

Residency Information
for
Family Members & Partners
of Irish Citizens

February 2009

Contents	Page
INTRODUCTION	2
STEP 1: ENTERING IRELAND	4
(A) For the non-EEA spouses or partners of Irish citizens who are <u>citizens of non-visa-required countries</u>	4
(B) For the non-EEA spouses or partners of Irish citizens who are <u>citizens of visa-required countries</u>	5
STEP 2: REGISTERING WITH THE GARDA NATIONAL IMMIGRATION BUREAU (GNIB)	9
STEP 3: RESIDENCY APPLICATIONS	10
(A) For the non-EEA spouses, partners or fiancé(e)s of Irish citizen	10
(B) For non-EEA children and other dependents of Irish citizens	12
STEP 4: RENEWAL OF RESIDENCY	15
A. GUIDELINES FOR RESIDENCY APPLICATIONS TO THE IRISH NATURALISATION AND IMMIGRATION SERVICE	17
B. RESIDENCY APPLICATIONS FOR NON-EEA SPOUSES OR PARTNERS OF IRISH CITIZENS WHO HAVE RESIDENCY IN ANOTHER EU MEMBER STATE	19
C. EEA SPOUSE, PARTNER OR FIANCÉ(E) OF AN IRISH CITIZEN	21
APPENDIX 1 – CONTACT ORGANISATIONS	22

Disclaimer: This leaflet contains guidelines only. Official policy and legislation can change. Check with the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service for the latest information: www.inis.gov.ie

INTRODUCTION

1. Who is this leaflet for?

This leaflet provides information on residency in Ireland for:

- the non-EEA (European Economic Area) spouses, partners or fiancé(e)s of Irish citizens who are living in Ireland
- the non-EEA spouses, partners or fiancé(e)s of Irish citizens who are coming to live in Ireland
- the non-EEA children and other dependents of Irish citizens
- the non-EEA spouses or partners of Irish citizens who have exercised their EU Treaty Rights in another EU Member State
- the EEA spouses, partners or fiancé(e)s of Irish citizens.

2. As an Irish citizen do I have a legal entitlement to have my non-EEA family members join me in Ireland?

There is no automatic entitlement under Irish law for an Irish citizen to have their non-EEA spouse, partner or other family member to join them in Ireland. If the non-EEA person is already resident in Ireland on a different immigration status, there is also no legal entitlement to residency based on marriage or partnership with an Irish citizen. However, a significant number of applications for such residency can be granted provided certain conditions are fulfilled. These conditions are explained in this factsheet.

NOTE 1: *All citizens of non-EEA countries, whether they require a visa or not, are subject to immigration control on arrival in Ireland.*

NOTE 2: The European Economic Area consists of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. For immigration purposes Switzerland is also included in this group.

3. What are the steps for applying for residency based on marriage or partnership with an Irish citizen?

- 1) The first step is entering Ireland (if you do not already live there)
- 2) The second step is registering with the Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) (if you are not already registered)
- 3) The third step is applying for residency based on your relationship - either to the GNIB or the General Immigration Division at the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) if you are the partner of an Irish citizen or to the GNIB or the 'Marriage to Irish National' Section in INIS if you are the spouse of an Irish citizen.

STEP 1: ENTERING IRELAND

(A) For the non-EEA spouses and partners of Irish citizens who are citizens of non-visa-required countries

I am the non-EEA spouse of an Irish citizen. What do I need to do when I first arrive in Ireland?

If you are a citizen of a non-visa-required country you do not need an entry visa to enter Ireland.

NOTE: *All citizens of non-EEA countries, whether they require a visa or not, are subject to immigration control on arrival in Ireland.*

IMPORTANT: You should inform the Immigration Officer at the point of entry of your intention to apply for residency on the basis of your marriage or partnership.

You should bring documentation providing a full account of the relationship history and proof of finances with you. If your Irish spouse, partner or fiancé(e) is accompanying you they should go with you to the non-EU passport control/immigration counter.

The Immigration Officer at the airport usually issues a temporary entrance clearance stamp in your passport.

