process.

Chapter 4

International Protection (Article 4)

The number of first-time asylum applications decreased slightly by 3.3 per cent in 2008 from 2007, and remained much lower than preceding years. Some 6,085 first and final instance decisions on applications for international protection were made during 2008, with 595 total positive decisions. In addition, some 1,274 applications for leave to remain were granted under section 3 of the *Immigration Act, 1999 (as amended)* at a year-on-year increase of almost 50 per cent (48.1 per cent). In addition a further 316 persons also had their previously granted status of Leave to Remain renewed during the year. Processing of applications for renewal of permission to remain in the State under the *Irish Born Child (IBC/05) Scheme* commenced in January 2007 and finished on 31 March 2008. By the end of 2008, some 14,261 applications for renewal had been received, with 14,117 granted positive decisions. During 2008 some 100 refugees were resettled in Ireland under the United Nations' Refugee Resettlement Programme, including a group of 70 refugees from Sudan. A total of 160 overall incoming requests were received during 2008 under the Dublin Regulation, with 475 overall outgoing requests.¹⁴

Data regarding new asylum applications is available for years preceding the introduction of the *Migratory Statistics Regulation* and is included for comparability. Rounding of data is in evidence, with cases where the overall total figures do not match the total figures by age group or sex.

4.1 APPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

4.1.1 New Asylum Applications

The number of first-time asylum applications decreased slightly by 3.3 per cent in 2008 from 2007, and remained much lower than preceding years. This continued trend in decreasing applications (since 2005) is in marked contrast to European and international trends during the same time period. In a global context, in 2008 the UNHCR listed the number of individuals requesting refugee or asylum status in the 51 European and non-European countries as having increased by 12 per cent year-on-year since 2007.¹⁵ Within these figures, among the 27 Member

¹⁴ The overall total incoming and outgoing request totals are calculated by adding up the total number of taking charge requests and the total number of taking back requests.

¹⁵ UNHCR (2009) *Asylum Trends in Industrialised Countries 2008*. Available at www.unhcr.org.

States of the European Union some 238,000 asylum applications were lodged in 2008, representing an increase of 6 per cent on 2007 figures.

Table 7 shows that over the period 1997 to 2002 the number of people seeking asylum in Ireland at first instance under the 1951 Geneva Convention increased significantly to a high of 11,598. The 3,805 first-time asylum applications in 2008 were at the lowest level since 1997. Taken on a quarterly basis, asylum applications in Ireland peaked slightly in the third quarter at 1,032 applications.¹⁶

TABLE 7: New Asylum Applications, 1997-2008

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of First Applications	3,355	4,369	7,673	10,911	10,316	11,598	7,483	4,265	4,304	4,241	3,933	3,805

Source: 1997-2007: Eurostat, Department of Justice and Equality as referenced in *Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics for Ireland: 2007*; 2008: Eurostat.

Overall, the vast majority of new applications were received from male applicants, representing 63.9 per cent of all applications and continuing a trend seen in 2007. The largest age group represented within new asylum applications was that of 18-34 years, representing 55.3 per cent of all applications. Of interest, the second largest age group consisted of persons under 17 years old (Table 8). Some 10 new applications for asylum were received from persons considered to be stateless.

TABLE 8: New Asylum Applications by Age Group and Sex, 2008

Total	Age				Sex		
	0-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Females	Males
3805	995	2,105	695	15	0	1,380	2,430

Source: Eurostat.

Table 9 shows the main citizenship groupings of new applicants for asylum between 2004 and 2008. As with all listed preceding years, during 2008 Nigerian nationals constituted the largest single grouping, comprising over a quarter (25.9 per cent) of all new asylum applications during the year.

TABLE 9: First-Time Asylum Applications by Main Countries of Citizenship, 2004-2008

Country of Citizenship	2004	Country of Citizenship	2005	Country of Citizenship	2006	Country of Citizenship	2007	Country of Citizenship	2008
Nigeria	1,445	Nigeria	1,272	Nigeria	1,022	Nigeria	1,014	Nigeria	985
Romania	246	Romania	382	Sudan	304	Iraq	279	Pakistan	235
Somalia	196	Somalia	367	Romania	288	China	258	Iraq	200
China (including Hong Kong)	152	Sudan	203	Iraq	213	Pakistan	185	China (including Hong Kong)	180
Sudan	146	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	202	Iran	203	Georgia	173	Georgia	180
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	130	Georgia	150	Georgia	170	Sudan	155	Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	170
Croatia	128	Afghanistan	142					Moldova, Republic of	140
Georgia	120	Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	138					Somalia	140
Afghanistan	106	Moldova, Republic of	100					Sudan	125
Moldova, Republic of	90	China (including Hong Kong)	96					Zimbabwe	115

Source: 1997-2007: Eurostat, Department of Justice and Equality as referenced in *Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics for Ireland: 2007*; 2008: Eurostat.

4.1.2 Asylum Applications Under Consideration

As of the end of December 2008, some 6,900 asylum applications remained under consideration. Of these, the vast majority (61.3 per cent) represented male applicants and were those within the 18-34 age group (53.3 per cent). Of these pending applications, five cases represented stateless persons (Table 10). As of year end 2008, 2,276 applications were on hand for over 6 months. Of these, 116 applications were on hand at ORAC and 2,160 at the RAT.¹⁷

It is worth noting the continuation of administrative asylum application procedures with regard to prioritised cases and accelerated processing arrangements since introduction in January 2005. These arrangements apply in the main to nationals of Nigeria, Croatia and South Africa, with Romania and Bulgaria also included prior to their accession to the EU on 1 January 2007. In figures released in early 2009, the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform indicated that prioritised asylum applications continued to be processed in under 20 working days at first instance in the Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner (ORAC) while non-prioritised asylum applications were processed within 20 weeks at first instance in ORAC.¹⁸ Regarding length of time taken for appeals submitted to the Refugee Appeals Tribunal, the average time to process

¹⁷ Joyce (2009b) *Annual Policy Report on Migration and Asylum 2008: Ireland*. Available at www.emn.ie.

¹⁸ As cited in Joyce (2009b) *Annual Policy Report on Migration and Asylum 2008: Ireland*. Available at www.emn.ie.

and complete substantive appeals was approximately 30 weeks, 9 weeks for accelerated appeals and 11 weeks for prioritised appeals.¹⁹

TABLE 10: Asylum Applications under Consideration as of end of 2008

Total	Age					Sex		
	0-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Females	Males	Unknown
6,900	1,485	3,675	1,715	20	0	2,675	4,225	0

Source: Eurostat.

Table 11 shows that as of the end of December 2008, Nigerian nationals constituted the largest single nationality group awaiting an asylum determination and representing over a quarter (26.1 per cent) of such applications. The next largest nationality was the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), representing 5.9 per cent of applications under consideration.

TABLE 11: Asylum Applications under Consideration as of end of 2008 by Main Country of Citizenship

Country of Citizenship	Total
Nigeria	1,805
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	410
Georgia	365
Pakistan	345
Somalia	275
Sudan	255
Iraq	215
Afghanistan	205
Zimbabwe	195
Ghana	185

Source: Eurostat.

4.1.3 Withdrawn Applications for Asylum

During 2008 some 920 applications for asylum were withdrawn. Overall, the vast majority of withdrawn applications represented male applicants (75.5 per cent) and were within the 18-34 age group (66.8 per cent). Of the number withdrawn, some five applications represented stateless persons (Table 12).

TABLE 12: Withdrawn Asylum Applications by Age and Sex, 2008

Total	Age (Years)					Sex		
	0-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Females	Males	Unknown
920	115	615	185	5	0	225	695	0

Source: Eurostat.

Table 13 shows the main citizenship groupings of withdrawn asylum applications during 2008. In 2008, Chinese nationals constituted the largest single grouping and comprised 16.8 per cent of all withdrawn applications. The next largest nationality was Nigeria, representing 15.2 per cent of all withdrawn applications for asylum.

¹⁹ Refugee Appeals Tribunal (2009) *Annual Report 2008*.

TABLE 13: Withdrawn Asylum Applications by Main Country of Citizenship, 2008

Country of Citizenship	Total
China (including Hong Kong)	155
Nigeria	140
Moldova, Republic of	65
Sudan	60
Georgia	50
Pakistan	35
Iraq	35
Afghanistan	30
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	25
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	25

Source: Eurostat.

4.2 DECISIONS ON INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

Some 6,085 first and final instance decisions on applications for international protection were made during 2008, with 595 total positive decisions. In addition, some 1,274 applications for leave to remain were granted under section 3 of the Immigration Act, 1999 (as amended) at a year-on-year increase of almost 50 per cent (48.1 per cent).

4.2.1 First Instance Decisions

Some 3,625 first instance decisions on applications for asylum were completed in 2008. Of these, almost 92 per cent were rejected with 300 positive decisions. Of the positive decisions, 295 cases referred to acquiring of Geneva Convention status with an additional five positive decisions related to subsidiary protection status.²⁰

TABLE 14: First Instance Decisions on Asylum Applications by Type of Decision / Status, 2008

Total Number of Decisions	Total Positive Decisions	Rejected	Geneva Convention Status	Subsidiary Protection Status	Temporary Protection Status	Humanitarian Status
3,625	300	3,325	295	5	0	:

Source: Eurostat.

Regarding subsidiary protection status, the European Communities (Eligibility for Protection) Regulations 2006 (S.I. No. 518 of 2006) came into force on 10 October 2006 and were intended to give effect to the 'Qualification Directive' (Council Directive 2004/83/EC), which seeks to ensure that Member States apply common criteria for the identification of persons in need of international protection.²¹ Section 2(1) of these Regulations provides the criteria for eligibility for subsidiary

²⁰ Eurostat figures provide a total of five positive decisions related to subsidiary protection status during 2008; corresponding figures within the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform *Annual Report 2008* cite seven positive subsidiary protection grants. As noted earlier, rounding of international protection data within Eurostat takes place.

²¹ See Quinn *et al.*, 2008 for further discussion on this topic.

protection. Some 1,465 applications for subsidiary protection were submitted during 2008 (an increase on comparable figures of 1,255 for 2007), with 471 decisions made (a sharp increase on a comparable figure of 83 decision for 2007). Of these, seven applications for subsidiary protection were granted.

Table 15 shows the main countries of citizenship of first instance decisions on asylum applications. Nigerian nationals constituted the largest single nationality of first-instance asylum decisions, representing 28.4 per cent of all decisions. Of these, 0.5 of all decisions were positive. Iraqi nationals showed the largest proportion of positive decisions, with 44.9 per cent of all decisions positive.

TABLE 15: First Instance Decisions on Asylum Applications by Main Countries of Citizenship and Type of Decision / Status, 2008

Country of Citizenship	Total Number of Decisions	Total Positive Decisions	Rejected	Geneva Convention Status	Subsidiary Protection Status	Temporary Protection Status	Humanitarian Status
Nigeria	1,030	5	1,025	5	0	0	:
Iraq	245	110	135	110	0	0	:
Pakistan	210	15	195	15	0	0	:
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	170	5	165	5	0	0	:
Sudan	150	35	115	35	0	0	:
Georgia	135	0	135	0	0	0	:
Zimbabwe	110	5	105	5	0	0	:
Moldova, Republic of	105	0	105	0	0	0	:
Somalia	85	25	60	25	0	0	:
Afghanistan	85	5	80	5	0	0	:

Source: Eurostat.

4.2.1.1 Decisions Withdrawing Status Granted at First Instance Decision

In 2008, some five decisions withdrawing status granted at first instance were made. All cases refer to a withdrawal of Geneva Convention status.

