

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, selection of relevant and recent passages from published reports related to Ireland

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Data Explorers and tools

Violence against women survey data explorer

<http://fra.europa.eu/DVS/DVT/vaw.php>

Jewish people's experiences and perceptions of hate crime, discrimination and antisemitism

<http://fra.europa.eu/DVS/DVT/as2013.php>

EU LGBT survey data explorer

<http://fra.europa.eu/DVS/DVT/lgbt.php>

Indicators on the right to political participation of people with disabilities

<http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/political-participation>

Mapping victims' rights and support in the EU

<http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/victims-support-services>

Mapping child protection systems in the EU

<http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection>

Annual reports

Fundamental rights: challenges and achievements in 2014 - Annual Report 2014, (June 2015)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-annual-report-2014_en.pdf

1 Equality and non-discrimination

1.2. Using the targeted investment of EU funds to foster social inclusion

“Concerning the third conditionality, some Member States have consulted or plan to consult with bodies in charge of protection of rights of persons with disabilities or disabled persons organisations (DPOs). This was the case in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain and Sweden.” (p. 31)

2. Racism, xenophobia and related intolerance

2.2. Racism, xenophobia and ethnic discrimination persist in the EU

“In Ireland, people of African descent filed 78 of the 217 racist incidents reported to the Immigrant Council of Ireland in 2014.” (p. 52)

3. Roma integration

3.1.3. “Nothing about us without us”: Roma participation

“In Ireland, the NRCP coordinates the National Traveller Monitoring and Advisory Committee in the Traveller Policy Unit of the Department of Justice and Equality, where civil society is also represented.” (p. 74)

4. Asylum, borders, immigration and integration

4.2. Fundamental rights remain central in return policy discussions

“Ireland has no monitoring system, as it is not bound by the Return Directive.” (p. 89)

4.6. EU Member State measures promoting inclusive societies

“However, turning from policy to practice, fewer Member States adopted and implemented concrete measures, such as training for public officials and civil servants dealing with migrants. Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands and Slovenia did so.” (p. 96)

“Twelve EU Member States (Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands and Slovenia), implement training programmes and capacity building for public administration. They offer these resources to civil servants dealing with migrants.” (p. 96)

4.7. Transforming education, reflecting diversity in society

“In primary or secondary education, most EU Member States do teach about different cultures in society. It is part of the curriculum in both primary and secondary education in the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Latvia, the Netherlands and Poland. Austria, Ireland, Lithuania, Malta, Slovenia and the United Kingdom include the study of different cultures in either primary or secondary education.” (p. 98)

4.8. Empowering migrants in their path to participation

“A majority of Member States (Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Spain and the United Kingdom) have granted third-country nationals the right to vote in local elections, for all or some selected nationalities.” (p. 99)

5. Information society, privacy and data protection

5.1.4. Role of data protection authorities

“Investigatory powers [of the DPAs over the NIS], especially the powers to request and/or access data relating to the data-processing activities and premises relevant for the data-processing activities, are also limited (France, Germany, Ireland and Poland).” (p. 112)

6. Rights of the child

6.1. Children living in poverty in Europe

“Recognising the risks and lifelong consequences of child poverty, Ireland has established, in its National Policy Framework for Children and Young People 2014–2020, a new, child-specific poverty sub-target, in addition to the national poverty target of the EU 2020 strategy. Under this sub-target, Ireland aims to lift more than 70,000 children out of consistent poverty by 2020, a reduction of at least two thirds on the 2011 level. This target will include reducing the higher risk of consistent poverty for households with children compared with households without children (8.8 % v. 4.2 %) and for children compared with adults (9.3 % v. 6 %).” (p. 129)

“Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia and Spain, which have high or very high poverty rates, made good use of EU funds.” (p. 132)

7. Access to justice, including rights of crime victims

7.2. EU and Member States progress on the Roadmap on procedural rights in criminal proceedings

“Although Ireland has not opted in to [the Directive on the right of access to a lawyer and communication], the Irish Supreme Court delivered noteworthy judgments on 6 March 2014 in the case of DPP v. Gormley & White. The court established that persons held by Ireland’s National Police Service should not be questioned until they have received legal advice, referring both to the need to reform Irish laws to achieve compliance with EU law in this area and ECHR standards.” (149)

7.3. Member States’ implementation of victims’ rights

“The provision of information remained, however, a challenge in some countries (such as Finland, Ireland, Malta and Portugal), and Member States faced other challenges in transposing the directive, such as funding support services (for example in Finland, Ireland and Slovakia) and rights of victims at trial (in Malta, Portugal and Slovakia).” (p. 151)

