

Brexit



Brexit: Ireland and the UK in numbers

GOODS



EXPORTS

€15.6 billion
OF GOODS
TO THE UK

IMPORTS

€18.0 billion
OF GOODS
FROM THE UK

SERVICES

EXPORTS

€18.0 billion
OF SERVICES
TO THE UK

IMPORTS

€11.4 billion
OF SERVICES
FROM THE UK

MIGRATION

IMMIGRANTS FROM UK IN 2016

13,800 persons

EMIGRANTS TO THE UK IN 2016

16,600 persons



COMMUTING

COMMUTERS TO/FROM NORTHERN IRELAND

TO IRELAND FOR
WORK OR STUDY

6,456 persons

TO NORTHERN IRELAND
FOR WORK OR STUDY

8,295 persons

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

TOTAL FROM
IRELAND
INTO THE UK

€89 billion

TOTAL INTO
IRELAND
FROM THE UK

€37 billion



POPULATION

112,259
persons

NUMBER OF
UK NATIONALS
IN THE STATE, 2011

4,525,281
persons

TOTAL
PERSONS IN
THE STATE, 2011



FOREIGN AFFILIATES

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED
IN IRISH OWNED FOREIGN
AFFILIATES IN THE UK

86,180 persons

TURNOVER OF
IRISH OWNED FOREIGN
AFFILIATES IN THE UK

€37.6 billion

Brexit – How did it come to this?

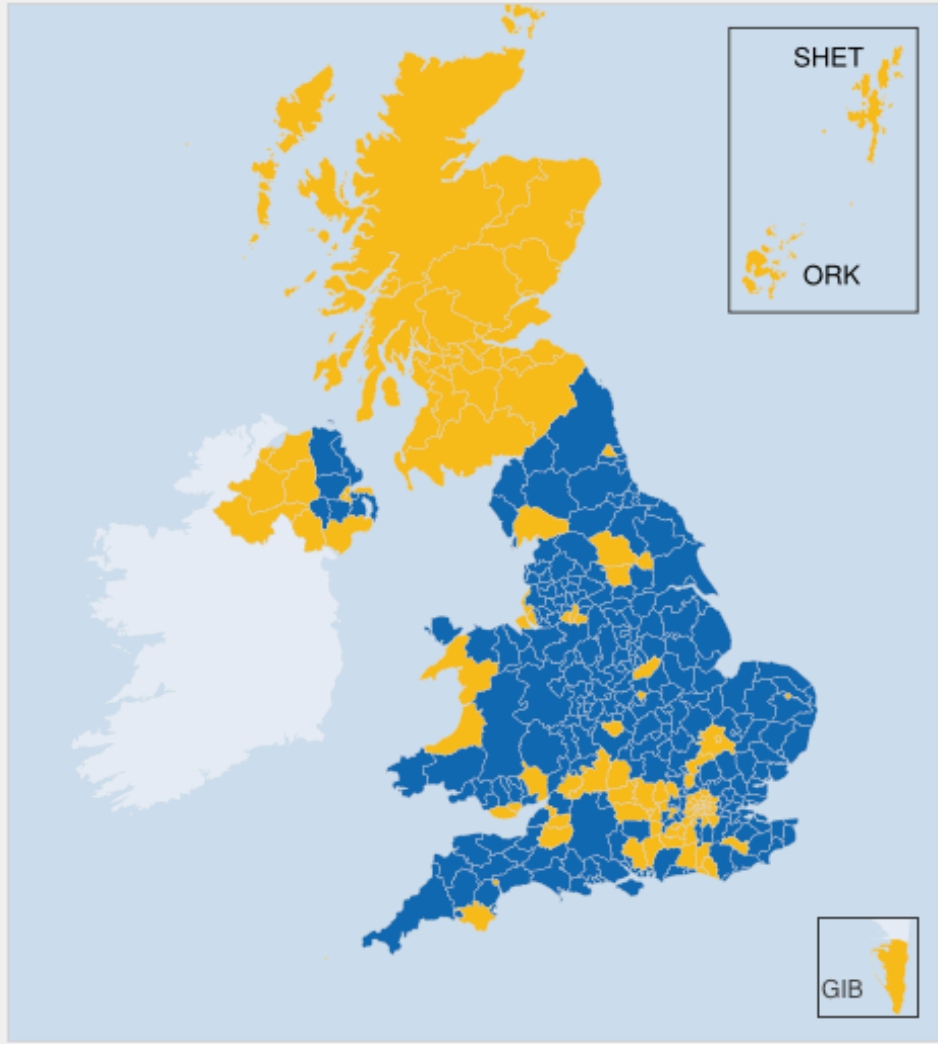


- In the UK 2015 General Election the Conservatives are doing badly
- Cameron announces he will hold a Brexit referendum if he is re-elected.
- The Conservatives gain in a landslide election
- He has painted himself into a corner and now has to deliver on his promises

Referendum

“Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union?”

Enter a postcode, council name or NI constituency



Key:

Majority leave Majority remain

Tie Undeclared

England

Leave **53.4%**
15,188,406 VOTES

Remain **46.6%**
13,266,996 VOTES



Counting complete

Turnout: 73.0%

Northern Ireland

Leave **44.2%**
349,442 VOTES

Remain **55.8%**
440,707 VOTES



Counting complete

Turnout: 62.7%

Scotland

Leave **38.0%**
1,018,322 VOTES

Remain **62.0%**
1,661,191 VOTES



Counting complete

Turnout: 67.2%

Wales

Leave **52.5%**
854,572 VOTES

Remain **47.5%**
772,347 VOTES

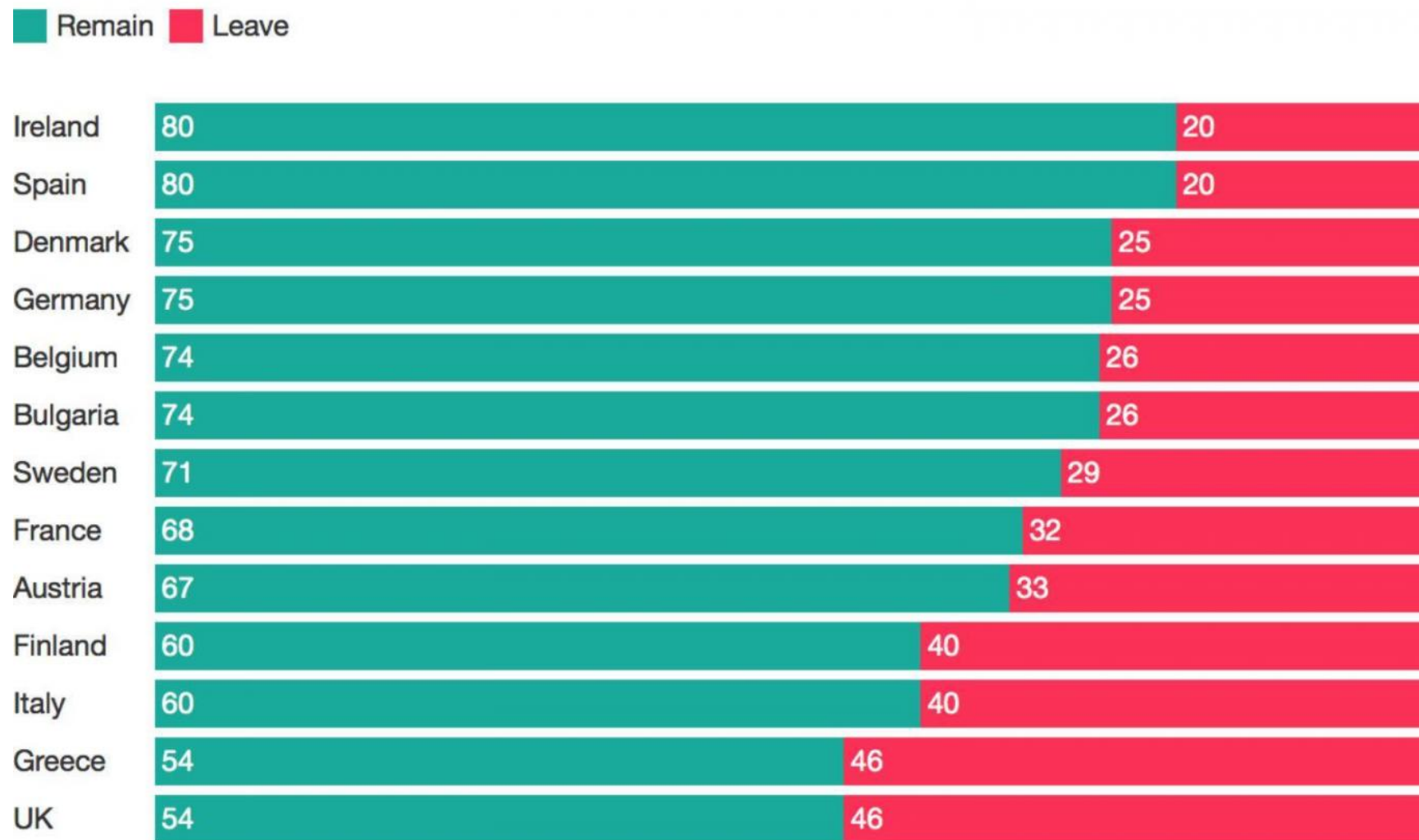


Counting complete

Turnout: 71.7%

January 2017 Regrexit

If a referendum on EU membership was held today...