TABLE 16: Decisions Withdrawing Status Granted at First Instance Decision by Citizenship and Type of Status Withdrawn, 2008

Total	Geneva Convention	Subsidiary Protection	Temporary Protection	Humanitarian Status
5	5	0	0	0

Source: Eurostat.

4.2.2 Final Instance Decisions ²²

Table 17 shows that 2,460 decisions regarding applications for asylum were made at final instance during 2008. Of these, 12.0 per cent of all applications were positive decisions with all relating to Geneva Convention status.

TABLE 17: Final Decisions on Asylum Applications by Citizenship and Type of Decision / Status, 2008

Total Decisions	Total Positive Decisions	Rejected	Geneva Convention Status	Subsidiary Protection Status	Temporary Protection Status	Humanitarian Status
2,460	295	2,165	295	:	0	:

Source: Eurostat.

Table 18 shows the main countries of citizenship of final decisions on asylum applications. Nigerian nationals constituted the largest single nationality of final asylum decisions, representing 35.8 per cent of all decisions. Of these, 6.3 per cent of all decisions were positive. Nationals of Iraq comprised the largest proportional positive decisions, with 46.2 per cent of all decisions positive.

TABLE 18: Final Decisions on Asylum Applications by Main Countries of Citizenship and Type of Decision / Status, 2008

Country of Citizenship	Total Decisions	Total Positive Decisions	Rejected	Geneva Convention Status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
Nigeria	880	55	825	55	:	0	:
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	125	0	125	0	:	0	:
Pakistan	95	15	75	15	:	0	:
Somalia	90	15	75	15	:	0	:
Georgia	90	5	85	5	:	0	:
Moldova, Republic of	75	10	65	10	:	0	:
Ghana	75	5	70	5	:	0	:
Sudan	70	5	65	5	:	0	:
Iraq	65	30	35	30	:	0	:
Afghanistan	60	20	40	20	:	0	:

Source: Eurostat.

4.2.2.1 Decisions Withdrawing Status Granted as Final Decision

In 2008, some five decisions withdrawing status granted at final instance were made. All of these refer to Geneva Convention status and reflect similar determinations made at first instance stage.

TABLE 19: Decisions Withdrawing Status Granted as Final Decision by Citizenship and Type of Status Withdrawn, 2008

Total Number of Withdrawals	Geneva Convention Status	Subsidiary Protection Status	Temporary Protection Status	Humanitarian Status
5	5	0	0	0

Source: Eurostat.

4.2.2.2 Appeals

Regarding asylum appeals, some 785 applications for the judicial review of decisions of the Office of the Refugee Appeals Commissioner, the Refugee Appeals Tribunal, and the Minister for Justice, Equality & Law Reform were made during 2008 – a decrease of 30 per cent on figures from 2007, and representing 57 per cent of all judicial review applications to the courts during 2008. An almost 80 per cent increase in orders made in asylum-related judicial review cases occurred year-on-year from 2007. During the year, the number of legal challenges of recommendations made by the Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner (ORAC) fell by some 29.6 per cent in 2008 to 266 from 378 in 2007.²³

4.2.3 Leave to Remain under Section 3 of the Immigration Act, 1999 (as amended); Irish Born Child (IBC/05) Renewal Scheme

During 2008 some 1,274 persons were granted permission by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform for Leave to Remain in the State. The status of Leave to Remain is in accordance with section 3 of the Immigration Act, 1999 (as amended). In addition a further 316 persons also had their previously granted status of Leave to Remain renewed during the year.²⁴

Figures for 2008 granting of leave to remain constituted a sharp increase of 48.1 per cent year-on-year. This follows steady increases in granting of leave to remain since 2006 and at an increase of over 500 per cent on 2004 figures.²⁵ (Table 20)

TABLE 20: Leave to Remain Granted under Section 3, Immigration Act 1999 (as amended)

Year	Total
2004	210
2005	154
2006	216
2007	860
2008	1,274

Source: Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform (2009) *Annual Report 2008*.

In related developments during 2008, a further administrative scheme with regard to the renewal of leave to remain for the non-national parents of Irish-born children granted permission to remain under the Irish Born Child (IBC/05) Scheme continued.²⁶ Applicants who were successful had their leave to remain renewed for up to three years at which stage those qualifying will be eligible to apply for full citizenship having held five years of legal residence in Ireland.²⁷

²³ Figures as per Joyce (2009b) *Annual Policy Report on Migration and Asylum 2008: Ireland*. Available at www.emn.ie.

²⁴ Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform (2009) *Annual Report 2008*. Available at www.justice.ie.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ See previous reports in this series for further contextual information regarding this scheme.

²⁷ In order to qualify for a renewal an applicant must:

Processing of applications for renewal of this permission to remain in the State commenced in January 2007 and finished on 31 March 2008. By the end of 2008, some 14,261 applications for renewal had been received, with 14,117 granted positive decisions.²⁸ In a related set of legal challenges, in May 2008 the Irish Supreme Court rejected an attempt by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform to uphold deportation orders issued against the parents of two Irish-born children who had been born in Ireland prior to enactment of the changed citizenship law.²⁹ As a result of the case ruling the deportation orders were to be quashed, with the families to be invited to make an application to the Minister regarding leave to remain in the State. The case generated much media and NGO debate, particularly in light of a potential application of the ruling to ‘thousands’ of resident non-Irish nationals in a similar situation.

4.2.4 Resettlement

During 2008 some 100 refugees were resettled in Ireland under the United Nations’ Refugee Resettlement Programme, including a group of 70 refugees from Sudan. Of these, there was a nearly equal distribution between male and female with slightly more females. The majority of resettled refugees were under 17 years, particularly in the case of persons from Sudan where 57.1 per cent of all refugees were within this age group.

TABLE 21: Resettled Persons by Age Group and Sex, 2008

Total	0-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Female	Male
100	50	20	25	0	55	45

Source: Eurostat.

TABLE 22: Resettled Persons by Main Country of Citizenship, Age Group and Sex, 2008

Country of Citizenship	Total	0-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Female	Male
Sudan	70	40	15	15	0	40	30
Cuba	10	0	5	5	0	5	5
Ethiopia	5	0	5	0	0	0	0
Iraq	5	5	0	0	0	0	5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5	5	0	5	0	0	5

Source: Eurostat.

4.3 UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

There was an increase in asylum applications from unaccompanied minors between 2007 and 2008, from 87 to 100 respectively (an increase of 14.9 per cent year-on-year). This follows a sharp decrease in applications by unaccompanied minors during 2006.

- Have been successful under the first *IBC/05 Scheme*,

- Must have been living in Ireland with his or her child since being granted permission to remain, and

- Must have made every effort to become economically viable.

²⁸ Joyce (2009b) *Annual Policy Report on Migration and Asylum 2008: Ireland*. Available at www.emn.ie.

²⁹ *Oguekwe.v. Minister for Justice Equality and Law Reform; Dimbo v. Minister for Justice Equality and Law Reform*.

TABLE 23: Asylum Applicants Considered to be Unaccompanied Minors, 2004 – 2008

Year	Total
2004	128
2005	131
2006	131
2007	87
2008	100

Source: 1997-2007: Eurostat, Department of Justice and Law Reform as referenced in *Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics for Ireland: 2007*; 2008: Eurostat.

Changes in trends concerning unaccompanied minors are often difficult to interpret; as discussed in Joyce and Quinn (2009) yearly fluctuations may reflect either changed migratory flows or may be a reflection of a change to administrative procedures concerning the automatic placement of unaccompanied minors within the asylum system as a means of regularising status. Excluding years 2004 and 2007, there is a trend for unaccompanied minor applicants for asylum to be male.

There is an equal gender balance in terms of overall applications with the majority of minors submitting applications for asylum within the 16-17 years age group (Table 24).

TABLE 24: Asylum Applicants Considered to be Unaccompanied Minors, 2008

Total	0-13	14-15	16-17	Female	Male
100	15	20	60	45	50

Source: Eurostat.

The largest single nationality grouping was that of Nigerian nationals, representing 30 per cent of all applications and with an even distribution across age groupings (Table 25). Nationality breakdowns for previous years are not available.

TABLE 25: Asylum Applicants Considered to be Unaccompanied Minors by Main Country of Citizenship, 2008

Country of Citizenship	Total	0-13	14-15	16-17
Nigeria	30	10	10	10
Eritrea	5	0	0	5
Kenya	5	0	5	0
Somalia	5	0	0	5
Uganda	5	0	0	5
Cameroon	5	0	0	5
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	5	0	0	5
Angola	5	0	5	0
Malawi	5	5	0	0
Ghana	5	0	0	5
Iraq	5	0	0	5

Source: Eurostat.

4.4 DUBLIN TRANSFERS

A total of 160 overall incoming requests³⁰ were received during 2008 under the Dublin Regulation, with 475 overall outgoing requests. Some 90 incoming transfers took place during 2008. A total of 160 take back and take charge requests were received with the majority concerning taking back requests (80 per cent). Of these some 82.8 per cent were accepted, representing 106 cases. Of the total of 475 take back and take charge requests made by Ireland during 2008, the majority concerned taking back requests (61.9 per cent). A total of 271 outward transfers took place during the year.

In November 2007 the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform launched the first phase of the new Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) for An Garda Síochána and the INIS. The new fingerprinting system was introduced on a phased basis and saw the replacement of the existing system in the Garda Technical Bureau and the installation of electronic fingerprint capture livescan units at the Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner (ORAC). The livescan units would allow for the electronic capturing, storing and exchange of fingerprint data of non-EU nationals, including all persons seeking asylum, with the central EURODAC fingerprint database.³¹ In figures cited in February 2008, out of 300 requests put through the system during the course of one month, more than 30 ‘hits’ were recorded where matches with fingerprints in other EU countries were found. As of February 2008 the system had cost €7 million, with a further roll-out expected during 2009 when it would be linked to the main Garda Pulse system and fed into international police networks through Europol and Interpol.³² During 2008 some 3,402 sets of prints were sent to EURODAC, with 359 “hits” confirmed.

4.4.1 Incoming Requests

Some 160 overall incoming requests under the Dublin Regulation were received during 2008, with the majority (80 per cent) concerning taking back requests. Table 26 shows that some 115 requests were related to EURODAC. An additional 242 requests for information were made to Ireland during 2008. Some 90 inward transfers took place.

³⁰ The overall total incoming and outgoing request totals are calculated by adding the total number of taking charge requests to the total number of taking back requests.

³¹ Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, 2008. *Annual Report 2007*. Dublin: Government Publications. Available at www.justice.ie.

³² *Sunday Business Post* (3 February 2008) ‘Fingerprint database reveals bogus asylum applications’.

TABLE 26: Incoming Requests - Dublin Transfers, 2008

Reason for Request	Total	Accepted	Refused	Transferred
Total number of taking charge requests	32	23	7	18
Total number of taking back requests	128	106	30	72
Total EURODAC	115	99	23	0
Total number of requests for information	242	0	0	0

Source: Eurostat.

Regarding reasons for incoming transfers under the Regulation, Table 27 highlights the dominance of documentation and entry reasons under Articles 9-12 of the Regulation within taking charge requests, constituting 75 per cent of such requests. One request under taking charge grounds was related to EURODAC. The majority of taking back requests were on the grounds of cases under examination with no permission to stay under Article 16 (1)(c) of the Regulation, representing 91.4 per cent of such requests. The largest single accepted and transferred figures during 2008 concerned taking back requests which had been rejected with no permission to stay under Article 16 (1)(e).

