

WORKSHEET

Reckonable Residence Checklist: Am I Actually Eligible for Irish Citizenship?

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Two routes, one method

Not every year you have spent in Ireland counts toward citizenship eligibility. Map your own residence history clearly, the same way it actually gets assessed, before you assume you qualify.

- The standard route: 5 years of reckonable residence within the last 9 years, including 1 continuous year immediately before applying.
- The spouse or civil partner of an Irish citizen route: 3 years of reckonable residence within the last 5 years, combined with 3 years of marriage or civil partnership, living together.

WHY THIS MATTERS

Tick whichever route applies to you. The rest of this worksheet works the same way for both, just with different totals to reach.





Steps two and three

List every stamp or permission you have held in Ireland, with start and end dates.

- Stamp / permission type: _____
Start: _____ End: _____

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Start: _____ End: _____

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Start: _____ End: _____

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Start: _____ End: _____

Generally does NOT count as reckonable residence: time on a student stamp, time spent awaiting a decision on international protection, any period where your permission had lapsed or expired.

- Mark which periods were on a stamp that generally counts, and add up only those periods.

STEP TWO

List your stamp history, then check what actually counts before adding anything up.





Steps four and five

In the 12 months immediately before you plan to apply, count your days spent outside Ireland.

- Total days abroad in the last 12 months: _____
- Up to 70 days: within the standard limit.
- 70 to 100 days: over the standard limit, but a discretionary allowance of up to 30 extra days exists for exceptional, properly documented reasons (illness, family emergency, work, or study).
- Over 100 days: outside both the standard limit and the discretionary allowance, treat this as a real problem to address before applying, not something to leave unexplained.
- If applying through the spouse route: confirm at least 3 years of marriage or civil partnership, that you have lived together during that time, and be ready to complete a statutory declaration confirming your relationship is genuine and ongoing.

GOOD TO KNOW

Reckonable residence is generally counted from the date on your actual permission letter or registration, not from when you first arrived in Ireland informally.

