

ANNUAL REPORT ON MIGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION STATISTICS FOR IRELAND: 2009

Corona Joyce

December 2011

EMN

European Migration Network



EMN Ireland | www.emn.ie





ANNUAL REPORT ON MIGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION STATISTICS FOR IRELAND: 2009

Corona Joyce

December 2011

Study completed by the Irish National Contact Point of the European Migration Network (EMN) which is financially supported by the European Union and the Irish Department of Justice and Equality. The EMN has been established via Council Decision 2008/381/EC.

Available to download from www.emn.europa.eu and www.emn.ie
© The Economic and Social Research Institute
Whitaker Square, Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2

ISBN 978-0-7070-0328-3

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 at the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI).

The ESRI

The Economic Research Institute was founded in Dublin in 1960, with the assistance of a grant from the Ford Foundation of New York. In 1966 the remit of the Institute was expanded to include social research, resulting in the Institute being renamed The Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI). In 2010 the Institute entered into a strategic research alliance with Trinity College Dublin, while retaining its status as an independent research institute.

The ESRI is governed by an independent Council which acts as the board of the Institute with responsibility for guaranteeing its independence and integrity. The Institute's research strategy is determined by the Council in association with the Director and staff. The research agenda seeks to contribute to three overarching and interconnected goals, namely, economic growth, social progress and environmental sustainability. The Institute's research is disseminated through international and national peer reviewed journals and books, in reports and books published directly by the Institute itself and in the Institute's working paper series. Researchers are responsible for the accuracy of their research.

The Author

Corona Joyce is Senior Policy Officer of the Irish National Contact Point of the European Migration Network.

Acknowledgements

Assistance in verifying specified data contained in the report by officials of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the Department of Justice and Equality is greatly appreciated.

Sincere thanks are also due to my colleagues Elaine Byrne, Philip O’Connell and Emma Quinn for their valued input.

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.

Table of Contents

List of Tables	v
List of Charts	vi
Abbreviations and Irish Terms	viii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 2 METHODOLOGY	9
CHAPTER 3 LEGAL IMMIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	11
3.1 International Migration, Usually Resident Population and Acquisition of Citizenship (Article 3)	11
3.1.1 International Migration Flows	11
3.1.1.1 Immigration	11
3.1.1.2 Emigration	13
3.1.2 Usual Residence	14
3.1.3 Acquisition of Citizenship	17
3.2 Residence Permits and Residence of Third Country Nationals (Article 6)	18
3.2.1 All Residence Permits	18
3.2.2 New Residence Permits	19
3.2.3 Change of Status	20
3.2.4 Long-Term Residents	20
3.2.4.1 Long-Term Residency	20
3.2.4.2 General Permission to Remain	22
3.2.4.3 EU Treaty Rights Based on being the Spouse of an EU National	22
CHAPTER 4 ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND RETURN	23
4.1 Prevention of Illegal Entry and Stay – Apprehensions (Article 5.1b)	23
4.2 Returns (Article 7)	24
4.2.1 Voluntary Return	25
4.2.2 Judicial Review	25
CHAPTER 5 BORDER CONTROL	26
5.1 Prevention of Illegal Entry and Stay – Refusals (Article 5.1a)	27
5.2 Relationship between Refusals, Apprehensions and Returns	28
CHAPTER 6 ASYLUM AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (ARTICLE 4)	29
6.1 Applications for International Protection	29
6.1.1 Asylum Applications	29
6.1.2 Withdrawn Applications for Asylum	30
6.2 Decisions on International Protection	31
6.2.1 First Instance Decisions	32

6.2.1.1 Decisions Withdrawing Status Granted at First Instance Decision	33
6.2.2 Final Instance Decisions	33
6.2.2.1 Decisions Withdrawing Status Granted as Final Decision	34
6.2.2.2 Leave to Remain	34
6.2.3 Resettlement	34
6.3 Dublin Transfers	35
6.3.1 Incoming Requests	35
6.3.2 Outgoing Requests	37
6.4 Unaccompanied Minors	38
CHAPTER 7 OPTIONAL: OTHER STATISTICS AND INFORMATION AVAILABLE	41
7.1 Certificates of Registration	41
7.2 Economic Migration	42
7.3 Personal Public Service Numbers (PPSN) Analysis	47
7.4 Family Reunification	54
7.5 Provisions for Victims of Trafficking	54
7.6 Visas	54
REFERENCES	55
ANNEX I	56

List of Tables

Table 1:	Migration Flows, 2002 – 2009	11
Table 2:	Immigration by Broad Group of Citizenship, 2009	12
Table 3:	Immigration by Country of Citizenship (Third Country Nationals); Country of Birth (Third Country Nationals); Country of Previous Residence (Non-EU), 2009	13
Table 4:	Emigration by Broad Group of Citizenship, 2009	13
Table 5:	Emigration by Country of Citizenship (Third Country Nationals) and Next Usual Residence (Non-EU), 2009	14
Table 6:	Population by Citizenship: Breakdown by Sex and Age, 2009	15
Table 7:	Population by Country of Birth: Breakdown by Sex and Age, 2009	16
Table 8:	Population by Main Country of Citizenship (Third Country Nationals); Country of Birth (Third Country Nationals), 2009	17
Table 9:	Acquisition of Citizenship by Sex and Age, 2009	17
Table 10:	Acquisition of Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship, 2009	18
Table 11:	All Valid Residence Permits by Reason and Length of Validity, 2009	18
Table 12:	All Valid Residence Permits by Main Country of Citizenship (Third Country Nationals), 2009	19
Table 13:	First Permits by Reason and Citizenship, 2009	19
Table 14:	First Permits by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009	20
Table 15:	Change of Immigration Status Permits by Reason, 2009	20
Table 16:	Long-Term Residents by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009	21
Table 17:	Third Country Nationals Found to be Illegally Present by Sex and Age, 2009	23
Table 18:	Third Country Nationals Found to be Illegally Present by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009	24
Table 19:	Third Country Nationals Ordered to Leave by Citizenship, 2009	24
Table 20:	Third Country Nationals Returned Following an Order to Leave by Main Country of Nationality, 2009	25
Table 21:	Third Country Nationals Refused Entry by Ground for Refusal, 2009	27
Table 22:	Third Country Nationals Refused Entry by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009	28
Table 23:	New Asylum Applications, 1997-2009	29
Table 24:	Overall Applications for Asylum by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009; New Asylum Applicants by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009	30
Table 25:	Withdrawn Asylum Applications by Sex and Age, 2009	31
Table 26:	Withdrawn Asylum Applications by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009	31
Table 27:	First Instance Decisions on Asylum Applications by Type of Decision/Status, 2009	32
Table 28:	First Instance Decisions on Asylum Applications by Main Country of Citizenship and Type of Decision/Status, 2009	32

Table 29:	Decisions Withdrawing Status Granted at First Instance Decision by Type of Status Withdrawn, 2009	33
Table 30:	Final Instance Decisions on Asylum Applications by Type of Decision/Status, 2009	33
Table 31:	Final Decisions on Asylum Applications by Main Country of Citizenship and Type of Decision / Status, 2009	34
Table 32:	Decisions Withdrawing Status Granted as Final Decision by Type of Status Withdrawn, 2009	34
Table 33:	Resettled Persons by Sex and Age, 2009	35
Table 34:	Resettled Persons by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009	35
Table 35:	Incoming Requests - Dublin Transfers, 2009	35
Table 36:	Incoming Requests (Dublin Transfers) to Ireland by Reason for Request and Decision Taken, 2009	36
Table 37:	Total Incoming Requests by Member State Requesting and Reason for Request, 2009	37
Table 38:	Outgoing Requests - Dublin Transfers, 2009	37
Table 39:	Outgoing Requests (Dublin Transfers) from Ireland by Reason for Request and Decision Taken, 2009	38
Table 40:	Total Outgoing Requests by Member State, 2009	38
Table 41:	Asylum Applicants Considered to be Unaccompanied Minors, 2004 – 2009	39
Table 42:	Asylum Applicants Considered to be Unaccompanied Minors by Age, 2009	39
Table 43:	Asylum Applicants Considered to be Unaccompanied Minors by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009	39
Table 44:	Certificates of Registration, 2008 and 2009	42
Table 45:	Employment Permits Issued, Processed and Percentage Refused and Renewed, 2004-2009	43
Table 46:	New Employment Permits Issued 2009 by Country of Nationality	43
Table 47:	Stock of Workers Employed in Specific Occupations by Nationality Grouping, 2009	44
Table 48:	Economic Status of Irish and Non-Irish Nationals. October-December, 2009 (000s)	47
Table 49:	PPSN Allocations to Foreign Nationals (Number) by Country and Year 2003-2009	48

List of Charts

Chart 1:	Relationship between Refusals, Apprehensions and Returns, 2009	28
Chart 2:	New Asylum Applicants by Main Country of Citizenship 2009 from 2004-2009	30

Abbreviations and Irish Terms

CSO	Central Statistics Office
Department of Justice and Equality	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.
Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation	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.
ECJ	European Court of Justice
EURODAC	European Dactyloscopy Database
FÁS	Irish Training & Employment Authority
HSE	Health Services Executive
GNIB	Garda National Immigration Bureau
IBIS	Irish Border Information System
ICOS	Irish Commission for Overseas Students
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NCP	EMN National Contact Point
ORAC	Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner
RAT	Refugee Appeals Tribunal
PPSN	Personal Public Service Numbers
TFEU	The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
UKBA	UK Border Agency
VAC	Visa Application Centres
VFS	Visa Facilitation Services
VIS	Visa Information System

Chapter 1

Introduction

This report provides an analysis of statistics relating to migration and international protection in Ireland and is the seventh in the current series. It aims to describe statistical trends on migration, international protection, refusals, apprehensions, residence permits and returns for the year 2009 based on Eurostat data, and to facilitate comparisons and interpretations pertaining to migratory trends on the European level as well as in the international context.

Ireland saw a change to net outward migration at -27,844 in 2009. Recorded immigration decreased by 41.5 per cent year-on-year from 63,927 during 2008 to 37,409 in 2009, while recorded emigration saw an increase of 8.4 per cent from 60,189 in 2008 to 65,253 in 2009. In 2009 some 37,409 persons migrated to Ireland. The largest single group comprised citizens of other EU27 countries (15,978 persons) representing 43 per cent of total immigration, followed by Irish nationals with 14,734 persons and representing 39 per cent of the total. Non-EU nationals accounted for 17 per cent of all recorded immigration at 6,502 persons. While the absolute number of Irish nationals immigrants fell by 3,123 in 2009, their share of the total nevertheless increased by over 11 percentage points. Immigrants were equally divided by gender, and the majority of those migrating to Ireland were within the 20-34 age group (21,731, representing 58 per cent).

Some 65,253 persons emigrated from Ireland in 2009, almost twice the flow of emigration in 2005. 2009 saw a year-on-year increase of 8 per cent. Some 36,702 EU27 nationals emigrated in 2009, representing the largest overall grouping (56 per cent of all emigrants). Irish nationals the next largest single grouping: 20,507 emigrated, representing 31 per cent of the total. Non-EU27 nationals represented 12 per cent of total emigration. The majority of those emigrating from Ireland were male (61 per cent) and within the 20-34 age group (65 per cent, or 42,176 persons). During 2009, Australia continued as both the single largest non-EU country of previous residence of immigrants (9 per cent of all persons immigrating into Ireland), and country of next usual residence for emigrants (16 per cent).

Some 4,467,854 persons were considered to be usually resident in Ireland during 2009, an increase of 0.4 per cent on 2008 figures. Of these, 9.9 per cent represented non-Irish nationals, a decrease of 1.6 percentage points on 2008 figures. Some 70.1 per cent of all non-Irish nationals were from other EU27

countries. There are nine countries which predominate both in terms of citizenship and country of birth: Australia, China (including Hong Kong), India, Nigeria, the Philippines, Pakistan, Russia, South Africa and the United States. All countries appeared across both categories during 2008 also. Nationals of China (including Hong Kong) saw an increase of 22.2 per cent points in population by main country of birth during 2009 year-on-year. Nationals of Australia (18.6), Canada (23.8), India (9.6 per cent), Nigeria (0.7 per cent), the Philippines (1.9 per cent), Pakistan (2.5 per cent), Russia (20.2 per cent), South Africa (20.4 per cent) and the United States (11.8 per cent) all saw a decrease in population by main country of birth in 2009.

Some 27,765 applications for naturalisation were submitted in 2009. Overall, some 4,533 persons acquired citizenship in Ireland¹ during 2009, an increase of 40 per cent on corresponding figures for 2008. There was a largely equal distribution in terms of gender, with a majority (53.7 per cent) within the 35-64 age group. In terms of nationality, Third Country Nationals were the largest single grouping and constituted 94.2 per cent (accounting for 4,271 persons) of all acquisitions. Increases took place year-on-year for all countries (China [62.4], India [106.7], Nigeria [42.3], Pakistan [2.6], Russia [59.1] and South Africa [179.5]) excluding the Ukraine (56.1).

A total of 134,153 residence permits were valid in 2009, a decrease of 5.4 per cent on 2008 figures. The majority of permits were issued for 'Other' reasons during 2009 (30.7 per cent), followed by 'Remunerated Activities' (30.1 per cent), 'Education Reasons' (26.3 per cent) and 'Family Reasons' (12.9 per cent). Most permits were issued for over six months (96.4 per cent), with the majority of those issued for over 12 months (68.7 per cent). There was substantial continuity between 2008 and 2009 in the citizenship of persons with valid residence permits. A total of 25,509 first permits were issued during 2009, a decrease on corresponding 2008 figures (11.8 per cent). The majority were issued for 'Education Reasons' (48.1 per cent of all permits). The largest single nationality to receive new residence permits were U.S. nationals (15.5 per cent of all first permits). The majority of countries of citizenship of persons granted new permits during 2009 were also present in data for 2008, although Pakistan and the Philippines were present for 2009 only. Of those countries present for both years, most saw a decrease in new permits issued during 2009 year-on-year (Australia [40.6 per cent], Brazil [26.4 per cent], Canada [14.7 per cent], India [27 per cent], Nigeria [19.4 per cent] and Mauritius [32.5 per cent]), however increases took place for Chinese and U.S. nationals year-on-year by 26.7 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively.

Some 14,588 changes of immigration status took place during 2009. The largest change in status took place from remunerated activities to 'Other' (7,614 cases).

¹ Ireland does not require naturalised citizens to relinquish their former citizenship status and allows an Irish citizen to hold dual citizenship.

The largest change to 'Family Reasons' came from persons already in the State for 'Remunerated Activity' reasons (575 cases). For 'Education Reasons', the largest transfer of status came from those previously in the State under 'Other' reasons (1,950). For 'Other' reasons, a change to remunerated activity constituted the largest single transfer of status at 1,800 cases.

A total of 3,946 long-term residency permissions were issued during 2009, representing a sharp decrease of 23.5 per cent on corresponding 2008 figures. Nationals of Nigeria constituted the largest single grouping of long-term Third Country Nationals during 2009, accounting for 986 persons. Nine of the top ten countries of nationality of Third Country Nationals acquiring residency permission during 2009 were present in corresponding figures for 2008; Belarus was not present in 2008 figures. Of the nine countries present in both years, three saw year-on-year increases: China (54.1 per cent), India (15.6 per cent) and Moldova (30.1 per cent). Of the remaining, year-on-year decreases occurred for Australia (37.6 per cent), Japan (30.1 per cent), Nigeria (7.3 per cent), South Africa (29.8 per cent), Ukraine (1.8 per cent) and the United States (55.2 per cent).

During 2009, some 2,939 applications for General Permission to Remain² in the State were received, with decisions taken on 1,807 cases. Of these, 1,313 applications were approved.

During 2009 there were 2,070 applications for residence in Ireland by spouses of an EU national and under the EU Free Movement Directive 2004/38/EC. Of the main applicant countries (excluding EU2 applications), Pakistani nationals were the largest single grouping representing 384 applications. Nationals of Nigeria (238 applications), Brazil (148 applications), India (121 applications) and South Africa (117 applications) were also represented in the largest groups within applications.

In 2009, some 5,035 Third Country Nationals were apprehended or found to be illegally present in Ireland, an increase of 58.1 per cent on corresponding figures for 2008. Almost two-thirds were male and 54 per cent were within the 18-34 age group. Eight of the main nationalities were also present in corresponding data for 2008, with Brazil and Zimbabwe present for 2009 only. During 2009, the numbers of apprehensions increased in respect of persons from Congo (74.8 per cent), Georgia (71.2 per cent), Ghana (57.9 per cent), Moldova (20 per cent), Nigeria (15.7 per cent), Pakistan (238.7 per cent) and South Africa (43.8 per cent).