TABLE 27: Incoming Requests (Dublin Transfers) to Ireland by Reason for Request and Decision Taken, 2008

Reason for Request	Total	Accepted	Refused	Transferred
Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	3	5	2	5
Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	24	16	3	11
Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	5	2	2	2
Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	1	0	0	0
Taking back requests: Under examination – no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	117	22	28	11
Taking back requests: Withdrawal – new application (Art.16.1.d)	0	0	0	0
Taking back requests: Rejection - no permission to stay (art.16.1.e)	10	84	2	61
Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	1	1	0	0
Taking back requests based on EURODAC	114	98	23	0
Total number of pending requests at the end of reference period	11	0	0	0
Number of answers to requests for information	238	0	0	0

Source: Eurostat.

Almost three-quarters of all incoming requests (taking back, taking charge and requests for information) during 2008 came from the United Kingdom. Some 48.8 per cent of all incoming take charge, take back requests came from the United Kingdom, followed by France (11.3 per cent) and Germany (8.1 per cent). Some 90.1 per cent of all information requests originated in the United Kingdom, followed by Belgium (2.1 per cent) and Austria and Sweden (1.7 per cent).

TABLE 28: Total Incoming Requests (Dublin Transfers) to Ireland by Member State Requesting, 2008

Taking Back; Taking Charge Request by Member State	Total	Requests for Information by Member State	Total
United Kingdom	78	United Kingdom	218
France	18	Belgium	5
Germany	13	Austria	4
Sweden	11	Sweden	4
Netherlands	11	France	3
Italy	9	Netherlands	3
Belgium	5	Norway	2
Denmark	5	Portugal	1
Austria	3	Finland	1
Finland	2	Germany	1

Source: Eurostat.

4.4.2 Outgoing Requests

Some 475 outgoing requests (taking back and taking charge total figures) were made in 2008 with the majority (61.9 per cent) concerning taking back requests. Some 315 cases were related to EURODAC. Table 29 shows an additional 858 outward requests for information during 2008. Some 271 transfers from Ireland under the Dublin Regulation took place during 2008.

TABLE 29: Outgoing Requests - Dublin Transfers from Ireland by Reason for Request and Decision Taken, 2008

Type of Request	Total	Accepted	Refused	Transferred
Total number of taking charge requests	181	136	17	73
Total number of taking back requests	294	220	43	198
Total EURODAC	315	223	36	0
Total number of requests for information	858	0	0	0

Source: Eurostat.

The majority of outward requests from Ireland under the Regulation concerned taking back requests for cases under examination with no permission to stay under Article 16(1)(c), where 258 requests were submitted. Requests concerning taking charge requests relating to documentation and entry reasons (Articles 9-12 of the Regulation) also featured strongly during 2008 with 171 requests sent and 71 transfers. (Table 30)

TABLE 30: Outgoing Requests (Dublin Transfers) from Ireland by Reason for Request and Decision Taken, 2008

Type of Request	Total	Accepted	Refused	Transferred
Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	10	3	5	2
Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	171	133	12	71
Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	0	0	0	0
Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	15	15	0	10
Taking back requests: Under examination – no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	258	37	42	48
Taking back requests: Withdrawal – new application (Art.16.1.d)	0	1	1	1
Taking back requests: Rejection - no permission to stay (art.16.1.e)	21	167	0	139
Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	37	17	0	0
Taking back requests based on EURODAC	278	206	36	0
Total number of pending requests at the end of reference period	13	0	0	0
Number of answers to requests for information	821	0	0	0

Source: Eurostat.

The vast majority of outgoing requests (taking back, taking charge and requests for information) during 2008 concerned the United Kingdom. Some 63.2 per cent of all taking back/take charge requests and 85.3 per cent of all information requests made by Ireland related to the United Kingdom. Regarding overall outgoing requests, Italy, France and Greece featured prominently across categories.

TABLE 31: Total Outgoing Requests by Member State, 2008

Taking Back; Taking Charge Request by Member State	Total	Requests for Information by Member State	Total
United Kingdom	300	United Kingdom	732
Greece	31	France	29
Italy	30	Italy	26
France	19	Netherlands	15
Germany	19	Greece	13
Austria	14	Germany	7
Belgium	13	Belgium	4
Sweden	10	Spain	4
Spain	9	Hungary	4
Netherlands	7	Austria	4
		Poland	4

Source: Eurostat.

Chapter 5

Prevention of Illegal Entry and Stay (Article 5)

The overall number of non-Irish nationals refused entry to the State during 2008 decreased by 16.1 per cent year-on-year from 6,272 in 2007 to 5,260 in 2008. Almost half (2,260 persons representing 42.9 per cent) of all such cases in 2008 related to a false visa or residence permit. Brazilian nationals constituted the largest single country of citizenship of Third Country nationals refused entry, representing almost 20 per cent of all refusals (19.3 per cent). In 2008, some 3,185 Third Country nationals were apprehended or found to be illegally present in Ireland. Nationals of Nigeria constituted the large single nationality grouping, presenting 31.2 per cent of all apprehensions.

In April 2008 a full-time Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) Unit opened at Ireland West Airport at Knock, Co. Mayo. The presence of the new GNIB Unit was placed in context of new UK and charter flight services operating out of the airport. The opening of the full-time desk saw Garda personnel involved in immigration matters at the airport increase from one local member to eight dedicated officers.

5.1 REFUSALS

The overall number of non-Irish nationals refused entry to the State during 2008 decreased by 16.1 per cent year-on-year from 6,272 in 2007 to 5,260 in 2008.

TABLE 32: Total Number of Refused Third Country Nationals, 2001-2008

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Refused Third Country Nationals	5,504*	5,647*	5,826*	4,763*	4,807*	5,885*	6,272**	5,260***

Sources: * Eurostat; Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform.

** CIREFI.

*** Eurostat.

Of this number, three-quarters (75.4 per cent) were refused at an air border, with 16.3 per cent refused entry at a land border and 8.1 per cent at a sea port (Table 33).

TABLE 33: Third Country Nationals Refused Entry, by Type of Border, 2008

Refused at a Land Border	Refused at a Sea Border	Refused at a Air Border
860	430	3,970

Source: Eurostat.

In terms of reasons for refusal of entry, almost half (2,260 persons representing 42.9 per cent) of all cases concerned related to a false visa or residence permits. A lack of valid visa or residence permits was the second largest reason for refusal followed by a lack of valid travel document.

TABLE 34: Third Country Nationals Refused Entry by Ground for Refusal, 2008

Ground for Refusal	Total persons Refused Entry
Total	5,260
No valid travel document(s)	835
False travel document	355
No valid visa or residence permit	1,135
False visa or residence permit	2,260
Purpose and conditions of stay not justified	170
Person already stayed 3 months in a 6-months period	0
No sufficient means of subsistence	450
An alert has been issued	25
Person considered to be a public threat	30

Source: Eurostat.

Table 35 shows that the main countries of citizenship of Third Country nationals refused entry is Brazil, representing almost 20 per cent of all refusals (19.3 per cent). Nigerian nationals constituted the second largest grouping of refusals, at 9.6 per cent; Chinese nationals (including Hong Kong citizens) comprised the third largest single nationality grouping of refusals, representing 7.3 per cent.

TABLE 35: Third Country Nationals Refused Entry by Main Country of Citizenship, 2008

Country of Citizenship	Total	Type of border		
		Refused at a Land Border	Refused at a Sea Border	Refused at a Air Border
Brazil	1,015	60	30	925
Nigeria	505	90	30	380
China (including Hong Kong)	385	145	30	215
South Africa	365	35	5	325
Malaysia	195	10	5	180
Bolivia	170	5	15	150
United States of America	150	5	10	135
Mauritius	115	5	0	110
India	105	45	30	30
Pakistan	95	35	15	50
Philippines	95	45	10	40

Source: Eurostat.

During 2008 much public and parliamentary debate centred on several cases concerning alleged discrimination at Dublin Airport by Immigration Officers against legally-entering Third Country nationals. Debate centred around allegations that immigration procedures at ports of entry were arbitrary and reliant on a high level of discretion as exercised by individual Immigration Officers. The lack of an independent appeals mechanism was also raised by NGOs working in the area. In response to the debates in October 2008, the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform stated that “on occasions mistakes will be made” but that the Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) was doing a “very difficult job”.³³

5.2 APPREHENSIONS

In 2008, some 3,185 Third Country nationals were apprehended or found to be illegally present in Ireland. Of these, the majority were female (62.5 per cent) and within the 18-34 age group. Of note, four persons apprehended during 2008 were deemed to be stateless. Data on previous years is not available.

TABLE 36: Third Country Nationals Apprehended / Found to be Illegally Present, 2008

	Total	0-13	14-17	18-34	35+	Female	Male
Total	3,185	517	75	1 743	850	1,992	1,193
Stateless	4	3	1	0	0	2	2

Source: Eurostat.

Table 37 outlines the main nationality groups of third-country nationals apprehended or found to be illegally present in Ireland during 2008. Nationals of Nigeria constituted the large single nationality grouping, presenting 31.2 per cent of all apprehensions. Within the main countries of nationality, all excluding the Democratic Republic of Congo saw a majority of males apprehended.

TABLE 37: Third Country Nationals Apprehended / Found to be Illegally Present, by Main Countries of Citizenship, 2008

Country of Citizenship	Total
Nigeria	994
China (including Hong Kong)	226
Moldova, Republic of	150
Georgia	146
Sudan	126
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	103
Pakistan	93
South Africa	80
Iraq	77
Ghana	76

Source: Eurostat.

³³ *The Irish Times* (26 September 2008) ‘Ireland of the unwelcomes?’ See Joyce (2009b) for further discussion on this issue.

Chapter 6

Residence Permits and Residence of Third Country Nationals (Article 6)

6.1 NEW RESIDENCE PERMITS

Some 28,926 first residence permits were issued during 2008, with the largest category (43.3 per cent) for education reasons. The largest single nationality to receive new residence permits were Brazilian nationals, with the majority issued on education grounds (31.2 per cent). Nationals of the United States accounted for the largest number of permits issued for family reasons (383 permits, representing 10.8 per cent of all permits issued to US nationals), while Australian nationals comprised the largest single nationality grouping for remunerated activities (1,208 permits, representing almost 80 per cent of all permits issued to Australian nationals).

TABLE 38: First Residence Permits by Main Countries of Citizenship and Reason, 2008

Country of Citizenship	Total	Family reasons	Education reasons	Remunerated Activities reasons	Other reasons
Total	28,926	3,409	12,538	5,808	7,171
Brazil	3,787	154	3,207	181	245
United States	3,664	383	2,015	619	647
India	2,673	86	642	853	1,092
China (including Hong Kong)	1,533	76	1,094	187	176
Australia	1,521	115	67	1,208	131
Nigeria	1,515	368	307	53	787
Mauritius	1,188	12	1,133	8	35
Korea (Republic of) (South)	1,171	11	1,078	24	58
Canada	1,072	64	208	663	137
South Africa	793	187	183	164	259

Source: Eurostat

6.2 CHANGES OF STATUS

The largest change in immigration status permits during 2008 occurred between those issued under 'Other' to remunerated activity grounds (1,212 cases). The largest increase in family reasons came from persons previously in the State for education reasons (424 cases). For education reasons, the largest transfer of status came from those previously in the State under 'Other' reasons (457 cases). The largest change in status to 'Other' reasons came from persons previously in the State on remunerated activity grounds (1,102 cases).