For a list of countries whose passport holders do not require visas to enter Ireland see: www.dfa.ie

(B) For the non-EEA spouses and partners of Irish citizens who are citizens of visa-required countries

1. I am the non-EEA spouse of an Irish citizen. How do I apply for a visa to come to Ireland?

The Visa Application form can be downloaded (in pdf format) from the Visas section on www.inis.gov.ie. Otherwise, forms are available from all Irish embassies or consulates, or direct from the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Since November 2007, there is an online visa application facility. For a list of the countries whose residents can currently use the online facility see: www.inis.gov.ie.

If the country you are currently living in is on this list, you **must** use the Online Application form when applying for a visa.

In Section 1 of the visa application form it is important to make it clear that the purpose of the visa application is for you to **join your Irish spouse** and the visa being applied for is a **long-stay (D) visa** (i.e., there is no specified time period within which you wish to leave Ireland). When applying for this type of visa you do not need to fill in the proposed date for leaving Ireland only the proposed entry date.

NOTE: There is no Join Partner option on the current visa form. This is currently under review. In the meantime it is possible to choose the ‘Other’ option on the visa form and state that the purpose for the visa application is to **Join Partner**.

2. What documents do I need for my visa application?

NOTE: The information in this section is taken from the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service website – www.inis.gov.ie. Information can change regularly, so check the website before submitting any application to ensure you have the most up-to-date information.

Documents Required

Source: www.inis.gov.ie – February 2009

If both you and your Irish spouse are legally resident in a country other than Ireland, and you both wish to move to Ireland, the following documents must be submitted:

- Fully completed and signed application form
- Passport, valid for at least 12 months
- Clear copy of spouse's passport, showing evidence of residency in the country you are moving from
- Marriage Certificate
- If you have children (under 18 years) who do not hold Irish passports, and therefore require a visa, a separate application must be submitted, along with a birth certificate, for each child
- If you wish a child (under 18 years) from a previous marriage or relationship to travel with you, evidence that you have been given full custody and access rights to this child must be shown (Court Order)
- Where the other parent of this child has some custody or access rights, a sworn affidavit by this parent consenting to the child being removed from their home country is required.

Visits

If you wish to accompany your Irish spouse on a visit to Ireland, and you are both returning to your country of residence following your visit, the documentation listed above is required, plus –

- Evidence that you will be accompanying your Irish spouse – e.g. return airline/ferry tickets in both names.

NOTE: If your Irish spouse is residing in Ireland, and you have not resided together since your marriage, whether your visa application is to visit or join your spouse, in addition to the documentation listed above you MUST also submit the following:

- A full account of relationship history – when and where you met, evidence of this such as visas, entry/exit stamps on the passport of your Irish spouse
- Please note that for Immigration purposes it is not sufficient for a relationship to have developed solely over the internet or by telephone/sms. A relationship must include a number of face to face meetings (excluding webcam) between the parties
- You must satisfy the visa officer that the relationship is bona-fide
- If, while your spouse was residing in Ireland, you married by proxy, it will be necessary for you to obtain a declaration from the Irish Courts under Section 29 of the Family Law Act 1995, to confirm that the marriage is recognised in this State
- Evidence of how you will support your spouse financially – P60, payslips, bank statement for 6 months prior to application.

ALL DOCUMENTATION MUST BE IN ENGLISH OR ACCOMPANIED BY A NOTARISED TRANSLATION

3. Do I need to include anything else with my visa application?

The following documentation might also be useful for visa applications where spouses have not resided together since their marriage:

- a. In order to provide a full account of the relationship history:
 - copies of a range of emails/letters sent since the relationship began
 - copy of telephone bills showing record of calls made to each other
 - copies of tickets showing when your Irish spouse visited you
 - holiday photos (digital format is best, especially if it shows the date the photo was taken) etc
- b. If there are cultural differences in terms of courtship and marriage this should be explained and evidence of this should be submitted, e.g. a signed declaration from a religious or cultural leader
- c. If you have children together then the birth certificates could be included in the application
- d. Evidence of financial support: Copies of money transfers if your Irish spouse has been financially supporting you.