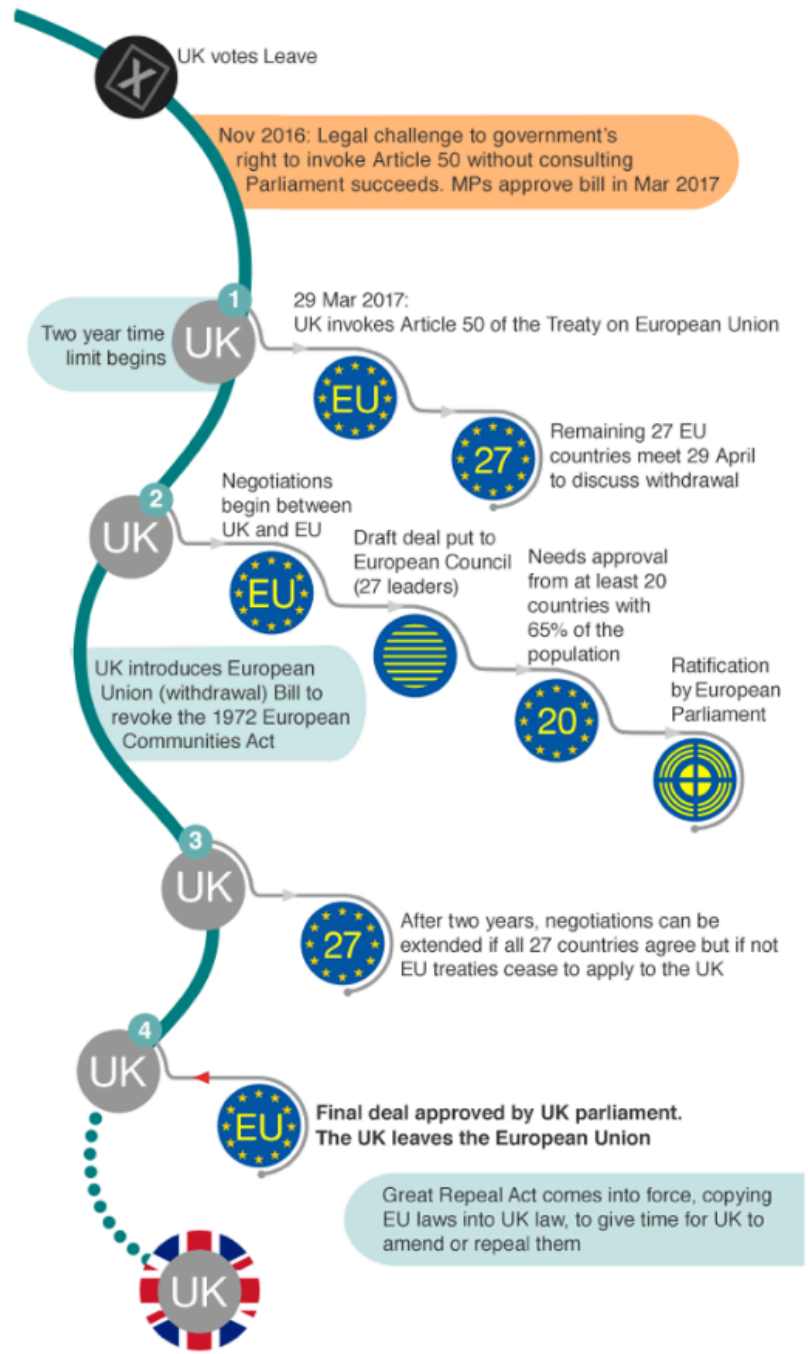


Source: [WIN/GIA](#) [Get the data](#)

Some Figures

- Leave vote won in countryside, small towns and some cities in England and Wales.
- Remain vote strong in large cities, Scotland, Northern Ireland.
- Leave vote high among older and less educated.
- Remain vote high among young, educated.

Steps to UK leaving the European Union



UK votes Leave

Nov 2016: Legal challenge to government's right to invoke Article 50 without consulting Parliament succeeds. MPs approve bill in Mar 2017

Two year time limit begins

1 29 Mar 2017: UK invokes Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union



27 Remaining 27 EU countries meet 29 April to discuss withdrawal

2 Negotiations begin between UK and EU



Draft deal put to European Council (27 leaders)

Needs approval from at least 20 countries with 65% of the population



20

Ratification by European Parliament



UK introduces European Union (withdrawal) Bill to revoke the 1972 European Communities Act

3



After two years, negotiations can be extended if all 27 countries agree but if not EU treaties cease to apply to the UK

4



Final deal approved by UK parliament. The UK leaves the European Union

Great Repeal Act comes into force, copying EU laws into UK law, to give time for UK to amend or repeal them



Brexit

- Hard –vs- Soft

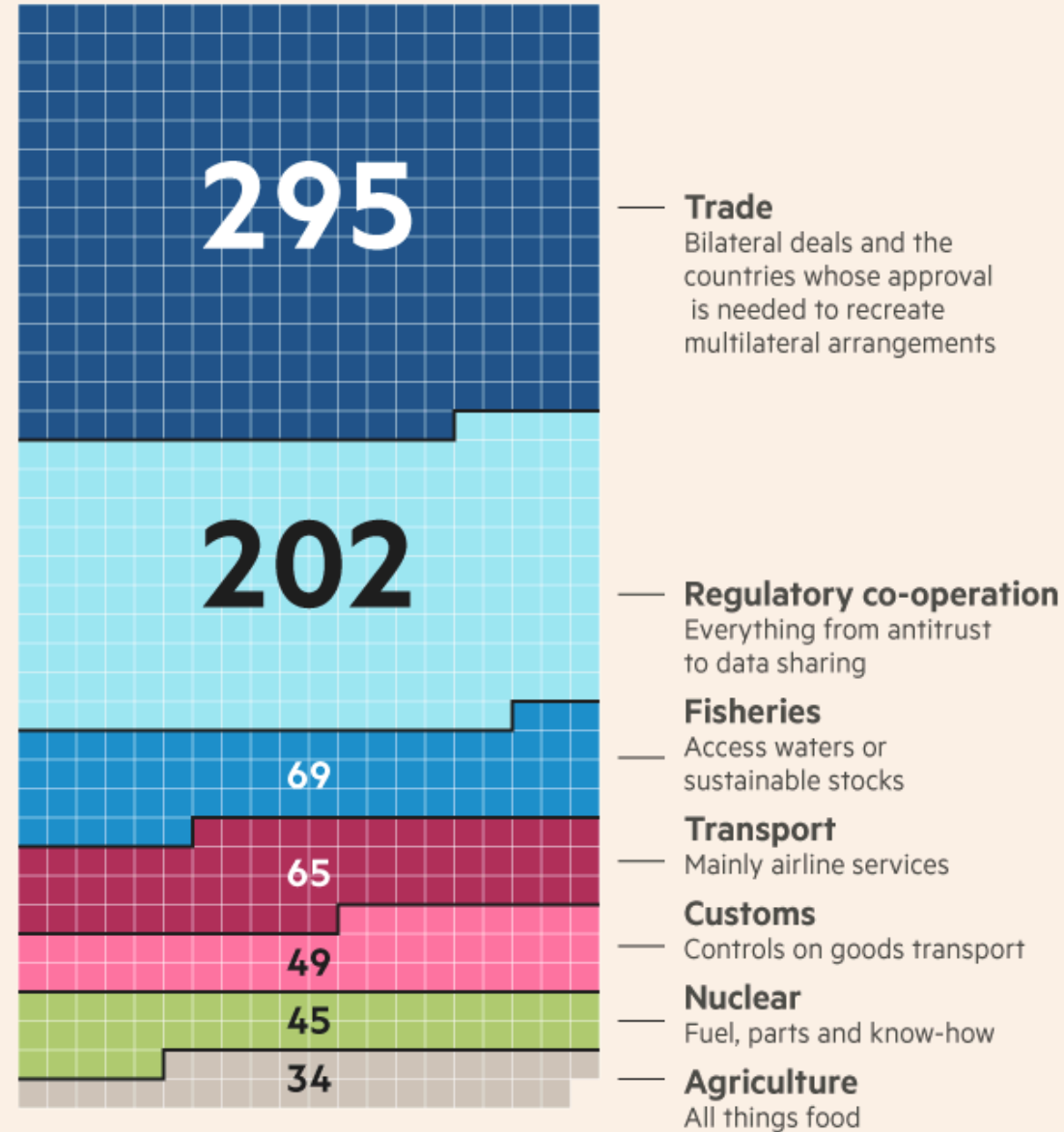


Options for Hard Exit

- European Free Trade Agreement (EFTA) – this would follow the model used by European Economic Area (EEA) countries Norway, Iceland and Lichtenstein
- EU free Trade agreement (EUFTA) plus bilateral treaties on individual single market issues similar to Switzerland
- Customs union with the EU
- International Free Trade Agreements – TTIP with the US and CETA with Canada.
- World Trade Organisation (WTO) Option – no Free Trade Agreement – WTO most
- favoured nations (MFN) tariffs apply to exports from both partners

After Brexit the UK will lose more than 750 international arrangements

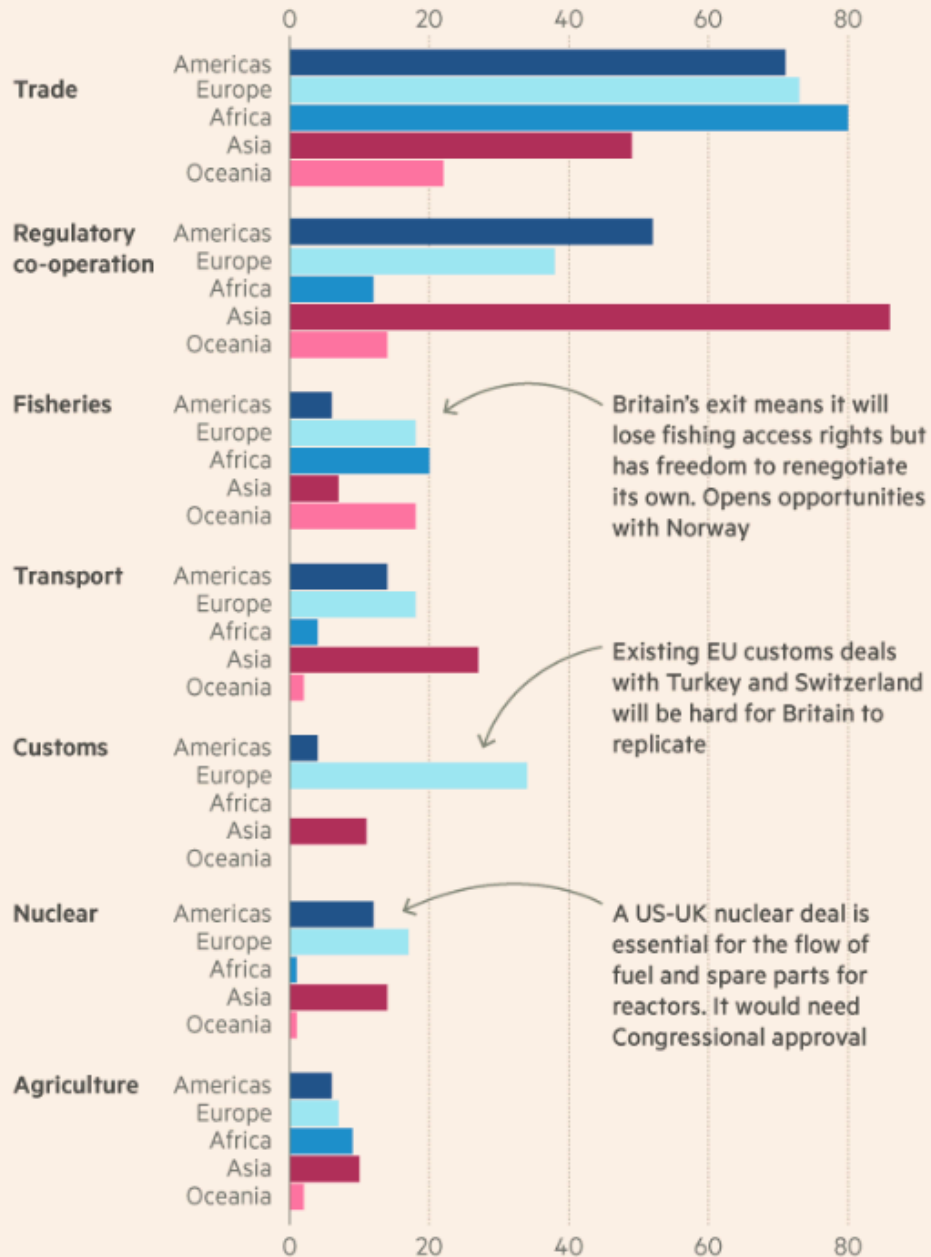
Agreements by type



Source: FT research Excludes UN and WTO deals

Talks will need to take place with more than 160 countries

Arrangements by type and region



Source: FT research Excludes UN and WTO deals

EU Principles

- a third country must **not have the same rights** and benefits as a Member State of the European Union, or an EFTA/EEA Member,
- **protection of the integrity** and the correct functioning of the internal market, the customs union and the **four freedoms**, without allowing for a sector-by-sector approach,
- preservation of the autonomy of the EU's decision-making,
- safeguarding the EU legal order and the role of the CJEU in this respect,

(Freedom of movement of goods, services, capital, and people)

Principles, con't

– a level-playing field, in particular in relation to the United Kingdom's continued adherence to the standards provided by international obligations and the Union's legislation and policies in the fields of the fair and rules-based competition, including state aid,

social and workers' rights, especially equivalent levels of social protection and safeguards against social dumping,

environment,

climate change,

consumer protection,

public health,

sanitary and phytosanitary measures.....