TABLE 39: Changes to Immigration Status Permits by Reason, 2008

<i>To reason</i>	Family reasons	Education reasons	Remunerated activities reasons	Other reasons
<i>From reason</i>				
Family reasons		2	12	19
Education reasons	424		617	443
Remunerated activities reasons	187	105		1,102
Other reasons	300	457	1,212	

Source: Eurostat

6.3 RESIDENCE PERMITS

Residence permits refer to the number of valid permissions to stay in Ireland as of 31st December 2008 as held by Third Country nationals. A total of 141,816 permits were valid during 2008, with the majority issued for over 12 months (68.2 per cent). Apart from education grounds, all permits saw the largest number of permits issued for over 12 months; education reasons accounted for 21,884 issued for a period of 6-11 months.

TABLE 40: All Valid Residence Permits by Reason and Duration, 2008

Total by Duration					
3-5 months		6-11 months		12+ months	
4,694		40,343		96,779	
Family Reasons			Education Reasons		
3-5 months	6-11 months	12+ months	3-5 months	6-11 months	12+ months
87	965	15,844	2,701	21,884	13,351
Remunerated Activities Reasons			Other Reasons		
3-5 months	6-11 months	12+ months	3-5 months	6-11 months	12+ months
1,186	12,228	36,090	720	5,266	31,494

Source: Eurostat

Table 41 shows the main countries of citizenship of Third Country nationals with valid residence permits during 2008. Indian nationals constituted the largest grouping of permits, with 11.7 per cent of the overall total. Nigerian nationals comprised the second largest grouping with 10.3 per cent; Chinese nationals (including Hong Kong citizens) comprised the third largest grouping with 9.9 per cent of all permits.

TABLE 41: All Valid Residence Permits by Main Countries of Citizenship, 2008

Country of Citizenship	Total Valid Residence Permits
India	16,633
Nigeria	14,678
China (including Hong Kong)	14,083
Philippines	11,536
Brazil	7,825
United States	7,187
Pakistan	6,770
South Africa	5,078
Mauritius	4,072
Malaysia	3,923

Source: Eurostat.

6.4 LONG TERM RESIDENTS

A total of 5,155 long term residency permissions were issued during 2008. Table 42 shows that nationals of the United States constituted the single largest grouping of long-term Third Country nationals during 2008, representing almost 21 per cent of all residency permissions. Some 41.5 per cent of all permissions issued were to nationals of the United States and Nigeria.

TABLE 42: Number of Long-Term Third Country National Residents by Main Country of Citizenship, 2008

Country of Citizenship	Total
United States	1,073
Nigeria	1,064
Australia	457
South Africa	282
Ukraine	227
China (including Hong Kong)	196
India	141
Japan	136
Moldova, Republic of	123
New Zealand	123

Note: Data taken 31/12/2008.

Source: Eurostat.

Eligibility criteria for a category of Long-Term Residence were placed on the Department of Justice and Equality website during 2008. Persons who have completed five years (60 months) legal residence in the State on the basis of work permit conditions (i.e. 60 months of a Stamp 1 endorsement in their passport) may apply to the General Immigration Division of the Department. If applications are successful, an individual will be granted a residence permit with an exemption from employment permit and business permission requirements for a period of five years. Periods of residence in the State for the purpose of study; as a temporary registered doctor, intra-company transfer or holiday working visa do

not count for this purpose.³⁴ Long-term residence permits are granted at the absolute discretion of the Minister for Justice and Equality.

6.5 EUROPEAN FREE MOVEMENT DIRECTIVE

During 2008 there was significant case law and media discussion regarding the right of residence for Third Country non-EU spouses of EU citizens residing in Ireland, resulting in a change to national legislation during the same year. Irish legislation transposing Directive 2004/38/EC³⁵ provided that a national of a Third Country who is a family member of a European Union citizen may reside with or join that citizen in Ireland only if he/she is already lawfully resident in another Member State. During 2008, several cases concerning Third Country national spouses of an EU citizen residing in Ireland were taken to the European Court of Justice (ECJ), headed by the *Metock* case.³⁶ The ECJ found that the Government should not prevent Third Country spouses of EU citizens from living in Ireland, with the ruling providing residency rights to significant numbers of non-EU national spouses who have been served with “intent to deport” notices by the Department of Justice and Equality beginning in 2007. It also forced the Government to amend a 2006 Regulation stipulating that Third Country non-EU nationals married to EU citizens must have resided in another Member State before moving to Ireland. Accordingly, the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform published the European Communities (Free Movement of Persons) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 310 of 2008) on 31 July 2008 amending the 2006 Regulations. The 2008 Regulations remove from the 2006 Regulations the requirement that a non-EU family member must have been lawfully resident in another EU Member State prior to applying for a residence permit in Ireland, and thus brings Irish legislation into line with the ECJ’s ruling in *Metock*.

In September 2008 at a meeting of EU justice ministers on the matter at the European Parliament, the Department of Justice and Equality stated that between 2006 and 2008 some 4,600 people had applied for residency in Ireland on the grounds of having spouses who were EU citizens. Of these figures, some 600 were each from Nigeria and Pakistan.³⁷ Of the 4,600 applications for residency rights made since the Free Movement Directive came into force here in May 2006, 15 per cent were asylum seekers and a further 15 per cent had entered Ireland on student visas. Just under half (2,000) of the total applications had been turned down but this had subsequently been reversed following the *Metock* ECJ ruling in July 2008. At a meeting to discuss this trend in September

³⁴ Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform (2008) ‘Permission to Remain for Non-E.E.A. Nationals’. Available at <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/WP07000168>.

³⁵ Directive 2004/38/EC on the right of citizens of the European Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the EU.

³⁶ *Case C-127/08-Metock and Ors v Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform*, Unreported, European Court of Justice, 25/07/2008; Unreported, High Court, Finlay Geoghegan J., 14/03/2008.

³⁷ *The Irish Times* (26 September 2008) ‘EU free movement rule ‘exploited’, say officials’.

2008 at the European Parliament, Ireland (supported by Denmark, Germany, the Czech Republic, the UK and Austria) sought to have the EU Free Movement Directive reversed – while the European Commission, Cyprus, Portugal and Sweden were strongly opposed to reopening the Directive. It was subsequently announced that a group of experts from Member States and the Commission would examine the 2004 Directive to see if alleged assertions of abuse of the system could be verified and stopped.³⁸

³⁸ See Joyce (2009b) for further discussion on this topic.

Chapter 7

Returns (Article 7)

The number of voluntary returns taking place during 2008 increased sharply by 34.5 per cent on corresponding figures for 2007 (Table 43). Of these figures, 452 were assisted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Dublin office and 109 persons received administrative assistance facilitating return by the Department of Justice and Equality.

TABLE 43: Voluntary Returns Effected, 2005-2008

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008
Voluntary Returns Effected	335	238	417	561

Source: Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform as cited in Joyce (2009a) Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2007: Ireland.

Table 44 shows that some 1,286 Third Country nationals were ordered to leave the State during 2008, with 690 persons returned following an order to leave. Nigerian nationals constituted the largest single grouping of Third Country nationals ordered to leave, representing 31.2 per cent of all orders. Some 28.4 per cent of the subjects of these orders were returned.

TABLE 44: Third Country Nationals Ordered to Leave and Returned Following an Order to Leave, 2008³⁹

Third Country Nationals Ordered to Leave	Third Country Nationals Returned Following an Order to Leave
1,286	690

Note: Returns effected may relate to orders signed in previous years.

Source: Eurostat.

³⁹ This figure includes both forced returns and voluntary returns.

TABLE 45: Third Country Nationals Ordered to Leave by Country of Citizenship, 2008⁴⁰

Country of Citizenship	Third Country Nationals Ordered to Leave	(of which) Third Country Nationals Returned Following an Order to Leave
Nigeria	401	114
Brazil	375	268
Moldova, Republic of	133	75
China (including Hong Kong)	90	37
Mauritius	25	8
Pakistan	22	8
South Africa	18	15
Malaysia	18	11
Georgia	17	20
Ukraine	15	16
Serbia	15	13

Note: Returns effected may relate to orders signed in previous years.

Source: Eurostat

Brazilian nationals comprised the largest single group of Third Country nationals returned following an order to leave, with 268 returns (Table 46).

TABLE 46: Third Country Nationals Returned Following an Order to Leave, 2008⁴¹

Country of Citizenship	Third Country Nationals Returned Following an Order to Leave	(of which) Third Country Nationals Ordered to Leave
Brazil	268	268
Nigeria	114	114
Moldova, Republic of	75	75
China (including Hong Kong)	37	37
Georgia	20	20
Ukraine	16	16
South Africa	15	15
Serbia	13	13
Iraq	13	13
Malaysia	11	11

Note: Annual data (rounded). Returns effected may relate to orders signed in previous years.

Source: Eurostat.

7.1 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REFUSALS, APPREHENSIONS AND RETURNS

The relationship between refusals, apprehensions and returns appears particularly strong in the case of several countries with a presence in all data.

Nationals of China (including Hong Kong), Nigeria and South Africa are present in main citizenship groupings concerning refusals, apprehensions, persons ordered to leave and persons returned. Nationals of Pakistan are represented across refusals, apprehensions and orders to leave, while nationals of Moldova and Georgia are present in main groupings of apprehensions, orders to leave and returns. Brazilian and Malaysian nationals are present across refusals, orders to

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ This figure includes both forced returns and voluntary returns.

leave and returns. Ukrainian and Serbian nationals are also main countries of citizenship across orders to leave and returns, but are not present in either apprehensions or refusals.

Chapter 8

Optional: Other Data and Information Available

8.1 REGISTRATION

Two pieces of relevant legislation came into force during 2008, namely:

- *S.I. No. 336 of 2008, the Immigration Act 2004 (Registration Certificate Fee) Regulations 2008, and*
- *S.I. No. 340 of 2008, Immigration Act, 2004 (Registration Certificate) (Amendment) Regulations, 2008.*

S.I. No. 336 of 2008 came into operation on 23 August 2008. The S.I. made provisions for changes to the fee prescribed for registration certificates for non-EEA nationals in Ireland under section 19 (1)(b) of the *Immigration Act, 2004*. *S.I. No. 340 of 2008* came into force on 16 August 2008. It sought to amend Part 2 of the *Immigration Act, 2004* related to the furnishing of fingerprints to the registration office.

All legally resident non-EEA nationals who have entered the State with the intention of residing in Ireland for a period of more than three months must register with their local immigration registration officer. An immigration certificate of registration (GNIB Registration Card) is issued by the Garda National Immigration Bureau to a non-EEA national who so registers on payment of an appropriate fee. It verifies that the person has registered with their registration officer. The Certificate of Registration contains the person's photo, registration number, relevant immigration stamp, and an expiry date. A certificate of registration card contains one of a number of different immigration stamps. Certain categories are exempt from payment including Convention Refugees; persons who have been reunified with such refugees under section 18 of the *Refugee Act 1996*; persons who are under 18 years of age at the time of registration; spouses, widows and widowers of Irish citizens; spouses and dependants of EU nationals who receive a residence permit under *EU Directive 2004/38/EC*; and Programme Refugees as defined by section 24 of the *Refugee Act, 1996*.

In 2008 some 164,045 Certificates of Registration (referring to new registrations and renewals) were issued, an increase of 5.7 per cent on 2007 figures and continuing a trend of yearly increases. With the exception of the Stamp 4 and Stamps A and B categories, all other Stamp categories showed an increase in those issued. The largest percentage increase was under Stamp 4, the 'EU Family' stamp, which saw an increase of over 124.3 per cent on 2007 figures (from 1,660 stamps during 2007 to 3,723 during 2008) and over 300 per cent on figures for 2006.

A breakdown per category of stamp is available as follows:

Stamp 1: issued to non-EEA nationals who have an employment permit or business permission. During 2008, 31,944 such stamps (newly issued and renewals) were issued.

Stamp 1A: issued to non-EEA nationals permitted to remain for the purposes of full-time training with a specific body until a named date. During 2008, 67 such stamps were issued (newly issued and renewals).

