

# **Immigration and Residency in Ireland: An Overview for Education Providers**

**August 2006**

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**Originally Produced for the City of Dublin VEC  
and County Dublin VEC**

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## **Legal Terms**

### **Asylum Seeker**

A person who arrives independently in the State seeking to be recognised as a refugee under the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951 and the 1967 Protocol.

### **European Economic Area (EEA) Nationals**

Including all EU Member States, the EEA also comprises Liechtenstein, Norway and Iceland. 'EEA nationals' refers to citizens of these countries.

### **European Union (EU) Nationals**

Consisting of 25 Member States, 'EU citizen' refers to nationals of these countries.

### **Leave to Remain**

Leave to remain is granted at the discretion of the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform. Leave to remain is granted to persons who are not recognised as refugees, to migrant parents of Irish children and to non-EEA nationals married to EU and Irish persons.

### **Non-EEA national**

Non-EEA nationals refer to individuals who are not citizens of EEA countries.

### **Refugee/Programme Refugee**

A person who has been recognised as a refugee under the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and 1967 Protocol. In the Convention, a refugee is defined as someone who has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of: race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion; is outside the country they belong to or normally reside in and is unable or unwilling to return home for fear of persecution.

A programme refugee is a person who has been given leave to enter and remain by the Government, usually in response to a humanitarian crisis, at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

## **Section 1**

### **European Union (EU) Nationals**

The Treaty of the European Union established European citizenship in 1992. Consisting of 25 states, the EU Member States include: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. EU citizens are the primary beneficiaries of European Community law, who because of their actions (for example, travelled to another Member State in search of work) have brought themselves into its scope.

In 2004, the Central Statistics Office estimated that there were 59,000 nationals from the UK residing in Ireland and 106,000 nationals from the rest of the EU. Since 2004, the biggest migration trend to Ireland has been from the new Accession States. For example, in 2005, the Department of Social and Family Affairs registered the following individuals as applying for Personal Public Service Numbers (PPSN): Poland, 40,973; Lithuania, 18,063; Latvia, 9,207; Slovakia, 7,190; Czech Republic, 4,447; Hungary, 2,693; Estonia, 2,260; Malta, 166 and Slovenia, 85.

### **Economic and Social Rights/Entitlements**

EU citizens have the right to:

- Seek and enter employment
- Carry out a business, trade or profession
- Access social and tax advantages, including social welfare payments after two years of continuous residency
- Access education, EU citizens can attend any educational institution on the same basis as an Irish citizen
- Access adult and further education, including the VEC Adult Literacy Service, the Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme and FAS training
- Access third level education and local authority/VEC student maintenance grants on the same basis as an Irish citizen after two years residency. Individuals who do not satisfy the habitual residency requirement can apply for a means-tested fees only grant provided that they have been ordinarily resident, for a purpose other than wholly or mainly in full-time education. Such candidates can apply to their Local Authority.
- Access healthcare on the same basis as an Irish citizen
- Family reunification, including: the worker's spouse, unmarried partners in certain circumstances, children, grandchildren and other descendants (only under 21) and parents, grandparents, and other ascendants (only if dependent on the worker)

### **Documentation**

- EU nationals will have personal documentation such as: a Birth Certificate, EU passports or Identity Cards. After five years of continuous residency, EU nationals and their families can apply for Permanent Residency in the State. Children under 16 years will have residency cards.

## Section 2

### Refugees/Programme Refugees

A refugee is a person recognised as needing protection under Section 2 of the Refugee Act, 1996 (as amended). A refugee is defined as someone who has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of: race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion; is outside the country they belong to or normally reside in and is unable or unwilling to return home for fear of persecution.

A programme refugee is a person who has been given leave to enter and remain by the Government, usually in response to a humanitarian crisis, at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

In terms of rights and entitlements, between persons who applied for asylum and programme refugees, there is no difference in treatment.