Principles con't

.....

animal health and welfare,

taxation, including the fight against tax evasion and avoidance,

money laundering,

data protection and privacy,

with a clear enforcement mechanism to ensure compliance,

Principles

- safeguarding EU agreements with third countries and international organisations, including the EEA agreement, and maintaining the overall balance of these relationships,
- safeguarding of the financial stability of the EU and respect of its regulatory and supervisory regime and standards and their application,
- a right balance of rights and obligations including, where appropriate, commensurate financial contributions;

Group	Title	Date	Source
Transport	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules in the field of Road Transport	19-Jan-18	EC (DG MOVE)
	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules in the field of Air Transport	19-Jan-18	EC (DG MOVE)
Data Protection	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules in the field of Data Protection	09-Jan-18	EC (DG JUST)
Civil Law	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules on Company Law	21-Nov-17	EC (DG JUST)
	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules in the field of Civil Justice and Private International Law	18-Dec-17	EC (DG JUST)
Professional Qualifications	Withdrawal of the UK and EU rules on the minimum level of training of seafarers and the Mutual Recognition of Seafarer's Certificates	19-Jan-18	EC (DG MOVE)
	Notice to Persons Holding a Certificate of competence pursuant to the requirements of Regulation (EC) NO 1099/2009 on the Protection of Animals at the time of Slaughter, to Slaughterhouse Operators and Fur Farmers	21-Nov-17	EC (DG SANTE)
Intellectual Property	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules for trademarks and community designs pursuant to regulation (EU) 2017/1001 on the European Union Trade Mark and Regulation (EC) NO 6/2002 on Community Designs	22-Jan-18	EC (DG GROW) European Union Intellectual Property Office
	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules in the field of Union Plant Variety Rights	23-Jan-18	EC (DG SANTE) Community Plant Variety Office
Goods	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules in the field of Industrial Products	22-Jan-18	EC (DG GROW)
	Notice to Marketing Authorisation Holders of Centrally Authorised Medicinal Products for Human and Veterinary Use	23-Jan-18	EC (DG SANTE) European Medicines Agency
	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules on Biocidal Products	23-Jan-18	EC (DG SANTE)
	Questions and Answers related to the United Kingdom's Withdrawal from the European Union with regard to the Biocides sector	N/A	EC (DG SANTE)
	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules on Plant Protection Products	26-Sep-17	EC (DG SANTE)
	Questions and Answers related to the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union with regard to Plant Protection Products and Pesticide Residues	---	EC (DG SANTE)
	Questions and Answers related to the United Kingdom's Withdrawal from the European Union with regard to the Medicinal Products for Human and Veterinary Use within the framework of the Centralised Procedure	29-Jan-18	EC (DG SANTE) European Medicines Agency
	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules for the use of EU Waste Law	08-Feb-18	EC (DG ENV)
	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules for the use of EU Ecolabel	08-Feb-18	EC (DG ENV)
Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules in the field of Type-Approval of Motor Vehicles	08-Feb-18	EC (DG GROW)	

Group	Title	Date
Transport	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules in the field of Road Transport	19-
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Intellectual Property	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules for trademarks and community designs pursuant to	22-

	The UK's withdrawal from the EU	N/A	European Chemicals Agency
	Practical guidance for procedures related to Brexit for medicinal products for human and veterinary use within the framework of the centralised procedure	29-Jan-18	European Medicines Agency
Food, Feeds, Plants, Veterinary	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules on the Breeding of Animals	23-Jan-18	EC (DG SANTE)
	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules for authorisations and certificates for Transporters of Live Animals, Drivers and Attendants	23-Jan-18	EC (DG SANTE)
	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules on Animal Feed	23-Jan-18	EC (DG SANTE)
	Questions and answers related to the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union (EU) with regard to feed	N/A	EC (DG SANTE)
	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules on genetically modified food and feed and the deliberate release of genetically modified organisms	23-Jan-18	EC (DG SANTE)
	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules in the field of Directive 2009/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters	23-Jan-18	EC (DG SANTE)
	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules in the field of marketing of Seeds and Other Plant Propagating Material	23-Jan-18	EC (DG SANTE)
	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom		

Customs, Indirect Taxation, Import/Export Licences	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom Goods	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules in the field of Credit Rating Agencies	08-Feb-18	EC (DG FISMA))
		Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules in the field of Asset Management	08-Feb-18	EC (DG FISMA)
Financial Services		Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules in the field of Statutory Audit	08-Feb-18	EC (DG FISMA)
		Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules in the field of Post-Trade Financial Services	08-Feb-18	EC (DG FISMA)
		Opinion of the European Banking Authority on issues related to the departure of the United Kingdom from the European Union	12-Oct-17	European Banking Authority (EBA)
		Opinion on supervisory convergence in light of the United Kingdom withdrawing from the European Union	11-Jul-17	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA)
		Opinion on service continuity in insurance in light of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union	21-Dec-17	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA)
		General Principles to support supervisory convergence in the context of the UK withdrawing from the EU	31-May-17	European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)
		Opinion to support supervisory convergence in the area of investment firms in the context of the United Kingdom withdrawing from the European Union	13-Jul-17	European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)
		Opinion to support supervisory convergence in the area of investment management in the context of the United Kingdom withdrawing from the European Union:	13-Jul-17	European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)
		Opinion to support supervisory convergence in the area of secondary markets in the context of the United Kingdom withdrawing from the European Union	13-Jul-17	European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)
		Procedures for the relocation of banks to the euro area in the context of Brexit	N/A	ECB / Single Supervisory Mechanism
	Other	Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules in the field of substances of human origin (Blood, Tissues and Cells, and Organs)	23-Jan-18	EC (DG SANTE)
		Withdrawal of The United Kingdom and EU Rules in the Field of Public Procurement	18-Jan-18	EC (DG FISMA)

Impact on Northern Ireland

- NI voted 'Remain'
- Hard versus soft border
- Political Stability
- CAP?
 - 87 per cent of farm income is derived from the single farm payment under the EU's Common Agricultural Policy
- Border checks ?
- 37.9 per cent of the North's services exports to ROI
- 25 per cent of manufacturing exports

Brexit could damage the Northern Ireland Peace Process

To mitigate these risks we need to:

- **Protect** all provisions of the Good Friday Agreement
- **Maintain** EU support for the Peace Process
- **Avoid** a hard border on the island
- **Support** continued North-South cooperation

ROI impacts

- Currency instability: Sterling devaluation: After a vote to leave, the sterling/euro exchange rate could weaken moving close to parity and leaving Irish firms selling into the UK market much less competitive.
- IDA hopes to attract up to 80,000 people from The City
- Impact on housing in Dublin in particular
- Competition from the UK for FDI - Brexit and the risk of investment flight would likely prompt the UK to aggressively improve their FDI offering
- Agri-biz affected; UK Tariffs.
- General economic uncertainty

The Border

500km

North South border is 500km long

300

Almost 300 formal and numerous informal crossing points

1,852,000

Car crossings per month



Ireland's markets continue to diversify...

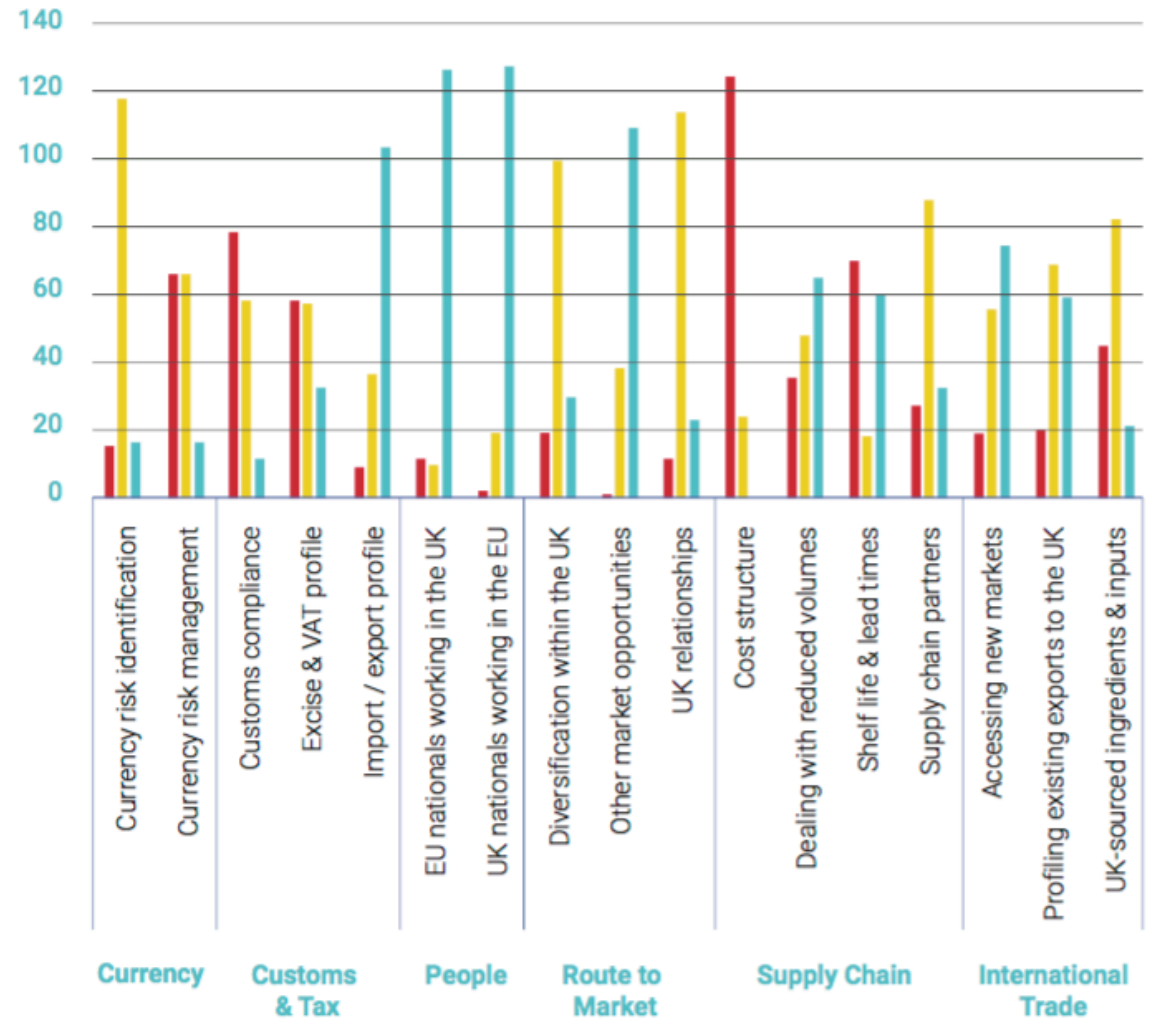
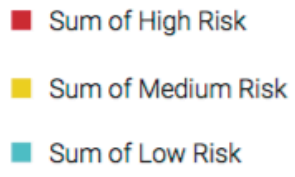


