



Web: <http://antideportationireland.blogspot.ie/>
Email: antideportationireland@gmail.com

Company Overview

Founded in July 2012, Anti-Deportation Ireland (ADI) is a national, multi-ethnic grassroots network/alliance of activists, asylum seekers, refugees, community workers, trade unionists, and academics who have come together to campaign against forced deportation in Ireland, and for the abolition of the direct provision system.

Anti-Deportation Ireland's Mission

ADI firmly believes that forced deportation is inhuman, unnecessary and a violation of an individual's fundamental human rights, especially the right to seek and receive protection. Forced deportations legitimise force and institutionalise brutality against asylum seekers and undocumented migrants. The harsh methods of physical control and restraint and the often abusive/racist language used to enforced removals cause unending physical and emotional trauma. Those at risk of deportation include people severely traumatised by war, physically and/or mentally ill, vulnerable children. Deportation often destroys families, relationships and personal lives, and disrupts people's education and life prospects. It is linked to the suicides of those within the system, and following their deportation.

ADI has the following specific demands:

- 1. An immediate end to all deportations**
- 2. The immediate abolition of the direct provision system.**
- 3. The right to work for people seeking asylum.**

Anti-Deportation Ireland's work includes:

- Documenting the human and financial costs of deportations, based on the literature already existing in Ireland and abroad, and on individuals' personal testimonies.
- Raising awareness amongst the general public about these issues through meetings and seminars, and through its publications.
- Organising public events, peaceful protests, and support campaigns for asylum seekers and deportees.
- Networking with other groups campaigning against deportation in Europe and elsewhere.

Why Anti-Deportation Ireland?

THE VAST majority of Europeans believe that EU member states should offer protection and asylum to those in need and that the rules for admitting asylum seekers should be the same across Europe. A majority say that immigration enriches member states economically and culturally.

This is revealed in a report on developments in asylum and immigration in 2011 published by the European Commission, accompanied by the results of a [Eurobarometer survey](#).

The report found that there are just over 20 million non-EU nationals living in the EU, making up about 4 per cent of the total population. The [Eurobarometer](#) poll showed that more than two-thirds (68 per cent) of Europeans think that legal immigrants should have the same rights as national citizens.

More than four out of 10 believe that the EU should encourage labour migration from non-EU countries to help tackle demographic challenges and labour shortages.

The report showed a drop in illegal migration as revealed by the numbers refused entry, apprehended and returned to their countries of origin last year about 343,000 persons were refused entry to the EU, a decrease of 13per cent on the previous year, while 468,500 were apprehended, a fall of about 40,000. About 190,000 third-country nationals were returned, 15 per cent fewer than in 2010.

However, the number of people seeking asylum in EU member states increased by 16.2 per cent to 302,000, though it remained below the peak of 425,000 a decade earlier.

Eighty per cent of those polled think that member states should offer protection and asylum to those in need and also that the number of asylum seekers should be more equally shared among EU member states.

A similar number think that the EU should increase its assistance to member states to handle irregular migration and that the cost of handling irregular migration should be shared among EU member states. At the moment countries in southern Europe are disproportionately affected by irregular migration and people seeking asylum.

The report showed that unemployment was higher among non-EU nationals than EU citizens, with an average employment rate of 58.8 per cent for those of working age, compared to 68.6 per cent of the total population. Sixty per cent of Europeans believe immigrants may face integration difficulties because of discrimination, while 53 per cent feel immigration enriches EU countries economically and culturally