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of persons recognised as refugees	605	940	1,992	1,173	1,138	966

**Table 1:** Number of persons recognised as refugees 2000-2005

**Source:** Irish Refugee Council

### Economic and Social Rights/Entitlements

Refugees have the right to:

- Seek and enter employment
- Carry out a business, trade or profession
- Access social and tax advantages, including social welfare payments, certain welfare payments only after two years of continuous residency
- Access education, EU citizens can attend any educational institution on the same basis as an Irish citizen
- Access adult and further education, including the VEC Adult Literacy Service, the Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme and FAS training
- Access third level education and local authority/VEC student maintenance grants on the same basis as an Irish citizen after two years residency. Individuals who do not satisfy the habitual residency requirement can apply for a means-tested fees only grant provided that they have been ordinarily resident, for a purpose other than wholly or mainly in full-time education. Such candidates can apply to their Local Authority.
- Access healthcare on the same basis as an Irish citizen
- Family reunification with immediate family members
- Apply for a Convention Travel Document for international travel

### Documentation

- Refugees will have documentation from the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform recognising them as a refugee, a Residence Permit (Green Card) with Stamp 4 and a Convention Travel Document.

## **Section 3**

### **Persons Granted Family Unification with Refugees**

Section 18(1) of the Refugee Act (as amended) provides that refugees are permitted to be reunified with members of their immediate family such as a spouse, a child under the age of 18 and dependent family members. Section 18(3)(a) of the Refugee Act (1996) (as amended) states that “the person shall be entitled to the rights and privileges specified in Section 3 for such a period as the refugee is entitled to remain in the State”. Therefore, persons who have been granted entry into Ireland on family reunification grounds have the same rights as a refugee.

The Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner (ORAC) has responsibility for processing applications for family reunification. Since 2001, a total of 1,535 applications for family reunification have been processed to completion. Each application can include several dependent family members. In 2005, ORAC received 556 new family reunification applications. The top five nationalities for family reunification applications in 2005 were Somalia, Nigeria, DR Congo, Zimbabwe and Romania.

### **Social and Economic Rights/Entitlements**

Family members reunified with refugees are entitled to:

- Seek and enter employment
- Carry out a business, trade or profession
- Access social and tax advantages, including social welfare payments, certain welfare payments only after two years of continuous residency
- Access education, EU citizens can attend any educational institution on the same basis as an Irish citizen
- Access adult and further education, including the VEC Adult Literacy Service, ESOL programmes, the Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme and FAS training
- Access third level education and local authority/VEC student maintenance grants on the same basis as an Irish citizen after two years residency. Individuals who do not satisfy the habitual residency requirement can apply for a means-tested fees only grant provided that they have been ordinarily resident, for a purpose other than wholly or mainly in full-time education. Such candidates can apply to their Local Authority.
- Access healthcare on the same basis as an Irish citizen
- Apply for a Convention Travel Document for international travel

### **Documentation**

- Family members reunified with refugees will have a letter from the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform recognising them as a refugee, a Residence Permit (Green Card) with Stamp 4 and a Convention Travel Document.

## Section 4

### Asylum Seekers

An asylum seeker is a person who arrives independently in the State and asks to be recognised as a refugee under the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and 1967 Protocol. The numbers of people seeking asylum have fallen in recent years. For example, in the late 1990s, Ireland received over 10,000 asylum applications per year. However, in 2005 we only received 2,435 applications.

Nationality	Number
Nigeria	1,278
Romania	385
Somalia	367
Sudan	203
Iran	202

**Table 2:** Nationality of Asylum Applications in 2005

**Source:** Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner (ORAC)

### Social and Economic Rights/Entitlements

While an application for asylum is being determined, applicants have no right to:

- Leave the State without the consent of the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform
- Access social housing, asylum seekers cannot go on housing waiting lists
- Full-time education (unless under the age of 18)
- Seek and enter employment
- Carry out a business, trade or profession

Asylum seekers are eligible for:

- Medical screening and free healthcare
- Emergency accommodation
- Direct provision<sup>1</sup>
- Language and literacy provision, as well as mother culture supports through the VEC Adult Literacy Scheme and ESOL programmes
- Receive Exceptional Needs Payments for essential items
- Child Benefit, only after two years

### Documentation

- Asylum seekers have a Temporary Residence Certificate issued by the Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner which includes the applicant's name, photograph and date the asylum application was lodged. The Commissioner retains all other personal documentation.

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<sup>1</sup> Asylum seekers are regionally resettled to a location generally outside Dublin in full-board accommodation following a short stay in a reception centre in Dublin. Under direct provision they receive €19.10 a week per adult and €9.52 per child.