A total of 1,615 Third Country Nationals were ordered to leave the State during 2009, an increase of 26.6 per cent on corresponding figures for 2008. Nigerian nationals constituted the single largest grouping of non-EU nationals ordered to

² The category of 'General Permission to Remain' includes Change of Status; De Facto Relationship with Irish Nationals; De Facto Relationship with Non-EEA Nationals; Dependants of Non-EEA or Irish Nationals; Extension of C Visit Visa; Extension of Student Conditions; Extension of Visitors Conditions including Self Sufficiency; Extension of Work Permit Conditions; Medical Treatment; Missionaries; Stamp 4 (original circumstances changed); Doctors; Turkish Association; Undocumented Scheme (Scheme closed as of end of 2009).

leave, accounting for almost half (44.9 per cent) of all orders. Some 830 persons were returned following an order to leave during 2009. Nigerian nationals comprised the largest single group of Third Country Nationals returned following an order to leave (29 per cent). Six of the main nationality groupings were also present in corresponding figures for 2008, with increases in persons returned year-on-year from Georgia (175 per cent), Moldova (26.7 per cent), Nigeria (110.5 per cent) and South Africa (133.3 per cent). Year-on-year decreases took place for persons returned following an order to leave from Brazil (25.4 per cent) and China (46 per cent). In 2009 in Ireland, 539 persons were assisted in returning home voluntarily. Of this figure, some 405 persons were assisted to return by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and 134 persons received administrative assistance to return by the Department of Justice and Equality.³

The overall number of non-Irish nationals refused entry to the State during 2009 decreased significantly by 32.3 per cent year-on-year from 5,260 in 2008 to 3,560 in 2009. Of this number, over three-quarters (76.1 per cent) were refused at an air border, with 17.7 per cent refused entry at a land border and 6.3 per cent at a sea port. In terms of reasons for refusal of entry, almost half (42.4 per cent) of all cases related to false visa and residence permits. A lack of valid visa or residence permits was the second largest reason for refusal (24.9 per cent), followed by the lack of a valid travel document (17.7 per cent). The main country of citizenship of Third Country Nationals refused entry is Brazil, accounting for 13.2 per cent of all refusals and repeating a trend seen in 2008. Eight of the main countries of citizenship of persons refused were present in corresponding figures for 2008. Overall refusals decreased for six nationalities (Bolivia [41.2 per cent], Brazil [53.7 per cent], Malaysia [30.8 per cent], Mauritius [13 per cent], Nigeria [43.6 per cent] and South Africa [41.1 per cent]), and increased for nationals of the United States (6.7 per cent). Refusals remained the same in terms of actual figures for nationals of China and Pakistan.

The overall number of asylum applications made during 2009 was 2,690, of which 2,660 were new applications. The number of new applications decreased by 30.1 per cent during 2009 and remained much lower than preceding years. Almost two-thirds of asylum applicants were male and over half were within the 18-34 age group. Almost a quarter of applications (22.7 per cent) concerned those less than 14 years old. New asylum applications followed the pattern of overall cases, with a majority of male applicants (65.6 per cent) and those within the 18-34 age group (55.5 per cent). Table 19 shows the main citizenship groupings of both overall and new applicants for asylum during 2009. Nigerian nationals continued as the largest single grouping in 2009, with nine of the same countries present in figures for 2008 and 2009.

³ The Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform until March 2010 and Department of Justice and Law Reform from March 2010 to March 2011. From March 2011, this Department is 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.

During 2009, some 900 applications for asylum were withdrawn, accounting for a decrease of 2.2 per cent on figures for 2008. Overall, the vast majority of withdrawn applications were by male applicants (76.1 per cent) and were in the 18 – 34 age group (63.9 per cent). This follows a broadly similar pattern of age and gender breakdown as in 2008. As in 2008, during 2009 Chinese nationals constituted the largest single grouping and comprised 17.2 per cent of all withdrawals. Seven of the ten citizenship groupings were present in 2008 data also, with increases for Georgia (30 per cent), Iran (20 per cent) and Pakistan (100 per cent). Year-on-year decreases took place for nationals of Iraq (14.3 per cent), Moldova (46.2 per cent) and Nigeria (14.3 per cent).

Some 6,560 first and final instance decisions on applications for international protection were made during 2009, an increase of 7.8 per cent on 2008 figures. Some 395 total positive decisions were made during 2009, accounting for a decrease of 33.6 per cent. In addition, some 659 applications for leave to remain were granted under Section 3 of the *Immigration Act, 1999* (as amended), a year-on-year decrease of 48.4 per cent. Some 3,135 first instance decisions on applications for asylum were made during 2009, accounting for a decrease of 13.5 per cent on corresponding figures for 2008. In 2009, 96 per cent were rejected, with just 125 positive decisions. Of the positive decisions, the majority (84 per cent) related to cases acquiring status under the Geneva Convention, while 25 cases referred to positive decisions related to subsidiary protection status. Almost two-thirds of all first instance decisions referred to male applicants (65.1 per cent), as did the majority of rejected and positive decisions (64.8 per cent and 72.9 per cent respectively). The majority of first instance decisions related to persons within the 18-34 age group (54.4 per cent), with this age group accounting for the majority of rejections (54.7 per cent) and positive decisions (48 per cent) also. Nigerian nationals continued to constitute the largest single nationality of all first-instance decisions, accounting for a decrease in overall decisions of 42.2 per cent year-on-year. Nationals from Nigeria accounted for 0.5 per cent of positive decisions at first instance during 2008, falling to zero for 2009. Nine of the main countries of citizenship were present for 2008 and 2009 also, with nationals of Iraq (16 per cent of all positive decisions), Somalia (20 per cent of all positive decisions) and Sudan (16 per cent of all positive decisions) showing the largest numbers of positive decisions again in 2009.

Some 2,089 applications for Subsidiary Protection in the State were made during 2009, accounting for an increase of 42.6 per cent year-on-year. Some 677 decisions were made (a sharp increase on a comparable figure of 471 decisions for 2008). Of these, 24 applications for subsidiary protection were granted.

In 2009, some five decisions withdrawing status granted at first instance were made. All cases refer to a withdrawal of Geneva Convention status.

Table 30 shows that some 3,425 decisions regarding applications for asylum were made at final instance during 2009, accounting for an increase of 39.2 per cent on corresponding figures for 2008. Of the 2009 positive number, some 7.9 per cent of all applications were positive decisions with all relating to Geneva Convention Status. Both the number of absolute positive decisions (295 to 270) and percentage of positive decisions in the total number of decisions (12 per cent to 7.9 per cent) fell year-on-year. Regarding the main countries of citizenship of final decisions on applications for asylum during 2009, nine of the ten countries appeared in corresponding data for 2008, with the majority showing increases during 2009 (Afghanistan [66.7 per cent], Congo [32 per cent], Georgia [111.1 per cent], Ghana [20 per cent], Iraq [76.9 per cent], Moldova [40 per cent] and Pakistan [178.9 per cent]). A decrease of 2.8 per cent year-on-year in final decisions on asylum cases for Nigerian nationals took place.

In 2008, some 5 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 and for 2008.

There was a sharp decrease (48.4 per cent) in persons granted leave to remain in the State following submissions pursuant to section 3 of the *Immigration Act, 1999* (as amended) during 2009 (659 persons), in comparison to 2008 figures.

During 2009, some 190 refugees were resettled in Ireland under the United Nations' Refugee Resettlement Programme, including a group of 85 refugees from the DRC and 80 refugees from Myanmar. Resettlement also took place for refugees from Iran (ten persons), Cuba (five persons), Jordan (five persons) and Iraq (five persons). There was an equal distribution between male and female. The majority of resettled refugees were under 14 years old.

Regarding operation of the Dublin Regulation, a total of 188 incoming requests (take back and taking charge requests) were received by Ireland during 2009 under the Dublin Regulation, with the majority (87.2 per cent) concerning take back requests. An additional 141 requests related to EURODAC and 284 requests for information were made. Some 85 inward transfers took place, accounting for a slight decrease (5.6 per cent) on 2008 data. Regarding reasons for incoming transfers under the Regulation, the dominance of documentation and entry reasons under Articles 9-12 of the Regulation within taking charge requests can be seen. The largest single accepted and transferred figures during 2009 concerned taking back requests which had been rejected with no permission to stay under Article 16 (1)(e). As in 2008, the United Kingdom continued to be the main source of incoming taking back and taking charge requests (62 per cent of all such requests) and requests for information (95.1 per cent of all information requests) during 2009.

Some 497 outgoing requests (taking back and taking charge total figures) were made in 2009 by Ireland, a slight decrease of 4.6 per cent on corresponding

figures for 2008. The majority (55.5 per cent) related to taking back requests. An additional 259 cases were related to EURODAC (accounting for a decrease of 17.8 per cent on 2008 figures). A total of 243 outward transfers took place during 2009. Regarding reasons for outgoing transfers from Ireland under the Regulation, cases under examination with no permission to stay under Article 16 (1)(c) continued to be most common. Within taking charge requests, a further 208 cases concerned documentation and entry reasons under Articles 9-12 of the Regulation. The largest transferred figures during 2009 concerned taking charge requests under Articles 9-12 (105 cases) and taking back requests under Article (1) (c) (93 cases). The vast majority of outgoing taking back and taking charge requests from Ireland during 2009 continued to concern the United Kingdom (437 cases), accounting for an increase of 45.7 per cent on 2008 figures. The United Kingdom also continued to be the main recipient of requests for information by Ireland, receiving 845 requests and accounting for a 15.4 per cent increase on 2008 figures.

There was a sharp decrease (45 per cent) in asylum applications from unaccompanied minors between 2008 and 2009 (55 cases). During 2009, almost three-quarters (72.7 per cent) of unaccompanied minors submitting applications for asylum were between 16 and 17 years old. Nigerian nationals were the largest single nationality grouping of unaccompanied minors seeking asylum during 2009. Four of the main nationality groupings seen during 2009 were also present in comparable data for 2008, with Nigerian nationals being the only nationality to register a decrease year-on-year (33.3 per cent). Nationals of Cameroon, Congo (DRC) and Somalia saw absolute figures remain the same between 2008 and 2009.

Overall, some 166,387 Certificates of Registration (referring to new registrations and renewals) were issued during 2009. Notable increases in the numbers of Stamps for categories 1A, 4, 4 EUFAM and 5 occurred while numbers of registration under Stamp 1 decreased by 27 per cent to 23,417.

There was a sharp decrease in the number of new employment permits issued in 2009 year-on-year from 2008, with the overall number of permits (new and renewals) issued falling by 41 per cent to 7,962 permits. Figures for 2009 show that the number of new permits issued fell by 53 per cent to 4,024 permits, with the number of renewals falling year-on-year by 23 per cent during 2009 to 3,938 permits.⁴

During 2009, some 895 applications for family reunification of recognised refugees were received, with some 731 cases approved during the same period.

⁴ See the Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation website (www.djei.ie) for further information.

During 2009, some ten persons received the 60 day 'recovery and reflection' period to remain in Ireland and 11 persons were granted temporary residence permits.

During 2009, some 123,082 visas were issued by Irish authorities worldwide, including 57,411 re-entry visas. During the same year 133,967 visa applications were received.

Chapter 2

Methodology

The *Migratory Statistics Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007*⁵ 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 statistics are provided by national data providers within respective Member States to Eurostat,⁶ and 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. Definitions used are in general accordance with Article 2 of the *Migratory Statistics Regulation No. 862/2007*. 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.

For reference, full tables of data for all EU Member States used in this report, as extracted from Eurostat according to common specifications are 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 2009.

⁵ Available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32007R0862:EN:NOT>.

⁶ In the Irish context, national data providers are the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the Department of Justice and Equality.

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

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 presented.

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

Legal Immigration and Integration

3.1 INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, USUALLY RESIDENT POPULATION AND ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP (ARTICLE 3)

3.1.1 International Migration Flows

A marked decrease in immigration flows continued to occur in 2009, with a change to overall net outward migration at -27,844. Recorded immigration decreased by 41.5 per cent year-on-year from 63,927 to 37,409, while recorded emigration saw an increase of 8.4 per cent from 60,189 in 2008 to 65,253 in 2009.

Table 1: Migration Flows, 2002 – 2009

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Overall Immigration	61,725	58,875	78,075	102,000	103,260	88,779	63,927	37,409
Overall Emigration	28,375	27,200	28,675	34,350	38,866	42,538	60,189	65,253
Net Migration	33,350	31,675	49,400	67,650	64,394	46,241	3,738	-27,844

Source: Eurostat.

Arguably, the crises in the economy and labour market during 2008 impacted greatly upon both inward and outward migratory flows in 2009 also. 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 3.5 per cent in 2008 and by 10.7 per cent in 2009. Total employment fell by almost 174,000 (8.2 per cent) in the 12 months between Quarter 2, 2008 and Quarter 2, 2009, and another 79,000 in the following 12 months to Quarter 2, 2010, accounting for a cumulative decline in employment of 12 per cent over the two years. Unemployment increased from less than five per cent at the beginning of 2008 to 12 per cent of the labour force in Quarter 2, 2009 and 13.6 per cent in Quarter 2, 2010.⁷

3.1.1.1 Immigration

During 2009, some 37,409 persons migrated to Ireland. The largest group of those migrating comprised the 15,978 citizens of other EU27 countries, representing 43 per cent of all immigrants and a fall to half of the corresponding 2008 number.

⁷

O'Connell, P. J. and Joyce, C., (2011). *Report to OECD Continuous Reporting System on Migration (SOPEMI)*. Dublin: Economic and Social Research Institute.

Table 2: Immigration by Broad Group of Citizenship, 2009

Broad Citizenship Grouping	Total
Ireland	14,734
EU27 countries except Ireland	15,978
Non-EU27 countries nor Ireland	6,502
European Free Trade Association	92
Candidate Countries in 2007 (3 countries)	56
Countries other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries	6,354
Stateless	47
Unknown	195
Total	37,409

Source: Eurostat.

Irish nationals constituted the second largest group with 14,734 persons, accounting for 39.4 per cent of all recorded immigration. While this entailed a small numerical decline of 3,123, the actual share of Irish nationals in total recorded immigration increased by 11.5 percentage points year-on-year.

Non-EU nationals accounted for 17.4 per cent of all recorded immigration at 6,502 persons, and accounting for a proportional percentage drop of 3.7 percentage points year-on-year.

In terms of overall numbers, there was an equal breakdown of immigration by gender (50.6 per cent of overall immigration was female, accounting for 18,914 persons) with the majority of those migrating to Ireland within the 20-34 age group (21,731 persons, accounting for 58.1 of the total). As with 2008 data, excluding immigration by Irish nationals, all main groups (other EU27 nationals; countries outside the EU27) saw a slight majority of females migrating to Ireland.

Table 3 shows the main citizenship groupings of immigration by country of citizenship and country of birth for Third Country Nationals, and non-EU country of previous residence for all immigrants. All follow patterns broadly seen in 2008. Almost all countries (Australia, Brazil, China [including Hong Kong], India, Nigeria, the Philippines, South Africa and the United States) appear across each column, with Indian nationals accounting for the largest single non-EU27 nationality grouping by country of citizenship and birth at 2.9 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively.

With regard to immigration by country of previous residence, Australia represents the single largest grouping at 8.8 per cent of all persons immigrating to Ireland.

Russian nationals appear across both immigration by country of citizenship and country of birth (0.7 per cent and 0.6 of the overall number respectively), and nationals of New Zealand are present in main groups of immigrants by country of citizenship and country of previous residence only (0.5 per cent and 1.6 per cent respectively).

Table 3: Immigration by Country of Citizenship (Third Country Nationals); Country of Birth (Third Country Nationals); Country of Previous Residence (Non-EU), 2009

Immigration by Country of Citizenship	Total	Immigration by Country of Birth	Total	Immigration by Country of Previous Residence	Total
India	1,078	India	998	Australia	3,284
United States	534	Brazil	538	United States	1,733
Brazil	435	United States	503	India	1,372
Philippines	411	Australia	421	Brazil	646
Australia	372	Philippines	407	New Zealand	602
Nigeria	292	Nigeria	305	Philippines	534
China (incl Hong Kong)	260	South Africa	301	Canada	469
Russia	251	China (incl Hong Kong)	275	South Africa	405
South Africa	216	Pakistan	234	Nigeria	393
New Zealand	184	Russia	223	China (incl Hong Kong)	388
Other	33,376	Other	33,204	Other	27,583
Total	37,409	Total	37,409	Total	37,409

Source: Eurostat.

Note: The individual detailed country estimates are calculated by using the distribution of the appropriate variable as found in the 2006 census and then applying these proportions to the broad totals derived for 2009. Individual country data is generally not available from the annual source data which is survey based.

3.1.1.2 Emigration

During 2009, some 65,253 persons emigrated from Ireland, which was almost twice the number observed in 2005. 2009 saw a year-on-year increase of 8.4 per cent and this coincided with a shift to net outward emigration (see Table 1). Looking at emigration by broad category of citizenship, EU27 nationals (excluding Ireland) constituted the largest overall grouping (36,702 persons, representing 56.2 per cent of total emigration). Irish nationals comprised the next largest single group, at 31.4 per cent of all emigration, and entailing 20,507 nationals. Non-EU27 nationals represented 12.3 per cent of all persons emigrating.

Table 4: Emigration by Broad Group of Citizenship, 2009

Broad Citizenship Grouping	Total
Ireland	20,507
EU27 countries except Ireland	36,702
Non-EU27 countries nor Ireland	8,044
Stateless	65
Others	598
Total	65,253

Source: Eurostat.

In terms of overall numbers, the majority of those emigrating from Ireland were male (61.4 per cent). Males accounted for 58.3 per cent of Irish emigrants, 63.2 per cent of all EU27 citizen emigrants and 61 per cent of all non-EU27 citizens emigrating. This follows a broad picture seen in 2008 when 60.1 per cent of overall emigrants were male. Also following the trend observed in 2008, in 2009 the majority of persons emigrating were within the 20-34 age group (64.6 per

cent, accounting for 42,176 persons). All broad categories saw a majority of those emigrating fall within the 20-34 age group.

Table 5: Emigration by Country of Citizenship (Third Country Nationals) and Next Usual Residence (Non-EU), 2009

Emigration by Citizenship	Total	Emigration by Country of Next Usual Residence	Total
China (including Hong Kong)	1,000	Australia	10,539
Nigeria	814	United States	2,237
United States	549	China (including Hong Kong)	1,502
India	530	Nigeria	1,050
Philippines	434	India	815
Pakistan	335	South Africa	588
Brazil	319	Pakistan	568
South Africa	298	Philippines	554
Russia	275	Brazil	487
Malaysia	238	Malaysia	360
Other	60,461		46,553
Total	65,253	Total	65,253

Source: Eurostat.