■ Goods ■ Services

*includes only China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan

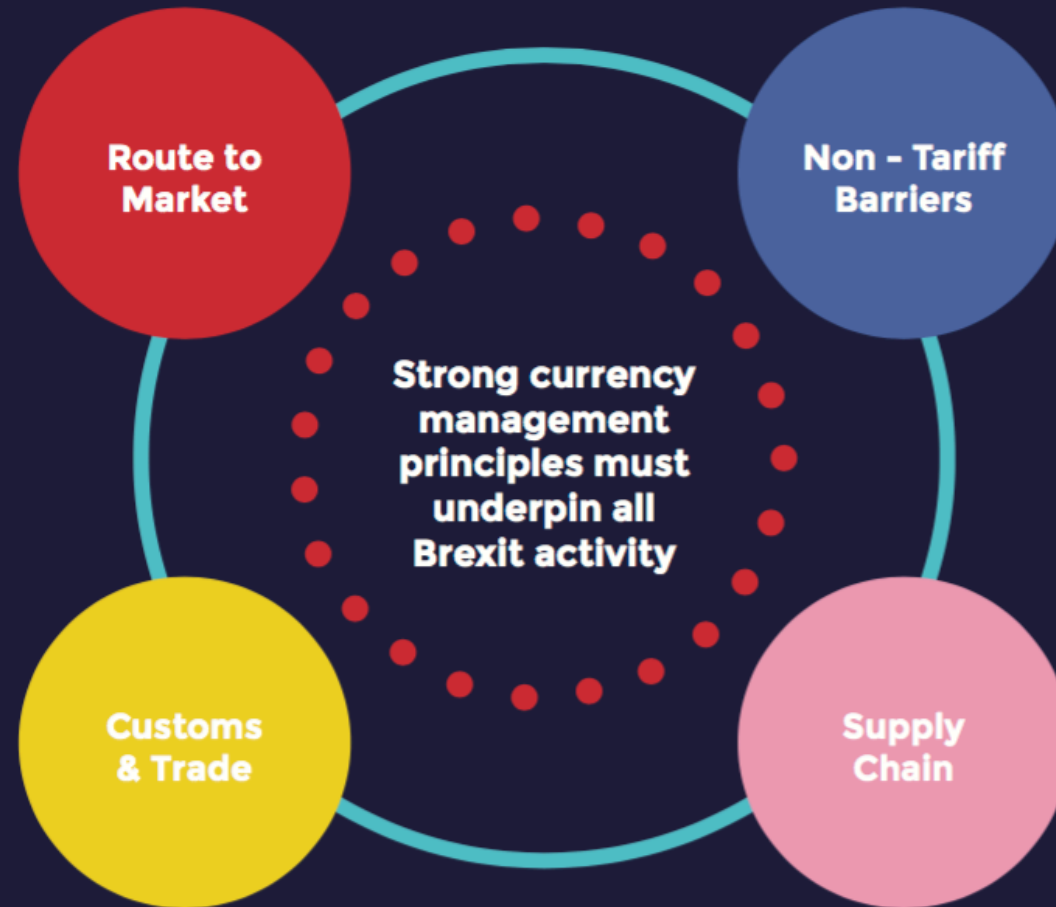
Figure: Percentage of Sector Exports

	Sector	Nos of Companies	% of UK Exports
1	Dairy	22	80%+
2	Beef	7	70%
3	Pigmeat	11	65%
4	Lamb	3	75%
5	Prepared Consumer Goods	51	50%-65%
6	Beverage	15	10%
7	Horticulture	15	90%
8	Seafood	15	80%
	Total	139	



Key Brexit Issues

facing the Irish food & beverage sector

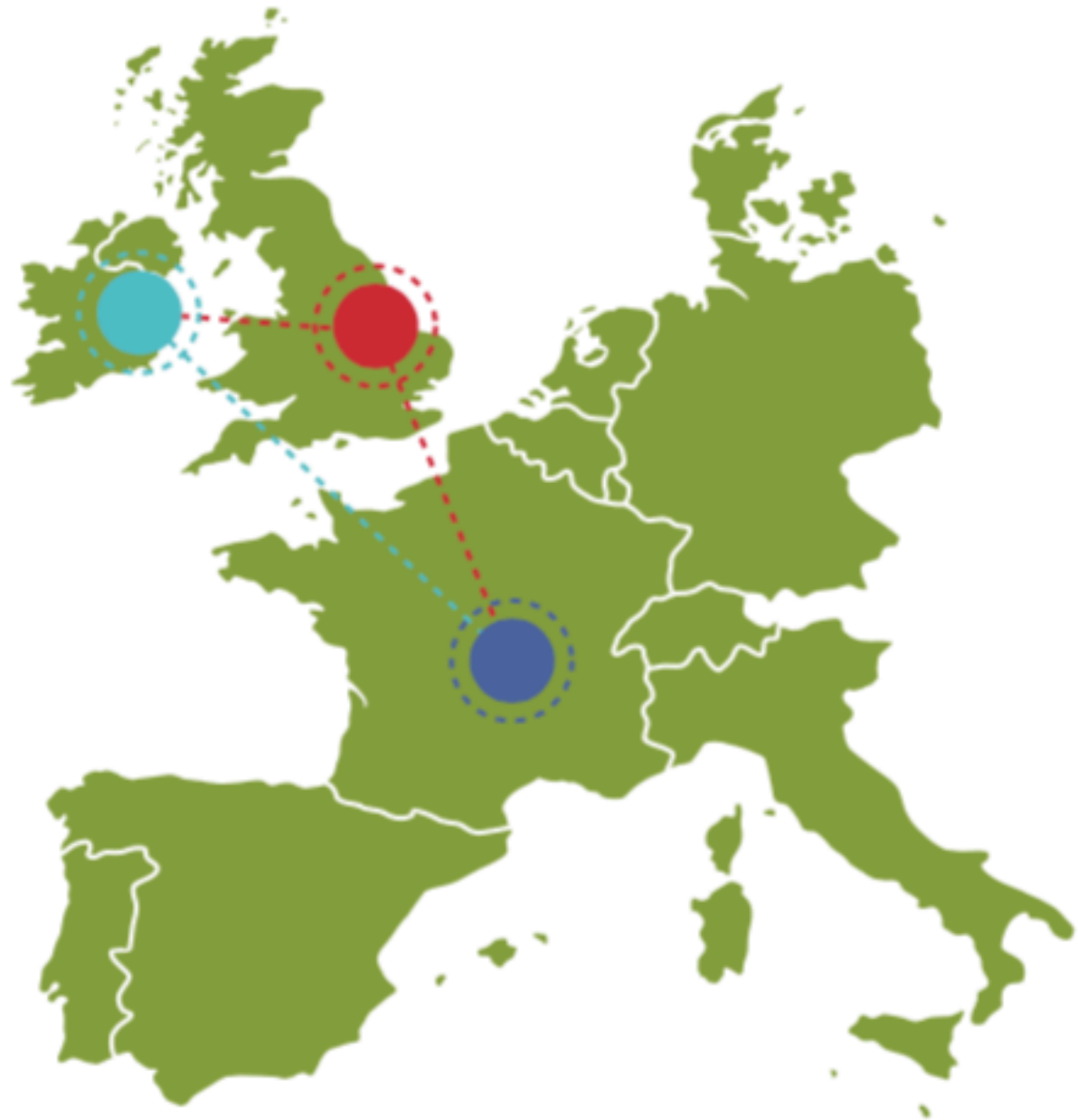


31%

Companies that ship EU purchases directly to Ireland

69%

Companies that ship EU purchases through the UK



Services

transport
tourism
communications
business
repairs
processing sectors

€73 billion

**989,000
employed**

Brexit could damage the Northern Ireland Peace Process

To mitigate these risks we need to:

- **Protect** all provisions of the Good Friday Agreement
- **Maintain** EU support for the Peace Process
- **Avoid** a hard border on the island
- **Support** continued North-South cooperation

80%

More than 80% of the goods produced by individual firms in the agri-food sector are exported to the UK

45.6%

Almost half (45.6%) of all food and live animals exported, went to Britain or Northern Ireland

40%

UK visitors constitute 40% of our tourists

55%

More than half (55%) of the fuel we import comes from Great Britain

41%

Almost half (41%) of all food imports came from the UK

33%

One third of all manufactured goods imports come from the UK

Living and Visiting



41%

of tourists visiting Ireland in 2015 came from Britain.

32%

of Irish trips abroad in 2015 were to the UK.