4. I am the non-EEA partner of an Irish citizen. What documents do I need for my visa application?

See 3 (a)-(d) above. The following documentation might also be useful for partners:

- a. If you have a registered partnership certificate you should include it in the application
- b. If you are coming to Ireland to get married, you should include a letter from the Registry Office or religious institution/representative showing the intended date of the ceremony.

NOTE: The visa system does not currently have a join partner facility. The matter is under review. For updates see: www.inis.gov.ie

5. I am the non-EEA fiancé(e) of an Irish citizen. What documents do I need for my visa application?

See 3 (a)-(d) and 4 (a)-(b) above.

NOTE: The visa system does not have a fiancé(e) category. If you intend to travel to Ireland for the purposes of getting married to an Irish citizen in Ireland then in practice it may be possible to obtain a holiday/visit visa and then after entering and getting married to apply for residency.

NOTE: All visa decisions are processed by the Visa Section of the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (www.inis.gov.ie). Negative decisions can be appealed but there remains no legal entitlement for any non-EEA person to be granted a visa to come to Ireland, regardless of their marital status or otherwise.

6. What documents can my Irish spouse, partner or fiancé(e) provide?

Your Irish spouse, partner or fiancé(e) can include a 'letter of invitation' with the visa application. This invitation should explain the purpose of the visa application (i.e. to enable you to join your Irish spouse, partner or fiancé(e) in order to reside in Ireland on a long-term basis).

Your Irish spouse, partner or fiancé(e) can also state that they agree to provide financially for you.

If your Irish spouse, partner or fiancé(e) has a rental agreement then a copy of this could be submitted with the visa application and a letter from the landlord confirming you can also live at this address.

7. If my visa is granted what do I do when I arrive in Ireland?

If your visa is granted, you must, upon arrival in Ireland, present yourself to an Immigration Officer at the point of entry and then, if permission to enter the State is given, **register with the GNIB.**

See STEP 2 for further information.

STEP 2: REGISTERING WITH THE GARDA NATIONAL IMMIGRATION BUREAU (GNIB)

I am coming to live in Ireland and I am the non-EEA spouse or partner of an Irish citizen. How do I apply for residency based on my relationship?

When you enter Ireland you must register with the Garda National Immigration Bureau within 90 days of your arrival or within the period specified in the stamp given at the point of entry (which may be less than 90 days).

- If you are living in **Dublin** you register with the **Garda National Immigration Bureau** offices (GNIB), 13/14 Burgh Quay, Dublin 2
- If you are living **outside of Dublin** you register with your **Garda District Headquarters** where there will be an Immigration Officer.

NOTE: It is the same process if you are already living in Ireland.

Your Irish spouse or partner should go with you to the GNIB. *See STEP 3: Residency Applications for further information.*

STEP 3: RESIDENCY APPLICATIONS

(A) For the non-EEA spouses, partners or fiancé(e)s of Irish citizens

1. *I am the non-EEA spouse of an Irish citizen. How do I apply for residency?*

You should go to the GNIB and ask for **Stamp 4 residency** which allows you to live **and** work in Ireland based on your marriage. You may be asked for the following documentation:

- Documentation providing a full account of the relationship history, for example, joint bank account, marriage certificate, photographs
- Current passports for both yourself and your Irish spouse
- Your birth certificate
- Proof of address
- Proof of finances

IMPORTANT: The period of registration granted can vary, and it is very important to make sure that you are always registered. This will ensure that you are fully legal in the country.

Registering as soon as possible will allow you to build up ‘reckonable residency’, which is essential for permanent residency or citizenship.

NOTE: GNIB may tell you to make this application through the ‘Marriage to an Irish National’ Section at the **Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS)** in Dublin. The waiting time for residency applications can be **12 months** (as of February 2009). *See page 17.*

2. *I am the non-EEA partner of an Irish citizen. How do I apply for residency?*

See STEP 3 (A)(1) above.

If you apply for residency based on partnership with an Irish citizen you need to show a 2 year de facto relationship/partnership. You and your partner must produce documentary evidence confirming the existence of the partnership. You are likely to be issued with Stamp 4.