## Section 5

### Persons Granted Leave to Remain at the Discretion of the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform

Leave to remain is granted at the discretion of the Minister as an exceptional measure to allow on grounds outlined in Section 3 of the Immigration act 1999, a person to remain in Ireland.<sup>2</sup> Unlike other European countries, Ireland does not have a tradition of granting complementary protection to significant numbers of persons.<sup>3</sup> According to the Irish Refugee Council, only 75 individuals, who had been asylum seekers, were granted leave to remain at the discretion of the Minister, bringing the total since 1999 to 442.

The Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform will publish a draft Immigration and Residence Bill in 2006. It is expected that this Bill will detail a new procedure for granting a form of complementary protection, possibly replacing the Section 3 procedure outlined above. It is also possible that this Bill will detail new rights/entitlements for persons granted leave to remain in relation to health, education and welfare etc.

#### Social and Economic Rights/Entitlements

Persons with leave to remain at the discretion of the Minister are eligible to:

- Seek and enter employment
- Carry out a business, trade or profession
- Access social and tax advantages, including social welfare payments, certain welfare payments only after two years of continuous residency
- Access adult and further education, including the VEC Adult Literacy Service, ESOL programmes, the Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme and FAS training
- Access healthcare on the same basis as an Irish citizen
- In very limited circumstances, apply for a Convention Travel Document for international travel
- The possibility of applying for family reunification with immediate family members

This category of persons does not have the right to access educational institutions on the same basis as an Irish or EU national and means that they are charged international fees for third level education and are not entitled to maintenance grants.

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<sup>2</sup> (a) The age of the person; (b) duration of residence in the State; (c) family and domestic circumstances; (d) the nature of the person's connection with the State; (e) employment record; (f) employment prospects; (g) character and conduct of a person both within and outside the State; (h) humanitarian considerations; (i) representations duly made or on behalf of the person; (j) the common good; (k) considerations of national security and public policy.

<sup>3</sup> Refer to annual country reports produced by the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE). [www.ecre.org](http://www.ecre.org)

**Documentation**

- Persons with leave to remain will have documentation from the Minister, a Residence Permit (Green Card) with Stamp 4 and possibly a Convention Travel Document.

## Section 6

### Persons Granted Leave to Remain on the Basis of Parentage of Irish citizen children

Until February 2003, migrant parents from outside the European Union could apply for residence permits on the basis of their parentage of an Irish citizen because of a Supreme Court ruling. Following a second Supreme Court ruling in February 2003, the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform abolished this process and as a result some of these families faced deportation.

However, the Minister then introduced a new scheme in January 2005 to allow these families to apply for temporary residency for a two year period. Approximately 16,693 migrant parents have been granted residency in the State since 2005. In 2007, the Minister will decide whether to extend these families residency status. One of the deciding factors determining their extension will be whether they are economically active. It is important to note that this condition has not been imposed on migrant parents who were granted residency before February 2003.

#### Social and economic rights/entitlements

Migrant parents of Irish children are eligible to:

- Seek and enter employment
- Carry out a business, trade or profession
- Access social and tax advantages, including social welfare payments, certain welfare payments only after two years of continuous residency
- Access adult and further education, including the VEC Adult Literacy Service, ESOL programmes, the Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme and FAS training
- Access healthcare on the same basis as an Irish citizen
- The possibility of applying for family reunification with immediate family members. However, in most cases the Minister has refused permission

This category of persons does not have the right to access educational institutions on the same basis as an Irish or EU national and means that they are charged international fees for third level education and are not entitled to maintenance grants. Other children in these families who do not have Irish citizenship are also ineligible for third level education.<sup>4</sup>

#### Documentation

- Parents of Irish citizen children have documentation from the Minister for Justice, a Residence Permit (Green Card) with Stamp 4 and possibly a passport.

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<sup>4</sup> It is also worth mentioning here that these children's legal status is also in question once they turn 18.