“A report by the Victims’ Rights Alliance launched by the Irish Minister for Justice and Equality in November identified limited resources and information provision as challenges to the effective implementation of the Victims’ Directive.” (152)

“For example, in Ireland, new victim support offices are to be established across the country (in each of the 25 police divisions), to improve the flow of information to and support for victims. The decision was made following the successful piloting of two Victim Liaison Offices, in Waterford City and Dublin.” (p. 152)

8 EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and its use by Member States

8.1. Guidance provided by the Court of Justice of the European Union

“Whereas in 2013 only Bulgaria had shown a relatively high share of requests for preliminary rulings using the Charter, 2014 saw relatively high numbers of Charter-related requests in Romania, Ireland, Belgium and Bulgaria.” [Figure 8.2 shows that in Ireland there was a total of 5 preliminary rulings, with one related to the Charter]. (p.168)

8.3. The Charter before national high courts

“Another example (Case IEHC 83) is the Irish judicial review of decisions made by the Minister of Justice and Equality in relation to R.O.’s asylum claim. R.O. claimed that, as a result of the CJEU’s judgment in the case of Ruiz Zambrano (C-34/09), Ireland was precluded from refusing R.O. a right of residence in Ireland, in so far as that decision would deprive his children of the genuine enjoyment of the substance of their rights to family life. The Zambrano line of argument (no deportation of a citizen child’s non-national parent if that expulsion deprives the child of its genuine enjoyment of EU citizens’ rights) was not accepted, on the basis that the complainant was not the natural father of one of the three children (the only one who is an EU citizen) and neither did a legal relationship exist between the mother and R.O. The Irish High Court held the Charter not to be applicable to this case, also because the deportation at stake was “pursuant to domestic legislation and is not in the course of the implementation of European Union law”. (176)

“Where the Charter was (explicitly or implicitly) held to be applicable, it was used to interpret EU or national law or even to serve as a quasi-constitutional benchmark against which national law is checked. An example of the interpretation of EU secondary law comes from Ireland, where the High Court dealt in the Maximillian Schrems case (Case [2014] IEHC 310) with the question of the obligation to interpret the relevant EU provisions in the light of the Charter. The High Court discussed the applicability of the Charter rights of respect for private and family life (Article 7) and protection of personal data (Article 8), confirming that the right to protection of privacy was interfered with, according to both the Irish national law and the Charter’s fundamental principles.¹⁰² The High Court decided to refer to the CJEU for a preliminary ruling, asking if the interpretation of pre-Lisbon instruments of the EU should be re-evaluated in the light of the subsequent adoption of the Charter of Fundamental Rights.” (pp.177-178)

Fundamental rights: challenges and achievements in 2013 - Annual Report 2013 (June 2014)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-annual-report-2013-2_en.pdf

The EU Charter of Fundamental Rights before national courts and non-judicial human rights bodies

“Austria shows a definite rise in Charter-related requests, but most Member States do not display such a clear-cut trend (e.g. Belgium, Bulgaria, Ireland and Italy).” (p. 23)

1. Asylum, immigration and integration

1.3. Member States slow to implement EU law safeguards: the example of effective return-monitoring systems

“However, eight Member States which lack effective monitoring systems, according to the FRA’s assessment, *participated* in 36 of a total of 39 joint return flights in 2013. Four of them (France, Ireland, Italy and Sweden) were responsible for *organising* seven of these operations.” (p. 48)

4. The rights of the child and the protection of children

“Two thirds (68 %) of all respondents who answered the question [‘Have you heard or seen negative comments or conduct because a schoolmate/peer was perceived to be L, G, B or T at school before the age of 18’] say these comments or this conduct has occurred often or always during their schooling before the age of 18. The highest rates are in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Malta, Spain and the United Kingdom.” (p. 111)

4.2.4. Other forms of violence

“Female genital mutilation can be prosecuted in all Member States, either through general criminal legislation or through specific criminal law provisions, such as those existing in Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.” (p. 111)

4.3.2. Member States seek solution to child poverty

“Growing Up in Ireland is a national study of children, the results of which will feed into different governmental policy areas. The study seeks to examine the factors that contribute to or undermine the well-being of children in contemporary Irish families. It was launched in 2006 as part of the National Children’s Strategy. The research will take place over a number of years and involves examining the progress and well-being of the same group of children (about 20,000 individuals) on a number of occasions at important points throughout their childhood. It includes qualitative and quantitative research methods. The most recent report, published in September 2013, noted that the impact of poverty on children was already apparent by three years of age.” (p. 114)