Note: The individual detailed country estimates are calculated by using the distribution of the appropriate variable as found in the 2006 census and then applying these proportions to the broad totals derived for 2009. Individual country data is generally not available from the annual source data which is survey based.

Table 5 shows the main citizenship grouping of emigration by country of citizenship for Third Country Nationals, and non-EU country of next usual residence. Nine of the same ten countries listed appear across both tables (Brazil, China [including Hong Kong], India, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, South Africa and the United States). As in 2008, Chinese nationals constitute the largest single grouping of those emigrating by citizenship (1.5 per cent of all applications). Australia continued to be listed as the single largest country of next usual residence for all emigrants, at 16.2 per cent.

3.1.2 Usual Residence

Some 4,467,854 persons were considered to be usually resident in Ireland during 2009, an increase of 0.4 per cent on 2008 figures. Just under four million were Irish citizens, and just over 440,000 were non-Irish nationals (9.9 per cent). Some 70.1 per cent of all non-Irish nationals were from other EU27 countries.

Table 6 shows an overall equal gender breakdown (50.4 per cent female) of population by citizenship. There was a slight majority of males among the EU27 (excluding Ireland) category and 2007 Candidate Countries. While a majority of Irish nationals are in the 35-64 age group, all other breakdowns show a majority of persons within the 20-34 age group.

Table 6: Population by Citizenship: Breakdown by Sex and Age, 2009

	Gender			Age				
	Total	Males	Females	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	4,467,854	2,216,444	2,251,410	1,228,333	1,057,011	1,676,630	505,880	0
Declaring country	4,026,561	1,992,134	2,034,427	1,155,770	842,958	1,538,824	489,009	0
EU27 countries except declaring country	309,366	158,496	150,870	44,256	158,783	96,165	10,162	0
Extra EU27	67,911	33,203	34,708	:	:	:	:	:
Non-EU27 countries nor declaring country	75,033	36,573	38,460	16,486	34,235	22,800	1,512	0
European Free Trade Association	661	284	377	77	292	247	45	0
Candidate Countries in 2007 (3 countries)	958	608	350	161	538	254	5	0
Countries other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries	73,414	35,681	37,733	16,248	33,405	22,299	1,462	0
Highly developed countries	27,675	13,147	14,528	6,619	10,962	8,944	1,150	0
Medium developed countries	32,038	16,246	15,792	5,476	17,312	9,040	210	0
Less developed countries	13,701	6,288	7,413	4,153	5,131	4,315	102	0
Stateless	736	406	330	265	203	217	51	0
Others	6,043	3,086	2,957	1,620	1,939	2,047	437	0
Unknown	56,894	29,241	27,653	11,821	21,035	18,841	5,197	0

Source: Eurostat.

Table 7 shows that some 13.7 per cent of the population (612,169) have declared a country of birth other than 'Ireland'. Of this number, 71.4 per cent are in the EU27 (excluding Ireland) category.

Table 7: Population by Country of Birth: Breakdown by Sex and Age, 2009

Country	Total	Sex		Age				
		Males	Females	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	4,467,854	2,216,444	2,251,410	1,228,333	1,057,011	1,676,630	505,880	0
Declaring country	3,855,685	1,911,442	1,944,243	1,118,765	804,010	1,452,800	480,110	0
EU27 countries except declaring country	437,218	218,402	218,816	72,554	177,698	166,289	20,677	0
Extra EU27	125,411	61,540	63,871	:	:	:	:	:
Non-EU27 countries nor declaring country	128,378	62,832	65,546	30,393	52,159	42,558	3,268	0
European Free Trade Association	1,304	565	739	274	488	469	73	0
Candidate Countries in 2007 (3 countries)	1,503	959	544	229	801	461	12	0
Countries other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries	125,571	61,308	64,263	29,890	50,870	41,628	3,183	0
Highly developed countries	51,548	24,688	26,860	15,443	16,651	17,276	2,178	0
Medium developed countries	53,426	27,017	26,409	8,951	26,561	17,041	873	0
Less developed countries	20,597	9,603	10,994	5,496	7,658	7,311	132	0
Others	1,846	992	854	285	489	1,003	69	0
Unknown	46,573	23,768	22,805	6,621	23,144	14,983	1,825	0

Source: Eurostat.

Nine countries appear across both populations by main country of citizenship and by country of birth: Australia, China (including Hong Kong), India, Nigeria, the Philippines, Pakistan, Russia, South Africa and the United States. These countries appeared across both categories during 2008 also, with Brazilian nationals present in population by main country of citizenship and Canadian nationals present in population by main country of birth in both years as well.

During 2009, nationals of Australia (1.4 per cent), Brazil (14.5 per cent), China (including Hong Kong) (30 per cent), India (15.5 per cent), Nigeria (1.7 per cent), Pakistan (7.1 per cent), the Philippines (0.3 per cent) and Russia (1.3 per cent) demonstrated an increase in terms of population by main country of citizenship, while the United States (10.1 per cent) and South Africa (3.2 per cent) show a year-on-year decrease.

Nationals of China (including Hong Kong) saw an increase of 22.2 per cent in population by main country of birth during 2009 year-on-year. Nationals of Australia (18.6 per cent), Canada (23.8 per cent), India (9.6 per cent), Nigeria (0.7 per cent), the Philippines (1.9 per cent), Pakistan (2.5 per cent), Russia (20.2 per cent), South Africa (20.4 per cent) and the United States (11.8 per cent) all saw a decrease in population by main country of birth in 2009.

Table 8: Population by Main Country of Citizenship (Third Country Nationals); Country of Birth (Third Country Nationals), 2009

Population by Main Country of Citizenship (Third Country Nationals)		Population by Main Country of Birth (Third Country Nationals)	
Country	Number	Country	Number
Nigeria	9,228	United States	18,960
United States	6,596	Nigeria	13,506
China (including Hong Kong)	5,692	China (including Hong Kong)	8,170
Philippines	5,484	Philippines	7,935
India	4,673	India	7,381
South Africa	3,027	South Africa	6,132
Pakistan	2,688	Australia	5,245
Russia	2,476	Pakistan	4,520
Brazil	2,355	Russia	3,675
Australia	2,241	Canada	3,664
Other	123,648		
Total			4,467,854

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.3 Acquisition of Citizenship

Some 27,765 applications for naturalisation were submitted in 2009. Of the 25,582 cases processed during 2009, some 12,242 were rejected as invalid and 6,011 were deemed ineligible. Of the 7,329 eligible applications for naturalisation processed, some 5,868 cases were granted and 1,461 refusals made during the same timeframe.⁸

Table 9 shows that overall some 4,533 persons acquired citizenship in Ireland⁹ during 2009, an increase of 40 per cent on corresponding figures for 2008. There was a largely equal distribution in terms of gender (52.3 per cent of all acquisitions were by males, with 47.7 per cent by females) and the majority (53.7 per cent) were within the 35-64 age group.

Table 9: Acquisition of Citizenship by Sex and Age, 2009

	Total	Sex		Age				
		Males	Females	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Number	4,533	2,372	2,161	752	1,318	2,434	29	0
%	100	52.3	47.7	16.6	29.1	53.7	0.6	0

Source: Eurostat.

In terms of nationality, Third Country Nationals were the largest single grouping and constituted 94.2 per cent of all acquisitions (accounting for 4,271 persons). Seven of the main countries of former citizenship were present during 2008 also, with Bangladesh, the Philippines and Sudan present in 2009 only. Increases took place year-on-year for all countries (China [62.4 per cent], India [106.7 per cent],

⁸ Department of Justice and Law Reform (2010). *Annual Report 2009*. Available at www.justice.ie.

⁹ Ireland does not require naturalised citizens to relinquish their former citizenship status and allows an Irish citizen to hold dual citizenship.

Nigeria [42.3 per cent], Pakistan (2.6 per cent), Russia [59.1 per cent] and South Africa [179.5 per cent]) excluding the Ukraine (56.1 per cent).

Table 10: Acquisition of Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship, 2009

Country	Number	%
Nigeria	454	10.0
Philippines	412	9.1
India	337	7.4
South Africa	313	6.9
Russia	253	5.6
Pakistan	201	4.4
China (including Hong Kong)	164	3.6
Ukraine	153	3.4
Bangladesh	146	3.2
Sudan	123	2.7
Other	1,977	44
Total	4,533	100

Source: Eurostat.

The issue of processing times for applications for citizenship continued to prompt significant discussion during 2009. In response to a Parliamentary Question of July 2009 it was noted that the average processing time for an application for citizenship from application to decision was 23 months.¹⁰

3.2 RESIDENCE PERMITS AND RESIDENCE OF THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS (ARTICLE 6)

3.2.1 All Residence Permits

Residence permits refer to the number of valid permissions to stay in Ireland as of 31 December 2009 as held by Third Country Nationals. A total of 134,153 permits were valid in 2009, a decrease of 5.4 per cent on 2008 figures.

The majority of permits were issued for 'Other' reasons during 2009 (30.7 per cent), followed by for 'Remunerated Activities' (30.1 per cent), 'Education Reasons' (26.3 per cent) and 'Family Reasons' (12.9 per cent).

Table 11: All Valid Residence Permits by Reason and Length of Validity, 2009

Reason	Total	From 3 to 5 months	From 6 to 11 months	12 months or over
Total	134,152	4,863	37,142	92,147
Family reasons	17,266	125	1,223	15,918
Education reasons	35,304	2,304	20,229	12,771
Remunerated Activities reasons	40,421	1,555	9,454	29,412
Other reasons	41,161	879	6,236	34,046

Source: Eurostat.

The majority of permits were issued for over six months (96.4 per cent), with the majority issued for over 12 months (68.7 per cent).

Table 12 shows that all main countries of citizenship of persons with valid residence permits during 2009 were also present in similar figures for 2008. All countries saw a decrease in permits issued during 2009: Brazil (12.1 per cent), China (4.3 per cent), India (0.6 per cent), Mauritius (1.3 per cent), Malaysia (2.4 per cent), Nigeria (5 per cent), Pakistan (0.6 per cent), the Philippines (1.5 per cent), South Africa (9.1 per cent) and the United States (0.7 per cent).

Table 12: All Valid Residence Permits by Main Country of Citizenship (Third Country Nationals), 2009

Country	Number	From 3 to 5 months	From 6 to 11 months	12 months or over
India	1, 531	706	3,663	12,162
Nigeria	13,938	205	1,069	12,664
China (including Hong Kong)	13,484	718	6,078	6,688
Philippines	11,368	421	2,140	8,807
United States	7,134	362	1,713	5,059
Brazil	6,980	365	4,187	2,428
Pakistan	6,727	384	1,980	4,363
South Africa	4,618	147	959	3,512
Mauritius	4,018	193	2,533	1,292
Malaysia	3,828	161	1,413	2,254
Other	62,057	1,907	15,070	45,080
Total	134,152	4,863	37,142	92,147

Source: Eurostat.

3.2.2 New Residence Permits

A total of 25,509 first permits were issued during 2009, a decrease on corresponding 2008 figures (11.8 per cent). The majority were issued for 'Education Reasons' (48.1 per cent of all permits).

Table 13: First Permits by Reason and Citizenship, 2009

Country	Total	Family reasons	Education reasons	Remunerated activities reasons	Other reasons
Total	25,509	2,608	12,263	4,827	5,811

Source: Eurostat.

The largest single nationality to receive new residence permits was U.S. nationals (15.5 per cent of all first permits). The majority of main countries of citizenship of persons granted new permits during 2009 were also present in data for 2008, with Pakistan and the Philippines present for 2009 only. Of those countries present for both years, most saw a decrease in new permits issued during 2009 year-on-year (Australia [40.6 per cent], Brazil [26.4 per cent], Canada [14.7 per cent], India [27 per cent], Nigeria [19.4 per cent] and Mauritius [32.5 per cent]), however increases took place for Chinese and U.S. nationals year-on-year by 26.7 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively.

Table 14: First Permits by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009

Country	Number
United States	3,963
Brazil	2,787
India	1,950
China (including Hong Kong)	1,943
Nigeria	1,221
Canada	914
Australia	903
Mauritius	802
Philippines	801
Pakistan	762
Other	9,463
Total	25,509

Source: Eurostat.

3.2.3 Change of Status

Some 14,588 changes of immigration status took place during 2009. The largest change in status took place from remunerated activities to 'Other' (7,614 cases). The largest increase in family reasons came from persons already in the State for remunerated activity reasons (575 cases). For education reasons, the largest transfer of status came from those previously in the State under 'Other' reasons (1,950). For 'Other' reasons, a change to remunerated activity constituted the largest single transfer of status at 1,800 cases. This pattern broadly follows trends seen in 2008; however that year saw the largest increase from 'Other' to remunerated activity.

Table 15: Change of Immigration Status Permits by Reason, 2009

To reason	Family reasons	Education reasons	Remunerated activities reasons	Other reasons
Total	1,574	828	2,525	9,661
<i>From reason</i>				
Family reasons		33	80	97
Education reasons	482		645	1,950
Remunerated Activities reasons	575	325		7,614
Other reasons	517	470	1,800	

Source: Eurostat.

3.2.4 Long-Term Residents

3.2.4.1 Long-Term Residency

A total of 3,946 long-term residency permissions were issued during 2009, accounting for a sharp decrease of 23.5 per cent on corresponding 2008 figures. Table 12 shows that nationals of Nigeria constituted the largest single grouping of long-term Third Country Nationals during 2009, accounting for 986 persons. Nine of the top ten countries of nationality of Third Country Nationals acquiring

residency permission during 2009 were present in corresponding figures for 2008; Belarus was not present in 2008 figures. Of the nine countries present in both years, three saw year-on-year increases: China (54.1 per cent), India (15.6 per cent) and Moldova (30.1 per cent). Of the remaining, year-on-year decreases occurred for Australia (37.6 per cent), Japan (30.1 per cent), Nigeria (7.3 per cent), South Africa (29.8 per cent), Ukraine (1.8 per cent) and the United States (55.2 per cent).

Table 16: Long-Term Residents by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009

Country	Number
Nigeria	986
United States	481
China (including Hong Kong)	302
Australia	285
Ukraine	223
South Africa	198
India	163
Moldova, Republic of	160
Japan	99
Belarus	95
Other	954
Total	3,946

Source: Eurostat

Note: Data reflects that of 31/12/2009.

These figures relate to an administrative scheme as Ireland does not participate in the “*Long-Term Residents Directive*”, Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of Third Country Nationals who are long-term residents.

To apply for Long-Term Residence, 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.¹¹ Long-term residence permits are granted at the absolute discretion of the Minister for Justice and Equality.

S.I. 287 of 2009, the Long-Term Residency (Fees) Regulations 2009 was introduced in July 2009 and provides for a fee of €500 on the initial granting of long-term residency permission to a non-EEA national.¹²

¹¹ 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>.

¹² *S.I. 287 of 2009, the Long-Term Residency (Fees) Regulations 2009* is available at

3.2.4.2 General Permission to Remain

During 2009, some 2,939 applications for General Permission to Remain¹³ in the State were received, with decisions taken on 1,807 cases. Of these, 1,313 applications were approved.

3.2.4.3 EU Treaty Rights Based on being the Spouse of an EU National

In 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),¹⁴ with the ECJ subsequently finding that the Government should not prevent Third Country spouses of EU citizens from living in Ireland on the basis of not having prior lawful residence in a Member State, and thus providing residency rights to significant numbers of non-EU national spouses who had been served with 'intent to deport' notices by the Department of Justice and Equality beginning in 2007. It also caused 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, and in July 2008 the *European Communities (Free Movement of Persons) (Amendment) Regulations 2008* (S.I. No. 310 of 2008) was published. During 2009 there were 2,070 applications for residence in Ireland by spouses of an EU national and under the *EU Free Movement Directive 2004/38/EC*.¹⁵ Of the main applicant countries (excluding EU2 applications), Pakistani nationals were the largest single grouping accounting for 384 applications. Nationals of Nigeria (238 applications), Brazil (148 applications), India (121 applications) and South Africa (117 applications) were also represented in the largest groups within applications.

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2009/en/si/0287.html>.

¹³ The category of 'General Permission to Remain' includes Change of Status; De Facto Relationship with Irish Nationals; De Facto Relationship with Non-EEA Nationals; Dependants of Non-EEA or Irish Nationals; Extension of C Visit Visa; Extension of Student Conditions; Extension of Visitors Conditions including Self Sufficiency; Extension of Work Permit Conditions; Medical Treatment; Missionaries; Stamp 4 (original circumstances changed); Doctors; Turkish Association; Undocumented Scheme (scheme closed as of end of 2009).

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Department of Justice and Equality.

Chapter 4

Illegal Immigration and Return

In January 2009, the Minister for Justice and Equality announced the approval by Government of the first phase of a new border control system to be introduced in 2010. The Irish Border Information System (IBIS) is intended to address the issue of ‘overstayers’ in Ireland and will entail all passenger information collected by carriers prior to travel being sent to an Irish Border Operations Centre (I-BOC) where it will be screened against ‘immigration, Garda, customs and other watch-lists’.¹⁶ If a match occurs, the relevant agency will be notified and provided with time to take appropriate measures such as monitoring, intercepting or arresting the passenger.

4.1 PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL ENTRY AND STAY – APPREHENSIONS (ARTICLE 5.1B)

In 2009, some 5,035 Third Country Nationals were apprehended or found to be illegally present in Ireland, an increase of 58.1 per cent on corresponding figures for 2008. Of the 2009 number, almost two-thirds were male (63.2 per cent) and within the 18-34 age group (54 per cent).