## Section 7

### Persons Granted Leave to Remain on the Basis of their Marriage to Irish or EU citizens

Irish and other EU citizens working in Ireland can have a married partner live and reside with them in Ireland, even if he/she is not an EU national. In certain circumstances, unmarried partners can also live and reside with their EU partner as well.<sup>5</sup> However, the rights pertaining to each slightly differ due to case law. For example, EU citizens (including Irish citizens) who have moved to another Member State to work, come directly within the scope of EU Community law. Non-EEA persons granted residency on the basis of their marriage/relationship with their EU partner has all the same rights/entitlements as their EU partner/spouse so long as the relationship continues.

Irish citizens who have not travelled to another EU Member State to work fail to come within the scope of EU Community law. However, the Irish Constitution does guarantee the right to family life but only based on marriage. On this basis, Irish citizens who have not travelled to another Member State to work can have a non-EU partner reside with them in Ireland. However, their full rights are not automatically conferred to their non-EU partner. Moreover, in contrast to EC Community law, an Irish citizen does not have to work to ensure that their non-EU spouse is granted residency.

#### Social and Economic Rights/Entitlements

- Seek and enter employment
- Carry out a business, trade or profession
- Access social and tax advantages, including social welfare payments (only have a two year period of residency)
- Access housing and can go on local authority housing waiting lists
- Access to adult and further education, including the VEC Adult Literacy Service, ESOL programmes, VTOS and FAS Training courses
- Access third level education and local authority/VEC higher education and student maintenance grants on the same basis as an Irish/EU citizen (after two years residency). Individuals who do not satisfy the habitual residency requirement can apply for a means-tested fees only grant provided that they have been ordinarily resident, for a purpose other than wholly or mainly in full-time education. Such candidates can apply to their Local Authority.
- Access healthcare on the same basis as an Irish citizen

#### Documentation

- Persons with leave to remain on the basis of their marriage or relationship with an EU national will have a passport and Green Card (Stamp 4). Persons with leave to remain on the basis of their marriage to an Irish citizen will have a passport and a Green Card (Stamp 4).

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<sup>5</sup> A new EU regulation – European Communities (Free Movement of Persons) Regulations 2006 – came into force in Ireland in April 2006. It provides that the Minister may grant residency to a non-EU partner provided the partnership has existed for at least 2 years.

## **Section 8**

### **Work Permit Holders**

A work permit is required by an employer to recruit anyone from the outside the European Economic Area (EEA). The Work Permit Section of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment examines applications from employers and issues permits where appropriate. Permits can be valid up to 12 months and employers pay the Department a fee which cannot be passed on to the employee. A permit is only granted when the employer has no alternative but to employ a non-EEA national. Special arrangements exist for workers with special skills, for example, medical staff, entertainers, professional sports persons and participants in exchange programmes.

The numbers of work permits issued has risen from 6,250 in 1999 to 47,551 in 2003. The top ten nationalities for work permit holders are: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Philippines, Romania, South Africa and Ukraine.

### **Social and Economic Rights/Entitlements**

- Work permit can only work in the job the permit has been applied for. In general they have no family reunification rights and dependent family members may not come to Ireland. However, as workers making contributory (social insurance) payments, they have access to certain social welfare entitlements.
- While migrant workers with basic education needs can access the VEC Adult Literacy Service for free, generally other programmes in adult and further education require a fee. Moreover, the international economic fee is required for migrant workers entering third level education and they are ineligible for higher education and student maintenance grants.
- Rights and entitlements for work permit holders may change upon introduction of new legislation, the forthcoming Immigration and Residence Bill.

### **Documentation**

- Non-EEA migrant workers have a Residence Permit (Green Card) with Stamp 1 and other personal documentation.

## **Section 9**

### **Work Visa/Authorisation Holders**

In 2000, a working visa and work authorisation scheme was introduced to facilitate the recruitment of suitably qualified people from non-EEA countries for designated sectors or the employment market where skill shortages are acute. Unlike work permits, these visas allow the individual to work in any firm or organisation that would be considered an area where there are employment shortages.<sup>6</sup> Visas and authorisations are usually granted for a period of two years by the Irish Embassy or Consulate and can be renewed at the end of that period.