Stamp 2: issued to non-EEA national students who are permitted to work under certain conditions. During 2008, 41,097 such stamps (newly issued and renewals) were issued.

Stamp 2A: issued to non-EEA national students who are not permitted to work. During 2008, some 3,845 such stamps were issued (newly-issued and renewals).

Stamp 3: issued to non-EEA nationals who are not permitted to work. During 2008, some 17,437 such stamps (newly-issued and renewals) were issued.

Stamp 4: issued to people who are permitted to work without needing an employment permit or business permission: Non-EU EEA nationals; Spouses and dependants of Irish and EEA nationals; People who have permission to remain on the basis of parentage of an Irish child; Convention and Programme refugees; People granted leave to remain; Non-EEA nationals on intra-company transfer; Temporary registered doctors; Non-EEA nationals who have working visas or work authorisations. During 2008, some 63,658 such stamps (newly-issued and renewals) were issued.

Stamp 4 (EU FAM): issued to non-EEA national family members of EU citizens who have exercised their right to move to and live in Ireland under the *European Communities (Free Movement of Persons) Regulations 2006*. People holding this stamp are permitted to work without needing an employment permit or business permission, and they can apply for a residence card under the 2006 Regulations. During 2008, some 3,723 of 'EU FAM' stamps were issued (newly-issued and renewals).

Stamp 5: issued to non-EEA nationals who have lived in Ireland for at least eight years and who have been permitted by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform to remain in Ireland without condition as to time. Holders of this stamp

do not need an employment permit or business permission in order to work. During 2008, 218 such stamps (newly-issued and renewals) were issued.

Stamp 6: can be placed on the foreign passport of an Irish citizen who has dual citizenship, and who wants their entitlement to remain in Ireland to be endorsed on their foreign passport.⁴² During 2008, 26 such stamps (newly issued and renewals) were issued.

An additional 2 stamps *A* and *B* were also issued, with 2,028 listed as ‘unrecorded’.

TABLE 47: Certificates of Registration, 2007 and 2008

Stamp	Category	2007	2008	% Change
1	Issued to non-EEA nationals who have an employment permit or business permission.	31,472	31,944	1.5
1A	Issued to non-EEA nationals permitted to remain in Ireland for the purpose of full time training with a named body until a specified date. Other employment is not allowed.	-	67	-
2	Issued to non-EEA national students who are permitted to work under certain conditions.	36,019	41,097	14.1
2A	Issued to non-EEA national students who are not permitted to work.	3,701	3,845	3.9
3	Issued to non-EEA nationals who are not permitted to work.	17,220	17,437	1.3
4	Issued to people who are permitted to work without needing an employment permit or business permission: Non-EU EEA nationals; Spouses and dependants of Irish and EEA nationals; People who have permission to remain on the basis of parentage of an Irish child; Convention and Programme refugees; People granted leave to remain; Non-EEA nationals on intra-company transfer; Temporary registered doctors; Non-EEA nationals who have working visas or work authorisations.	63,748	63,658	- 0.1
4 EU FAM	Issued to non-EEA national family members of EU citizens who have exercised their right to move to and live in Ireland under the European Communities (Free Movement of Persons) Regulations 2006. People holding this stamp are permitted to work without needing an employment permit or business permission, and they can apply for a residence card under the 2006 Regulations.	1,660	3,723	124.3
5	Issued to non-EEA nationals who have lived in Ireland for at least eight years and who have been permitted by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform to remain in Ireland without condition as to time. Holders of this stamp do not need an employment permit or business permission in order to work.	149	218	46.3
6	Can be placed on the foreign passport of an Irish citizen who has dual citizenship, and who wants their entitlement to remain in Ireland to be endorsed on their foreign passport.	17	26	52.9
Unrecorded		1,260	2,028	70.0
A		6	2	
B		1	-	
Total		155,253	164,045	5.7

Source: Department of Justice and Law Reform as cited in O’Connell, P. J. and Joyce, C. (2010) ‘International Migration in Ireland, 2009’ *ESRI Working Paper No 339*. Dublin: ESRI.

⁴² Quinn, Stanley, Joyce, O’Connell (2008) *Handbook on Immigration and Asylum in Ireland 2007*. Dublin: ESRI. Available at www.emn.ie.

Table 48 shows country of origin data for the ten largest groups of Certificates of Registration in 2007 and 2008.

TABLE 48: Certificates of Registration by Country of Origin, 2007 and 2008

Country of Origin	Number Registered	Country of Origin	Number Registered
India	15,484	India	18,018
China	15,056	China	15,624
Nigeria	13,358	Nigeria	14,401
Philippines	11,596	Philippines	12,218
America	10,896	America	11,302
Brazil	6,817	Brazil	10,385
Pakistan	6,782	Pakistan	7,221
Romania	6,297	South Africa	5,843
South Africa	5,652	Australian	5,331
Australia	5,598	Mauritius	5,016

Source: Department of Justice and Law Reform as cited in O’Connell, P. J. and Joyce, C. (2010) ‘International Migration in Ireland, 2009’ *ESRI Working Paper No 339*. Dublin: ESRI.

Some nine countries are represented in both years, with Brazil showing the largest year-on-year change at an increase of 52.3 per cent, followed by India with a 16.4 per cent increase in 2008. All of the above nationalities showed an increase in permits issued.

8.2 ECONOMIC MIGRATION

8.2.1 Employment Permits

There was a substantial year-on-year decrease (42.2 per cent) in employment permits issued during 2008 when 13,336 such permits were issued. As reflected upon previously in reports in this series, the number of overall employment permits has continued to fall steadily in recent years. This decrease in permits issued may be attributed to EU10 Accession in May 2004 with a larger labour force available from within the European Union, together with a changed economic context as discussed previously. The number of new permits issued by the Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation fell slightly (15.5 per cent) between 2007 and 2008, while renewals fell by 62.3 per cent.

Work permit renewals showed the largest decrease in renewals, falling from 11,892 in 2007 to 3,081 during 2008. Of interest, the number of absolute refusals has remained largely similar. An increase in permits issued under the Spousal/Dependents Scheme, training and the Inter-Company Transfer (ICT) scheme took place during 2008: the number of permits issued under the Spousal and Dependents Scheme rose by 27.7 per cent; permits issued for training increased slightly in terms of figures from 127 to 155, while permits issued for the purposes of ICTs saw an increase of 15.0 per cent.

TABLE 49: Employment Permits Processed by Permit Type 2007 - 2008

Year	Type of Permit	New	Renewals	Total	Refused	Withdrawn
2008		8,372	4,964	13,336	2,225	339
	Work Permit	3,510	3,081	6,591	1,452	176
	Green Card	2,095	1	2,096	514	49
	Intra-Company Transfer (ICT)	418	19	437	14	21
	Spousal/Dependent	2,194	1,863	4,057	245	89
	Training	155	0	155	0	4
2007		9,910	13,166	23,076	2,126	657
	Work Permit	4,665	11,892	16,557	1,443	456
	Green Card	2,835	0	2,835	443	118
	Intra-Company Transfer (ICT)	377	3	380	8	5
	Spousal/Dependent	1,906	1,271	3,177	232	78
	Training	127	0	127	0	0

Source: Department of Jobs, Enterprise, and Innovation.

Addressing permits issued by sector during 2008, the largest decrease year-on-year in terms of overall (new and renewals) permits relates to exchange agreements (91.2 per cent), with large decreases year-on-year also within the education sector (59.8 per cent), agriculture and fisheries sector (56.8 per cent), domestic sector (56.7 per cent) and catering sector (55.3 per cent).

The domestic and industry categories showed year-on-year increases in terms of new permits, at 5.6 per cent and 19.2 per cent respectively.

TABLE 50: Employment Permits Issued by Sector 2004 - 2008

Year	Sector	New	Renewals	Group	Total	Refused	Withdrawn
2008		8,372	4,964	0	13,336	2,225	339
	Agriculture & Fisheries	294	311	0	605	99	11
	Catering	983	1,102	0	2,085	639	69
	Domestic	114	128	0	242	40	9
	Education	211	144	0	355	55	9
	Entertainment	43	22	0	65	15	1
	Exchange Agreements	12	0	0	12	0	0
	Industry	1,010	326	0	1,336	202	25
	Medical & Nursing	2,114	1,030	0	3,144	364	59
	Service Industry	3,438	1,876	0	5,314	794	152
	Sport	153	25	0	178	17	4
2007		9,910	13,164	0	23,074	2,126	657
	Agriculture & Fisheries	305	1,094	0	1,399	111	31
	Catering	1,172	3,492	0	4,664	637	122
	Domestic	108	451	0	559	28	10
	Education	375	508	0	883	35	23
	Entertainment	53	52	0	105	7	11
	Exchange Agreements	134	2	0	136	0	0
	Industry	847	869	0	1,716	198	42
	Medical & Nursing	2,803	1,426	0	4,229	278	136
	Service Industry	4,006	5,209	0	9,215	820	275
	Sport	107	61	0	168	12	7
2006		7,308	16,530	0	23,838	1,096	510
	Agriculture & Fisheries	376	1,568	0	1,944	96	35

	Catering	1,177	4,614	0	5,791	515	114
	Domestic	125	501	0	626	15	14
	Education	328	462	0	790	19	9
	Entertainment	107	96	0	203	8	7
	Exchange Agreements	123	2	0	125	0	1
	Industry	600	1,053	0	1,653	63	42
	Medical & Nursing	1,372	1,471	0	2,843	53	65
	Service Industry	3,024	6,684	0	9,708	320	218
	Sport	76	79	0	155	7	5
2005		7,632	19,502	816	27,950	1,332	333
	Agriculture & Fisheries	347	1,860	0	2,207	58	14
	Catering	1,395	5,896	13	7,304	615	111
	Domestic	153	545	0	698	29	0
	Education	278	468	1	747	18	6
	Entertainment	87	93	788	968	5	3
	Exchange Agreements	120	1	0	121	0	0
	Industry	424	1,284	1	1,709	35	7
	Medical & Nursing	1,330	1,397	0	2,727	56	50
	Service Industry	3,374	7,864	10	11,248	513	136
	Sport	124	94	3	221	3	6
2004		10,418	23,347	801	34,566	1,334	
	Agriculture & Fisheries	1,110	2,627	0	3,737	114	
	Catering	1,617	6,767	10	8,394	537	
	Domestic	161	626	0	787	26	
	Education	278	446	1	725	19	
	Entertainment	122	93	781	996	1	
	Exchange Agreements	159	1	0	160	1	
	Industry	405	1,784	0	2,189	34	
	Medical & Nursing	1,149	1,445	0	2,594	96	
	Service Industry	5,298	9,470	7	14,775	500	
	Sport	119	88	2	209	6	

Source: Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation.

Several legislative and policy changes related to economic migration took place during 2008, notably publication of the *Employment Compliance Bill, 2008*. The Bill contained measures which will strengthen the ability of the State to secure improved compliance with employment legislation, and to establish the National Employment Rights Authority (NERA) on a statutory footing. It would also serve to increase penalties for certain offences under employment legislation and certain other enactments; to further amend employment legislation and certain other enactments and to provide for related matters, including underpayment of staff. The Bill would result in fines of €5,000 or imprisonment of up to 12 months for summary offences. Penalties of €250,000 or 3 years' imprisonment would follow for indictable offences. Criticism of the Bill centred on the potential power of labour inspectors to request employment permits from workers and that the Bill does not include provisions for domestic workers in private homes or clarity regarding undocumented workers.