Travel and Transport



1st

Dublin London is busiest international flight route In Europe

87

Air routes and 8 airlines

9

Scheduled ferry routes and 4 ferry operators

€000

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Exports											
Great Britain	13,857,600	13,916,200	15,264,000	14,537,200	12,442,900	12,677,100	12,973,400	13,731,000	12,793,800	12,137,300	13,810,147
Northern Ireland	1,576,800	1,671,500	1,740,500	1,564,500	1,291,900	1,326,100	1,422,000	1,435,800	1,477,800	1,605,200	1,744,125
Total Exports from Ireland	87,172,700	87,496,700	90,579,700	88,503,100	87,585,500	90,923,800	93,190,600	93,506,700	89,181,500	92,615,900	112,407,343
Imports											
Great Britain	16,995,300	18,099,300	19,508,500	17,941,400	12,787,000	13,823,400	15,638,100	15,402,600	15,869,800	16,460,600	16,903,005
Northern Ireland	1,275,600	1,325,300	1,360,800	1,261,300	941,100	989,700	1,047,300	1,026,000	1,016,400	1,103,900	1,091,343
Total Imports to Ireland	58,462,600	63,833,100	65,939,300	59,335,600	48,203,300	48,694,600	53,035,200	56,179,200	55,787,100	62,157,500	70,111,009

2016

Island of Ireland

€5.4bn

REVENUE

+10%

10.5m

VISITORS

+11%

263,000 jobs

**BEST YEAR
EVER**

2016

Republic of
Ireland

€4.7bn

REVENUE

+10%

9m

VISITORS

+12%

220,000 jobs

BEST YEAR
EVER

50%
will
spend less
while on holiday



REDC

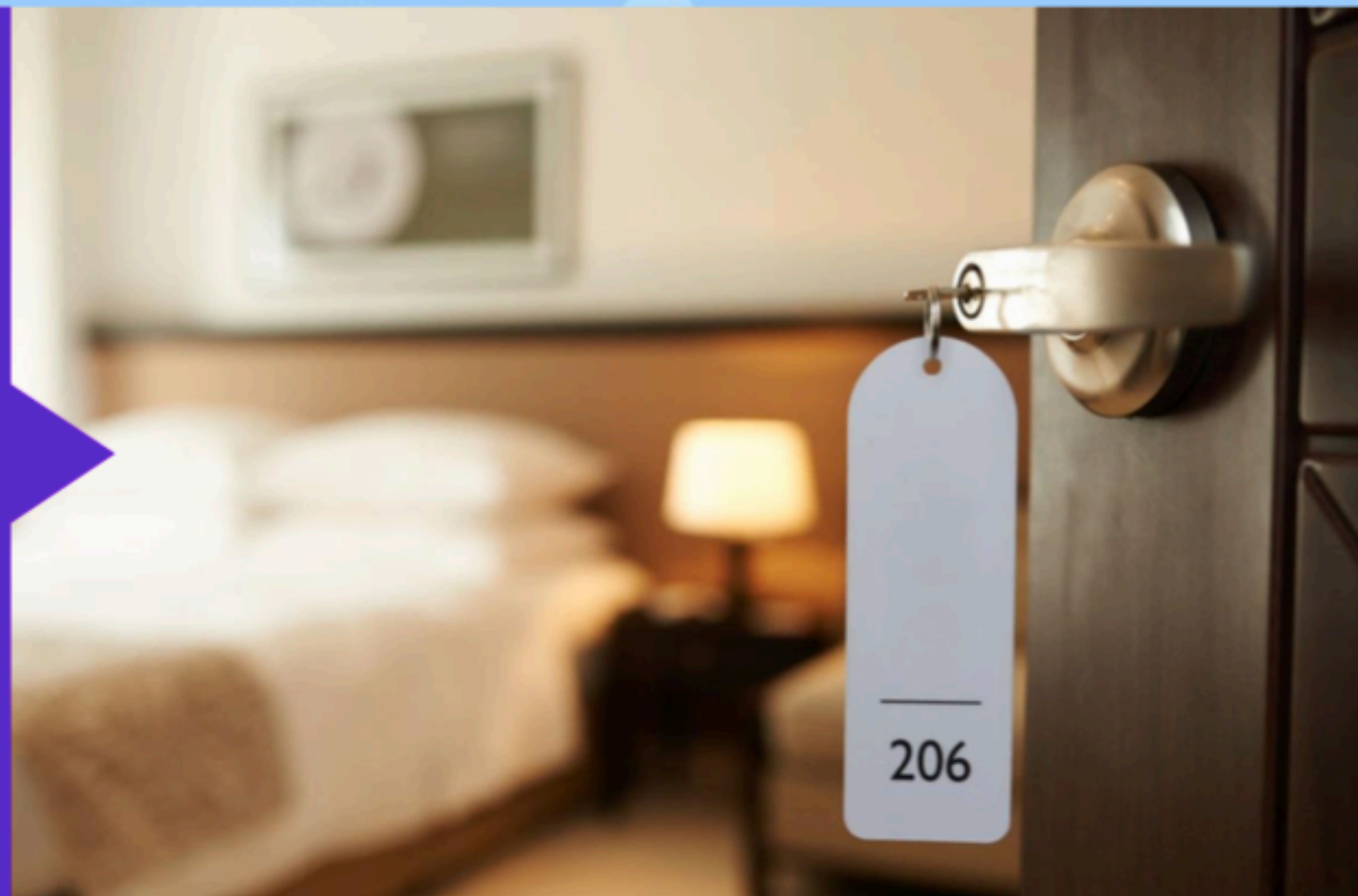


37%

**will
reduce
their
holiday budget**

REDC

26%
will change
their chosen
accommodation
type



REDC



25%

will reduce
their
length of stay

REDC

Currency

JAN 2016

£100 = €143

\$100 = £64

JAN 2017

£100 = €115

\$100 = £83

Brexit could inhibit the Common Travel Area

To mitigate these risks we need to:

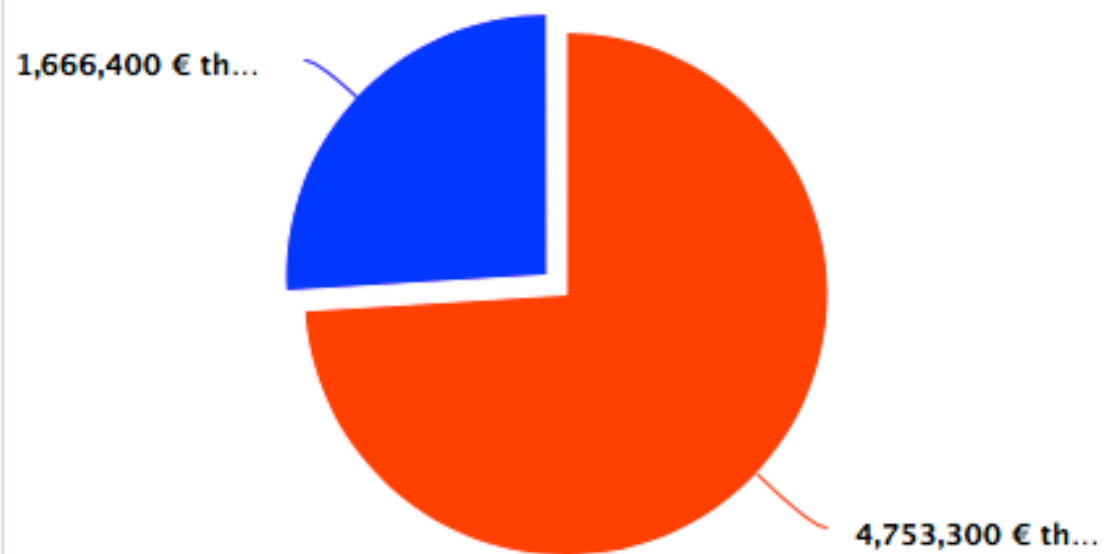
- **Commit** jointly with UK to maintain the CTA
- **Confirm** rights and benefits under the CTA
- **Build** awareness and understanding amongst EU partners
- **Uphold** free movement of EU citizens within the EU

Brexit could weaken the EU and/or Irish influence in it

To mitigate these risks we need to:

- **Strengthen** existing alliances in EU and build new ones
- **Influence** future direction of European Union
- **Promote** better awareness of EU role, values and achievements
- **Maintain** strong UK-Ireland and UK-EU relations

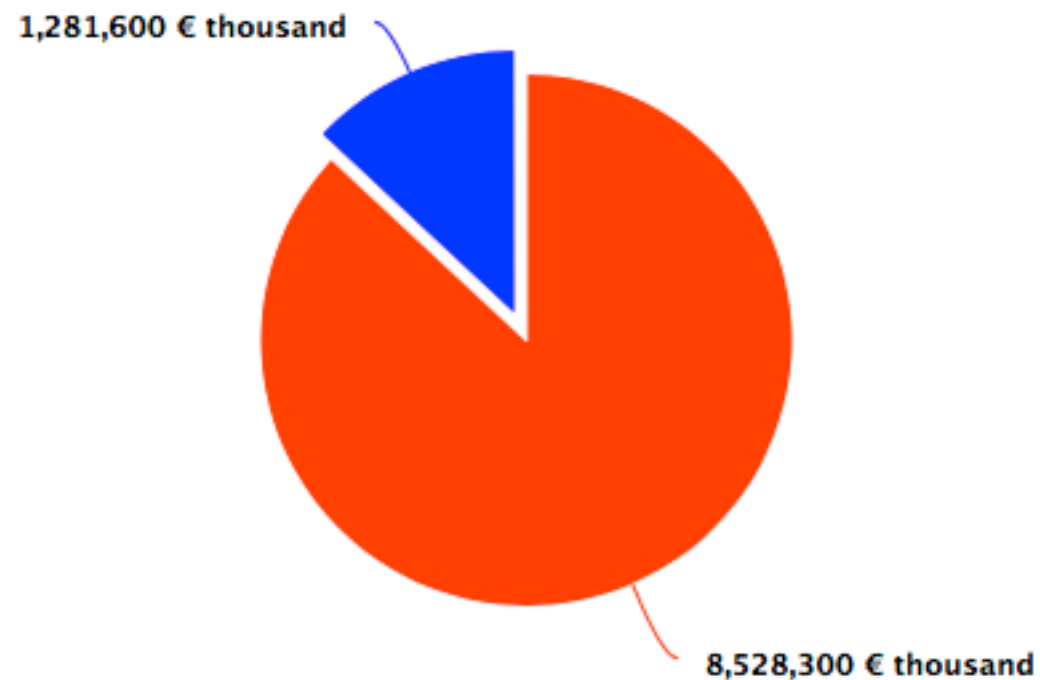
Trade in Goods (Imports) : Dec 2017



- Rest of world excluding United Kingdom
- United Kingdom

Source: CSO Ireland

Trade in Goods (Exports) : Dec 2017



- Rest of world excluding United Kingdom
- United Kingdom

Source: CSO Ireland

Table 5.1 Exports and imports by economic sector 2016

Sector	Exports		Imports	
	€million		€million	
	Value	% of total	Value	% of total
Agri/food	17,220	15	3,177	4
Pharmaceuticals	52,038	44	9,268	13
Other manufacturing and construction	29,538	25	12,321	17
Wholesale/retail	8,396	7	24,561	34
Services/other	8,777	7	21,106	29
Unknown	2,261	2	2,771	4
Total	118,230	100	73,204	100