### **Social and Economic Rights/Entitlements**

- Work visa/authorisation holders are entitled to seek/enter employment and have their dependent family members come to Ireland to live with them after a period of three months. As workers making contributory (social insurance) payments, they may have access to certain social welfare entitlements.
- While migrant workers with basic education needs can access the VEC Adult Literacy Service for free, generally other programmes in adult and further education require a fee. Moreover, the international economic fee is required for migrant workers entering third level education and they are ineligible for higher education and student maintenance grants.
- Rights and entitlements for work permit holders may change upon introduction of new legislation, the forthcoming Immigration and Residence Bill.

### **Documentation**

- Non-EEA immigrant workers have a Residence Permit (Green Card) with Stamp 1 and other personal documentation such as a passport.

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<sup>6</sup> Refer to the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment for designated skills areas.  
[www.entemp.ie](http://www.entemp.ie)

## Section 10

### International Students

Persons from outside the EEA may enter and study in Ireland on a study visa providing they can fulfil certain conditions: (1) provide an immigration history, (2) have a valid passport, (3) have evidence of their course and of fees paid and (4) evidence of private medical insurance/self-sufficiency. Reliable and accurate statistics on the number of non-EEA students in Ireland are not available.

### Social and Economic Rights/Entitlements

- In general non-EEA international students cannot access free medical care<sup>7</sup> and social welfare payments. In addition, non-EEA international students are expected to pay the full economic fee for third level education. Non-EEA international students can seek and take up employment on a part-time basis approximately 20 hours per week if registered in a full-time course approved by the Department of Education and Science<sup>8</sup> or the Advisory Council for English Language Schools<sup>9</sup>.

### Documentation

- Non-EEA international students have a Residence Permit (Green Card) with Stamp 2 and a passport with a student visa. International students may have other personal documentation.

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<sup>7</sup> However, it is unlikely that they would be refused emergency healthcare provision.

<sup>8</sup> [www.education.ie](http://www.education.ie)

<sup>9</sup> [www.acels.ie](http://www.acels.ie)

## Section 11

### Children

All children and young people under the age of 18 have the same rights and entitlements irrespective of their parents/legal guardians' – race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.<sup>10</sup> Reliable and accurate statistics on children from outside the EEA are not available, as most children are registered on their parents' case files. However, with the new Immigration and Residence Bill, it is possible that children will have to register in their own right.

#### Social and Economic Rights/Entitlements

All children have the right to:

- Access primary and post-primary education, including Youthreach on the same basis as an Irish citizen
- Access medical care
- Access welfare benefits, for example, Child Benefit (only after two years of habitual residency)

#### Documentation

- Children and young people usually have personal documentation such as Birth Certificates and Passports (in limited circumstances).

### Author

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Irish Council for Civil Liberties

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<sup>10</sup> Article 2, International Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.

## **Useful Documents on Rights/Entitlements for Migrants in Ireland**

Immigrant Council of Ireland (2003) *Handbook on Immigrants' Rights and Entitlements in Ireland*, [www.immigrantcouncil.ie](http://www.immigrantcouncil.ie)

Migrant Rights Centre (2005) *Know Your Rights: Information for Migrant Workers in Ireland*, [www.mrci.ie](http://www.mrci.ie)

## Contact list

### Government Departments

#### Education and Science (Department of)

Marlborough Street  
Dublin 1  
Tel: (01) 873 4700  
Web: [www.education.ie](http://www.education.ie)

#### Enterprise, Trade and Employment (Department of)

Kildare Street  
Dublin 2  
Tel: (01) 631 2121  
Web: [www.entemp.ie](http://www.entemp.ie)

#### Further Education Section

Department of Education and Science  
Irish Life Centre  
Talbot Street  
Dublin 1  
Tel: (01) 889 2415

#### Health and Children (Department of)

Hawkins House  
Poolbeg Street  
Dublin 2  
Tel: (01) 635 4000  
Web: [www.dohc.ie](http://www.dohc.ie)

#### Justice, Equality and Law Reform (Department of)

72-76 St. Stephen's Green  
Dublin 2  
Tel: (01) 602 8202  
Web: [www.justice.ie](http://www.justice.ie)

### Statutory Agencies and State Funded Bodies

#### Advisory Council on English Language Schools (ACELS)

44 Lesson Place  
Dublin 2  
Tel: (01) 676 7374  
Web: [www.acels.ie](http://www.acels.ie)

#### Combat Poverty

Bridge Water Centre  
Cunningham Road  
Islandbridge  
Dublin 8  
Tel: (01) 670 6746  
Web: [www.cpa.ie](http://www.cpa.ie)