IMPORTANT: The GNIB will normally recognise proven partnerships (same-sex or opposite-sex) currently recognised in other EU countries.

NOTE 1: You should apply for residency to the General Immigration Division at the **Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS)** in Dublin. *See page 17.* If you are granted residency you can then register with the GNIB.

3. I am the non-EEA fiancé(e) of an Irish citizen. How do I apply for residency?

See STEP 3 (A) (1) and (2) above.

If you are coming to Ireland to get married, you should include a letter from the Registry Office or religious institution/representative showing the intended date of the ceremony.

INIS does not give specific recognition to fiancé(e)s. If you intend to travel to Ireland for the purposes of getting married to an Irish citizen in Ireland then in practice it may be possible to obtain a holiday/visit visa and then after entering and getting married you can apply for residency.

(B) For non-EEA children and other dependents of Irish citizens

1. *I am an Irish citizen and I would like my children to join me in Ireland. They do not have Irish passports and they are under 18 years of age. How do they apply for residency?*

Since your children are less than 18 years of age you will need to prove that they are dependent on you financially and that you have sufficient funds to support them if they come to live in Ireland.

- If your children are citizens of a non-visa-required country they do not need a visa to enter Ireland.
- If they are **under 16 years of age** they **do not need to register with the Garda National Immigration Bureau**. However, when they reach the **age of 16**, it is important they **register with GNIB**. This will ensure that they are fully legal in the country, and registration is essential if they ever wish to apply for citizenship
- If your children are citizens of a visa-required country they will need a visa to join you in Ireland. They should apply for a **join parent visa**.
 - In Section 1 of the visa application form it is important to make it clear that the purpose of the visa application is for your child to join you in Ireland (**Join Parent**) and the visa being applied for is a **long-stay (D) visa** (i.e., there is no specified time when they wish to leave Ireland).
When applying for this type of visa you do not need to fill in the proposed date for leaving Ireland only the proposed entry date.

NOTE: If your children intend to come to Ireland for the long term you should not apply for a short term visa (C-Visa)

The following information may be included (a) in the visa application or (b) when registering with the GNIB:

- Fully completed and signed visa application form
- Your child's passport, valid for at least 12 months
- Your passport
- Birth Certificate
- If the other parent of this child has some custody or access rights, a sworn affidavit by this parent consenting to the child coming to Ireland to join you is required.

STEP 3: Residency Applications

If the visa is granted your child must register with the GNIB when they enter Ireland (if they are 16 years of age or older). This will ensure they are fully legal in the country, and registration is essential if they ever wish to apply for citizenship. If your children are under 16 years of age you should inform the GNIB that they are in the country.

NOTE: If you are an Irish citizen through birth or descent your children may be eligible for citizenship based on descent. For further information see Citizenship Section on www.inis.gov.ie

- 2. I am an Irish citizen and I would like my daughter to join me in Ireland. She does not have Irish citizenship and she is over 18 years of age. How does she apply for residency?*

See STEP 3 (B) (1) above.

It is more difficult to apply for residency for sons or daughters who are over 18 years of age as they may not be seen as your dependents.

Whether your daughter is a citizen of a visa-required or non-visa-required country she must register with GNIB after she enters Ireland. *See Step 2: Registering with the Garda National Immigration Bureau for further information.*

- 3. I am an Irish citizen and I would like my parents to join me in Ireland. They are citizens of a non-EEA country. Can they apply for residency?*

The immigration system does not normally grant long term visas or residency permission to people on the basis that they are the parent of an Irish citizen.

The following information on self-sufficiency is directly from the INIS website:

Self Sufficiency

Source: www.inis.gov.ie – February 2009

All non-EEA nationals need permission to remain in the State. Permission to remain will be in the form of an endorsement in your passport confirming the conditions and period of time for which you have permission to remain in the State.

Self Sufficiency

If you are a non visa required national coming to the State and are not economically active (other than a student) but intend to remain for longer than three months in the State, then you must be in a position to provide the following documents:

- Evidence of sufficient resources to cover your stay in the State without recourse to public funds, services or State benefits
- Evidence of private medical insurance to cover your stay in the State

You must report to your local Immigration Officer with details of your future intentions and sufficient evidence of the above.