Table 17: Third Country Nationals Found to be Illegally Present by Sex and Age, 2009

Total	Sex		Age			
	Males	Females	Less than 14 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 34 years	35 years or over
5,035	3,180	1,855	765	115	2,720	1,435

Source: Eurostat.

Table 18 outlines the main nationality groupings of Third Country Nationals apprehended or found to be illegally present in Ireland during 2009. Eight of the main nationalities were also present in corresponding data for 2008, with Brazil and Zimbabwe present for 2009 only. During 2009, increased numbers of apprehensions were found to be persons from Congo (74.8 per cent), Georgia (71.2 per cent), Ghana (57.9 per cent), Moldova (20 per cent), Nigeria (15.7 per cent), Pakistan (238.7 per cent) and South Africa (43.8 per cent).

¹⁶

Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform (15 January 2009). ‘Ahern Announces New Border Control System’. *Press Release*. Available at <http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Pages/PR09000014>.

Table 18: Third Country Nationals Found to be Illegally Present by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009

Country	Number	%
Nigeria	1,150	22.8
China (including Hong Kong)	375	7.4
Pakistan	315	6.3
Georgia	250	5.0
Moldova, Republic of	180	3.6
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	180	3.6
Brazil	160	3.2
Zimbabwe	135	2.7
Ghana	120	2.4
South Africa	115	2.3
Other	2055	40.8
Total	5,035	100

Source: Eurostat.

4.2 RETURNS (ARTICLE 7)

A total of 1,615 Third Country Nationals were ordered to leave the State during 2009, an increase of 26.6 per cent on corresponding figures for 2008. Following a similar pattern to that seen in 2008, Nigerian nationals constituted the single largest grouping of non-EU nationals ordered to leave and represented almost half (44.9 per cent) of all orders.

Table 19: Third Country Nationals Ordered to Leave by Citizenship, 2009

Country	Number	%
Nigeria	725	44.9
Brazil	200	12.4
Moldova, Republic of	140	8.7
South Africa	110	6.8
Georgia	45	2.8
China (including Hong Kong)	30	1.9
Ghana	25	1.5
Russian Federation	20	1.2
Pakistan	20	1.2
Albania	15	0.
Other	285	17.6
Total	1,615	100

Source: Eurostat.

Some 830 persons were returned following an order to leave during 2009. Nigerian nationals comprised the largest single group of Third Country Nationals returned following an order to leave (29 per cent). Six of the main nationality groupings were also present in corresponding figures for 2008, with increases in persons returned year-on-year from Georgia (175 per cent), Moldova (26.7 per cent), Nigeria (110.5 per cent) and South Africa (133.3 per cent). Year-on-year

decreases took place for persons returned following an order to leave from Brazil (25.4 per cent) and China (46 per cent).

Table 20: Third Country Nationals Returned Following an Order to Leave by Main Country of Nationality, 2009

Country	Number	%
Nigeria	240	29.0
Brazil	200	24.1
Moldova, Republic of	95	11.4
Georgia	55	6.6
South Africa	35	4.2
China (including Hong Kong)	20	2.4
Pakistan	20	2.4
Russian Federation	15	1.8
Mauritius	15	1.8
Croatia	10	1.2
Other	125	15.1
Total	830	100

Source: Eurostat

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

4.2.1 Voluntary Return

In 2009 in Ireland, 539 persons were assisted in returning home voluntarily.¹⁷ Of this figure, some 405 persons were assisted to return by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and 134 persons received administrative assistance to return by the Department of Justice and Equality. Overall, the majority of returnees were of Brazilian nationality with nationals of Moldova, Nigeria, Georgia and Mauritius also constituting large groupings.

4.2.2 Judicial Review

A total of 267 legal challenges via judicial review were instituted by persons facing deportation/transfer or removal from Ireland during 2009. By year end, some 250 judicial review cases were still before the courts.

Chapter 5

Border Control

Two pieces of legislation in the arena of border control came into operation during 2009: the *Immigration Act 2004 (Visas)(No.2) Order 2009* and the *Immigration Act 2004 (Visas) Order 2009*.

S.I. No. 453 of 2009, the Immigration Act 2004 (Visas) (No.2) Order 2009 was signed on 16 November 2009 to be enacted on 1 January 2010. It revoked *S.I. No. 239 of 2009, the Immigration Act 2004 (Visas) Order 2009*, which came into effect on 1 July 2009. The principal change effected by the Order is that nationals of Mauritius are subject to an Irish visa requirement from 1 January 2010. The Order specifies the classes of non-Irish nationals who are not required to be in possession of a valid Irish visa when travelling to Ireland (including EU nationals), as well as nationalities who are required to have a transit visa when travelling through Ireland to another country. The Order also includes certain non-Irish national holders of a valid Convention travel document issued by specified countries,¹⁸ a valid permanent residence card issued under Regulation 16 of the Regulations of 2006 or a valid residence card issued under Regulation 7 of the Regulations of 2006 as being exempt from requiring a valid Irish visa when landing in the State.¹⁹

S.I. 239 of 2009, the Immigration Act 2004 (Visas) Order 2009, was signed on 10 June 2009 and specified the classes of non-nationals required to be in possession of a valid Irish transit visa when arriving at a port in the State for purposes of passing through the port in order to travel to another state. The change effected by the Order is that nationals of Taiwan are, from 1 July 2009, no longer subject to an Irish visa requirement.²⁰ It was revoked by *S.I. No.453 of 2009* (detailed above), to be enacted on 1 January 2010.

¹⁸ A valid Convention travel document is specified as being issued by Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, or Switzerland and where the intended purpose of the travel to the State by the holder of such a travel document is solely for a visit of up to a maximum period of three months.

¹⁹ *S.I. No. 453 of 2009, the Immigration Act 2004 (Visas) (No.2) Order 2009* is available at <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2009/en/si/0453.html>.

²⁰ *S.I. 239 of 2009, the Immigration Act 2004 (Visas) Order 2009* is available at <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2009/en/si/0239.html>.

5.1 PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL ENTRY AND STAY – REFUSALS (ARTICLE 5.1A)

The overall number of non-Irish nationals refused entry to the State during 2009 decreased significantly by 32.3 per cent year-on-year from 5,260 in 2008 to 3,560 in 2009. Of this number, over three-quarters (76.1 per cent) were refused at an air border, with 17.7 per cent refused entry at a land border and 6.3 per cent at a sea port. These breakdowns of site of refusal follow a pattern seen in 2008.

Table 21: Third Country Nationals Refused Entry by Ground for Refusal, 2009

Ground for Refusal	Persons Refused Entry
No valid travel document(s)	630
False travel document	150
No valid visa or residence permit	885
False visa or residence permit	1,510
Purpose and conditions of stay not justified	135
Person already stayed 3 months in a 6-month period	0
No sufficient means of subsistence	200
An alert has been issued	10
Person considered to be a public threat	35
Total	3,560

Source: Eurostat.

In terms of reasons for refusal of entry, almost half (42.4 per cent) of all cases related to false visa and residence permits. A lack of valid visa or residence permit was the second most frequent reason for refusal (24.9 per cent), followed by a lack of valid travel document (17.7 per cent). All reasons for refusals during 2009 follow similar trends to those seen for this category in 2008.

Table 22 shows that the main country of citizenship of Third Country Nationals refused entry is Brazil, accounting for 13.2 per cent of all refusals and following a trend seen in 2008. Eight of the main countries of citizenship of persons refused were present in corresponding figures for 2008. Overall refusals decreased for six nationalities (Bolivia [41.2 per cent], Brazil [53.7 per cent], Malaysia [30.8 per cent], Mauritius [13 per cent], Nigeria [43.6 per cent] and South Africa [41.1 per cent]), and increased for nationals of the United States (6.7 per cent). Refusals remained the same in terms of actual figures for nationals of China and Pakistan.

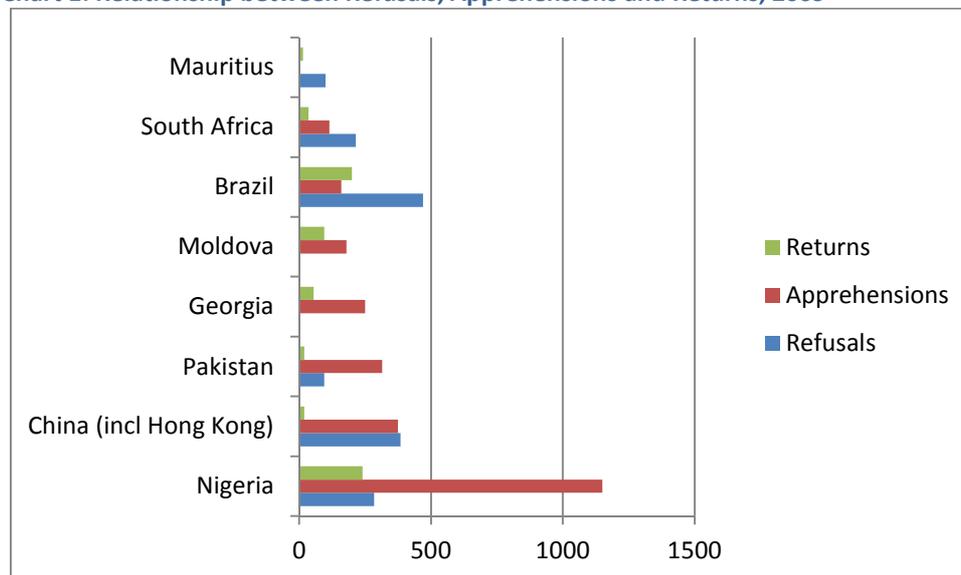
Table 22: Third Country Nationals Refused Entry by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009

Country	Persons Refused Entry	Refused at the Land Border	Refused at the Sea Border	Refused at the Air Border
Brazil	470	20	10	440
China (including Hong Kong)	385	145	15	225
Nigeria	285	60	25	205
South Africa	215	10	5	200
United States	160	5	5	150
Malaysia	135	10	5	120
Egypt	105	20	0	85
Mauritius	100	5	0	95
Bolivia	100	0	5	90
Pakistan	95	30	5	60
Other	1510	325	150	1040
Total	3,560	630	225	2,710

Source: Eurostat.

5.2 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REFUSALS, APPREHENSIONS AND RETURNS

Regarding the relationship between refusals, apprehensions and returns in 2009, several countries can be seen across all categories: Brazilian, Chinese, Nigerian, Pakistani and South African nationals can be seen across all categories, with nationals of Georgia and Moldova present across main country of nationality for apprehensions and returns. Nationals of Mauritius can be seen across main country of nationality for refusals and returns.

Chart 1: Relationship between Refusals, Apprehensions and Returns, 2009

Source: Eurostat.

Chapter 6

Asylum and International Protection (Article 4)

6.1 APPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

Data regarding new asylum applications is available for years preceding the introduction of the Migratory Statistics Regulation and is included for comparability. Of note, in accordance with best practice procedure and provisions under the Migratory Statistics Regulation, rounding of published figures for international protection has taken place. Therefore, cases may exist where the overall total figures do not match the total figures by age group or sex.

6.1.1 Asylum Applications

The overall number of asylum applications made during 2009 was 2,690, of which 2,660 were new applications. The number of new applications decreased by 30.1 per cent during 2009 and remained much lower than preceding years. This is in direct contrast to wider European trends for 2009 where EU27 Member States registered an overall year-on-year increase of 3 per cent in asylum applications.²¹

Table 23: New Asylum Applications, 1997-2009

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
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	2,660

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

Overall asylum applications saw a preponderance of male applicants (65.4 per cent) and a concentration of those within the 18-34 age group (55 per cent). Almost a quarter of applications (22.7 per cent) concerned those less than 14 years.

New asylum applications followed the pattern of overall cases, with a majority of male applicants (65.6 per cent) and those within the 18-34 age group (55.5 per cent).

Table 24 shows the main citizenship groupings of both overall and new applicants for asylum during 2009. Nigerian nationals continued to present as the largest

²¹

UNHCR (2010). *Asylum Levels and Trends in Industrialized Countries 2009*. Available at www.unhcr.org.

single grouping in 2009, with nine of the same countries present in figures for 2008 and 2009.

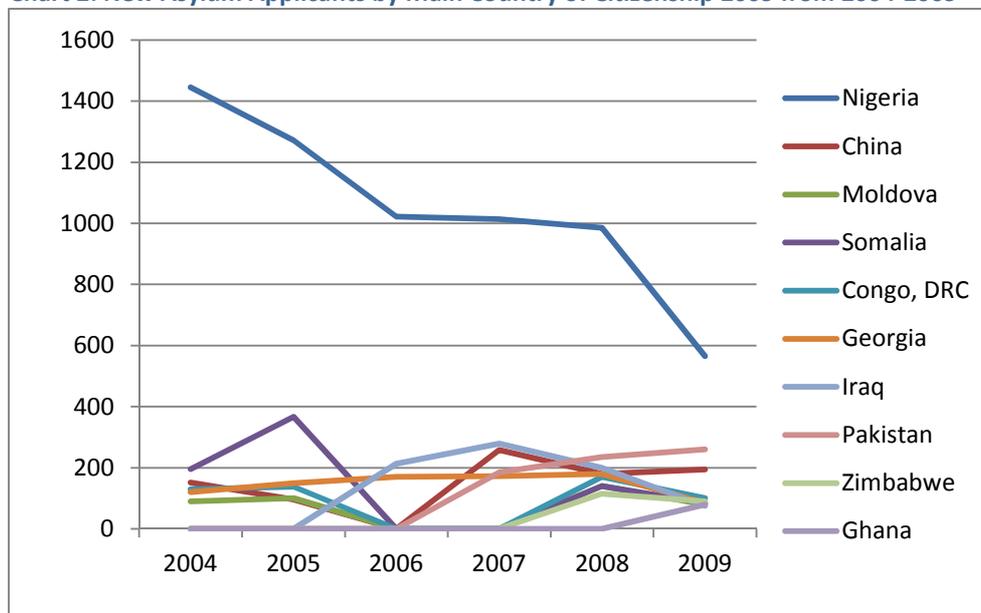
**Table 24: Overall Applications for Asylum by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009;
New Asylum Applicants by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009**

Overall Asylum Applicants by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009		New Asylum Applicants by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009	
Country	Number	Country	Number
Nigeria	570	Nigeria	565
Pakistan	260	Pakistan	260
China (including Hong Kong)	195	China (including Hong Kong)	195
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	100	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	100
Zimbabwe	90	Zimbabwe	90
Georgia	90	Somalia	85
Moldova, Republic of	85	Georgia	85
Somalia	85	Moldova, Republic of	80
Ghana	80	Ghana	80
Iraq	75	Iraq	75
Other	1,060	Other	1,045
Total	2,690	Total	2,660

Source: Eurostat.

Chart 2 shows the presence of main countries of citizenship for new asylum applicants during 2009 from 2004 to date. Nigeria, China and Georgia are present across each year, with nationals of Nigeria and Georgian showing a decrease in 2009 figures.

Chart 2: New Asylum Applicants by Main Country of Citizenship 2009 from 2004-2009



Source: 2004-2007: Department of Justice and Equality; 2008 onwards: Eurostat.

6.1.2 Withdrawn Applications for Asylum

During 2009, some 900 applications for asylum were withdrawn, accounting for a decrease of 2.2 per cent decrease on figures for 2008. Overall, the vast majority of

withdrawn applicants of withdrawn applications were by male applicants (76.1 per cent) and were in the 18 – 34 age group (63.9 per cent). This follows a broad pattern of age and gender breakdown as per 2008 data.

Table 25: Withdrawn Asylum Applications by Sex and Age, 2009

Total	Sex		Age				
	Males	Females	Less than 14 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 34 years	35 to 64 years	65 years +
900	685	215	75	30	575	220	0

Source: Eurostat.

Table 26 shows the main citizenship groupings of withdrawn applications for asylum during 2009. As with 2008 data, during 2009 Chinese nationals constituted the largest single grouping and comprised 17.2 per cent of all withdrawals. Seven of the ten citizenship groupings were present in 2008 data also, with increases for Georgia (30 per cent), Iran (20 per cent) and Pakistan (100 per cent). Year-on-year decreases took place for nationals of Iraq (14.3 per cent), Moldova (46.2 per cent) and Nigeria (14.3 per cent).

Table 26: Withdrawn Asylum Applications by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009

Country	Total
China (including Hong Kong)	155
Nigeria	120
Pakistan	70
Georgia	65
Moldova, Republic of	35
Somalia	35
Algeria	35
Iraq	30
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	30
Egypt	25
Other	300
Total	900

Source: Eurostat.

6.2 DECISIONS ON INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

Some 6,560 first and final instance decisions on applications for international protection were made during 2009, an increase of 7.8 per cent on 2008 figures. Some 395 total positive decisions were made during 2009, accounting for a decrease of 33.6 per cent. In addition, some 659 applications for leave to remain were granted under Section 3 of the *Immigration Act, 1999* (as amended) at a year-on-year decrease of 48.4 per cent.

A total of 470 applications were ‘on hand’ at the Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner (ORAC) at year-end (of which 87 of these cases were ‘on hand’ for over six months), with 2,311 cases ‘on hand’ in the Refugee Appeals Tribunal (RAT).

6.2.1 First Instance Decisions

Some 3,135 first instance decisions on applications for asylum were made during 2009, accounting for a decrease of 13.5 per cent on corresponding figures for 2008. Of the 2009 data, 96 per cent were rejected with 125 positive decisions. Of the positive decisions, the majority (84 per cent) related to cases acquiring status under the Geneva Convention, while 25 cases referred to positive decisions related to subsidiary protection status. Almost two-thirds of all first instance decisions refer to male applicants (65.1 per cent), as did the majority of rejected and positive decisions (64.8 per cent and 72.9 per cent respectively).