Trade in Services (Imports) : 2016



11,841 € million



174,338 € million

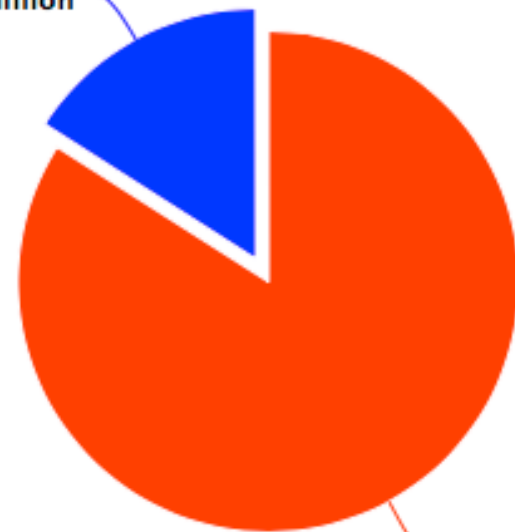
- Rest of world excluding United Kingdom
- United Kingdom

Source: CSO Ireland

Trade in Services (Exports) : 2016



22,496 € million



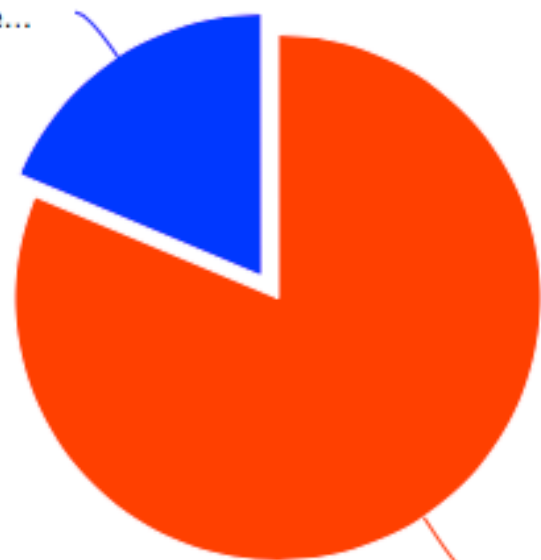
118,475 € million

- Rest of world excluding United Kingdom
- United Kingdom

Source: CSO Ireland

Migration (Emigrants to the UK) : 2017

12.1 Number of pe...



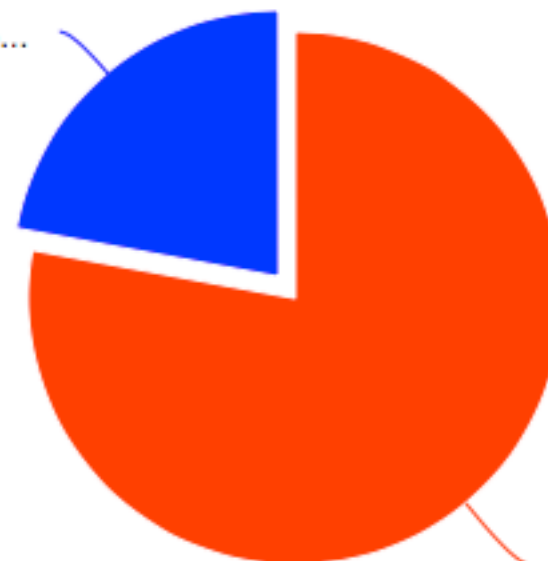
52.7 Number of pe...

- Rest of world excluding United Kingdom
- United Kingdom

Source: CSO Ireland

Migration (Immigrants from the UK) : 2017

18.7 Number of p...



65.9 Number of p...

- Rest of world excluding United Kingdom
- United Kingdom

Source: CSO Ireland

Non Nationals in Ireland

Non-Nationals

- 347,233 non-Irish nationals in the labour force in April 2016,
- participation rate of 73.9%.
- Between 2011 and 2016 the number of non-Irish people at work increased by 9.6% to 293,830 persons,
- while the number of non-Irish nationals out of work decreased by 31.0%, from 77,460 to 53,403 persons.
- 47,651 of the 82,346 persons who arrived to live in Ireland in the year prior to Census 2016 were non-Irish nationals.

Non-Nationals

- Among the Irish group, the labour force participation rate was 76.8%,
 - non-Irish nationals it was 67.4%.
 - with almost 22.0% being students compared with just over 10.0% of Irish immigrants.
- recent immigrants
 - 5,000 were working in the Accommodation and food service sector,
 - 4,070 of whom were non-Irish nationals.
- Information and communication activities - 4,300 people at work
- over 77% of these were non-Irish nationals.
- Construction sector,
 - where 2,323 recent immigrants
 - Irish nationals dominated accounting for 66.6%.

82,346 recent immigrants

(year prior to Census 2016)

41,093 were at work



Largest sectors in which they worked



**Accommodation
& Food**
4,947



**IT &
Communications**
4,300



Manufacturing
4,110

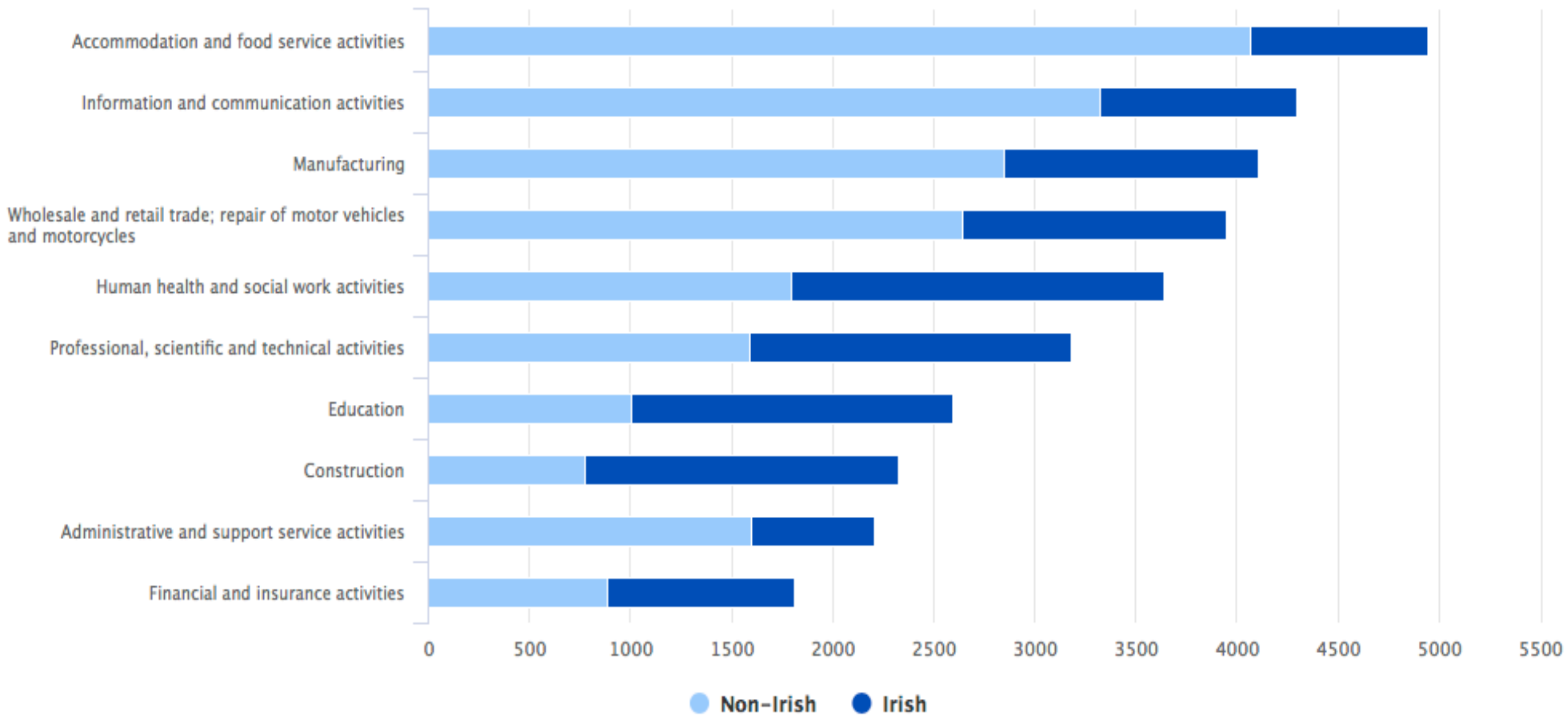


Construction
2,323

Table 3.1 Usually resident one year immigrants aged 15 years and over, economic status by nationality, 2016

	Number of Immigrants	At work	Unemployed (incl looking for first regular job)	Students	Looking after home/family	Others (incl retired)
Irish	24,768	15,227	3,799	2,584	1,198	1,960
Non-Irish	47,651	25,866	6,269	10,472	2,780	2,264
<i>of which</i>						
UK	4,917	2,814	662	305	356	780
Brazilian	4,499	1,423	593	2,370	86	27
Polish	3,427	2,579	436	141	202	69
Spanish	2,637	1,646	295	572	106	18
Romanian	2,534	1,875	363	69	174	53
French	2,412	1,408	136	774	65	29
Indian	2,185	1,043	306	539	252	45
Italian	2,097	1,479	234	313	47	24
German	1,386	869	41	335	53	88
Other non-Irish	21,557	10,730	3,203	5,054	1,439	1,131
Total	72,419	41,093	10,068	13,056	3,978	4,224

Figure 3.1 Immigrants at work, numbers employed by industry and nationality, top 10 industries, 2016



 It's a Fact !