In May 2008 the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform stated his intention to draft and publish an administrative scheme relating to foreign nationals who were holders of work permits but have become undocumented and, thereby, are

unlawfully in the State. It was announced that such cases would be dealt with in a 'humanitarian way.' During the year the Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation published a policy regarding a decision to 'look favourably' on applications made by foreign nationals who are current employment permit holders and who have been made redundant within the previous three months. In addition, it also agreed to change published regulations on the right of work permit holders to change employers, with certain limitations. Work permit holders may now change employers, after a minimum of one year with the same employer, provided that their new employment is within the same economic sector in which they are currently employed or within another eligible sector. Importantly, in both cases there no longer exists a labour market test requirement.

During 2008, the Irish government announced that it was still considering whether to opt-in to the EU "Blue Card" initiative. The Government did not adopt the proposal at first stage in January 2008, and later in the year governmental officials stated that it was still considering the initiative. Of consideration regarding the initiative was the preservation of the Common Travel Area with the UK who had also not opted-in to the Directive. Under the Directive, holders of the card (and their families) could avail of two years' residency in any state in the European Union in which they are offered a job, and move freely within the EU and to avail of jobs in other Member States also.

8.2.2. PPSN Analysis 2008

In a measure designed to accurately reflect migration flows within Ireland, during 2009 the Central Statistics Office (CSO) published the results of an updated analysis of records of the Revenue Commissioners, the Department of Social and Family Affairs and the CSO, based on foreign nationals who were allocated Personal Public Service Numbers (PPSNs) during the period 2002-2008. This cross-sectoral analysis revealed the extent to which those issued with PPSN numbers had insurable PAYE employment or any engagement with the social welfare system in Ireland.

Overall, of the 967,800 foreign nationals aged 15 and over who were assigned PPSNs during the period 2002-2008, 425,600 recorded employment during 2008. The number of PPSNs issued to foreign nationals aged 15 years or older decreased by 32.3 per cent year-on-year from 188,738 in 2007 to 127,695 in 2008. Table 51 also demonstrates that the percentage of persons in either insurable activity or with engagement with the social welfare system in Ireland during 2008 increased according to year of issue of PPSN from 2003 (from a figure of some 43 per cent of PPSNs issued during 2003 still with any employment or social welfare activity at any time during 2008, to some 58 per cent of PPSNs

issued during 2007 still demonstrating any employment or social welfare activity during 2008.) The rate of decline varies by nationality: EU15 nationals (excluding Ireland and the UK), showed that of 19,400 PPSN allocations made in 2004, some 23 per cent had employment or social welfare activity in 2008. In the case of nationals of the New Member States (NMS) EU15 to EU25 States, the activity rate for 2004 issues fell to 57 per cent in 2008.⁴³ In 2008, less than half of newly issued PPSNs showed employment during the year.

TABLE 51: Personal Public Service Numbers by Activity per Year, 2003-2008

Year	PPSNs Issued to Foreign Nationals Aged 15 Years or Older	Percentage with Activity per Year					
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
2003	74,717	76	65	51	47	44	43
2004	117,983		74	66	56	52	48
2005	171,501			68	66	57	51
2006	203,927				64	64	53
2007	188,738					62	58
2008	127,695						55

Source: Central Statistics Office (December 2009) *Foreign Nationals: PPSN Allocations, Employment and Social Welfare Activity, 2008*. Available at www.cso.ie.

8.3 FAMILY REUNIFICATION

The Department of Justice and Equality received a total of 408 applications for family reunification from recognised refugee status holders in 2008. This represented an increase of 9.4 per cent on similar figures for 2007.⁴⁴

8.4 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

New rules published in mid-2008 by the Department of Justice and Equality indicated that from July 2008, children of international students will generally not be permitted to access State-funded education, with this to be interpreted as the student being in breach of the requirement of their residence permit to be self-sufficient. Under the changed rules, first-time students from outside the European Economic Area (EEA) who begin a third-level course in Ireland in 2008 will be denied registration clearance by immigration authorities unless they can confirm they are not accompanied by children “nor do they intend to have their children join them later on”. If they are unable to do so, they will not be registered unless the placement of the child in education has been approved in writing either by the Department of Justice and Equality or by the Department of Education. In cases where the child has been attending a State school in Ireland

⁴³ Central Statistics Office (December 2009) *Foreign Nationals: PPSN Allocations, Employment and Social Welfare Activity, 2008*. Available at www.cso.ie.

⁴⁴ Figures provided by the Department of Justice and Law Reform and cited in Joyce (2008) *Annual Policy Report on Migration and Asylum 2008: Ireland*. Available at www.emn.ie.

for at least some of the last school year, the child will be allowed remain in education until the completion of the parent's course.⁴⁵

8.5 VISA APPLICATIONS

During 2008 some 134,788 visas were issued by Irish authorities worldwide, including approximately 63,400 re-entry visas. During the same year 149,671 visa applications were received.⁴⁶

8.6 HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Several notable developments related to changes in legislation and institutional context related to anti-human trafficking measures took place during 2008, including the introduction of a period of 'recovery and reflection' in the State for suspected victims of trafficking.

Alongside the appointment of the first Head of the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit in February 2008, the enactment of the *Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008* took place in June 2008. The Act created separate offences of trafficking in children for the purpose of labour exploitation or the removal of their organs; trafficking in children for the purpose of their sexual exploitation; and trafficking in adults for the purposes of their sexual or labour exploitation or the removal of their organs. It also makes it an offence to sell or offer for sale or to purchase or offer to purchase any person, adult or child, for any purpose. Of note was the inclusion of a provision under which it becomes an offence to solicit or importune a trafficked person for the purpose of prostitution. Protection for victims of trafficking was provided in August and November 2008, when the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of the Department of Justice and Equality published *Administrative Immigration Arrangements for the Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking*. The publication of the notice aimed to provide information related to administrative arrangements whereby a suspected victim of human trafficking from outside the EEA may be granted a 45 day period of 'recovery and reflection' in the State and may also, in certain circumstances, be granted one or more periods of temporary residence in the State. The Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) introduced administrative arrangements for the granting a recovery and reflection permit for 60 days to suspected victims of trafficking in September 2008. Thereafter a 6-month temporary residence permit can be issued to a victim of trafficking who is co-operating with an investigation/prosecution against perpetrators.

⁴⁵ Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (July 2008) 'Children of Non-EEA Students attending State Schools'. Available at <http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/WP08000025>.

⁴⁶ Joyce (2009b) *Annual Policy Report on Asylum and Migration 2008: Ireland*. Available at www.emn.ie.

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ANNEX I - Tables of Data

Overall Migration

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Overall Immigration	50,500	50,100	70,000	86,900	103,260	88,779	63,927
Overall Emigration	20,700	18,500	16,600	17,000	38,866	425,38	60,189

Immigration by Country of Citizenship, Age Group and Sex

Country	Total	Age				Unknown	Sex	
		0-19	20-34	35-64	65+		Females	Males
Total	63,927	11,353	39,220	11,883	1,471	0	32,813	31,114
Nationals	17,857	3,171	10,956	3,319	411	0	8,414	9,443
Non nationals but citizens of other EU-27 countries	32,142	5,705	19,739	5,951	747	0	17,193	14,949
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	13,502	2,408	8,324	2,510	260	0	7,050	6,452
European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI, NO)	205	21	134	43	7	0	107	98
Candidate countries (HR, MK, TR) from 2007	117	14	83	18	2	0	39	78
Citizenship other than of EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	13,180	2,373	8,107	2,449	251	0	6,904	6,276
Highly developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	6,396	991	4,121	1,157	127	0	3,354	3,042
Medium developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	5,542	1,005	3,403	1,040	94	0	2,917	2,625
Less developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	1,242	377	583	252	30	0	633	609
Other	868	139	503	204	22	0	391	477
Unknown	426	69	201	103	53	0	156	270
Top 10 Citizenship from Third Countries								
India	2,170	316	1,510	323	21	0	1,275	895
United States	1,352	240	829	252	31	0	773	579
Brazil	887	125	580	174	8	0	370	517
Australia	771	80	573	105	13	0	423	348
Philippines	768	203	307	233	25	0	429	339
China (including Hong Kong)	533	89	377	61	6	0	291	242
Nigeria	524	194	192	126	12	0	280	244
Russian Federation	509	85	293	116	15	0	267	242
South Africa	430	96	201	112	21	0	215	215
New Zealand	396	33	287	59	17	0	202	194

The individual detailed country estimates are calculated by using the distribution of the appropriate variable as found in the most recent (2006) census and then applying these proportions to the broad totals derived for 2008. Individual country data is generally not available from the annual source data which is survey-based.

Immigration by Country of Birth, Age Group and Sex

Country	Total	Age					Sex	
		0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Females	Males
Total	63,927	11,353	39,220	11,883	1,471	0	32,813	31,114
Home country	19,105	3,393	11,721	3,551	440	0	9,340	9,765
EU-27 countries, except home country	32,234	5,751	19,729	6,029	725	0	17,781	14,453
Extra EU-27	12,536	2,202	7,733	2,295	306	0	5,667	6,869
European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI, NO)	224	24	140	38	22	0	108	116
Candidate countries (HR,MK,TR) in 2007	136	17	98	21	0	0	69	67
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	12,176	2,161	7,495	2,236	284	0	5,490	6,686
Highly developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	5,591	972	3,582	927	110	0	2,630	2,961
Medium developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	5,478	889	3,410	1,042	137	0	2,400	3,078
Less developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	1,107	300	503	267	37	0	460	647
Others	83	20	43	18	2	0	37	46
Unknown	52	7	37	8	0	0	25	27
Top 10 Countries of birth (third countries)								
India	1,843	234	1,269	303	37	0	730	1,113
United States	1,157	205	710	215	27	0	619	538
Brazil	976	123	667	181	5	0	482	494
Australia	770	118	535	104	13	0	336	434
Philippines	659	177	252	208	22	0	242	417
South Africa	542	113	270	114	45	0	251	291
China (including Hong Kong)	509	85	370	47	7	0	246	263
Nigeria	466	166	159	137	4	0	176	290
Pakistan	432	65	310	50	7	0	246	186
New Zealand	408	42	296	57	13	0	183	225

The individual detailed country estimates are calculated by using the distribution of the appropriate variable as found in the most recent (2006) census and then applying these proportions to the broad totals derived for 2008. Individual country data is generally not available from the annual source data which is survey-based.

Immigration by Country of Previous Residence, Age Group and Sex

Country	Total	Age					Sex	
		0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Females	Males
Total	63,927	11,353	39,220	11,883	1,471	0	32,813	31,114
European Union (27 countries)	41,537	7,405	25,405	7,744	983	0	22,330	19,207
Extra EU-27	21,864	3,827	13,559	4,014	464	0	10,279	11,585
European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI, NO)	399	51	233	96	19	0	198	201
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	21,310	3,751	13,237	3,880	442	0	10,028	11,282
Highly developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	13,589	1,856	9,303	2,193	237	0	6,406	7,183
Medium developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	6,367	1,444	3,423	1,364	136	0	3,018	3,349
Less developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	1,354	451	511	323	69	0	604	750
Others	169	37	67	58	7	0	83	86
Unknown	526	121	256	125	24	0	204	322
Top 10 countries of previous residence (third countries)								
Australia	4,896	251	4,189	383	73	0	2,319	2,577
United States	3,302	586	2,028	613	75	0	1,588	1,714
India	2,039	355	1,312	359	13	0	1,097	942
Brazil	991	179	572	234	6	0	349	642
New Zealand	893	81	678	120	14	0	427	466
Philippines	805	275	257	249	24	0	393	412
Canada	732	102	440	168	22	0	383	349
South Africa	617	157	229	183	48	0	277	340
China	601	137	379	82	3	0	293	308
Nigeria	594	259	157	158	20	0	274	320

The individual detailed country estimates are calculated by using the distribution of the appropriate variable as found in the most recent (2006) census and then applying these proportions to the broad totals derived for 2008. Individual country data is generally not available from the annual source data which is survey-based.