Table 27: First Instance Decisions on Asylum Applications by Type of Decision/Status, 2009

Total Number of Decisions	Rejected	Total Positive Decisions	Geneva Convention Status	Subsidiary Protection Status	Temporary Protection Status	Humanitarian Status
3,135	3,010	125	105	25	0	:

Source: Eurostat.

The majority of first instance decisions refer to persons within the 18-34 age group (54.4 per cent), with the category seeing the majority of rejections (54.7 per cent) and positive decisions (48 per cent) also.

Table 28 shows the main countries of citizenship of first instance decisions on asylum applications. Nigerian nationals continued to constitute the largest single nationality of all first-instance decisions, accounting for a decrease in overall decisions of 42.2 per cent year-on-year. Nationals from Nigeria showed 0.5 per cent in positive decisions at first instance during 2008, falling to zero per cent for 2009. Nine of the main countries of citizenship were present for 2008 and 2009 also, with nationals of Iraq (16 per cent of all positive decisions), Somalia (20 per cent of all positive decisions) and Sudan (16 per cent of all positive decisions) showing the largest numbers of positive decisions again in 2009.

Table 28: First Instance Decisions on Asylum Applications by Main Country of Citizenship and Type of Decision/Status, 2009

Country	Total Number of Decisions	Rejected	Total Positive Decisions	Geneva Convention Status	Subsidiary protection Status	Temporary Protection Status	Humanitarian Status
Nigeria	595	595	0	0	0	0	:
Pakistan	300	290	10	5	5	0	:
Somalia	160	135	25	20	5	0	:
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	145	145	0	0	0	0	:
Georgia	140	140	0	0	0	0	:
Iraq	130	110	20	20	0	0	:
Ghana	115	115	0	0	0	0	:
Zimbabwe	110	105	5	5	0	0	:
Sudan	110	90	20	15	0	0	:
Moldova, Republic of	95	95	0	0	0	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.²² Section 2(1) of these Regulations provides the criteria for eligibility for subsidiary protection. Some 2,089 applications for Subsidiary Protection in the State were made during 2009, accounting for an increase of 42.6 per cent year-on-year. Some 677 decisions made (a sharp increase on a comparable figure of 471 decisions for 2009). Of these, 24 applications for subsidiary protection were granted.

6.2.1.1 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 29: Decisions Withdrawing Status Granted at First Instance Decision by Type of Status Withdrawn, 2009

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

Source: Eurostat.

6.2.2 Final Instance Decisions

Table 30 shows that some 3,425 decisions regarding applications for asylum were made at final instance during 2009, accounting for an increase of 39.2 per cent on corresponding figures for 2008. Of the 2009 positive number, some 7.9 per cent of all applications were positive decisions with all relating to Geneva Convention Status. Both the number of absolute positive decisions (270) and percentage of positive decisions related to total number (12 per cent to 7.9 per cent) fell year-on-year.

Table 30: Final Instance Decisions on Asylum Applications by Type of Decision/Status, 2009

Total Number of Decisions	Rejected	Total Positive Decisions	Geneva Convention Status	Subsidiary Protection Status	Temporary Protection status	Humanitarian Status
3,425	3,160	270	270	:	0	:

Source: Eurostat.

In terms of gender breakdown, 61 per cent of all final instance decisions relate to male applicants, with the same percentage within rejected applications. A majority (61.1 per cent) of positive decisions refer to male applicants. The majority of applicants within the total number of decisions, those rejected, and total positive decisions relate to those within the 18-32 age group at 53.3 per cent, 53 per cent and 55.6 per cent respectively.

Table 31 shows the main countries of citizenship of final decisions on applications for asylum during 2009. Nine of the ten countries appeared in corresponding data for 2008, with the majority showing increases during 2009 (Afghanistan [66.7 per cent], Congo [32 per cent], Georgia [111.1 per cent], Ghana [20 per cent], Iraq [76.9 per cent], Moldova [40 per cent] and Pakistan [178.9 per cent]). A decrease of 2.8 per cent year-on-year in final decisions on asylum cases for Nigerian nationals took place.

Table 31: Final Decisions on Asylum Applications by Main Country of Citizenship and Type of Decision / Status, 2009

Country	Total Number of Decisions	Rejected	Total Positive Decisions	Geneva Convention Status	Subsidiary Protection Status	Temporary Protection Status	Humanitarian Status
Nigeria	855	825	25	25	:	0	:
Pakistan	265	260	10	10	:	0	:
Georgia	190	190	5	5	:	0	:
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	165	155	10	10	:	0	:
Zimbabwe	115	110	5	5	:	0	:
Iraq	115	65	50	50	:	0	:
Moldova, Republic of	105	100	5	5	:	0	:
Afghanistan	100	75	25	25	:	0	:
Ghana	90	85	5	5	:	0	:
Sudan	80	75	5	5	:	0	:

Source: Eurostat.

6.2.2.1 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 and for 2008.

Table 32: Decisions Withdrawing Status Granted as Final Decision by Type of Status Withdrawn, 2009

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

Source: Eurostat.

6.2.2.2 Leave to Remain

There was a sharp decrease (48.4 per cent) in persons granted leave to remain in the State following submissions pursuant to Section 3 of the *Immigration Act, 1999* (as amended) during 2009 (659 persons), in comparison to 2008 figures.

6.2.3 Resettlement

Ireland continued to participate in the Resettlement Programme for vulnerable refugees in conjunction with UNHCR during 2009 with an annual quota of 200

persons. During 2009, some 190 refugees were resettled in Ireland under the United Nations' Refugee Resettlement Programme, including a group of 85 refugees from the DRC and 80 refugees from Myanmar.

Table 33: Resettled Persons by Sex and Age, 2009

Country	Total	Sex		Age				
		Males	Females	Less than 14 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 34 years	35 to 64 years	65 years or over
Total	190	95	95	85	35	35	35	0
Stateless	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0

Source: Eurostat.

Resettlement also took place for refugees from Iran (ten persons), Cuba (five persons), Jordan (five persons) and Iraq (five persons). There was an equal distribution between male and female. The majority of resettled refugees were under 14 years old, and reflecting a pattern seen in 2008 data. Of note, some five persons who were resettled in Ireland during 2009 were considered 'stateless', with all female and less than 14 years old.

Table 34: Resettled Persons by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009

Country	Total
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	85
Myanmar	80
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10
Cuba	5
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	5
Iraq	5

Source: Eurostat.

6.3 DUBLIN TRANSFERS

6.3.1 Incoming Requests

A total of 188 incoming requests (take back and taking charge requests) were received by Ireland during 2009 under the Dublin Regulation, with the majority (87.2 per cent) concerning take back requests. This represents an increase of 17.5 per cent year-on-year on incoming requests under the Regulation. An additional 141 requests related to EURODAC (an increase of 22.6 per cent on comparable figures for 2008) and 284 requests for information were made (an increase of 18.2 per cent year-on-year). Some 85 inward transfers took place, accounting for a slight decrease (5.6 per cent) on 2008 data.

Table 35: Incoming Requests - Dublin Transfers, 2009

Reason for Request	Requests	Accepted	Refused	Transferred
Total number of taking charge requests	24	16	12	12
Total number of taking back requests	164	124	38	73
Total EURODAC	141	111	26	:
Total number of requests for information	284	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

Regarding reasons for incoming transfers under the Regulation, Table 31 highlights the dominance of documentation and entry reasons under Articles 9-12 of the Regulation within taking charge requests, constituting 66.7 per cent of such requests. One request under taking charge grounds was related to EURODAC. Some 12 transfers took place under these grounds. 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, accounting for 92.7 per cent of such requests. Some 73 transfers took place under taking back grounds.

The largest single accepted and transferred figures during 2009 concerned taking back requests which had been rejected with no permission to stay under Article 16 (1)(e).

Table 36: Incoming Requests (Dublin Transfers) to Ireland by Reason for Request and Decision Taken, 2009

Reason for Request	Requests	Accepted Requests	Refused Requests	Transferred
Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	6	1	5	1
Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	16	15	4	11
Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	2	0	3	0
Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	0	0	0	0
Taking back requests: Under examination - no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	152	25	35	13
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)	12	99	3	60
Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	1	0	1	:
Taking back requests based on EURODAC	140	111	25	:

Source: Eurostat.

As in 2008, the United Kingdom continued to be the main source of inward taking back and taking charge requests (62 per cent of all such requests) and requests for information (95.1 per cent of all information requests) during 2009.

Table 37: Total Incoming Requests by Member State Requesting and Reason for Request, 2009

Taking Back; Taking Charge Request by Member State	Total	Requests for Information by Member State	Total
United Kingdom	204	United Kingdom	270
France	27	Sweden	4
Norway	16	Norway	3
Sweden	16	Netherlands	2
Germany	12	Denmark	1
Netherlands	11	France	1
Finland	10	Austria	1
Switzerland	9	Iceland	1
Denmark	8	Finland	1
Belgium	5		

Source: Eurostat.

6.3.2 Outgoing Requests

Some 497 outgoing requests (taking back and taking charge total figures) were made in 2009 by Ireland, a slight decrease of 4.6 per cent on corresponding figures for 2008. The majority (55.5 per cent) related to taking back requests. An additional 259 cases were related to EURODAC (accounting for a decrease of 17.8 per cent on 2008 figures). A total of 243 outward transfers took place during 2009.

Table 38: Outgoing Requests - Dublin Transfers, 2009

Type of Request	Requests	Accepted	Refused	Transferred
Total number of requests	497	355	82	243
Total number of taking back requests	276	196	58	124
Total EURODAC	259	180	54	:
Total number of requests for information	935	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

Regarding reasons for outgoing transfers from Ireland under the Regulation, Table 39 shows the continued dominance of cases under examination with no permission to stay under Article 16 (1)(c) where a decrease of 12 per cent can be seen year-on-year. Within taking charge requests, a further 208 cases concerned documentation and entry reasons under Articles 9-12 of the Regulation. The largest transferred figures during 2009 concerned taking charge requests under Articles 9-12 (105 cases) and taking back requests under Article (1)(c) (93 cases). Transfers under both Articles saw year-on-year increases of 47.9 per cent and 93.8 per cent respectively.

Table 39: Outgoing Requests (Dublin Transfers) from Ireland by Reason for Request and Decision Taken, 2009

Type of Request	Requests	Accepted requests	Refused requests	Transferred
Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	9	4	4	11
Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	208	152	19	105
Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	4	3	1	3
Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	15	24	0	0
Taking back requests: Under examination - no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	227	22	53	28
Taking back requests: Withdrawal - new application (Art.16.1.d)	1	9	0	3
Taking back requests: Rejection - no permission to stay (Art.16.1.e)	33	141	5	93
Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	32	8	1	:
Taking back requests based on EURODAC	227	172	53	:

Source: Eurostat.

The vast majority of outgoing taking back and taking charge requests from Ireland during 2009 continued to concern the United Kingdom (437 cases), accounting for an increase of 45.7 per cent on 2008 figures. The United Kingdom also continued to be the main recipient of requests for information by Ireland, receiving 845 requests and accounting for a 15.4 per cent increase on 2008 figures.

Table 40: Total Outgoing Requests by Member State, 2009

Taking Back; Taking Charge Request by Member State	Total	Requests for Information by Member State	Total
United Kingdom	437	United Kingdom	845
Greece	68	France	24
France	37	Switzerland	12
Italy	37	Netherlands	7
Austria	22	Germany	7
Spain	19	Italy	7
Sweden	17	Belgium	6
Belgium	17	Greece	5
Netherlands	14	Spain	4
Finland	12	Austria	4
Slovakia	8	Sweden	3
		Poland	3

Source: Eurostat.

6.4 UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

There was a sharp decrease (45 per cent) in asylum applications from unaccompanied minors between 2008 and 2009. 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. While the majority of unaccompanied minor applicants for asylum have historically been male, an equal distribution between male and female can be seen during 2009.

Table 41: Asylum Applicants Considered to be Unaccompanied Minors, 2004 – 2009

Year	Total
2004	128
2005	131
2006	131
2007	87
2008	100
2009	55

Source: 1997-2007: Eurostat, Department of Justice and Equality as referenced in *Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics for Ireland: 2007; 2008, 2009*: Eurostat

During 2009, almost three-quarters (72.7 per cent) of unaccompanied minors submitting applications for asylum were between 16 and 17 years old. Of note, no applications were submitted by minors under 14 years; this is in contrast to 2008 data where 15 per cent of all applications were submitted by those under 13 years.

Table 42: Asylum Applicants Considered to be Unaccompanied Minors by Age, 2009

Total	Less than 14 years	14 to 15 years	16 to 17 years	Unknown
55	0	15	40	0

Source: Eurostat.

Table 43 shows that Nigerian nationals were the largest single nationality grouping of unaccompanied minors seeking asylum during 2009. Four of the main nationality groupings seen during 2009 were also present in comparable data for 2008, with Nigerian nationals only registering a decrease year-on-year (33.3 per cent). Nationals of Cameroon, Congo (DRC) and Somalia saw absolute figures remain the same between 2008 and 2009.

Table 43: Asylum Applicants Considered to be Unaccompanied Minors by Main Country of Citizenship, 2009

Country	Total
Nigeria	20
Somalia	5
Cameroon	5
Congo	5
China (including Hong Kong)	5
Afghanistan	5

Source: Eurostat.

Debate concerning unaccompanied minors going missing while in State care continued to take place in 2009, with figures citing an approximation of 7 per cent of unaccompanied minors dealt with by the Health Service Executive (HSE)

between 2000 and 2008 having subsequently gone missing.²³ In June 2009, figures cited by The Irish Times stated that some 23 unaccompanied minors had disappeared from HSE managed hostels since the beginning of 2009.²⁴ Year-end figures of minors recorded as missing from care stood at 47 cases, with the HSE stating that some 36 of these minors were of Chinese nationality.²⁵

In terms of policy provision, in April 2009 the HSE and An Garda Síochána signed a *Joint Protocol on Missing Children* which sets out the roles and responsibilities of both agencies in relation to children missing from State care, including unaccompanied minors.²⁶ The Office of the Minister for Children published an *Implementation Plan from the Report of the Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse, 2009* in July of this year.²⁷ The Plan contains a review of the number of, and care provisions for, unaccompanied minors. A commitment is made to allocate a social worker to unaccompanied minors in care, and for them to be placed in 'accommodation suitable for their needs and inspected like any other children's hostels'.

²³ Health Service Executive report *'The Review of Adequacy of Services for Children and Families, 2008'* as cited in the Irish Times (4 November 2009). Available at www.irishtimes.com.

²⁴ The Irish Times (17 June 2009) *'Disappeared: 20-plus children missing from HSE care'*. Available at www.irishtimes.com.

²⁵ The Irish Times (1 February 2010) *'Most minors who went missing from care were Chinese'*. Available at www.irishtimes.com.

²⁶ Health Service Executive (23 July 2007). An Garda Síochána and Health Service Executive Joint Protocol on Missing Children. Press release available at http://www.hse.ie/eng/services/newscentre/2009_Archive/April_2009/An_Garda_S%3%ADochana_and_Health_Service_Executive%2%A0%2%A0JOINT_PROTOCOL_ON_MISSING_CHILDREN.html.

²⁷ Office of the Minister for Children (July 2009). *Implementation Plan from the Report of the Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse, 2009*. Available at http://www.omc.gov.ie/documents/publications/Implementation_Plan_from_Ryan_Commission_Report.pdf.

Chapter 7

Optional: Other Statistics and Information Available

7.1 CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION

Overall, some 166,387 Certificates of Registration (referring to new registrations and renewals) were issued during 2009, accounting for a slight increase of comparable figures for 2008 when 164,344 such Certificates were issued. A Certificate of Registration is issued by the Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) to lawfully resident non-EEA nationals who expect to stay in the State for more than three months. 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.²⁸ Notable increases in the numbers of Stamps for categories 1A, 4, 4 EUFAM and 5 occurred while numbers of registration under Stamp 1 decreased by 27 per cent to 23,417.

²⁸

Categories of Stamps are as follows:

Stamp number 1: issued to non-EEA nationals who have an employment permit or business permission.

Stamp number 1A: issued to a person permitted to remain in Ireland for the purpose of full-time training with a named body (main category concerns non-EEA nationals studying accountancy) until a specified date. Other employment is not allowed.

Stamp number 2: issued to non-EEA national students who are permitted to work under certain conditions.

Stamp number 2A: issued to non-EEA national students who are not permitted to work.

Stamp number 3: issued to non-EEA nationals who are not permitted to work.

Stamp number 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.

Stamp number 4 (EUFAM): 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.

Stamp number 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.

Stamp number 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.

Table 44: Certificates of Registration, 2008 and 2009

Stamp	Category	2008	2009	% change
1	Issued to non-EEA nationals who have an employment permit or business permission.	31,944	23,417	-26.7
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	887	1,223.9
2	Issued to non-EEA national students who are permitted to work under certain conditions.	41,097	41,639	1.3
2A	Issued to non-EEA national students who are not permitted to work.	3,845	3,879	0.9
3	Issued to non-EEA nationals who are not permitted to work.	17,437	17,554	0.7
4	Issued to people who are permitted to work without needing an employment permit or business permission: Non-EU EEA nationals; Spouses and dependents 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.	63,658	70,803	11.2
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.	3,723	5,208	39.9
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.	218	548	151.4
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.	26	61	134.6
Unrecorded		2,028	2,391	17.9
		A	2	
		B	-	-
Total			164,045	166,387

Source: Department of Justice and Equality as cited in O'Connell P. J. and Joyce, C. (2011) 'International Migration in Ireland, 2010'. ESRI Working Paper. Dublin: ESRI.