5. Equality and non-discrimination

5.2 Discrimination on all grounds persists in the EU

“Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland and Sweden shows that ethnic and/or racial discrimination was the most frequently reported type in 2012, particularly in the area of employment.” (p. 129)

5.4.3 Countering discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity

“In Ireland, the Department of Social Protection proposed a Gender Recognition Bill to recognise legally the acquired gender of transgender persons for all purposes, including dealings with the state, public bodies and civil and commercial entities.” (p. 137)

6. Racism, xenophobia and related intolerance

6.2.3 Racism and xenophobia persist in the European Union

“Roma, persons of African descent, migrants and asylum seekers continue to face racism and xenophobia in the European Union, as evidence from Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Sweden show.” (p. 153)

6.3 Discriminatory ethnic profiling persists

“Discriminatory ethnic profiling is unlawful, yet it persists, thereby contributing to the deterioration of social cohesion and to loss of trust in law enforcement. Evidence of such profiling was found in

Austria, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Spain and the United Kingdom.” (p. 155)

7. Roma integration

7.2.2. Engaging with civil society

“Ireland established a steering group including Roma Representatives.” (p. 172)

7.2.4. EU Structural Funds and national- level funding for Roma integration

“In Ireland, the government reduced spending on programmes for Travellers by 4.3 % for 2008–2013, hindering the full implementation of action plans.” (p. 173)

7.3. Member States target integration in four priority areas

[Housing] “Forced evictions remain a deep- seated problem, with cases reported in 2013 in France, Greece, Ireland, Italy and Romania.”

[Healthcare] “Ireland and Portugal make mobile health units available... Croatia, Ireland, Italy and Greece carried out free vaccination campaigns for Roma, particularly for Roma children.” (p. 178)

8. Access to justice and judicial cooperation

8.1. EU and other international actors take steps to strengthen the rule of law and justice systems

“A trend of cutting legal aid or justice budgets in general continued across the EU Member States, including Ireland, Portugal and the United Kingdom.” (p. 192)

8.2. Member States reform court procedures to facilitate access to justice

“Finally, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom, for example, mainly continued to pursue measures, which they had introduced in 2012, aimed at shortening the length of judicial proceedings.” (p. 198)

8.3. Member States turn attention to non- judicial mechanisms

“Budget cuts, which may force non- judicial bodies to provide reduced services and hence undercut their ability to adhere to their mandate, were reported in 2013 in, for example, Bulgaria, Ireland, Slovakia and Spain. Merging various non- judicial bodies represents another trend. Ireland took further steps in 2013 towards merging the Equality Authority and the Human Rights Commission.” (p. 202)

9. Rights of crime victims

9.1. EU Member States take steps to enhance victims’ rights

“The following trends can be identified across Member States in 2013:

- The adoption of joint government strategies ensuring a comprehensive and coordinated approach to the implementation of victims’ rights (for example, in Finland, Ireland and the Netherlands.)” (p. 212)

“The Irish government established the Victims’ Rights Alliance, an association of victim support and human rights organisations. The alliance aims to ensure that the EU Victims’ Directive is implemented within the proposed time frame, covering all victims of crime. The alliance provides a platform for victims’ rights NGOs in Ireland to engage with relevant interest groups, including the government, on the implementation of the directive.” (p. 212)

9.3. Member States move to strengthen rights of victims of domestic violence and violence against women

“Some EU Member States, such as Belgium, Croatia, Ireland and the United Kingdom, have introduced reforms to extend definitions of sexual violence to include all forms of non-consensual sexual acts.” (p. 216)

9.5. Member States address rights of victims of trafficking and severe forms of labour exploitation

“In July 2013, Ireland passed criminal law legislation that extended the scope of exploitative activities to comply fully with the provisions of Directive 2011/36/EU. Other key provisions include: the commission of a human trafficking offence by a public official shall be treated as an aggravating circumstance for sentencing purposes; and the adoption of the definition of the term ‘forced labour’ to match the definition contained in ILO Convention No. 29 of 1930 on Forced or Compulsory Labour, in other words “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the person has not offered himself voluntarily”. The 2008 Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act did not define the term.” (pp. 222-223)

“GRETA, in its latest country reports (2013), has highlighted the problem of low numbers of cases prosecuted and offenders convicted in several EU Member States, including Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Spain.” (p. 223)