Emigration by Citizenship, Age Group and Sex

Country	Total	Age					Sex	
		0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Females	Males
Total	60,189	8,237	39,467	10,259	2,226	0	24,006	36,183
Nationals	17,130	2,345	11,231	2,920	634	0	6,671	10,459
Non nationals but citizens of other EU-27 countries	35,386	4,863	23,138	6,061	1,324	0	13,193	22,193
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	4,218	520	2,886	769	43	0	2,287	1,931
Other	311	57	171	64	19	0	162	149
Unknown	3,455	509	2,212	509	225	0	1,855	1,600
Top 10 countries of citizenship (third countries)								
China (including Hong Kong)	523	25	471	27	0	0	269	254
Nigeria	451	76	246	129	0	0	285	166
United States	307	73	127	84	23	0	193	114
India	286	17	233	36	0	0	151	135
Philippines	249	22	139	88	0	0	160	89
Pakistan	161	19	117	25	0	0	53	108
South Africa	160	28	97	35	0	0	90	70
Brazil	159	18	119	22	0	0	70	89
Russian Federation	147	19	98	30	0	0	82	65
Malaysia	127	6	110	11	0	0	74	53

The individual detailed country estimates are calculated by using the distribution of the appropriate variable as found in the most recent (2006) census and then applying these proportions to the broad totals derived for 2008. Individual country data is generally not available from the annual source data which is survey-based.

Emigration by Country of Next Usual Residence, Age Group and Sex

Country	Total	Age					Sex	
		0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Females	Males
Total	60,189	8,237	39,467	10,259	2,226	0	24,006	36,183
European Union (27 countries)	37,077	5,097	24,203	6,372	1,405	0	14,956	22,121
Extra EU-27	20,130	2,764	13,180	3,511	675	0	7,823	12,307
European Union (15 countries)	17,413	2,383	11,422	2,968	640	0	8,083	9,330
Others	83	15	37	24	7	0	35	48
Unknown	2,982	376	2,084	376	146	0	1,227	1,755
Top 10 Countries of next usual residence (third countries)								
Australia	11,829	1,619	7,756	2,016	438	0	4,598	7,231
United States	3,332	455	2,185	568	124	0	1,328	2,004
China (including Hong Kong)	652	33	578	32	9	0	275	377
Nigeria	515	99	252	163	1	0	161	354
India	392	28	281	57	26	0	155	237
South Africa	292	65	151	58	18	0	113	179
Philippines	276	28	148	98	2	0	82	194
Pakistan	265	35	179	48	3	0	124	141
Brazil	225	31	163	30	1	0	97	128
Canada	177	40	85	36	16	0	67	110

The individual detailed country estimates are calculated by using the distribution of the appropriate variable as found in the most recent (2006) census and then applying these proportions to the broad totals derived for 2008. Individual country data is generally not available from the annual source data which is survey-based

Usual Residence by Country of Citizenship, Age Group and Sex (Population)

Country	Age						Sex	
	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Females	Males
Total	4,450,030	1,211,339	1,096,541	1,650,571	491,579	0	2,235,183	2,214,847
Nationals	3,938,139	1,071,997	970,405	1,460,705	435,032	0	1,986,015	1,952,124
Non nationals but citizens of other EU-27 countries	364,847	99,296	89,924	135,323	40,304	0	174,613	190,234
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	76,212	22,870	23,055	26,763	3,524	0	39,115	37,097
European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI, NO)	745	112	179	344	110	0	420	325
Candidate countries (HR, MK, TR) from 2007	838	225	333	271	9	0	331	507
Citizenship other than of EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	74,629	22,533	22,543	26,148	3,405	0	38,364	36,265
Highly developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	31,958	8,958	8,535	11,742	2,723	0	16,419	15,539
Medium developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	29,033	7,743	10,792	10,047	451	0	14,663	14,370
Less developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	13,638	5,832	3,216	4,359	231	0	7,282	6,356
Other	7,288	2,330	1,212	2,677	1,069	0	3,678	3,610
Unknown	70,832	17,176	13,157	27,780	12,719	0	35,440	35,392
Top 10 Citizenship from third countries								
United States	10,269	2,795	2,530	3,808	1,136	0	5,325	4,944
Nigeria	9,075	3,904	2,077	3,052	42	0	5,017	4,058
Philippines	5,465	1,403	1,325	2,704	33	0	3,356	2,109
China	4,379	595	2,764	916	104	0	2,160	2,219
India	4,046	1,123	1,811	1,056	56	0	2,036	2,010
South Africa	3,126	998	772	1,272	84	0	1,667	1,459
Pakistan	2,510	925	839	705	41	0	990	1,520
Russian Federation	2,445	727	720	967	31	0	1,304	1,141
Australia	2,211	595	704	797	115	0	1,180	1,031
Brazil	2,056	526	838	680	12	0	868	1,188

The individual detailed country estimates are calculated by using the distribution of the appropriate variable as found in the most recent (2006) census and then applying these proportions to the broad totals derived for 2008. Individual country data is generally not available from the annual source data which is survey-based.

Usual Residence by Country of Birth, Age Group and Sex (Population)

Country	Age						Sex	
	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Male	Female
Total	4,450,030	1,211,339	1,096,541	1,650,571	491,579	0	2,214,847	2,235,183
Home country	3,764,938	1,024,851	927,727	1,396,461	415,899	0	1,867,436	1,897,502
EU-27 countries, except home country	485,774	132,256	119,719	180,149	53,650	0	249,583	236,191
Extra EU-27	140,122	43,025	34,935	49,455	12,707	0	68,253	71,869
European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI, NO)	1,870	442	295	715	418	0	822	1,048
Candidate countries (HR,MK,TR) in 2007	1,419	369	486	499	65	0	875	544
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	136,833	42,214	34,154	48,241	12,224	0	66,556	70,277
Highly developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	59,822	18,986	13,473	20,942	6,421	0	28,970	30,852
Medium developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	55,718	14,620	16,068	19,936	5,094	0	27,405	28,313
Less developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	21,293	8,608	4,613	7,363	709	0	10,181	11,112
Others	2,516	445	298	1,372	401	0	1,274	1,242
Unknown	59,196	11,207	14,160	24,506	9,323	0	29,575	29,621
Top 10 Countries of birth (third countries)								
United States	21,489	5,850	5,295	7,970	2,374	0	10,381	11,108
Nigeria	13,604	5,937	2,902	4,569	196	0	6,222	7,382
India	8,163	1,770	2,553	2,449	1,391	0	4,127	4,036
Philippines	8,091	2,083	1,826	4,019	163	0	3,136	4,955
South Africa	7,708	2,311	1,374	2,852	1,171	0	3,609	4,099
China (including Hong Kong)	6,740	1,209	3,853	1,252	426	0	3,191	3,549
Australia	6,442	2,795	1,261	1,567	819	0	3,041	3,401
Canada	4,811	1,242	778	1,880	911	0	2,081	2,730
Pakistan	4,637	1,563	1,230	1,616	228	0	2,838	1,799
Russian Federation	4,608	2,199	778	1,451	180	0	2,249	2,359

The individual detailed country estimates are calculated by using the distribution of the appropriate variable as found in the most recent (2006) census and then applying these proportions to the broad totals derived for 2008. Individual country data is generally not available from the annual source data which is survey-based.

Acquisition of Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship, Age Group and Sex

Country	Total	Age					Sex	
		0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Females	Males
Total	3,245	621	1,139	1,444	41	0	1,651	1,594
European Union (27 countries)	199	30	50	103	16	0	95	104
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	3,046	591	1,089	1,341	25	0	1,556	1,490
European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI, NO)	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Candidate countries (HR, MK, TR) from 2007	132	18	60	52	2	0	48	84
Citizenship other than of EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	2,912	573	1,029	1,287	23	0	1,506	1,406
Highly developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	684	116	222	335	11	0	371	313
Medium developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	1,459	287	520	642	10	0	763	696
Less developed countries (other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries)	769	170	287	310	2	0	372	397
Stateless	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Other	78	24	24	30	0	0	36	42
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Top 10 Countries of Previous Citizenship								
Nigeria	319	84	90	145	0	0	169	150
Pakistan	196	94	39	62	1	0	113	83
India	163	30	54	79	0	0	68	95
Russian Federation	159	28	60	70	1	0	84	75
South Africa	112	18	33	60	1	0	53	59
China (including Hong Kong)	101	7	50	42	2	0	74	27
Ukraine	98	14	43	40	1	0	50	48
United States	96	12	18	60	6	0	64	32
Croatia	94	18	32	42	2	0	42	52
Zimbabwe	83	15	33	35	0	0	41	42

New Asylum Applications by Citizenship, Age Group and Sex

	Total	Age (Years)					Sex		
		0-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Females	Males	Unknown
Total	3,805	995	2,105	695	15	0	1,380	2,430	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	3,805	995	2,105	695	15	0	1,380	2,430	0
Stateless	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Top 10 countries of citizenship									
Nigeria	985	400	425	160	0	0	485	500	0
Pakistan	235	50	130	55	0	0	50	185	0
Iraq	200	50	100	45	5	0	50	155	0
China (including Hong Kong)	180	5	145	25	0	0	40	135	0
Georgia	180	15	100	65	0	0	55	125	0
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	170	60	75	30	0	0	85	85	0
Moldova, Republic of	140	30	95	15	0	0	50	95	0
Somalia	140	35	90	15	0	0	55	85	0
Sudan	125	25	80	20	0	0	25	95	0
Zimbabwe	115	35	60	20	0	0	70	45	0

As the data for asylum and refused entry have been rounded, total figures may not match with sub-totals by age-group or sex.

Asylum Applications Under Consideration by Citizenship, Age Group and Sex

Country	Age						Sex		
	Total	0-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Females	Males	Unknown
Total	6,900	1,485	3,675	1,715	20	0	2,675	4,225	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	6,890	1,485	,670	1,710	20	0	2,670	4,220	0
Stateless	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Top 10 countries of citizenship									
Nigeria	1,805	675	695	440	0	0	940	865	0
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	410	90	180	140	0	0	195	215	0
Georgia	365	20	190	150	0	0	125	240	0
Pakistan	345	85	160	105	0	0	100	245	0
Somalia	275	40	190	45	0	0	105	170	0
Sudan	255	35	185	40	0	0	50	205	0
Iraq	215	50	100	65	5	0	50	160	0
Afghanistan	205	15	160	30	0	0	10	195	0
Zimbabwe	195	35	115	40	0	0	120	75	0
Ghana	185	45	90	50	0	0	85	100	0

As the data for asylum and refused entry have been rounded, total figures may not match with sub-totals by age-group or sex.

Withdrawn Asylum Applications by Citizenship, Age Group and Sex

	Total	Age (Years)					Sex		
		0-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Females	Males	Unknown
Total	920	115	615	185	5	0	225	695	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	915	115	615	180	5	0	225	695	0
Stateless	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Top 10 withdrawals by country of citizenship									
China (including Hong Kong)	155	0	135	20	0	0	40	115	0
Nigeria	140	35	65	35	0	0	50	90	0
Moldova, Republic of	65	10	45	10	0	0	20	45	0
Sudan	60	5	50	10	0	0	0	60	0
Georgia	50	5	30	15	0	0	10	40	0
Pakistan	35	5	20	10	0	0	10	25	0
Iraq	35	0	25	10	0	0	0	35	0
Afghanistan	30	0	20	10	0	0	0	30	0
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	25	5	10	5	0	0	10	15	0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	25	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0

As the data for asylum and refused entry have been rounded, total figures may not match with sub-totals by age-group or sex.