7.2 ECONOMIC MIGRATION

In terms of type of permits issued during 2009, the number of new permits, renewals and overall number processed fell by 54.2 per cent (from 8,375 to 3,835 permits), 22.6 per cent (from 4,964 to 3,842 permits) and 37.8 per cent (15,903 to 9,899 permits) respectively year on year. The rate of refusals doubled between 2008 and 2009, from 2.1 per cent to 4.5 per cent. Percentage of renewals increased during 2009 from 31.2 per cent to 38.8 per cent year on year, while the proportion of new permits issued fell from 52.7 per cent during 2008 to 38.7 per cent in 2009.

Table 45: Employment Permits Issued, Processed and Percentage Refused and Renewed, 2004-2009

Year	New*	Renewed	Processed**	Refusals %	Renewals %	New %
2009	3,835	3,842	9,899	4.5	38.8	38.7
2008	8,375	4,964	15,903	2.1	31.2	52.7
2007	9,912	13,166	25,861	2.5	50.9	38.3
2006	7,308	16,530	25,444	4.3	65.0	28.7
2005	7,632	19,502	28,466	4.7	68.5	26.8
2004	10,481	23,347	34,729	3.8	67.2	28.9

Source: Department of Enterprise, Trade and Innovation as cited in Quinn (2010)

*Includes first time and repeat new permits issued to people already in the State.

** Includes new, renewals, refused and withdrawn cases. The latter are supplied for 2006-2009 only.

Looking at new employment permits issued during 2009, Indian nationals comprise the single largest grouping (928 permits), followed by nationals of the Philippines (394 permits), United States (394), Malaysia (338 permits) and EU2 (Romania and Bulgaria) countries (213 permits).

Table 46: New Employment Permits Issued 2009 by Country of Nationality

Country	2009
EU-2	213
India	928
Philippines	394
USA	394
Malaysia	338
China (including Hong Kong)	189
South Africa	171
Pakistan	91
Brazil	89
Ukraine	72
Others	956
Total	3,835

Source: Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation as cited in Quinn (2010)

Taking workers employed by occupation and by nationality grouping in 2009 (Table 47), the share of non-Irish nationals is seen as highest within the housekeeping and restaurant sector (32 per cent) and as labourers in mining, construction, manufacturers and transport (24 per cent). Other EU15 countries have the largest percentage (8 per cent of overall) in the skilled agriculture and fishery category, with EU10-12 countries predominant in the labourer category. Non-EU nationals have a high percentage in the nursing and midwifery, and non-nursing health professional categories (13 per cent and 12 per cent respectively).

Table 47: Stock of Workers Employed in Specific Occupations by Nationality Grouping, 2009

Specific occupations	Irish %	Other EU15 %	EU10/12* %	TCN %	Total
Housekeeping and Restaurant Service (512)	68	5	18	9	83,255
Personal care and rel. (513)	84	5	4	7	81,463
Health professionals (except nursing) (222)	82	*	*	12	17,306
Nursing and midwifery profs. (223)	83	3	*	13	56,531
Skilled Agric and Fishery (61)	84	8	*	*	13,333
Architects, Engineers and rel. prof. (214)	87	6	3	3	45,513
Teaching personnel (23)	94	4	*	1	99,829
Labrs In Mining., Const., Manuf., Trans (93)	76	2	20	*	62,276
Total	82	4	7	6	459,506

Source: Central Statistics Office cited in Quinn (2010)

Note: * denotes figure below 1,000

There were several changes related to the situation for employment permit holders in Ireland during 2009, arguably reflecting a changed economic context. In April 2009 the Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation announced a revision of the list of occupations eligible for Green Cards in the €30,000-€59,999 per annum category. Skills determined to no longer require inclusion on the occupational shortage category included those within the healthcare, financial services and industry/services category. All removed occupations continued to be eligible for Green Cards where the salary payable to the jobholder is €60,000 or more per annum.²⁹ In the same month, the Department reiterated a policy of providing up to three months from date of redundancy for Green Card holders to find new employment.³⁰

Also in April 2009, and with effect from 1 June 2009, the Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation announced a number of changes to eligibility requirements for new work permits for prospective first-time entrants to the Irish labour market. The measures related to qualifying conditions both for work permits in the lower skills/qualifications areas, relating to jobs which could be 'increasingly' filled by Irish or EU citizens, and to short-time work permits. Work permits for jobs paying less than €30,000 per annum will only be granted in 'exceptional' cases. Measures included:

- New arrangements applying to first-time new work permit applications received on or after 1 June 2009. New fees for employment permits where the application for the non-EEA national's first employment permit was received in the State on or after 1 June 2009 were announced. While the fees for first application for a work permit and all Green Card, Spousal/Dependant and Intra-Country Transfer permits remain the same, the primary changes relate to renewal of work permits. All first employment applications for a

²⁹ Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (April 2009). *Revision of the List of Occupations Eligible for Green Cards in the Salary Range €30,000-€59,999*. Available at www.entemp.ie.

³⁰ Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (April 2009). *Revised Arrangements for Green Card Scheme, April 2009*. Available at <http://www.entemp.ie/labour/workpermits/revisedgreencard.htm>.

work permit received after the end of May 2009 would be subject to an increased renewal fee depending on whether the term was for six months or less (an increase of 50 per cent, from €500 to €750); up to 24 months (an increase of 50 per cent, from €1,000 to €1,500); and up to 36 months (an increase of 50 per cent, from €1,500 to €2,250).

- New arrangements for applying for future renewal of these permits (including revised fees). These changes related primarily to an increase in fees for work permit renewals.
- Spouses/dependants of first-time new work permit applications received on or after 1 June 2009 cannot be considered for an employment permit under the Spousal/Dependant Scheme. In cases where the application for the principal permit holder's first employment permit is received on or after 1 June 2009, only spouses/dependants of Green Card holders and Researchers are eligible to apply for a Spousal/Dependant Permit. Spouses/dependants of all other employment permit holders who applied for a principal employment permit in the State on or after 1 June 2009 are required to apply for an employment permit in their own right according to standard eligibility criteria.³¹
- Reintroduction of a Labour Market Needs Test. A vacancy for which an application for a work permit is made must be advertised with the FÁS/EURES employment network for at least eight weeks, in addition to local and national newspapers for six days. This is to ensure that in the first instance a national of the EEA or Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland, or in the second instance a national of Bulgaria or Romania, cannot be found to fill the vacancy.
- New arrangements for all work permit holders placed on short-term working

In addition, certain categories of work permit holders (horse racing riders, heavy goods vehicle drivers and domestic workers, including carers in the home and childminders) are no longer eligible for new work permits and will be eligible for renewal only. A notable change in policy related to an increase in time to seek alternative employment for work permit holders who have been made redundant. Work permit holders in employment for less than five years will have up to six months from the date of redundancy to seek alternative employment and a Labour Market Needs Test will not be required in respect of any subsequent work permit application made.³²

³¹ Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (April 2009). *Employment Permits Arrangements Schedule of Fees for Employment Permits*. Available at www.entemp.ie.

³² Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (April 2009). *Changes to Work Permits Arrangements, April 2009*. Available at <http://www.entemp.ie/labour/workpermits/revisedworkpermitarrangements%20-%20june%202009.htm>.

In August 2009 a change in policy on employment permits for non-EEA national holders of permits of five years or more was announced. The announcement acknowledged that those who had worked in the State for five years would be eligible for applications for long-term residence and/or citizenship, and may have pending applications. Those who have worked lawfully and held an employment permit for five consecutive years and are either still in employment or have been made redundant will no longer require an employment permit. The Department of Justice and Equality will provide such persons with an immigration permission to reside in Ireland and to work without the need for an employment permit. The permission will run for one year initially and be open to renewal. It is not an unconditional permit and the holders are expected to work, support themselves and any dependents and seek new employment if made redundant. An easing of immigration rules for redundant non-EEA migrant workers who have held an employment permit for less than five years was also announced, with an immediate increase from three to six months of 'breathing space' to find alternative employment. In addition, a Labour Market Needs Test will not be required in respect of work permit applications from current and future employment permit holders who have been made redundant.³³

In September 2009 a new scheme for foreign nationals who have become undocumented through 'no fault of their own' after previously being in possession of a work permit was announced with effect from 1 October 2009. The Undocumented Workers Scheme provided a facility whereby undocumented non-EEA nationals, who can show that their undocumented status is through 'no fault of their own' but due to the action or inaction of their employer, can obtain a temporary immigration permission of four months within which to seek legitimate employment, or, if they are already employed, within which to obtain an employment permit from the Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation. Each case will be considered on its own merit and it was noted that the scheme was not to be considered a regularisation 'in any sense'. This temporary permission did not apply to other categories of irregular migrants such as those who had entered the State illegally or overstayed their visa permission.³⁴ The scheme ran until 31 December 2009 and 185 applications were received.³⁵

³³ Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (August 2009). *Policy on Employment Permits for non-EEA nationals who have held permits for 5 years or more and easing of the immigration rules for redundant non-EEA migrant workers*. Available at <http://www.entemp.ie/labour/workpermits/policyonpermitrequirementsafterfiveyears.htm>. In October 2009 the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment also announced that as part of commitments within the Renewed Programme for Government - October 2009, a Labour Market Needs Test will not be required in respect of work permit applications from current and future Employment Permit holders who have been made redundant.

³⁴ Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (September 2009). *Undocumented Workers Scheme*. Available at <http://www.entemp.ie/labour/workpermits/undocumented.htm>; Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform (14 September 2009). 'Ahern Launches New Work Permit Scheme for Foreign Nationals'. Press Release. Available at: <http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Pages/Ahern%20Launches%20New%20Work%20Scheme%20for%20Foreign%20Nationals>.

³⁵ Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform (2010). *Annual Report 2009*. Available at www.justice.ie.

During 2009 the Third Level Graduate Scheme (which was introduced in 2007) also continued, with the purpose of allowing legally resident non-EEA third-level graduates to remain in Ireland for the purpose of seeking employment and applying for a Green Card or work permit.

Regarding the unemployment rate of migrants during 2009, Table 48 shows that in Quarter 4 of that year some 11.9 per cent of Irish nationals were unemployed in comparison to 12 per cent of EU15 nationals, 18.6 per cent of EU12 nationals and 14.9 per cent of non-EU nationals.

Table 48: Economic Status of Irish and Non-Irish Nationals. October-December, 2009 (000s)

Nationality	In employment	Unemployed	Not Economically Active	Total
Irish nationals	1,632.50	219.60	1,246.00	3,098.10
EU15 excl. Irl	73.40	10.00	44.20	127.70
EU12*	114.00	26.00	33.70	173.70
Non-EU	67.80	11.90	41.90	121.50
Total	1,887.70	267.50	1,365.80	3,521.00

Source: Central Statistics Office, Quarterly National Household Survey. Available at www.cso.ie.

Note: * 12 EU Countries that acceded in 2004 and 2007

7.3 PERSONAL PUBLIC SERVICE NUMBERS (PPSN) ANALYSIS

In a measure designed to accurately reflect the migration flows within Ireland (some believed immigrants were travelling home soon after arrival), the CSO undertook a cross-sector analysis of records of the Department of Social and Family Affairs and the Revenue Commissioners based on employment activity in Ireland during 2009 and following similar analyses for 2002-2006 and 2007.³⁶ Allocated Personal Public Service Numbers (PPSNs) and employer end-of-year tax returns for non-Irish nationals were used to reveal the extent to which those issued with PPSNs took up and remained in insurable employment.³⁷ A total of 349,800 foreign nationals who were assigned PPSNs during the period 2002-2009 had some employment in Ireland during 2009. Results published in 2011 indicated that of the 118,000 foreign nationals aged 15 and over who were assigned PPSNs in 2004, only 33 per cent had employment activity at any time during 2009, providing some support for the idea that many immigrants were not remaining in Ireland on a long-term basis. Overall, PPSN allocations to nationals of 2004 Accession countries dropped to 19 per cent (26,475) of the number issued at the peak in 2006.

During 2009, only a third of those arriving at that time showed employment during the year. A drop in employment for EU15-25 nationals can be seen in 2009 with those who arrived in 2004 showing 41 per cent employment in comparison to 51 per cent (2008), 59 per cent (2007), 65 per cent (2006) and 75 per cent

³⁶ Central Statistics Office (2011). *Foreign Nationals: PPSN Allocations, Employment and Social Welfare Activity, 2009*. Available at www.cso.ie.

³⁷ PPSNs are used to access benefits and information from public service agencies more quickly and more easily such as social welfare, revenue, public healthcare and education.

(2005). During 2009, newly arrived EU10 nationals showed 38 per cent with employment activity during the same year. Those within the 'Rest of World' category can be seen to have a low level of employment (27 per cent) in year of arrival in 2009. An increase in social welfare activity can also be seen for EU15-25 nationals who were issued with a PPSN in 2004, with a jump from 3 per cent activity in 2004 to 33 per cent in 2009 in evidence.

Regarding PPSN allocations by nationality, Table 49 shows data from 2003 to 2009. Of note, allocations to France and Brazil dropped by more than half year-on-year in 2009.

Table 49: PPSN Allocations to Foreign Nationals (Number) by Country and Year 2003-2009

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Andorra	0	2	1	1	1	0	0
United Arab Emirates	30	21	32	39	32	24	30
Afghanistan	29	110	158	81	101	86	107
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Anguilla	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Albania	179	100	92	51	87	66	69
Armenia	15	10	14	12	15	13	12
Netherlands Antilles	2	2	2	6	1	0	1
Angola	122	72	59	43	43	35	36
Antarctica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	180	121	167	209	201	137	156
American Samoa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Austria	516	843	652	765	806	670	338
Australia	2,420	1,713	2,125	2,102	1,971	1,858	1,017
Aruba	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Aland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	15	10	10	11	5	12	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42	42	28	34	20	27	11
Barbados	7	7	3	2	0	3	4
Bangladesh	661	351	212	460	407	240	169
Belgium	476	377	407	503	522	467	287
Burkina Faso	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
Bulgaria	378	104	96	266	1,006	771	276
Bahrain	18	9	15	11	14	19	11
Burundi	11	11	17	20	9	15	5
Benin	4	4	6	8	7	11	8
Bermuda	0	1	1	9	5	5	4
Brunei Darussalam	7	2	1	2	2	3	0
Bolivia	4	9	10	6	16	22	46
Brazil	719	855	2,200	3,427	4,788	5,614	2,734
Bahamas	4	3	2	1	2	7	0
Bhutan	2	6	1	16	13	24	10
Bouvet Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Botswana	18	21	10	25	54	92	100
Belarus	331	89	69	90	78	61	59
Belize	2	1	2	0	3	5	1
Canada	754	863	963	1,154	1,066	1,215	844
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	3	2	1	0	0	1	4
Central African Republic	5	1	1	5	3	0	0
Congo	318	214	204	199	213	203	238
Switzerland	226	211	203	295	262	278	157
Cote d'Ivoire	53	23	27	27	38	23	28
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chile	30	17	47	37	49	48	22
Cameroon	161	76	76	112	88	94	82
China	3,761	3,465	1,751	1,409	1,515	1,682	1,272
Colombia	38	42	32	43	50	34	20
Costa Rica	2	17	4	13	6	4	3
Cuba	12	13	11	22	22	29	11
Cape Verde	0	1	1	0	2	1	2
Christmas Island	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Cyprus	6	27	23	34	43	20	26
Czech Republic	827	3,323	4,496	4,459	3,832	2,761	901
Germany	2,888	3,160	3,841	4,604	4,544	3,828	2,098
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	285	266	315	286	339	350	210
Dominica	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
Dominican Republic	3	0	4	3	5	5	4
Algeria	131	107	75	85	86	118	112
Ecuador	12	5	10	9	14	5	9
Estonia	546	1,792	2,008	1,404	646	571	425
Egypt	160	97	169	262	259	335	202
Western Sahara	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Eritrea	16	28	34	39	106	74	53
Spain	4,914	4,455	4,660	4,430	4,688	4,614	2,590
Ethiopia	36	85	60	83	55	60	56
Finland	385	346	469	509	472	372	154
Fiji	2	1	2	5	4	8	5
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micronesia, Federated States of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faroe Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
France	4,333	4,676	4,961	6,877	7,676	7,066	3,106
Gabon	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
United Kingdom	18,560	18,494	20,653	22,298	22,100	19,837	14,059
Grenada	1	3	3	1	1	2	2

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Georgia	137	134	154	187	165	175	103
French Guiana	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Guernsey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	229	116	163	153	145	171	116
Gibraltar	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	13	6	20	7	7	6	7
Guinea	17	34	27	46	20	21	19
Guadeloupe	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Greece	116	160	172	207	167	168	100
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	4	9	7	8	14	9	1
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Guinea-Bissau	0	5	1	1	0	2	0
Guyana	5	5	6	5	3	1	7
Hong Kong	59	40	28	47	34	21	15
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	6	8	4	6	3	0	2
Croatia	362	271	188	173	170	124	61
Haiti	1	1	0	2	1	3	2
Hungary	184	1,837	3,084	4,322	5,049	4,560	1,793
Indonesia	28	26	18	25	31	26	30
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	71	64	101	161	161	121	55
Isle of Man	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	1,421	1,882	3,399	5,550	4,776	4,328	2,245
British Indian Ocean Territory	1	1	0	1	0	2	0
Iraq	182	77	113	227	339	288	225
Iran, Islamic Republic of	137	136	259	437	110	126	104
Iceland	14	23	31	31	23	20	22
Italy	2,766	2,942	3,696	4,236	4,708	4,430	2,237
Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	60	26	35	20	17	14	7
Jordan	40	23	24	31	41	52	39
Japan	165	236	218	276	425	442	248
Kenya	115	59	92	100	94	85	51
Kyrgyzstan	13	6	7	4	9	4	3
Cambodia	0	2	3	1	2	6	4
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Comoros	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	0	5	1	1	4	2	1