“GRETA, which is responsible for monitoring the implementation of obligations under the Council of Europe’s Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, recommended in 2013 that action against trafficking for labour exploitation be stepped up. GRETA evaluated the following eight EU Member States in 2012–2013: Belgium, France, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Spain. Key findings include: A more proactive approach towards combating trafficking for labour exploitation is needed (Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Spain). •• More awareness raising is needed regarding trafficking for labour exploitation (Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Spain).” (p. 225)

Thematic areas

Access to justice

Freedom to conduct a business: exploring the dimensions of a fundamental right (August 2015)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2015-freedom-conduct-business_en.pdf

“Figure 7: Timeline showing the introduction of the freedom to conduct a business in the constitutional law of EU Member States” [Figure shows that Ireland introduced it in 1937.] (p. 26)

“In the absence of an express reference in national constitutional law, courts in some EU Member States nevertheless deduce the existence of the freedom to conduct a business from more general constitutional principles, such as the general occupational and professional freedom in Germany or the right to property in Ireland.” (p. 28)

“The most common issues identified as constituting barriers to the freedom to conduct a business are onerous regulatory requirements imposed on businesses by different laws. They include, among others, various frequent and duplicating reporting obligations and inspections in Ireland and Poland that could sometimes be reduced by more information-sharing among the competent authorities, or overly lengthy administrative procedures in Greece and Lithuania.” (p. 37)

“The other main obstacle identified in Estonia, Ireland, Romania, Spain and the United Kingdom relates to the costs of litigation, including the cost of legal services.” (p. 48)

“However, the lack of ADR structures and relevant statutory framework was reported as one of the obstacles by business representatives in Ireland.” (p. 49)

Severe labour exploitation: workers moving within or into the European Union (June 2015)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2015-severe-labour-exploitation_en.pdf

“Many respondents considered it essential for workers to know about working conditions and their rights before their arrival in their country of destination, or to be given such information on their arrival. In this respect, the important functions performed by trade unions and NGOs that come into contact with workers moving within or into the EU – for example in Austria, Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands – should be acknowledged as a promising development.” (p. 15)

“In half of EU Member States (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia and Sweden) slavery, servitude and forced labour are criminalised only in specific contexts.” (p. 36)

“[...] labour migration regimes that inhibit regular employment, especially of third-country nationals, contribute to the risk of exploitation and are an important source of vulnerability. Respondents in many countries – Austria, Bulgaria, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia and Spain – identified working in an irregular situation as an important risk factor for exploitation.” (p. 44)

“Again in marked contrast to other countries, in Ireland working in domestic households was identified as the major area for severe labour exploitation, while in Finland the cleaning sector is considered the most problematic.” (p. 48)

“Domestic workers, because of the isolation of their workplace, constitute a group that is particularly difficult to reach out to and to provide with information. Recent initiatives in Austria and Ireland aim to overcome these barriers by providing domestic workers with information about their rights in their first language when they apply for a visa, well before they are placed in a situation of isolation.” (p. 56)

“In Ireland, the MRCI runs a Domestic Workers Action Group, which provides a space for domestic workers employed in the private home to come together, analyse their experiences, and campaign for policy and legal changes to improve their position in Irish society. The group aims to provide a safe and empowering environment for domestic workers to seek equality as women and as workers.” (p. 56)

“In Ireland, in 2013, the National Employment Rights Authority (NERA) started to publish the names of those employers whose cases had been brought before the District or Circuit Court and who had had a sanction imposed. NERA’s report contains 15 pages of names and addresses of employers who

were prosecuted, their industry or sector and the legislation to which the conviction relates.” (p. 60-61)

“In two thirds of the EU Member States in which fieldwork was carried out (Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Spain), experts view victim support services as lacking or ineffective in practice, with very few services dedicated to victims of labour exploitation specifically, and many services outright excluding them unless trafficking or violence is involved (as mentioned by five Austrian interviewees, for example).” (p. 80)

“In Austria, Greece and Ireland, trade unions are becoming more actively involved in outreach and assistance to workers who have moved within or into the EU, and are teaming up with civil society organisations to campaign for the rights of workers, including those without work authorisation.” (p. 85)

“Difficulties in identifying a perpetrator can also cause problems in pursuing a prosecution. As reported in Ireland, Italy and Spain, in some Victims’ access to justice sectors businesses close and reopen under different names or declare bankruptcy to avoid paying wages or compensation.” (pp. 88-89)

Victims of crime in the EU: the extent and nature of support for victims (January 2015)
http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2015-victims-crime-eu-support_en_0.pdf

“Figure 1: Year of origin of generic victim support services” [Figure indicates that Ireland adopted such services in 1985.] (p. 21)