#### CDVEC Curriculum Development Unit

Sundrive Road  
Crumlin  
Dublin 12  
Tel: (01) 453 5487  
[www.curriculum.ie](http://www.curriculum.ie)

#### Equality Authority

Clonmel Street  
Dublin 2  
Tel: (01) 417 3333  
[www.equality.ie](http://www.equality.ie)

#### Further Education and Training Awards Council (FETAC)

East Point Plaza  
East Point Business Park  
Dublin 3  
Tel: (01) 865 9500  
Web: [www.fetac.ie](http://www.fetac.ie)

#### Higher Education Authority

3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Marine House  
Clanwilliam Court  
Dublin 2  
Tel: (01) 661 2748  
Website: [www.heai.ie](http://www.heai.ie)

**Irish Human Rights Commission**

4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Jervis House  
Jervis Street  
Dublin 1  
Tel: (01) 858 9601  
Web: [www.ihrc.ie](http://www.ihrc.ie)

**National Council for Curriculum and Assessment**

24 Merrion Square  
Dublin 2  
Ireland  
Tel: (01) 661 7177  
Web: [www.ncca.ie](http://www.ncca.ie)

**National Centre for Guidance in Education (NCGE)**

1<sup>st</sup> Floor, 42/43 Prussia Street  
Dublin 7  
Tel: (01) 869 0715  
[www.ncge.ie](http://www.ncge.ie)

**National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism (NCCRI)**

3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Jervis House  
Jervis House  
Jervis Street  
Dublin 1  
Tel: (01) 858 8000  
Web: [www.nccri.ie](http://www.nccri.ie)

**Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner (ORAC)**

78-83 Lower Mount Street  
Dublin 2  
Tel: (01) 602 8000  
Web: [www.orac.ie](http://www.orac.ie)

**Reception and Integration Agency (RIA)**

Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform  
Block C, Ardilaun Centre  
112-114 St Stephen's Green West  
Dublin 2  
Tel: (01) 418 3200  
Web: [www.ria.gov.ie](http://www.ria.gov.ie)

**Refugee Appeals Tribunal (RAT)**

6/7 Hanover Street East  
Dublin 2  
Locall: 1890 201 458

**Refugee Legal Service (RLS)**

48/49 North Brunswick Street  
Smithfield  
Dublin 7  
Tel: (01) 646 9600  
Web: [www.legalaid.ie](http://www.legalaid.ie)

**Separated Children Education Service**

Parnell Adult Learning Centre  
1 Parnell Square  
Dublin 1  
Tel: (01) 878 6662

**Education Management Groups****LYNS – Learning for Young Minority Ethnic Students (JMB & ACS)**

Joint Managerial Body (JMB),  
Secretariat of Secondary Schools  
Emmet House  
Milltown  
Dublin 14  
Tel: (01) 283 8255

**Association of Community & Comprehensive Schools (ACS)**

Herbert Avenue  
Dublin 4  
Tel: (01) 269 5375

**Irish Vocational Education Association (IVEA)**

McCann House  
99 Marlborough Road  
Donnybrook  
Dublin 4  
Tel: (01) 496 6033  
Web: [www.ivea.ie](http://www.ivea.ie)

## **Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)**

Access Ireland  
41 Dominick Court  
Dublin 1  
Tel: (01) 878 0589  
Web: [www.accessireland.ie](http://www.accessireland.ie)

**Africa Solidarity Centre**  
Terenure Enterprise Centre  
17 Rathfarnham Road  
Dublin  
Tel: (1) 490 3137

**Amnesty International (Irish Section)**  
48 Fleet Street  
Dublin 2  
Tel: (01) 677 6361  
Web: [www.amnesty.ie](http://www.amnesty.ie)

**AONTAS (National Association of Adult Education)**  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
83-87 Main Street  
Ranelagh  
Dublin 6  
Tel: (01) 406 8220  
Web: [www.aontas.com](http://www.aontas.com)

**Centre for the Care of Survivors of Torture (CCST)**  
Spiritán House  
213 North Circular Road  
Dublin 7  
Tel: (01) 838 9664  
Web: [www.ccst.ie](http://www.ccst.ie)