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Korea, Republic of	151	281	460	489	949	1,146	431
Kuwait	24	44	50	82	81	40	38
Cayman Islands	5	2	3	6	6	4	4
Kazakhstan	42	19	13	21	41	26	8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	1	0	0	1	2	2
Lebanon	16	18	31	46	28	23	12
Saint Lucia	1	0	0	1	2	0	2
Liechtenstein	2	5	9	4	5	1	1
Sri Lanka	72	43	54	101	96	78	43
Liberia	44	28	26	27	19	19	17
Lesotho	4	9	7	7	9	10	5
Lithuania	2,409	12,822	18,698	16,022	10,706	6,420	3,760
Luxembourg	39	14	26	18	13	19	15
Latvia	1,250	6,304	9,313	7,949	4,666	3,718	3,911
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	148	83	49	52	27	26	30
Morocco	77	83	87	111	79	78	74
Monaco	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Moldova, Republic of	653	248	200	299	408	300	252
Montenegro	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	1	1	2	4	1	1
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	3	0	1	3	1	3	1
Myanmar	2	4	4	12	5	5	4
Mongolia	404	434	117	53	57	52	66
Macao	6	10	5	2	3	2	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	8	15	14	94	89	55	2
Montserrat	7	62	3	7	5	3	8
Malta	191	207	122	143	160	134	67
Mauritius	125	158	467	1,934	1,987	1,431	887
Maldives	3	3	2	0	1	4	6
Malawi	12	13	16	21	49	55	69
Mexico	95	109	119	155	170	189	160
Malaysia	349	301	522	636	744	657	439
Mozambique	10	2	5	4	2	7	2
Namibia	8	1	5	1	4	2	1
New Caledonia	1	4	0	0	0	0	4
Niger	16	17	9	11	13	10	8
Norfolk Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nigeria	3,809	1,966	2,143	1,601	1,603	1,549	896
Nicaragua	4	2	4	6	5	5	1
Netherlands	759	935	975	1,111	1,055	903	647

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Norway	184	188	235	190	218	241	199
Nepal	53	73	48	66	84	94	97
Nauru	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Niue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	1,017	897	923	1,005	886	818	412
Oman	7	8	12	3	10	9	2
Panama	3	3	2	2	4	9	2
Peru	25	26	27	35	21	28	28
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Philippines	2,086	1,231	1,500	1,875	1,621	1,436	696
Pakistan	1,352	1,113	1,021	1,417	1,435	909	867
Poland	3,824	27,292	64,621	93,615	79,672	42,475	13,765
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pitcairn	1	1	1	14	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Palestinian Territory, Occupied	21	38	23	38	34	33	32
Portugal	728	684	790	936	1,514	2,133	1,124
Palau	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Paraguay	4	4	3	7	4	8	8
Qatar	2	2	3	2	5	2	2
Other	201	179	131	114	176	457	439
Not Applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	1,403	594	810	3,326	14,490	6,750	2,620
Serbia	41	19	24	58	66	48	33
Russian Federation	655	531	454	453	394	349	253
Rwanda	31	26	22	24	18	13	9
Saudi Arabia	41	19	26	38	36	33	159
Solomon Islands	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
Seychelles	1	2	1	4	7	1	3
Sudan	179	216	332	446	304	365	186
Sweden	1,017	943	1,103	1,107	931	754	482
Singapore	17	36	36	52	52	42	28
Saint Helena	0	4	0	0	1	0	1
Slovenia	7	64	74	99	63	86	40
Svalbard and Jan Mayen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	293	5,188	9,364	10,847	8,472	4,987	1,787
Sierra Leone	32	46	26	36	31	18	32
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Senegal	5	8	3	5	3	10	4
Somalia	218	246	440	166	225	163	212
Suriname	0	2	1	1	0	3	0
Sao Tome And Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
El Salvador	51	117	30	15	22	102	32
Syrian Arab Republic	26	33	31	52	42	50	28
Swaziland	9	8	7	3	7	6	4
Turks and Caicos Islands	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	1	3	7	5	5	4
French Southern Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Togo	47	40	39	24	24	26	30
Thailand	207	190	190	211	271	275	224
Tajikistan	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timor-Leste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	19	19	33	27	25	31	16
Tonga	0	0	3	2	2	5	1
Turkey	768	458	371	165	228	195	139
Trinidad and Tobago	14	17	16	9	20	11	8
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan, Province of China	14	16	14	5	11	18	4
Tanzania, United Republic of	14	23	17	18	37	17	24
Ukraine	1,298	492	381	403	395	467	303
Uganda	44	42	40	50	65	68	57
United States Minor Outlying Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States	3,020	3,199	3,807	4,066	3,839	3,503	2,564
Uruguay	26	35	44	63	57	77	51
Uzbekistan	28	17	11	10	21	18	9
Holy See (Vatican City State)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	1	0	1	1	3	2
Venezuela	61	50	51	53	71	66	52
Virgin Islands, British	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Viet Nam	75	29	45	84	67	113	79
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wallis and Futuna	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Samoa	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Yemen	6	5	2	1	2	8	4
Mayotte	1	1	0	2	0	1	0
South Africa	1,880	1,007	1,052	1,120	1,040	1,100	672
Zambia	64	65	52	48	39	57	13
Zimbabwe	209	152	181	187	184	195	128

Source: Central Statistics Office. Available at www.cso.ie.

7.4 FAMILY REUNIFICATION

During 2009, some 895 applications for family reunification of recognised refugees were received, with some 731 cases approved during the same period. In response to a Parliamentary Question in July 2009 the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform noted that 401 applications were approved in 2008.³⁸ The average time for processing of applications was listed as taking approximately 24 months and it is reported to be much longer in many cases. Overall, processing times from the receipt of the file in ORAC Family Reunification Unit from the Department of Justice and Equality to the completion of the investigation of the family reunification application and issue of the Section 18 report under the *Refugee Act, 1996* were between 16 and 18 weeks on average over the year.³⁹

7.5 PROVISIONS FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

Provision commenced of legal assistance to potential and suspected victims of trafficking by the Refugee Legal Service in November 2009. A range of supports (accommodation, health services, crime prevention advice, interpretation, education etc.) were expanded during 2009 to include the provision of a 'comprehensive individual care plan' by the HSE for each potential or suspected victim of trafficking.⁴⁰ During 2009, some ten persons received the 60 day 'recovery and reflection' period to remain in Ireland and 11 persons were granted temporary residence permits.⁴¹ Overall, some 68 incidents of alleged human trafficking offences were reported to An Garda Síochána, involving 49 adults and 17 minors. Of this overall number, 40 were in the asylum process in Ireland, 15 required immigration permission, five were in the care of the HSE as minors, four were EU citizens and a further two voluntarily left the State.⁴²

7.6 VISAS

During 2009, some 123,082 visas were issued by Irish authorities worldwide, including 57,411 re-entry visas. During the same year 133,967 visa applications were received.⁴³

³⁸ Parliamentary Question No.497 (9 July 2009). Available at <http://debates.oireachtas.ie/Xml/30/DAL20090709A.pdf>.

³⁹ Joyce, C., (2011). *Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics for Ireland: 2008*. European Migration Network. Dublin: Economic and Social Research Institute Available: <http://www.emn.ie>.

⁴⁰ Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform (2010). *Annual Report 2009*. Available at www.justice.ie.

⁴¹ A further EU national had been granted a temporary residence permit.

⁴² Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform (2010). *Annual Report 2009*. Available at www.justice.ie.

⁴³ Department of Justice and Equality.

REFERENCES

- CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE (2011). *Foreign Nationals: PPSN Allocations, Employment and Social Welfare Activity, 2009*. Available at www.cso.ie.
- CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE (2010). *Quarterly National Household Survey*. Available at www.cso.ie.
- DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND LAW REFORM (2009). *Annual Report 2009*. Available at www.justice.ie.
- JOYCE, C. and E. QUINN (2009). *Policies on Unaccompanied Minors in Ireland*. European Migration Network. Dublin: Economic and Social Research Institute. Available from: <http://www.emn.ie>.
- JOYCE, C., (2011). *Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics for Ireland: 2008*. European Migration Network. Dublin: Economic and Social Research Institute Available: <http://www.emn.ie>.
- JOYCE, C., (2010). *Annual Policy Report on Migration and Asylum 2009: Ireland (March 2011)*. European Migration Network. Dublin: Economic and Social Research Institute Available: <http://www.emn.ie>.
- O'CONNELL, P. J. and JOYCE, C., (2011). *Report to OECD Continuous Reporting System on Migration (SOPEMI)*. Dublin: Economic and Social Research Institute.
- OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR CHILDREN (2009). *Implementation Plan from the Report of the Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse, 2009*. Available: http://www.omc.gov.ie/documents/publications/Implementation_Plan_from_Ryan_Commission_Report.pdf
- QUINN, E., (2010). *Satisfying Labour Demand Through Migration: Ireland*. Dublin: Economic and Social Research Institute.
- QUINN, E., J. STANLEY, C. JOYCE, P.J. O'CONNELL, (2008). *Handbook on Immigration and Asylum in Ireland 2007*. Dublin: Economic and Social Research Institute. Available: <http://www.emn.ie>.
- UNHCR (2010). *Asylum Levels and Trends in Industrialized Countries, 2009*. Geneva: UNHCR. Available: <http://www.unhcr.org>.

ANNEX I

Overall Immigration

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
61,725	58,875	78,075	102,000	103,260	88,779	63,927	37,409

Immigration by Citizenship

Breakdown by Sex

Country	Total	Males	Females
Total	37,409	18,495	18,914
Declaring country	14,734	7,771	6,963
EU27 countries except declaring country	15,978	7,713	8,265
Extra EU27	:	:	:
Non-EU27 countries nor declaring country	6,502	2,894	3,608
European Free Trade Association	92	39	53
Candidate Countries in 2007 (3 countries)	56	36	20
Countries other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries	6,354	2,819	3,535
Highly developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	2,978	1,292	1,686
Medium developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	2,733	1,230	1,503
Less developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	643	297	346
Stateless	47	24	23
Others	421	217	204
Unknown	195	117	78

Breakdown by Age Groups

Country	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	37,409	6,597	21,731	7,690	1,391	0
Declaring country	14,734	2,215	8,183	3,379	957	0
EU27 countries except declaring country	15,978	2,713	9,931	3,008	326	0
Extra EU27	:	0	0	0	0	0
Non-EU27 countries nor declaring country	6,502	1,623	3,529	1,258	92	0
European Free Trade Association	92	15	59	17	1	0
Candidate Countries in 2007 (3 countries)	56	10	38	8	0	0
Countries other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries	6,354	1,598	3,432	1,233	91	0
Highly developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	2,978	697	1,643	583	55	0
Medium developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	2,733	647	1,535	525	26	0
Less developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	643	254	254	125	10	0
Stateless	47	16	20	9	2	0
Others	421	94	219	102	6	0
Unknown	195	46	88	45	16	0

Top 10 Immigration by Country of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total
India	1,078
United States	534
Brazil	435
Philippines	411
Australia	372
Nigeria	292
China (including Hong Kong)	260
Russia	251
South Africa	216
New Zealand	184

**Immigration by Country of Birth
Breakdown by Sex**

Country	Total	Males	Females
Total	37,409	18,495	18,914
Declaring country	15,189	7,537	7,652
EU27 countries except declaring country	15,393	7,625	7,768
Extra EU27	:	:	:
European Free Trade Association	108	52	56
Candidate Countries in 2007 (3 countries)	75	31	44
Countries other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries	6,616	3,237	3,379
Highly developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	2,948	1,416	1,532
Medium developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	3,004	1,488	1,516
Less developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	664	333	331
Others	51	25	26
Unknown	28	13	15

Breakdown by Age Groups

Country	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	37,409	6,597	21,731	7,690	1,391	0
Declaring country	15,189	1,313	9,388	3,434	1,054	0
EU27 countries except declaring country	15,393	3,239	8,912	2,990	252	0
Extra EU27	:	0	0	0	0	0
European Free Trade Association	108	22	65	16	5	0
Candidate Countries in 2007 (3 countries)	75	17	47	11	0	0
Countries other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries	6,616	1,999	3,302	1,235	80	0
Highly developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	2,948	919	1,485	508	36	0
Medium developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	3,004	804	1,589	575	36	0
Less developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	664	276	228	152	8	0
Others	51	21	20	9	1	0
Unknown	28	7	17	4	0	0

Top 10 Immigration by Country of Birth (Third Countries)

Country of Citizenship	Total
India	998
Brazil	538
United States	503
Australia	421
Philippines	407
Nigeria	305
South Africa	301
China (including Hong Kong)	275
Pakistan	234
Russia	223

**Immigration by Country of Previous Residence
Breakdown by Sex**

Country	Total	Males	Females
Total	37,409	18,495	18,914
European Union (27 countries)	23,211	10,915	12,296
Extra EU27	:	:	:
European Free Trade Association	251	127	124
Candidate Countries in 2007 (3 countries)	95	62	33
Countries other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries	13,500	7,180	6,320
Highly developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	8,494	4,490	4,004
Medium developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	4,151	2,207	1,944
Less developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	855	483	372
Others	112	54	58
Unknown	352	211	141

Breakdown by Age Groups

Country	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	37,409	6,597	21,731	7,690	1,391	0
European Union (27 countries)	23,211	3,876	13,235	5,092	1,008	0
Extra EU27	:	0	0	0	0	0
European Free Trade Association	251	35	147	56	13	0
Candidate Countries in 2007 (3 countries)	95	18	57	17	3	0
Countries other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries	13,500	2,580	8,122	2,450	348	0
Highly developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	8,494	1,267	5,567	1,448	212	0
Medium developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	4,151	999	2,239	824	89	0
Less developed countries (other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries)	855	314	316	178	47	0
Others	112	28	46	34	4	0
Unknown	352	88	170	75	19	0

Top 10 Immigration by Country of Previous Residence (Third Countries)

Country	Total
Australia	3,284
United States	1,733
India	1,372
Brazil	646
New Zealand	602
Philippines	534
Canada	469
South Africa	405
Nigeria	393
China (including Hong Kong)	388

Overall Emigration

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
28,375	27,200	28,675	34,350	38,866	42,538	60,189	65,253

Emigration by Citizenship Breakdown by Sex

Country	Total	Males	Females
Total	65,253	40,062	25,191
Declaring country	20,507	11,949	8,558
EU27 countries except declaring country	36,702	23,206	13,496
Extra EU27	:	:	:
Non-EU27 countries nor declaring country	8,044	4,907	3,137
Stateless	65	46	19
Others	598	378	220
Unknown	0	0	0

Breakdown by Age Groups

Country	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	65,253	9,235	42,176	11,463	2,379	0
Declaring country	20,507	5,185	8,496	4,846	1,980	0
EU27 countries except declaring country	36,702	2,945	28,350	5,080	327	0
Extra EU27	:	0	0	0	0	0
Non-EU27 countries nor declaring country	8,044	1,105	5,330	1,537	72	0
Stateless	65	11	35	16	3	0
Others	598	120	322	127	29	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

Top 10 Emigration by Country of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total
China (including Hong Kong)	1,000
Nigeria	814
United States	549
India	530
Philippines	434
Pakistan	335
Brazil	319
South Africa	298
Russia	275
Malaysia	238

**Emigration by Country of Next Usual Residence
Breakdown by Sex**

Country	Total	Males	Females
Total	65,253	40,062	25,191
European Union (27 countries)	41,749	24,853	16,896
Extra EU27	:	:	:
European Free Trade Association	:	:	:
Others	174	109	65
Unknown	0	0	0
Non-EU27 countries nor declaring country	23,504	15,209	8,295

Breakdown by Age Groups

Country	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	65,253	9,235	42,176	11,463	2,379	0
European Union (27 countries)	41,749	4,521	28,130	7,374	1,724	0
Extra EU27	:	0	0	0	0	0
European Free Trade Association	:	0	0	0	0	0
Others	174	28	85	53	8	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-EU27 countries nor declaring country	23,504	4,714	14,046	4,089	655	0

Top 10 Country of Next Usual Residence (Third Countries)

Country	Total
Australia	10,539
United States	2,237
China (including Hong Kong)	1,502
Nigeria	1,050
India	815
South Africa	588
Pakistan	568
Philippines	554
Brazil	487
Malaysia	360

Population by Citizenship Breakdown by Sex

	Total	Males	Females
Total	4,467,854	2,216,444	2,251,410
Declaring country	4,026,561	1,992,134	2,034,427
EU27 countries except declaring country	309,366	158,496	150,870
Extra EU27	67,911	33,203	34,708
Non-EU27 countries nor declaring country	75,033	36,573	38,460
European Free Trade Association	661	284	377
Candidate Countries in 2007 (3 countries)	958	608	350
Countries other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries	73,414	35,681	37,733
Highly developed countries	27,675	13,147	14,528
Medium developed countries	32,038	16,246	15,792
Less developed countries	13,701	6,288	7,413
Stateless	736	406	330
Others	6,043	3,086	2,957
Unknown	56,894	29,241	27,653