First Instance Decisions on Asylum Applications by Citizenship and Type of Decision / Status

	First instance decisions			Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
	Total number of decisions	Total positive decisions	Rejected				
Total	3,625	300	3,325	295	5	0	:
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	3,625	300	3,325	295	5	0	:
Stateless	5	0	5	0	0	0	:
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	:
Top 10 Countries of citizenship							
Nigeria	1,030	5	1,025	5	0	0	:
Iraq	245	110	135	110	0	0	:
Pakistan	210	15	195	15	0	0	:
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	170	5	165	5	0	0	:
Sudan	150	35	115	35	0	0	:
Georgia	135	0	135	0	0	0	:
Zimbabwe	110	5	105	5	0	0	:
Moldova, Republic of	105	0	105	0	0	0	:
Somalia	85	25	60	25	0	0	:
Afghanistan	85	5	80	5	0	0	:

Decisions Withdrawing Status Granted at First Instance Decision by Citizenship and Type of Status Withdrawn

	First instance decisions withdrawing status				
	Total	Geneva Convention	Subsidiary protection	Temporary protection	Humanitarian status
Total	5	5	0	0	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	5	5	0	0	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0

Final Decisions on Asylum Applications by Citizenship and Type of Decision / Status

	Final decisions						
	Total number of decisions	Total positive decisions	Rejected	Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
Total	2,460	295	2,165	295	:	0	:
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	2,445	295	2,155	295	:	0	:
Stateless	0	0	0	0	:	0	:
Unknown	0	0	0	0	:	0	:
Top 10 countries of citizenship							
Nigeria	880	55	825	55	:	0	:
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	125	0	125	0	:	0	:
Pakistan	95	15	75	15	:	0	:
Somalia	90	15	75	15	:	0	:
Georgia	90	5	85	5	:	0	:
Moldova, Republic of	75	10	65	10	:	0	:
Ghana	75	5	70	5	:	0	:
Sudan	70	5	65	5	:	0	:
Iraq	65	30	35	30	:	0	:
Afghanistan	60	20	40	20	:	0	:

Resettled Persons by Citizenship, Age Group and Sex

	Age (Years)						Sex		
	Total	0-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown
Total	100	50	20	25	0	0	55	45	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Top 10 countries of citizenship									
Sudan	70	40	15	15	0	0	40	30	0
Cuba	10	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0
Ethiopia	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

As the data for asylum and refused entry have been rounded, total figures may not match with sub-totals by age-group or sex

Asylum applicants Considered to be Unaccompanied Minors by Citizenship, Age Group and Sex

	Age (Years)				Unknown	Sex		
	Total	0-13	14-15	16-17		Female	Male	Unknown
Total	100	15	20	60	0	45	50	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	100	15	20	60	0	45	50	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Top 10 countries of citizenship								
Nigeria	30	10	10	10	0	15	10	0
Eritrea	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Kenya	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
Somalia	5	0	0	5	0	5	5	0
Uganda	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0
Angola	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
Iraq	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0

Incoming Requests - Dublin Transfers by Reason for Request and Decision Taken

Reason for request	Incoming requests			
	Total	Accepted	Refused	Transferred
Total	160	129	37	90
Total number of taking charge requests	32	23	7	18
Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	3	5	2	5
Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	24	16	3	11
Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	5	2	2	2
Total number of taking back requests	128	106	30	72
Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	1	0	0	0
Taking back requests: Under examination - no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	117	22	28	11
Taking back requests: Withdrawal - new application (Art.16.1.d)	0	0	0	0
Taking back requests: Rejection - no permission to stay (art.16.1.e)	10	84	2	61
Total EURODAC	115	99	23	0
Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	1	1	0	0
Taking back requests based on EURODAC	114	98	23	0
Total number of pending requests at the end of reference period	11	0	0	0
Total number of requests for information	242	0	0	0
Number of answers to requests for information	238	0	0	0

Outgoing Requests - Dublin Transfers by Reason for Request and Decision Taken

Type of request	Outgoing requests			
	Total	Accepted	Refused	Transferred
Total number of requests	475	356	60	271
Total number of taking charge requests	181	136	17	73
Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	10	3	5	2
Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	171	133	12	71
Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	0	0	0	0
Total number of taking back requests	294	220	43	198
Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	15	15	0	10
Taking back requests: Under examination - no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	258	37	42	48
Taking back requests: Withdrawal - new application (Art.16.1.d)	0	1	1	1
Taking back requests: Rejection - no permission to stay (art.16.1.e)	21	167	0	139
Total EURODAC	315	223	36	0
Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	37	17	0	0
Taking back requests based on EURODAC	278	206	36	0
Total number of pending requests at the end of reference period	13	0	0	0
Total number of requests for information	858	0	0	0
Number of answers to requests for information	821	0	0	0

Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1
Sweden	0	4	2	0	4	0	1	5	0	4
United Kingdom	1	11	0	0	66	0	0	59	0	218
Iceland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	24	5	1	117	0	10	114	1	242

Third Country Nationals Refused Entry, by Ground and External Border

Ground for refusal	Total persons refused entry	Type of border		
		Refused at a Land Border	Refused at a Sea Border	Refused at a Air Border
Total	5,260	860	430	3,970
No valid travel document(s)	835	135	155	545
False travel document	355	25	5	320
No valid visa or residence permit	1,135	555	195	385
False visa or residence permit	2,260	105	65	2,090
Purpose and conditions of stay not justified	170	15	0	155
Person already stayed 3 months in a 6-months period	0	0	0	0
No sufficient means of subsistence	450	15	5	430
An alert has been issued	25	5	0	20
Person considered to be a public threat	30	0	0	30

Top 10 Countries of Citizenship of Third Country Nationals Refused Entry

Top 10 countries of citizenship (based on overall total)	Total	Refused at a Land Border	Type of border	
			Refused at a Sea Border	Refused at a Air Border
Brazil	1,015	60	30	925
Nigeria	505	90	30	380
China (including Hong Kong)	385	145	30	215
South Africa	365	35	5	325
Malaysia	195	10	5	180
Bolivia	170	5	15	150
United States of America	150	5	10	135
Mauritius	115	5	0	110
India	105	45	30	30
Pakistan	95	35	15	50
Philippines	95	45	10	40

Third Country Nationals Apprehended / Found To Be Illegally Present, by Citizenship, Age Group and Sex

	Age (Years)					Sex	
	Total	0-13	14-17	18-34	35+	Female	Male
Total	3,185	517	75	1 743	850	1,992	1 193
Stateless	4	3	1	0	0	2	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Top 10 countries of citizenship							
Nigeria	994	267	34	397	296	454	540
China (including Hong Kong)	226	1	0	179	46	79	147
Moldova, Republic of	150	19	3	98	30	51	99
Georgia	146	14	1	85	46	51	95
Sudan	126	7	0	101	18	10	116
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	103	27	3	44	29	57	46
Pakistan	93	19	3	42	29	38	55
South Africa	80	17	3	38	22	37	43
Iraq	77	9	1	45	22	12	65
Ghana	76	17	5	35	19	31	45

Third Country Nationals Ordered To Leave And Returned Following An Order To Leave

	Third country nationals ordered to leave	Third country nationals returned following an order to leave
Total	1,286	690
Stateless	0	0
Unknown	0	0

Third Country Nationals Ordered To Leave, By Country Of Citizenship

Top 10 third countries	Third country nationals ordered to leave	(of which) Third country nationals returned following an order to leave
Nigeria	401	114
Brazil	375	268
Moldova, Republic of	133	75
China (including Hong Kong)	90	37
Mauritius	25	8
Pakistan	22	8
South Africa	18	15
Malaysia	18	11
Georgia	17	20
Ukraine	15	16
Serbia	15	13

Third Country Nationals Returned Following an Order To Leave - Annual Data (Rounded)

Top 10 third countries	Third country nationals returned following an order to leave	(of which) Third country nationals ordered to leave
Brazil	268	268
Nigeria	114	114
Moldova, Republic of	75	75
China (including Hong Kong)	37	37
Georgia	20	20
Ukraine	16	16
South Africa	15	15
Serbia	13	13
Iraq	13	13
Malaysia	11	11

First Residence Permits, by Main Countries of Citizenship and Reason

	Total	Family reasons	Education reasons	Remunerated activities reasons	Other reasons
Total	28,926	3,409	12,538	5,808	7,171
Top 10 third countries (overall total)					
Brazil	3,787	154	3,207	181	245
United States	3,664	383	2,015	619	647
India	2,673	86	642	853	1,092
China (including Hong Kong)	1,533	76	1,094	187	176
Australia	1,521	115	67	1,208	131
Nigeria	1,515	368	307	53	787
Mauritius	1,188	12	1,133	8	35
Korea (Republic of) (South)	1,171	11	1,078	24	58
Canada	1,072	64	208	663	137
South Africa	793	187	183	164	259
Changes to immigration status permits, by reason					
To reason	Family reasons	Education reasons	Remunerated activities reasons	Other reasons	
<i>From reason</i>					
Family reasons		2	12	19	
Education reasons	424		617	443	
Remunerated activities reasons	187	105		1,102	
Other reasons	300	457	1,212		

All Valid Residence Permits, By Main Countries of Citizenship, Reason and Duration

	Total valid residence permits	Total by duration			Family reasons			Education reasons			Remunerated activities reasons			Other reasons		
		3-5 mths	6-11 mths	12 mths and over	3-5 mths	6-11 mths	12 mths and over	3-5 mths	6-11 mths	12 mths and over	3-5 mths	6-11 mths	12 months and over	3-5 mths	6-11 mths	12 mths and over
Total		4,694	40,343	96,779	87	965	15,844	2,701	21,884	13,351	1,186	12,228	36,090	720	5,266	31494
Top 10 third countries (overall total)																
India	16,633	533	4,018	12,082	3	14	348	305	1,544	898	160	1,747	7,528	65	713	3308
Nigeria	14,678	135	734	13,809	9	62	1,228	46	295	1324	25	151	3547	55	226	7710
China (incl. Hong Kong)	14,083	775	6,621	6,687	4	36	627	598	5,549	3,231	152	825	1,728	21	211	1101
Philippines	11,536	228	2,379	8,929	1	48	474	16	220	172	145	1,687	6,722	66	424	1561
Brazil	7,825	597	4,767	2,461	4	45	438	498	3,849	697	39	587	833	56	286	493
United States	7,187	319	1,739	5,129	11	152	2,594	113	645	450	149	488	916	46	454	1169
Pakistan	6770	264	1968	4538	5	43	769	163	1292	811	63	372	1471	33	261	1487
South Africa	5078	146	1054	3878	6	66	792	28	298	267	74	507	1823	38	183	996
Mauritius	4072	268	2729	1075	2	3	75	249	2666	902	13	49	54	4	11	44
Malaysia	3923	145	1539	2239	1	17	165	55	1020	596	76	407	1073	13	95	405

Number of Long-Term Third Country National Residents, By Main Countries of Citizenship

	Third Country nationals
Total	5,155
Stateless	0
Unknown	0
Top 10 countries of citizenship	
United States	1,073
Nigeria	1,064
Australia	457
South Africa	282
Ukraine	227
China (including Hong Kong)	196
India	141
Japan	136
Moldova, Republic of	123
New Zealand	123

Data taken at the end of each year (31/12)



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