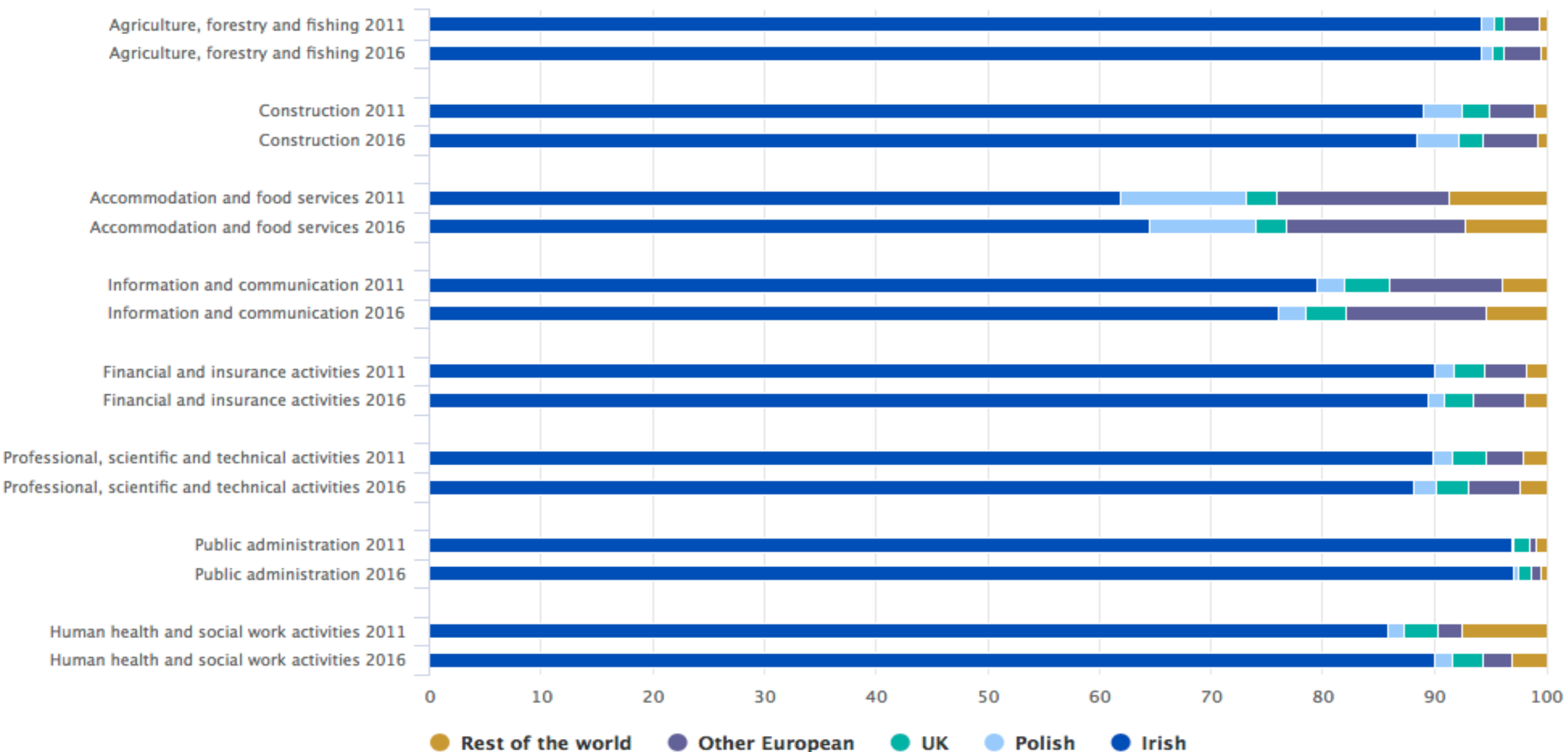
12.5% - The unemployment rate among Americans living in Ireland

24.5% - The unemployment rate among Ukrainians living in Ireland

8.5% - The unemployment rate among Italians living in Ireland

95.4% - The labour force participation rate for Croatian males

Figure 3.3 Population at work by selected industry and nationality, 2011-2016

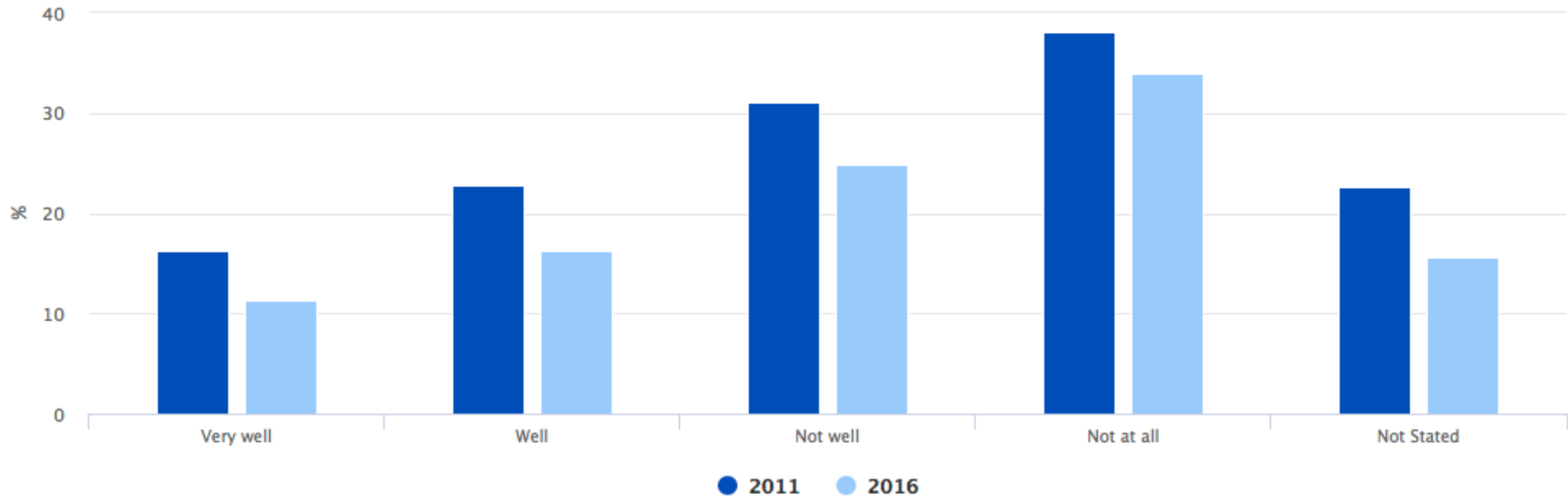


Source: CSO Ireland

Higher employment for those with better English

Over 470,500 people aged 15 and over spoke a language other than English or Irish at home in April 2016 and of these 84 per cent indicated they had good or very good English. The unemployment rate among this group was 13.3 per cent. This compares with a rate of 25.6 per cent for those whose English ability was in the category 'not well' or 'not at all'. The census national unemployment rate was 12.9 per cent overall in 2016.

Figure 3.5 Unemployment rates by level of English spoken, 2011-2016



Source: CSO Ireland

Figure 3.6 Top 10 occupations (SOC2010) of usually resident persons at work who spoke English 'not well' or 'not at all', 2016

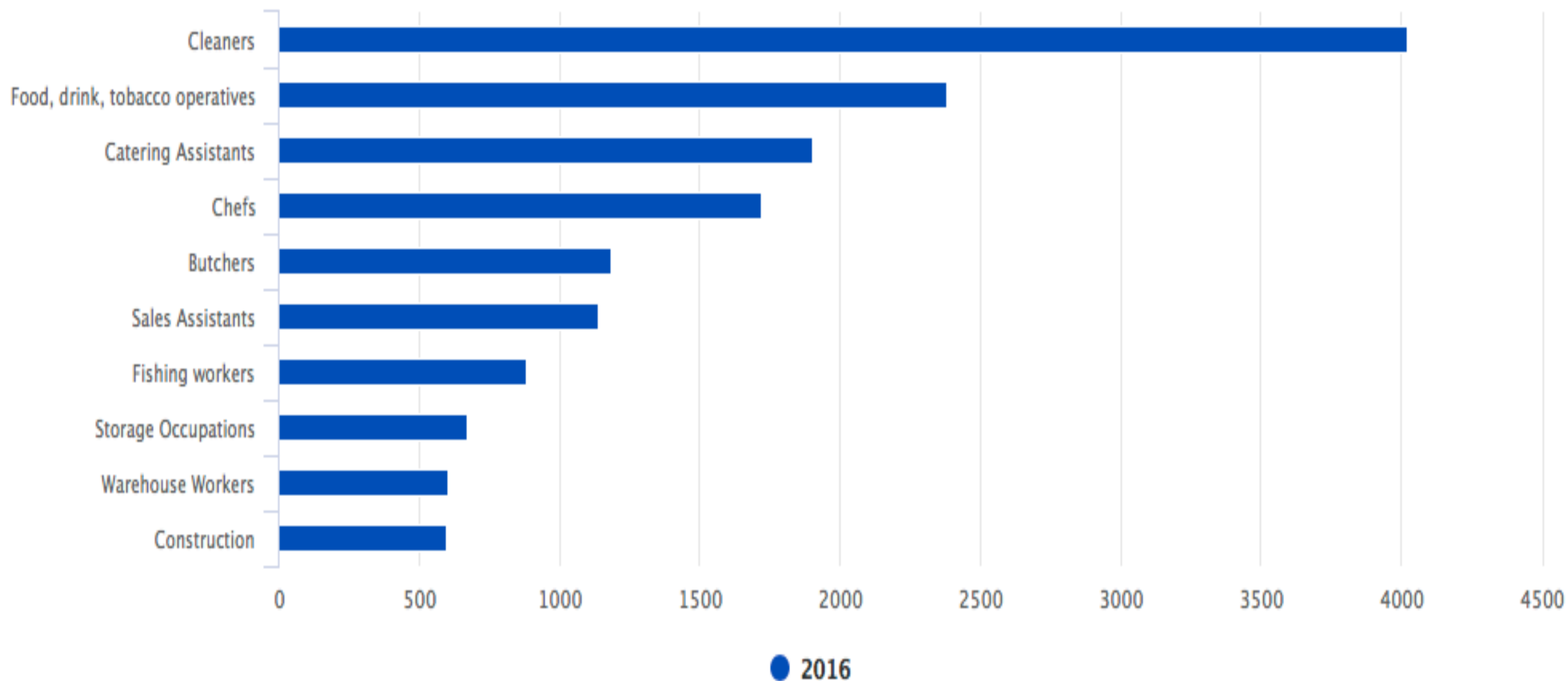
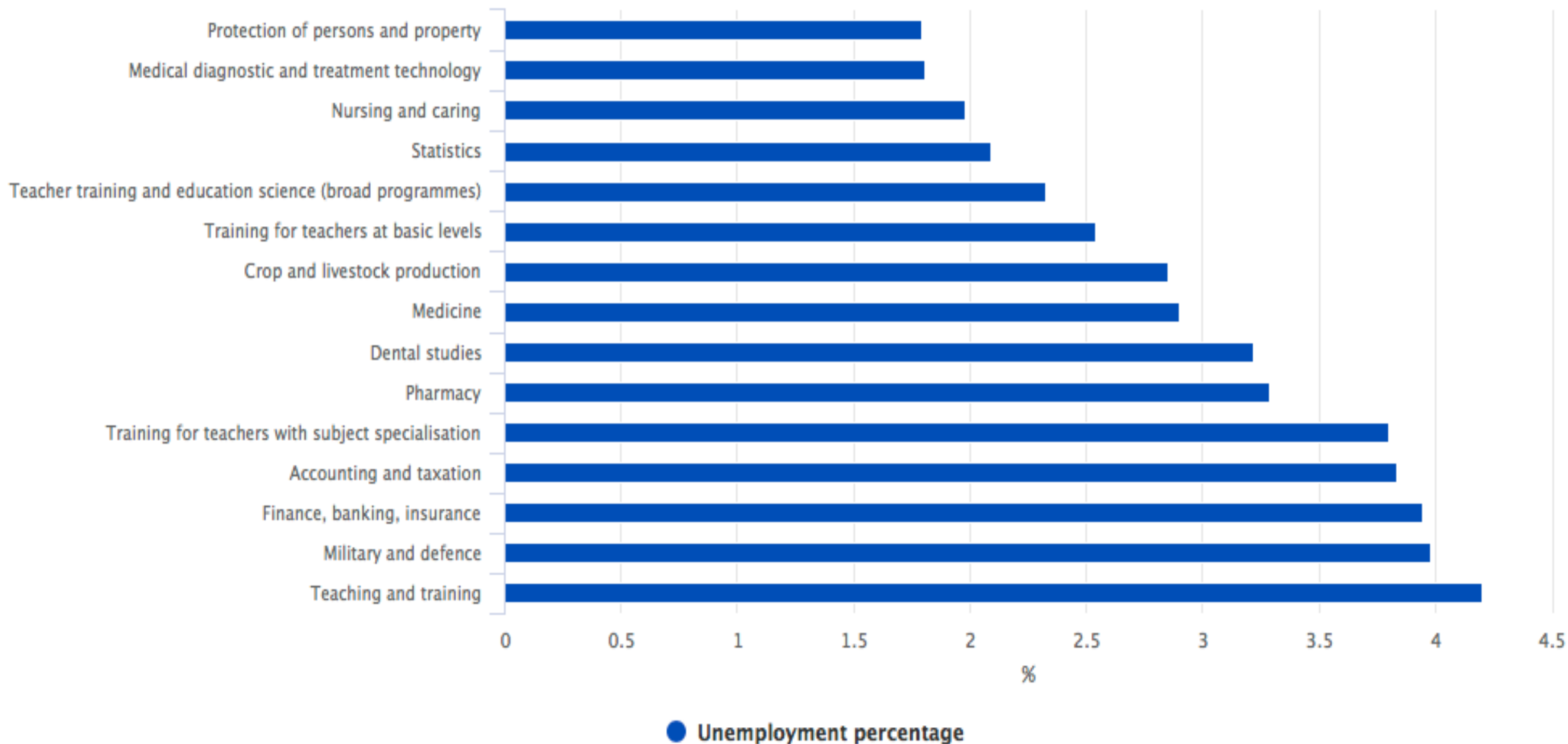