“Figure 2: Year of first national legislation referring to the rights and/or support and protection of victims of crime in EU Member States” [Figure indicates that Ireland adopted such legislation in the 1970s/1980s.] (p. 23)

“In Ireland and the United Kingdom victims have the right to make a ‘victim impact statement’ or a ‘personal statement’. These statements enable the court to take the victim’s subjective assessment of harm into account during sentencing, but they typically cannot contribute to the conviction of the offender.” (p. 29)

“In Ireland, the Legal Aid Board is primarily responsible for providing legal aid in civil cases. Free legal advice is only available to victims of certain offences, including sexual offences and trafficking in human beings.” (p. 43)

“While the police are legally obliged to provide information on available victim support services in only 15 EU Member States, in practice victims receive this information in 21 EU Member States (see Section 2.6 for specific information on referrals). Ireland, Malta and Slovenia are among those Member States where this type of information is routinely provided to victims although the police are under no obligation to do so, or are only instructed to do so by a non-binding document (such as the Victims Charter in Ireland).” (p. 50)

“As regards information on the case itself, victims are informed about the place and time of the trial and of the nature of the charges in all EU Member States, although in Greece, Ireland, Malta and Poland this is not regulated by law.” (p. 50)

Victim support services typically relate to the portfolio of more than one ministry in EU Member States. FRA research shows that only five Member States make one sole ministry responsible (the

ministries of justice in **Ireland**, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden, and in Malta the ministry for home affairs). (p. 63)

“In **Ireland**, the Tourist Assistance Service offers immediate, free and confidential help to tourists in the country. This includes both emotional and practical assistance – such as with language, contacting authorities, money transfers, and medical needs.” (p. 95)

Asylum, migration and borders

Please also see references to ‘Severe labour exploitation: workers moving within or into the European Union’ (June 2015) above.

Addressing forced marriage in the EU: legal provisions and promising practices (October 2014)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-forced-marriage-eu_en.pdf.pdf

“The EU Family Reunification Directive, which regulates family reunification of third-country nationals (it does not apply to Denmark, **Ireland** and the United Kingdom), allows EU Member States to require the third-country national sponsor and his/her spouse to be of a minimum age (subject to a maximum of 21 years) before they can exercise the right to family reunification.” (p. 26)

Criminalisation of migrants in an irregular situation and of persons engaging with them (March 2014)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-criminalisation-of-migrants-0_en_0.pdf

“Legislation in 17 Member States punishes irregular entry with imprisonment and/or a fine. [This includes **Ireland**] (p. 4)

“In Germany, **Ireland**, Luxembourg and Portugal alone does the law expressly require that facilitation [of irregular entry] is punishable only if proven to be for profit or gain.” (p. 9)

Fundamental rights at Europe’s southern sea borders (March 2013)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fundamental-rights-europes-southern-sea-borders-jul-13_en.pdf

“All EU Member States except **Ireland** have contributed to Frontex sea operations in the past, according to information provided by Frontex.” (p. 116)

Gender

See also ‘Addressing forced marriage in the EU: legal provisions and promising practices’ (October 2014) above.

Violence against women: an EU-wide survey. Main results report (March 2014)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-vaw-survey-main-results-apr14_en.pdf

Table 1: Women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a current or previous partner, or by any other person since the age of 15, by EU Member State (%)^{a,b,c}

EU Member State	Any partner (current and/or previous) ^a	Non-partner ^c	Any partner and/or non-partner ^c
AT	13	12	20
BE	24	25	36
BG	23	14	28
CY	15	12	22
CZ	21	21	32
DE	22	24	35
DK	32	40	52
EE	20	22	33
EL	19	10	25
ES	13	16	22
FI	30	33	47
FR	26	33	44
HR	13	13	21
HU	21	14	28
IE	15	19	26
IT	19	17	27
LT	24	16	31
LU	22	25	38
LV	32	17	39
MT	15	15	22
NL	25	35	45
PL	13	11	19
PT	19	10	24
RO	24	14	30
SE	28	34	46
SI	13	15	22
SK	23	22	34
UK	29	30	44
EU-28	22	22	33

Notes: *a* The results in the first two columns of the Table do not sum up to the results in the third column due to the different computational base of the results (results on partner violence are based on respondents who have or have had a partner, as opposed to all women) and the fact that some respondents have experienced violence by both their partners and non-partners.

b Out of all women who were either married, living together with someone without being married, or involved in a relationship (without living together) at the time of the interview, or at any time in the past (n = 40,192).

c Out of all respondents (N = 42,002).