**Children's Rights Alliance**  
13 Harcourt Street  
Dublin 2  
Tel: (01) 405 4823  
Web: [www.childrensrights.ie](http://www.childrensrights.ie)

**Comhlámh (Association of Returned Development Workers)**  
10 Upper Camden Street  
Dublin 2  
Tel: (01) 478 3490  
Web: [www.comhlamh.org](http://www.comhlamh.org)

**Dublin Adult Learning Centre (DALC)**  
3 Mountjoy Square  
Dublin 1  
Tel: (01) 836 4301  
Web: [www.dalc.ie](http://www.dalc.ie)

**Free Legal Aid Centre (FLAC)**  
13 Dorset Street  
Dublin 1  
Tel: (01) 874 5690  
Web: [www.flac.ie](http://www.flac.ie)

**Immigrant Council of Ireland (ICI)**  
1 St Andrew Street, Dublin 2, Ireland  
Information service: (01) 674 0200  
Administration: (01) 674 0202  
Web: [www.immigrantcouncil.ie](http://www.immigrantcouncil.ie)

**Integrate Ireland Language and Training (IILT)**  
126 Pembroke Road  
Ballsbridge  
Dublin 4  
Tel: (01) 667 7232  
Web: [www.illt.ie](http://www.illt.ie)

**Integrating Ireland**  
C/O Comhlámh  
10 Upper Camden Street  
Dublin 2  
Tel: (01) 478 3490  
Web: [www.integratingireland.ie](http://www.integratingireland.ie)

**Irish Chinese Information Centre**  
63 Fitzwilliam Square  
Dublin 2  
Tel: (01) 611 4666

**Irish Refugee Council**

88 Capel Street  
Dublin 1  
Tel: (01) 873 0042  
Web: [www.irishrefugeecouncil.ie](http://www.irishrefugeecouncil.ie)

**Migrant Rights Centre Ireland**

55 Parnell Square West  
Dublin 1  
Tel: (01) 889 7570  
Web: [www.mrci.ie](http://www.mrci.ie)

**National Adult Literacy Agency (NALA)**

76 Lower Gardiner Street  
Dublin 1  
Tel: (01) 855 4332  
Web: [www.nala.ie](http://www.nala.ie)

**NASC – The Immigrant Support Centre**

Enterprise House  
35 Mary Street  
Cork  
Tel: (021) 431 7411  
Web: [www.nascireland.org](http://www.nascireland.org)

**Refugee Information Service (RIS)**

Administrative Offices  
27 Annamoe Terrace  
Cabra  
Dublin 7  
Tel: (01) 838 2740  
Web: [www.ris.ie](http://www.ris.ie)

**Refugee Project**

Columba Centre  
Maynooth  
Co Kildare  
Tel: (01) 505 3157

**Spiritan Asylum Service Initiative (SPIRASI)**

213 North Circular Road  
Dublin 7  
Tel: (01) 868 3504  
Web: [www.spirasi.ie](http://www.spirasi.ie)

**Vincentian Refugee Centre**

St. Peter's Church  
New Cabra Road  
Phibsboro  
Dublin 7  
Tel: (01) 838 9708  
Web: [www.vincentians.ie/VRC.htm](http://www.vincentians.ie/VRC.htm)

**Academic Institutions****Equality Studies Centre**

Room 511  
Library Building  
University College Dublin  
Belfield Campus  
Dublin 4  
Tel: (01) 716 7104  
Web: [www.ucd.ie/esc](http://www.ucd.ie/esc)

**Irish Centre for Human Rights**

National University of Ireland, Galway  
Galway  
Tel: (091) 750 464  
Web: [nuigalway.ie/human\\_rights/](http://nuigalway.ie/human_rights/)

**International Organisations****International Organisation for Migration (IOM)**

9 Marlborough Court  
Marlborough Street  
Dublin 1  
Tel: (01) 878 7900  
Web: [www.iomdublin.org](http://www.iomdublin.org)

**United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**

1-3 Lower Fitzwilliam Street  
Dublin 2  
Tel: (01) 631 4501  
Web: [www.unhcr.ch](http://www.unhcr.ch)