Figure 3.8 Unemployment by field of study (third level), 2016



Country of Origin

The 535,475 non-Irish nationals

from 200 different nations

122,515 persons Polish nationals

103,113 UK nationals

36,552 Lithuanians.

twelve nations each with over 10,000 residents accounted for 73.6% of the total non-Irish national population

America, Brazil, France, Germany, India, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Spain and the UK –.

Where do non-Irish nationals reside?

Highest

Dublin City (91,876),

Fingal (46,909)

Cork County (42,002)

Lowest

Leitrim (3,526)

Sligo (5,892)

Galway was the most multicultural,

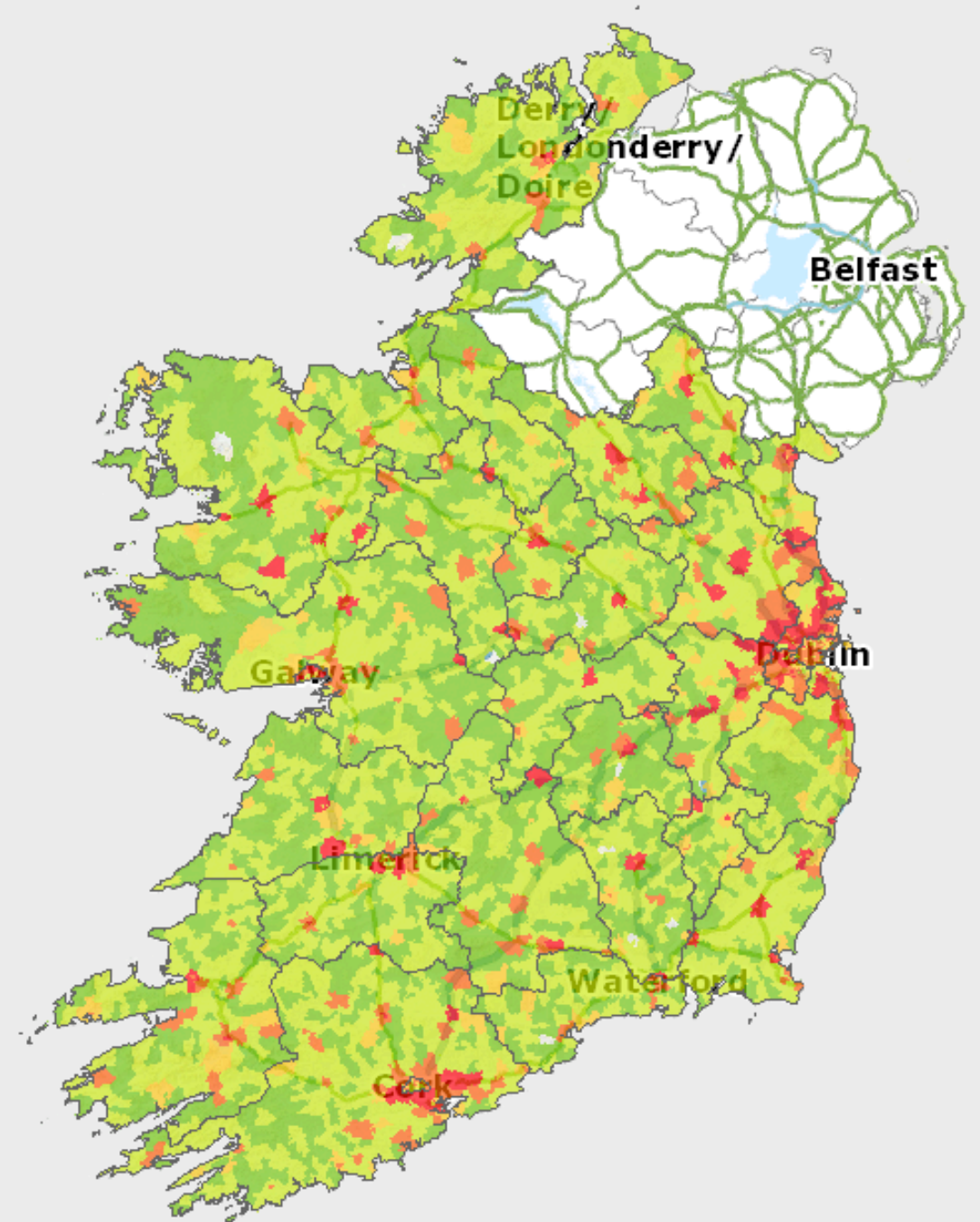
18.6% of its resident population recorded as non-Irish.

2011-2016

Cork City saw the largest increase (17.2% or 2,505 persons) followed by Longford at 9.1% or 502 persons.

Towns

- Ballyhaunis in Mayo had the highest proportion of non-Irish nationals with 941 persons representing 39.5% of its population.
- The next highest were Edgeworthstown in Longford with 32.3% (667 persons) and Ballymahon in Longford with 32.1% (599 persons).



Age

The non-Irish national population

267,088 males

268,387 females.

Approx 50% non-Irish nationals aged between 25 and 42 years compared with less than a quarter of Irish nationals.

non-Irish population 65 years less than 5%

nearly 15% for Irish nationals.

12.3% of non-Irish nationals were aged 0 to 14 years

22.5% of Irish nationals.

Marital Status

- 47.9% were married.
- separation/divorce higher than Irish nationals (8.1% vs 5.6%).
- Over half of French, Italian, Spanish and Brazilians were single.
- Indian nationals were the most likely to be married (69.3%),
- Latvians had the highest separated/divorced rate (15%),

Living Arrangements

- 203,838 (12%) of all households were headed by a non-Irish national
- Couples with children - 34.9%, (Irish population 35.3%).
- Single person households - 17.3%
- Polish households - proportion of family households without children fell from 10,751 to 7,630
- Families with children increased from 20,830 to 27,425.

Languages spoken

- 612,018 residents speak a language other than Irish or English at home
 - an increase of 19.1% since 2011.
- 363,715 were non-Irish nationals and the top languages spoken were
 - Polish (113,225),
 - Lithuanian (30,502)
 - Romanian (26,645)
 - Portuguese (16,737)

Students

- 96,497 non-Irish national students aged five and over in April 2016
 - accounting for 18% of the non-national population.
 - Polish (22,450),
 - UK nationals(11,704)
 - Lithuanians (7,133)

Economic Status

- 293,830 of the non-Irish national population at work,
 - 14.9% of the workforce.
- Polish and UK nationals - 42.1% of the entire non-Irish national working population.
- Approx 50% non-Irish national employed in four main sectors,
 - Wholesale and Retail Trade (45,812),
 - Accommodation and Food Services (40,859),
 - Manufacturing Industries (36,387) and
 - Human Health and Social Work (21,779).
- 46.9% were classified as non-manual, manual skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled workers (39.2% of Irish nationals).
- Unemployment rate among non-Irish nationals was 15.4%,
 - 12.6% among the Irish population.



As EU citizens, Irish people can live and work freely in any Member State.



Being part of the EU's Single Market makes it easier for Irish businesses to trade on both European and international markets.



Ireland has received over €42 billion (net) of European funds since we joined the EU.



EU membership has helped Ireland attract billions of euro in direct foreign investment, creating thousands of job opportunities for Irish people.



An estimated 700,000 jobs have been created in Ireland since joining the EU in 1973, and trade has increased 90 fold.



Irish farmers benefit from direct payments paid out under the CAP. Currently, Irish farmers receive EU funding of €1.2 billion every year through CAP funding.



European legislation on equality in the workplace has ensured that Irish men and women are entitled to equal pay for doing the same job.



Around 50,000 students from Ireland have participated in Erasmus+ since 1987.



Irish citizens choosing to work or study abroad can have their Irish qualifications recognised throughout the EU, under the European Qualifications Framework.



EU membership has supported the Peace Process in Northern Ireland through investment in cross-border programmes and the creation of the Northern Ireland Task Force (NITF) and the PEACE Programmes. Since 1995 the programmes have committed approximately €2.26 billion worth of funding to Northern Ireland and the Border Region of Ireland.



The European Health Insurance Card provides cover and access to care to all Irish citizens if they fall sick or have an accident while travelling in the EU.



Thanks to EU legislation liberalising transport sectors it has also become far cheaper for EU citizens to travel within the EU.



The EU provides protection for EU consumers shopping across European borders.



Ireland is part of the European Research Area, which means we can both participate in and benefit from global research and development.



The European Arrest Warrant means that Irish criminals can no longer escape justice by fleeing to another EU Member State.