Breakdown by Age Groups

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	4,467,854	1,228,333	1,057,011	1,676,630	505,880	0
Declaring country	4,026,561	1,155,770	842,958	1,538,824	489,009	0
EU27 countries except declaring country	309,366	44,256	158,783	96,165	10,162	0
Extra EU27	67,911				:	:
Non-EU27 countries nor declaring country	75,033	16,486	34,235	22,800	1,512	0
European Free Trade Association	661	77	292	247	45	0
Candidate Countries in 2007 (3 countries)	958	161	538	254	5	0
Countries other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries	73,414	16,248	33,405	22,299	1,462	0
Highly developed countries	27,675	6,619	10,962	8,944	1,150	0
Medium developed countries	32,038	5,476	17,312	9,040	210	0
Less developed countries	13,701	4,153	5,131	4,315	102	0
Stateless	736	265	203	217	51	0
Others	6,043	1,620	1,939	2,047	437	0
Unknown	56,894	11,821	21,035	18,841	5,197	0

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total
Nigeria	9,228
United States	6,596
China (including Hong Kong)	5,692
Philippines	5,484
India	4,673
South Africa	3,027
Pakistan	2,688
Russia	2,476
Brazil	2,355
Australia	2,241

Population by Country of Birth Breakdown by Sex

	Total	Males	Females
Total	4,467,854	2,216,444	2,251,410
Declaring country	3,855,685	1,911,442	1,944,243
EU27 countries except declaring country	437,218	218,402	218,816
Extra EU27	125,411	61,540	63,871
Non-EU27 countries nor declaring country	128,378	62,832	65,546
European Free Trade Association	1,304	565	739
Candidate Countries in 2007 (3 countries)	1,503	959	544
Countries other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries	125,571	61,308	64,263
Highly developed countries	51,548	24,688	26,860
Medium developed countries	53,426	27,017	26,409
Less developed countries	20,597	9,603	10,994
Others	1,846	992	854
Unknown	46,573	23,768	22,805

Breakdown by Age Groups

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	4,467,854	1,228,333	1,057,011	1,676,630	505,880	0
Declaring country	3,855,685	1,118,765	804,010	1,452,800	48,110	0
EU27 countries except declaring country	437,218	72,554	177,698	166,289	20,677	0
Extra EU27	125,411	:	:	:	:	:
Non-EU27 countries nor declaring country	128,378	30,393	52,159	42,558	3,268	0
European Free Trade Association	1,304	274	488	469	73	0
Candidate Countries in 2007 (3 countries)	1,503	229	801	461	12	0
Countries other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries	125,571	29,890	50,870	41,628	3,183	0
Highly developed countries	51,548	15,443	16,651	17,276	2,178	0
Medium developed countries	53,426	8,951	26,561	17,041	873	0
Less developed countries	20,597	5,496	7,658	7,311	132	0
Others	1,846	285	489	1,003	69	0
Unknown	46,573	6,621	23,144	14,983	1,825	0

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total
United States	18,960
Nigeria	13,506
China (including Hong Kong)	8,170
Philippines	7,935
India	7,381
South Africa	6,132
Australia	5,245
Pakistan	4,520
Russia	3,675
Canada	3,664

Acquisition of Citizenship by Former Citizenship Breakdown by Sex

	Total	Males	Females
Total	4,533	2,372	2,161
European Union (27 countries)	262	139	123
Extra EU27	:	:	:
Non-EU27 countries nor declaring country	4,271	2,233	2,038
European Free Trade Association	8	3	5
Candidate Countries in 2007 (3 countries)	94	62	32
Countries other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries	4,169	2,168	2,001
Highly developed countries	881	408	473
Medium developed countries	2,398	1,291	1,107
Less developed countries	890	469	421
Stateless	0	0	0
Others	37	24	13
Unknown	0	0	0

Breakdown by Age Groups

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	4,533	752	1,318	2,434	29	0
European Union (27 countries)	262	19	73	163	7	0
Extra EU27	:	:	:	:	:	:
Non-EU27 countries nor declaring country	4,271	733	1,245	2,271	22	0
European Free Trade Association	8	0	3	5	0	0
Candidate Countries in 2007 (3 countries)	94	17	34	43	0	0
Countries other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate Countries	4,169	716	1,208	2,223	22	0
Highly developed countries	881	111	304	452	14	0
Medium developed countries	2,398	355	683	1,353	7	0
Less developed countries	890	250	221	418	1	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	37	7	24	6	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total
Nigeria	454
Philippines	412
India	337
South Africa	313
Russia	253
Pakistan	201
China (including Hong Kong)	164
Ukraine	153
Bangladesh	146
Sudan	123

Asylum Applicants by Citizenship, Age and Sex -Annual aggregated data (rounded)

Breakdown by Sex

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total	2,690	1,760	930	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU27	2,690	1,760	930	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by Age Group

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total	2,690	610	155	1,480	435	10	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU27	2,690	610	155	1,480	435	10	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total
Nigeria	570
Pakistan	260
China (including Hong Kong)	195
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	100
Zimbabwe	90
Georgia	90
Moldova, Republic of	85
Somalia	85
Ghana	80
Iraq	75

New Asylum Applicants by Citizenship, Age and Sex - Annual aggregated data (rounded)

Breakdown by Sex

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total	2,660	1,745	915	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU27	2,660	1,745	915	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by Age Groups

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total	2,660	605	145	1,475	430	10	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU27	2,660	605	145	1,475	430	10	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total
Nigeria	565
Pakistan	260
China (including Hong Kong)	195
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	100
Zimbabwe	90
Somalia	85
Georgia	85
Moldova, Republic of	80
Ghana	80
Iraq	75

Asylum Applicants Considered to be Unaccompanied Minors by Citizenship, Age and Sex - Annual data (rounded)**Breakdown by Sex**

Total	55	30	30	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU27	55	30	30	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by Age Groups

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 15 years	From 16 to 17 years	Unknown
Total	55	0	15	40	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU27	55	0	15	40	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total
Nigeria	20
Somalia	5
Cameroon	5
Congo	5
China (including Hong Kong)	5
Afghanistan	5

Persons Subject of Asylum Applications Pending at the End of the Month by Citizenship, Age and Sex - Monthly Data (rounded) December, 2009**Breakdown by Sex**

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total	5,780	3,490	2,290	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU27	5,775	3,490	2,290	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by Age Groups

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total	5,780	1,170	175	2,990	1,415	25	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU27	5,775	1,170	175	2,990	1,415	25	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total
Nigeria	1,340
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	380
Pakistan	315
Georgia	270
Somalia	255
Ghana	205
Zimbabwe	200
Sudan	200
Afghanistan	175
Cameroon	155

Asylum applications withdrawn by Citizenship, Age and Sex - Annual aggregated data (rounded)**Breakdown by Sex**

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total	900	685	215	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU27	900	685	215	0
Stateless	5	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by Age Groups

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total	900	75	30	575	220	0	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU27	900	75	30	575	220	0	0
Stateless	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total
China (including Hong Kong)	155
Nigeria	120
Pakistan	70
Georgia	65
Moldova, Republic of	35
Somalia	35
Algeria	35
Iraq	30
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	30
Egypt	25

First Instance Decisions on Applications by Citizenship, Age and Sex - Annual aggregated data (rounded)

	Total number of decisions	Rejected	Total positive decisions	Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
Total	3,135	3,010	125	105	25	0	:
Citizens of countries outside the EU27	3,135	3,010	125	105	25	0	:
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	:
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	:

Breakdown by Sex

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total number of decisions	3,135	2,040	1,100	0
Rejected	3,010	1,950	1,060	0
Total positive decisions	125	90	35	0
Geneva Convention status	105	70	35	0
Subsidiary protection status	25	20	5	0
Temporary protection status	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian status	:	:	:	:

Breakdown by Age Groups

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total number of decisions	3,135	670	145	1,705	600	15	0
Rejected	3,010	650	140	1,645	565	15	0
Total positive decisions	125	20	5	60	35	0	0
Geneva Convention status	105	20	5	45	30	0	0
Subsidiary protection status	25	0	0	15	5	0	0
Temporary protection status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian status	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total number of decisions	Rejected	Total positive decisions	Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
Nigeria	595	595	0	0	0	0	:
Pakistan	300	290	10	5	5	0	:
Somalia	160	135	25	20	5	0	:
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	145	145	0	0	0	0	:
Georgia	140	140	0	0	0	0	:
Iraq	130	110	20	20	0	0	:
Ghana	115	115	0	0	0	0	:
Zimbabwe	110	105	5	5	0	0	:
Sudan	110	90	20	15	0	0	:
Moldova, Republic of	95	95	0	0	0	0	:

Decisions withdrawing status granted at first instance decision by type of status withdrawn and by citizenship - Annual aggregated data (rounded)

	Total number of withdrawals	Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
Total	5	5	0	0	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU27	5	5	0	0	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Total number of withdrawals	Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-

Final Decisions on Applications by Citizenship, Age and Sex - Annual data (rounded)

	Total number of decisions	Rejected	Total positive decisions	Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
Total	3 425	3 160	270	270	:	0	:
Citizens of countries outside the EU27	3 420	3 155	270	270	:	0	:
Stateless	0	0	0	0	:	0	:
Unknown	0	0	0	0	:	0	:

Breakdown by Sex

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total number of decisions	3,425	2,090	1,335	0
Rejected	3,160	1,925	1,235	0
Total positive decisions	270	165	100	0
Geneva Convention status	270	165	100	0
Subsidiary protection status	:	:	:	:
Temporary protection status	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian status	:	:	:	:

Resettled Persons by Age, Sex and Citizenship - Annual data (rounded)

Breakdown by Sex

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total	190	95	95	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU27	190	95	95	0
Stateless	5	0	5	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by Age Groups

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total	190	85	35	35	35	0	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU27	190	85	35	35	35	0	0
Stateless	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	85
Myanmar	80
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10
Cuba	5
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	5
Iraq	5

Dublin Transfers – Incoming

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

	Requests	Accepted requests	Refused requests	Transferred
Total number of requests	188	140	50	85
Total number of taking charge requests	24	16	12	12
Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	6	1	5	1
Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	16	15	4	11
Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	2	0	3	0
Total number of taking back requests	164	124	38	73
Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	0	0	0	0
Taking back requests: Under examination - no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	152	25	35	13
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)	12	99	3	60
Total EURODAC	141	111	26	:
Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	1	0	1	:
Taking back requests based on EURODAC	140	111	25	:
Total number of pending requests at the end of reference period	8	:	:	:
Total number of requests for information	284	:	:	:
Number of answers to requests for information	281	:	:	:

Total Incoming Requests by Member State Requesting and Reason for Request

	Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	Taking back requests: Under examination - no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	Taking back requests: Withdrawal - new application (Art.16.1.d)	Taking back requests: Rejection - no permission to stay (Art.16.1.e)	Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	Taking back requests based on EURODAC	Total number of requests for information
Belgium	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	1
Germany (incl former GDR from 1991)	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	4	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
France	3	1	0	0	10	0	1	1	11	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	2
Austria	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	7	4
United Kingdom	0	8	0	0	108	0	0	0	88	270
Iceland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	3
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	4	0
Total	6	16	2	0	152	0	12	1	140	284

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

	Requests	Accepted requests	Refused requests	Transferred
Total number of requests	497	355	82	243
Total number of taking charge requests	221	159	24	119
Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	9	4	4	11
Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	208	152	19	105
Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	4	3	1	3
Total number of taking back requests	276	196	58	124
Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	15	24	0	0
Taking back requests: Under examination - no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	227	22	53	28
Taking back requests: Withdrawal - new application (Art.16.1.d)	1	9	0	3
Taking back requests: Rejection - no permission to stay (Art.16.1.e)	33	141	5	93
Total EURODAC	259	180	54	:
Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	32	8	1	:
Taking back requests based on EURODAC	227	172	53	:
Total number of pending requests at the end of reference period	21	:	:	:
Total number of requests for information	935	:	:	:
Number of answers to requests for information	918	:	:	:

Total Outgoing Requests by Member State Requesting and Reason for Request

	Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	Taking back requests: Under examination - no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	Taking back requests: Withdrawal - new application (Art.16.1.d)	Taking back requests: Rejection - no permission to stay (Art.16.1.e)	Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	Taking back requests based on EURODAC	Total number of requests for information
Belgium	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	8	6
Bulgaria	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Denmark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Germany (incl former GDR from 1991)	0	2	0	0	10	0	2	0	10	7
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	26	0	1	8	0	0	25	8	5
Spain	0	1	0	1	8	0	0	1	8	4
France	0	4	1	1	13	0	1	4	13	24
Italy	0	4	0	2	15	0	0	1	15	7
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Malta	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	2
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	6	7
Austria	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	4
Poland	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1
Finland	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	8	3
United Kingdom	9	164	3	10	113	1	24	0	113	845
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	1
Switzerland	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	12
Total	9	208	4	15	227	1	33	32	227	935

Third Country Nationals Found to be Illegally Present - Annual data (rounded)

	Total	Males	Females
Total	5,035	3,180	1,855
Stateless	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0

Breakdown by Age Groups

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	35 years or over
Total	5,035	765	115	2,720	1,435
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total
Nigeria	1,150
China (including Hong Kong)	375
Pakistan	315
Georgia	250
Moldova, Republic of	180
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	180
Brazil	160
Zimbabwe	135
Ghana	120
South Africa	115

Third Country Nationals Refused Entry at the External Borders - Annual data (rounded)

	Persons refused entry	Refused at the land border	Refused at the sea border	Refused at the air border
Total	3,560	630	225	2,710
No valid travel document(s)	630	90	110	435
False travel document	150	5	5	140
No valid visa or residence permit	885	440	85	360
False visa or residence permit	1,510	70	25	1,415
Purpose and conditions of stay not justified	135	15	0	125
Person already stayed 3 months in a 6-months period	0	0	0	0
No sufficient means of subsistence	200	5	0	195
An alert has been issued	10	0	0	10
Person considered to be a public threat	35	5	0	30

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

	Persons refused entry	Refused at the land border	Refused at the sea border	Refused at the air border
Brazil	470	20	10	440
China (including Hong Kong)	385	145	15	225
Nigeria	285	60	25	205
South Africa	215	10	5	200
United States	160	5	5	150
Malaysia	135	10	5	120
Egypt	105	20	0	85
Mauritius	100	5	0	95
Bolivia	100	0	5	90
Pakistan	95	30	5	60

Third Country Nationals Ordered to Leave - Annual data (rounded)

Total	1,615
Stateless	0
Unknown	0

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total
Nigeria	725
Brazil	200
Moldova, Republic of	140
South Africa	110
Georgia	45
China (including Hong Kong)	30
Ghana	25
Russian Federation	20
Pakistan	20
Albania	15

Third Country Nationals Returned Following an Order to Leave - Annual data (rounded)

Total	830
Stateless	0
Unknown	0

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total
Nigeria	240
Brazil	200
Moldova, Republic of	95
Georgia	55
South Africa	35
China (including Hong Kong)	20
Pakistan	20
Russian Federation	15
Mauritius	15
Croatia	10

First Permits by Reason and Citizenship - Annual data

	Total	Family reasons	Education reasons	Remunerated activities reasons	Other reasons
Total	25,509	2,608	12,263	4,827	5,811
Stateless	7	2	1	0	4
Unknown	6	1	2	1	2

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

	Total	Family reasons	Education reasons	Remunerated activities reasons	Other reasons
United States	3,963	350	2,518	550	545
Brazil	2,787	108	2,335	94	250
India	1,950	36	517	609	788
China (including Hong Kong)	1,943	61	1,448	242	192
Nigeria	1,221	211	346	118	546
Canada	914	45	270	537	62
Australia	903	98	71	665	69
Mauritius	802	14	765	6	17
Philippines	801	66	172	268	295
Pakistan	762	138	221	98	305

Change of Immigration Status Permits by Reason and Citizenship - Annual data

Total	14,588
Change of former reason: Family	210
Change from family to education reasons	33
Change from family to remunerated activities reasons	80
Change from family to other reasons	97
Change of former reason: education	3,077
Change from education to family reasons	482
Change from education to remunerated activities reasons	645
Change from education to other reasons	1,950
Change of former reason: remunerated activities	8,514
Change from remunerated activities to family reasons	575
Change from remunerated activities to education reasons	325
Change from remunerated activities to other reasons	7,614
Change of former reason: other reasons	2,787
Change from other to family reasons	517
Change from other to education reasons	470
Change from other to remunerated activities reasons	1,800

All Valid Permits by Reason, Length of Validity and Citizenship on 31 December 2009 - Annual data

	Total	From 3 to 5 months	From 6 to 11 months	12 months or over
Total	134,152	4,863	37,142	92,147
Family reasons	17,266	125	1,223	15,918
Education reasons	35,304	2,304	20,229	12,771
Remunerated activities reasons	40,421	1,555	9,454	29,412
Other reasons	41,161	879	6,236	34,046

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total	From 3 to 5 months	From 6 to 11 months	12 months or over
India	16,531	706	3,663	12,162
Nigeria	13,938	205	1,069	12,664
China (including Hong Kong)	13,484	718	6,078	6,688
Philippines	11,368	421	2,140	8,807
United States	7,134	362	1,713	5,059
Brazil	6,980	365	4,187	2,428
Pakistan	6,727	384	1,980	4,363
South Africa	4,618	147	959	3,512
Mauritius	4,018	193	2,533	1,292
Malaysia	3,828	161	1,413	2,254

Long-term Residents by Citizenship on 31 December 2009 - Annual data

Total	3,946
Stateless	0
Unknown	0

Top Ten Countries of Citizenship (Third Countries)

Country	Total
Nigeria	986
United States	481
China (including Hong Kong)	302
Australia	285
Ukraine	223
South Africa	198
India	163
Moldova, Republic of	160
Japan	99
Belarus	95



European Migration Network

EMN Ireland | www.emn.ie



EMN Ireland
The Economic & Social Research Institute
Whitaker Square
Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2, Ireland
+ 353 1 863 2000



EMN Ireland is financially supported by the European Union and the Irish Department of Justice and Equality. The EMN was established via Council Decision 2008/381/E