Source: FRA gender-based violence against women survey data set, 2012

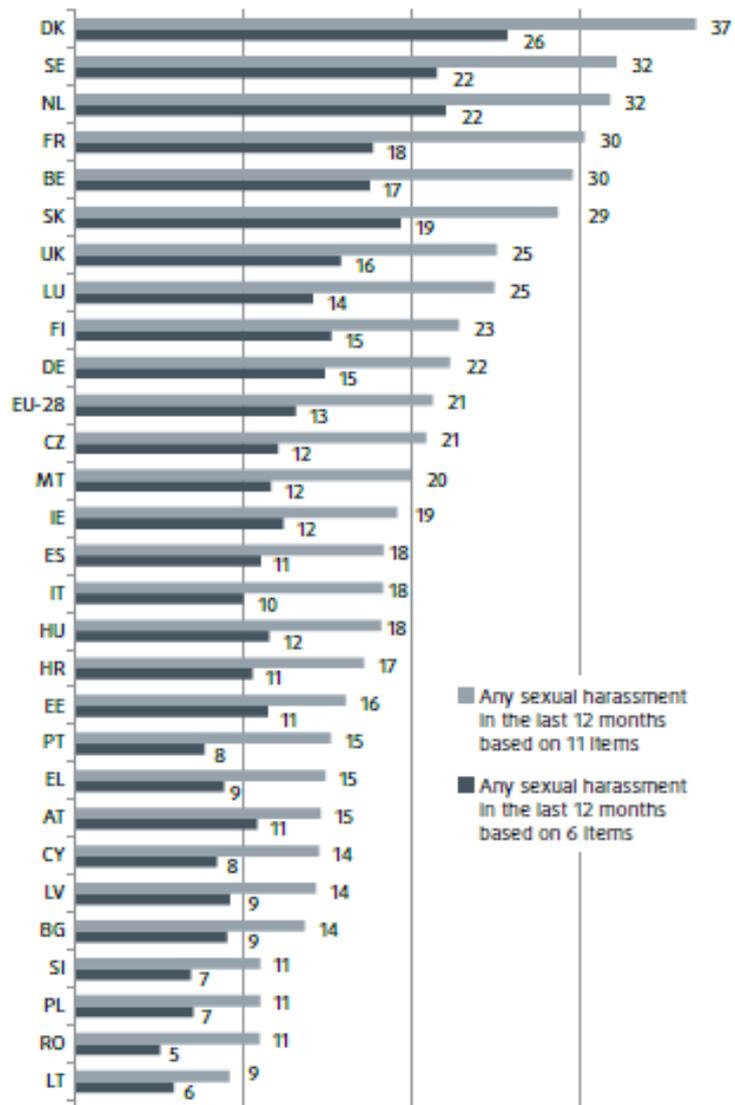
Violence against women: an EU-wide survey – Results at a Glance (2014), p. 19

“For example, some EU Member States, such as Belgium, Croatia, Ireland and the United Kingdom, have introduced reforms aimed at extending definitions of sexual violence to include all forms of non-consensual sexual acts. This serves to emphasise that violence against women cannot be condoned under any circumstances.” (p. 51)

“At the EU Member State level, the results range from 60 % of women in Denmark and Latvia, and 53 % of women in Finland having experienced some form of psychological violence in their relationships, to one in three women in Ireland (31 %), Greece (33 %) and Spain (33 %) having experienced this.” (p. 73)

“Notably, in Ireland and the United Kingdom (most recently within the jurisdictions of Scotland and Northern Ireland) the law has been changed so that there are no time limits in place should a woman want to bring a case against an offender or offenders.” (p. 136)

Figure 4: Prevalence of sexual harassment in the 12 months before the survey, based on full and short sets of items measuring sexual harassment, by EU Member State (%)^{a,b,c}



Notes: a Out of all respondents (N = 42,002).

b Full set includes all 11 items used in the questionnaire to measure sexual harassment (see Box 4).

c The short set includes the following six items: “Unwelcome touching, hugging or kissing”, “Sexually suggestive comments or jokes that made you feel offended”, “Somebody indecently exposing themselves to you”, “Sexually explicit emails or SMS messages that offended you”, “Sending or showing sexually explicit pictures, photos or gifts that made you feel offended”, “Someone making you watch or look at pornographic material against your wishes”.