The above is not an exhaustive list, and you may be asked for additional documentation in support of your application

Visa required nationals who are granted entry to the State on foot of a C Visa are not permitted to remain longer than the maximum period of 90 days.

STEP 4: RENEWAL OF RESIDENCY

IMPORTANT: You should always ensure that your residency status is kept up-to-date.

a. My residency is due for renewal. What do I need to do?

- If you are living in **Dublin** you should go to the **Garda National Immigration Bureau** offices (GNIB), 13/14 Burgh Quay, Dublin 2
- If you are living **outside of Dublin** you should go to your **Garda District Headquarters** where there will be an Immigration Officer.

b. My residency is due for renewal. What should I do if my Irish spouse or partner has died?

You will need to inform the local Immigration Officer of your spouse or partner's death. You may need to apply in writing for a renewal of your Stamp 4 to the 'Marriage to an Irish National' Section or General Immigration Division at INIS. *See page 17.*

c. My residency is due for renewal. What should I do if my marriage has broken down and I am separated or divorced from my Irish spouse?

You will need to inform the local Immigration Officer if you are separated or divorced from your Irish spouse. They may tell you to write to the 'Marriage to an Irish National' Section at INIS to request a renewal of your Stamp 4. *See page 17.*

NOTE: In this situation each application for residency renewal is on a case-by-case basis.

d. My residency is due for renewal. What should I do if my relationship with my partner has ended?

You will need to inform the local Immigration Officer if your relationship has ended. They may tell you to write to the General Immigration Division at INIS to request a renewal of your Stamp 4. *See page 17.*

NOTE: In this situation each application for residency renewal is on a case-by-case basis.

e. My Irish spouse or partner is violent and abusive towards me. I am worried about my residency which is due for renewal in a few months. What should I do?

You can contact a support organisation for people in violent or abusive relationships. If you are a woman you can contact your local women's domestic service – for a full list of women's domestic violence support organisations see: www.nnwrss.ie. If you are a man you can contact Amen. See *Appendix 1 – Contact Organisations*.

A domestic violence support organisation will provide you with practical and emotional support, information and advocacy.

You can report any physical or sexual attacks by your spouse or partner to the Gardaí (police) and/or seek a civil protection order from the courts. A domestic violence support organisation can also give you information on this.

If you have been physically hurt you should go to a doctor or hospital to ensure your injuries are treated and documented.

You will need to inform the local Immigration Officer of the situation.

IMPORTANT

You should always inform your local Immigration Officer of any changes to your residency situation.

It is always advisable to apply for renewal of your Stamp 4 residency in advance of the expiry of your permission. The expiry date is on the stamp in your passport.

If you change address you should inform your local Immigration Officer and/or INIS if your residency was granted by the General Immigration Division.

A. GUIDELINES FOR RESIDENCY APPLICATIONS TO THE IRISH NATURALISATION AND IMMIGRATION SERVICE

The GNIB generally grant residency for non-EEA **spouses** of Irish citizens provided that:

- The person did not enter unlawfully (this would include entry on a visit visa)
- The marriage took place when the person had legal status.

If you apply for residency based on partnership with an Irish citizen you need to show a 2 year de facto relationship/partnership. You and your partner must produce documentary evidence confirming the existence of the partnership. The GNIB will normally recognise proven partnerships (same-sex or opposite-sex) currently recognised in other EU countries.

However, the GNIB may ask you to apply for residency to the ‘Marriage to an Irish National’ Section or General Immigration Division. Applications for spouses of Irish citizens should be made to the ‘Marriage to an Irish national’ Section and applications for partners of Irish citizens should be made to the General Immigration Division. This section provides information on applying for residency to the ‘Marriage to an Irish National’ Section or the General Immigration Division at the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service.

- 1. I am the non-EEA spouse or partner of an Irish citizen. I went to my local Immigration Officer and requested Stamp 4 residency. She advised me to apply to the ‘Marriage to an Irish National’ Section or General Immigration Division. What do I do next?*

There is no application form to apply for Stamp 4 residency. Crosscare Migrant Project recommends writing a cover letter to the ‘Marriage to an Irish national’ Section or General Immigration Division asking for Stamp 4 residency. This type of residency will entitle you to live **and** work in Ireland without an employment permit.

As well as the cover letter you should include the following information:

- Your passport
- Your Irish spouse or partner’s passport

- An account of your immigration history in the State
- Birth certificate (with certified translation)
- Proof of your current and previous addresses e.g. utility bills/tenancy agreements
- Documentation about your relationship, e.g. a marriage or partnership certificate (divorce papers, if applicable)
- Photos
- Evidence of how your Irish spouse or partner will support you financially – P60, payslips, bank statement for 6 months prior to application
- Account of your relationship history including how you met including places and dates

IMPORTANT: While you are waiting for your application to be processed you will not be entitled to work (unless you are already resident in Ireland and your immigration status allows you to work, for example, work permit – Stamp 1 or student visa – Stamp 2).

NOTE 1: You should send this documentation by **registered post**.

NOTE 2: You may be called to an interview with an official of INIS. It is advisable to bring all the documentation you submitted when you applied for residency.

NOTE 3: If you are applying for a renewal of your stamp 4 send the above information (if applicable) and current evidence of your finances with a cover letter explaining any changes in your situation since you got your stamp 4 residency.

2. What can I do if I have an existing Deportation Order?

Applications from persons with a existing Deportation Order will not be considered. Any applicant who is the subject of a Deportation Order and who wishes to make an application for revocation of the Deportation Order on the basis of marriage to an Irish national, pursuant to Section 3(11) of the Immigration Act, 1999, should send their application to the Repatriation Section. *See Appendix 1 – Contact Organisations.*

B. RESIDENCY APPLICATIONS FOR NON-EEA SPOUSES OR PARTNERS OF IRISH CITIZENS WHO HAVE RESIDENCY IN ANOTHER EU MEMBER STATE

- 1. I am an Irish citizen living in another EU Member State. My spouse or partner is a non-EEA citizen. I have exercised my right to movement within the EU and s/he is registered. We would like to move to Ireland to live there. How can my spouse or partner apply for residency in Ireland?*

If your spouse or partner is from a visa-required country then s/he may have to apply for a visa to enter Ireland as the spouse or partner of an Irish citizen who is exercising their EU Treaty Rights in another Member State. *See STEP 1: Entering Ireland.*

NOTE: The ‘Residence card of a family member of a Union citizen’ (Stamp 4 EU FAM) is also an Irish **re-entry** visa.

If your spouse or partner is from a non-visa required country then s/he can present to immigration control without a visa.

IMPORTANT: It is advisable for your spouse or partner to inform the Immigration Officer at the point of entry of his intention to apply for residency on the basis of marriage or partnership and that you are exercising your EU Treaty Rights in another EU Member State. Evidence of this should be produced to the Immigration Officer.

Your spouse or partner should download and complete FORM EU1 (available in pdf format from www.inis.gov.ie) and submit it to the EU Treaty Rights Section of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform. *See Appendix 1 – Contact Organisations.*

When your spouse or partner receives the receipt from the EU Treaty Rights Section s/he must register temporarily with the Garda National Immigration Bureau. S/he should register with the GNIB within 90 days of arriving in Ireland even if s/he has not received this receipt.

You should send a cover letter explaining that you have exercised your EU Treaty Rights as an EU citizen in another Member State with the application form. You should also include evidence that you were living in the other EU Member State for a certain period of time, e.g. payslips, rental agreements or household bills.

NOTE 1: You should send the application form and supporting documentation by **registered post**.

NOTE 2: The Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) look for evidence that a **partnership** (same-sex or opposite-sex) has existed for at least 2 years prior to the application in order to issue the relevant card.

NOTE 3: If your spouse or partner's application is successful s/he will be issued with a **Stamp 4 EU FAM** (family member of an EU national). This certificate of registration (GNIB card) can be used in place of an Irish re-entry visa.