Source: FRA gender-based violence against women survey data set, 2012

Violence against women: an EU-wide survey – Results at a Glance (2014), p. 29

Information society, privacy and data protection

Access to data protection remedies in EU Member States (January 2014)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-access-data-protection-remedies_en_0.pdf

In Greece and Portugal, fines [imposed by courts for violations of data protection legislation] can be up to €30,000, in Hungary the amount can reach €40,000, and in Ireland individuals can be fined up to €50,000, rising to €250,000 for corporate bodies.” (p. 22)

“In Ireland and the United Kingdom, no custodial sentence is applied for data protection violations.” (p. 23)

LGBT

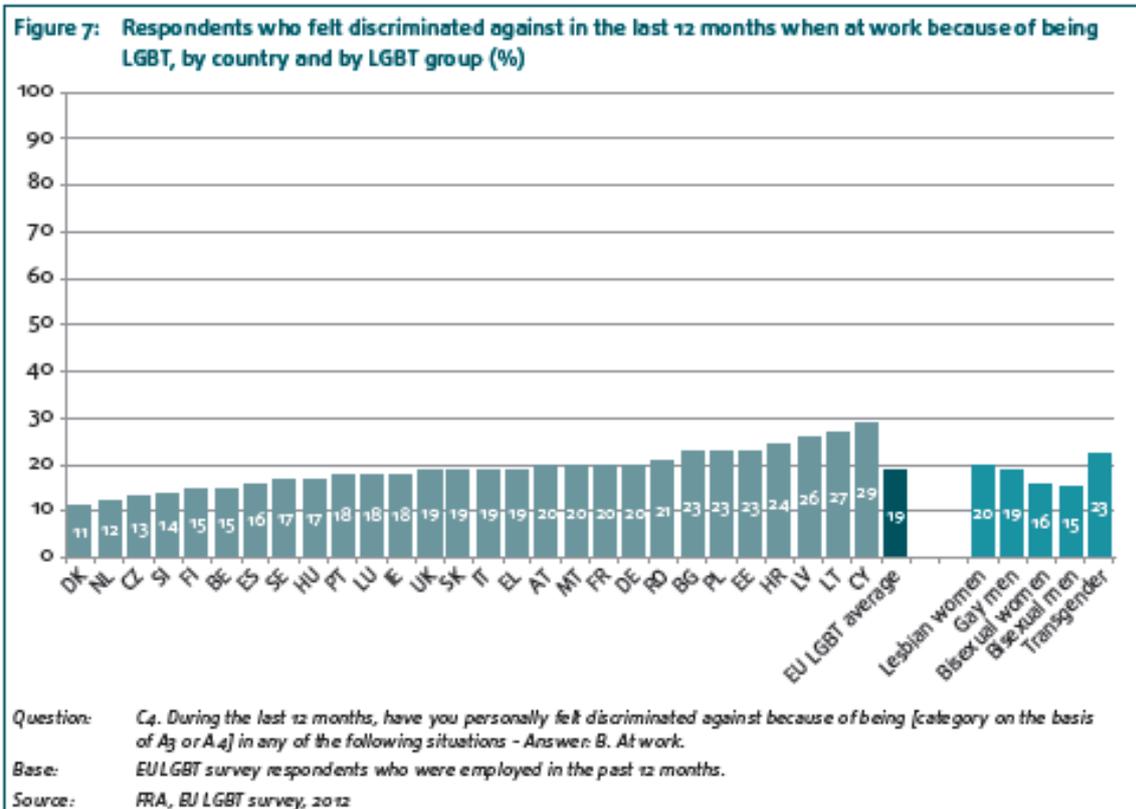
Being Trans in the EU - Comparative analysis of the EU LGBT survey data (December 2014)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-being-trans-eu-comparative-0_en.pdf