C. EEA SPOUSE, PARTNER OR FIANCÉ(E) OF AN IRISH CITIZEN

Rights and Entitlements

The EU Directive of 2004/38/EC and the European Communities (Free Movement of Persons) (No.2) Regulations 2006 (as amended by the European Communities (Free Movement of Person) (Amendment) Regulations 2008) is the most relevant legislation governing free movement rights of EU citizens and their family members coming to reside in Ireland. EU and EEA citizens do not need to register with the Garda National Immigration Bureau.

An EU national may reside in the State for a period longer than 3 months if s/he:

- Is in employment or is self-employed, or
- Has sufficient funds to support themselves and any dependents and has comprehensive sickness insurance, or
- Is enrolled in an educational institution, including vocational training course and has comprehensive sickness insurance, or
- Is the family member of an EU citizen in one of the previous three categories.

1. I am a Romanian national married to an Irish citizen. What are my residency rights?

You do not need to register with the local Immigration Officer because you are an EU national. Romanian nationals do not need to register their presence in the state.

2. I am a Bulgarian national married to an Irish citizen. What are my residency rights?

You do not need to register with the local Immigration Officer because you are an EU national. Bulgarian nationals do not need to register their presence in the state.

3. Do I need a work permit?

No. If you are a Romanian or Bulgarian national married to an Irish citizen or a citizen of another EU member state who is living in Ireland (excluding Romania and Bulgaria) you have the right to live **and** work in Ireland without a work permit.

APPENDIX 1 – CONTACT ORGANISATIONS

Crosscare Migrant Project

1 Cathedral Street
Dublin 1
Tel: +353 1 873 2844
Fax: +353 1 872 7002
Email:
migrantproject@crosscare.ie
Web: www.migrantproject.ie

Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB)

13/14 Burgh Quay
Dublin 2
Tel: +353 1 6669100
Email: gnib_dv@garda.ie
Web:
<http://www.garda.ie/Controller.aspx?Page=31>

General Immigration Division

Irish Naturalisation and
Immigration Service (INIS)
13/14 Burgh Quay
Dublin 2
Tel: +353 1 6167700
Lo-call: 1890 551 500
Email:
immigration_mail@justice.ie
Web: www.inis.gov.ie

Marriage to Irish National Section

Immigration Operations
Irish Naturalisation and
Immigration Service (INIS)
13/14 Burgh Quay
Dublin 2
Tel: +353 1 6167700
Lo-call: 1890 551 500

EU Treaty Rights Section

Irish Naturalisation and
Immigration Service (INIS)
Department of Justice, Equality
and Law Reform
13/14 Burgh Quay
Dublin 2
Email: eutreatyrights@justice.ie
Web: www.inis.gov.ie

Acknowledgement Unit

Repatriation Section
Irish Naturalisation and
Immigration Service
13-14 Burgh Quay
Dublin 2

Department of Foreign Affairs

80 St Stephen's Green,
Dublin 2
Tel: +353 1 4780822
LoCall: 1890 426 700
Web: www.dfa.ie

National Network of Women's Refuges and Support Services

27 Church Street,
Athlone
Co. Westmeath
Tel: +353 90 6479078
E-mail: admin@nnwrss.ie
Web: www.nnwrss.ie

Amen

St. Anne's Resource Centre,
Railway Street,
Navan, Co. Meath.
Tel: +353 46 9023718
E-mail: info@amen.ie
Web: www.amen.ie

Crosscare Migrant Project

1 Cathedral Street, Dublin 1

Telephone: + 353 (0)1 873 2944

Fax: + 353 (0) 1 872 7003

Email: migrantproject@crosscare.ie

Website: www.migrantproject.ie



Crosscare believes that every person is created in the image and likeness of God. This places responsibility on us to work to the highest possible standards while treating every person who uses our services and who works for or with us with care, courtesy and love. Our work is guided by four core values: Respect, Human Rights, Integrity and Excellence.

Our programmes include: Homeless Services, Food Initiatives, Young People's Care Services, Teen Counselling, Carer Support Programme, Education, Training & Development, Drug & Alcohol Programme, Housing & Welfare Information, Travellers' Inclusion Programme, Migrant Project and Disability Awareness.