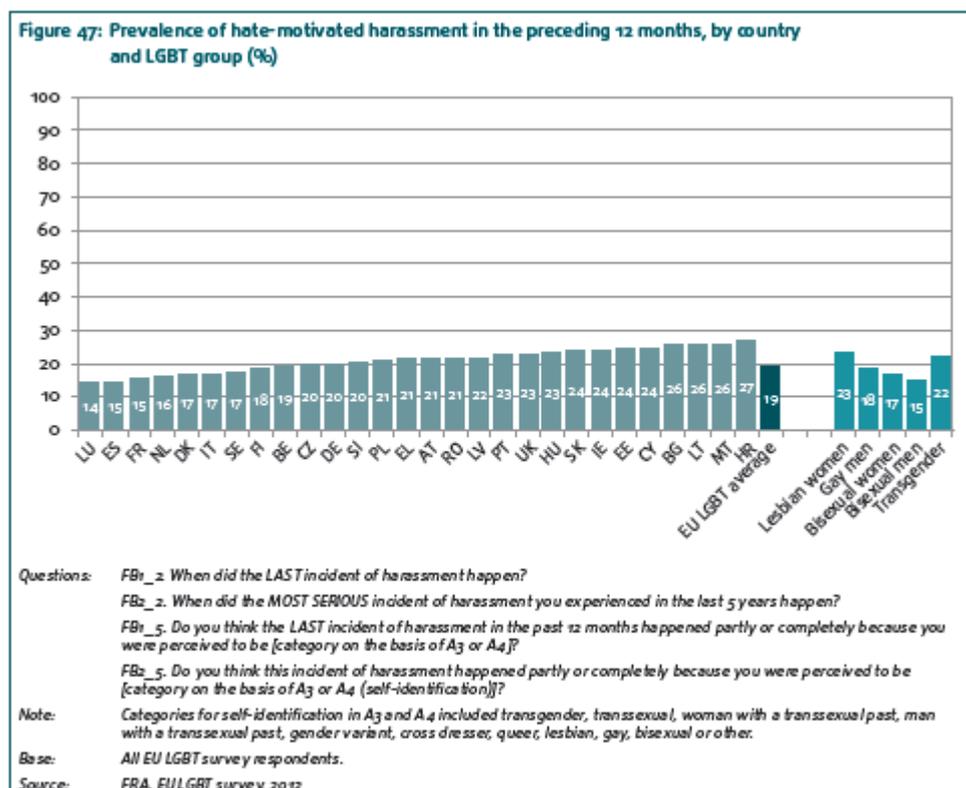
“The percentage of those respondents who were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey and who felt personally discriminated against at work during this period because of being trans ranges from 35 % in France to 20 % in Finland, Ireland, Hungary and Poland.” (p. 28)

“A breakdown by EU Member State shows that respondents from Greece, Italy, Portugal, Croatia, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Bulgaria and Romania are the least likely to have experienced a positive LGBT atmosphere at school.” (p. 40)

“Respondents in the United Kingdom (37 %), Ireland (31 %) and Lithuania (31 %) are twice as likely as those in Romania (19 %), Portugal (18 %), Poland (17 %), Slovenia (14 %) and Italy (10 %) to have experienced hate-motivated violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (excluding results for countries where the number of trans respondents was very low).” (p. 64)



EU LGBT survey – European Union lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender survey – Main results, p. 30



EU LGBT survey – European Union lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender survey – Main results, p. 71

Persons with disabilities

Implementing the UN CRPD: An overview of legal reforms in EU Member States (May 2015)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2015-focus-05-2015-crpd_en.pdf

“As of January 2015, the CRPD has been ratified by the EU – which concluded the convention in December 2010 – and by 25 EU Member States. The remaining three Member States (Finland, Ireland and the Netherlands) have each signed the convention and are taking steps to harmonise their national legislation with CRPD standards ahead of ratification.” (p. 2)

“The Irish Broadcasting Act 2009 requires the Broadcasting Authority of Ireland to draw up rules requiring broadcasters to take steps to promote the understanding and enjoyment of programmes by people with visual and hearing impairments.” (p. 9)

The right to political participation for persons with disabilities: human rights indicators (May 2014)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-right-political-participation-persons-disabilities_en.pdf

“In Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Ireland, political participation is not explicitly covered by the national action plan or strategy on disability, but it is indirectly addressed.” (p. 39)

“A further 15 EU Member States prohibit people with disabilities who have been deprived of their legal capacity from voting. The Member States are Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Slovakia.” (p. 41)

“In Ireland, Luxembourg and Poland, however, postal voting is available for persons whose disability or health problem prevents them from getting to a polling station, while proxy voting is a possibility for these individuals in Poland and Sweden.” (p. 43)

“In 15 EU Member States, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom, assistance in voting is available to persons with physical, visual and intellectual disabilities, subject to the authorisation of the election authorities.” (p. 50)

Legal capacity of persons with intellectual disabilities and persons with mental health problems (July 2013)

<http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/legal-capacity-intellectual-disabilities-mental-health-problems.pdf>

“The legal frameworks in a very few Member States do not recognise different degrees of deprivation of legal capacity and provide only for full, or plenary, guardianship, for example in Cyprus, Ireland and Romania.” (p. 30)

“Other Member States without a statutory maximum duration [of a guardianship measure] include Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain.” (p. 38)

Racism and related intolerances

Antisemitism: Summary overview of the situation in the European Union 2001–2012
(November 2013)

http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2013_antisemitism-update-2002-2012_web_0.pdf

“Table 21: Antisemitic incidents reported to the police, Ireland, 2004–2012” [Table shows that there were 4 reported incidents in 2012.] (p. 36)