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SUPREME COURT





Record No:	
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Application for Leave to Appeal

Part I

The information contained in this part will be published. It is the applicant's responsibility to also provide electronically to the Office a redacted version of this part if it contains information the publication of which is prohibited by any enactment or rule of law or order of the Court

- 1. Date of Filing:
- 2. Title of the Proceedings:

SHYANI DEVI OMRAWOO

Applicant

THE MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND EQUALITY

Respondent

3. Name of Applicant: Shyani Devi Omrawoo.

What was the applicant's role in the original case: Applicant.

4. Decision of Court of Appeal (where applicable):

Record No: 2017/392

Date of Order: 14th December, 2018 Perfection Date: 31st January, 2019

Date of Judgment: 5th December, 2018 (unapproved)

Names of Judges: Peart J., McGovern J., Baker J.

5. Decision of the High Court:

Record No: 2016/629JR

Date of Order: 14th June, 2017.

Perfection Date: 5th July, 2017

Date of Judgment: Judgement of 24th May, 2017

Names of Judge(s): O'Regan J.

Where this application seeks leave to appeal directly from an Order of the High Court has an appeal also been filed in the Court of Appeal in respect of that Order? n/a

6. Extension of Time: Yes X No

The Rules of the Superior Courts (Supreme Court) 2018, shall come into operation on the 10th day of January 2019. The Applicant's legal representatives were unaware of them and were of the view that the period was one of 28 days. The Applicant formed the intention to appeal the matter within the 21 day time period and on the 27th February, 2019 when it was attempted to lodge this notice the Applicant was only shortly outside of the 21 day time period. The error was bona fide and in the premises it is respectfully requested that the time period should be extended in the interests of justice.

7. Matter of general public importance:

If it is contended that an appeal should be permitted on the basis of matter(s) of general public importance please set out precisely and concisely, in numbered paragraphs, the matter(s) alleged to be matter(s) of general public importance justifying appeal to the Supreme Court.

This section should contain no more than 500 words and the word count should appear at the end of the text.

- 1. This case and that of Rughoonauth *v Minister for Justice* 2017/310 were essentially test cases concerning whether persons whose lawful basis for residence in the State was a student visa, and who thereafter overstayed unlawfully in the State, were "settled migrants" in the State so as to be entitled to a consideration of the effect of their deportation on their Article 8 ECHR rights. There were conflicting High Court judgements. O'Regan J. in *Omrawoo* held such a consideration or balancing exercise was necessary. Humphreys J. in the *Rughoonauth* case held Article 8 ECHR was not engaged. Both judges certified their judgments as raising points of law of exceptional public importance to facilitate an appeal.
- 2. This issue raised is closely related to, though not determined by, the judgement of this

Court in Luximon & Balchand v Minister for Justice and Equality [2018] 2 ILRM 153. The essential difference is that in the within proceedings the Minister was involved in the process of the deportation as opposed to considering applications from them to vary/renew permissions to be in the State. This Court held (at paragraph 86): "Insofar as ECHR issues arise, what is in issue, and what is only determined here, is simply that for these respondents' Article 8 rights were at least engaged, and that there should have been a consideration of such rights in the s.4(7) decisions."

- 3. The Applicant contends that if the rights are engaged for students who apply for a change of permission they must also be engaged at the deportation stage.
- 4. In deciding to deport the Applicant the Minister found Article 8 not engaged on account of the fact that she had only ever been a student in the State. Before her deportation, the Applicant had been present in the State since October, 2007, lawfully resident as a student for almost five years.
- 5. In the Determination granting leave to appeal in Luximon this Court held at paragraph 19: "A substantial number of cases in the immigration list are said to depend on the outcome of this case. Moreover, a substantial number of persons within the State are said to be effected by the potential outcome of this case. This, in itself, renders it a matter of general public importance." The same considerations apply in this case. There are a substantial number of similar cases pending before the High Court and a substantial number of persons will be affected by the decision of the Court of Appeal. Some costs were awarded to the Applicant by the Court of Appeal.
- 6. To deny the need to substantively consider Article 8 rights is to equate the situation of the Applicant with persons who were never lawfully in the State. The Court of Appeal nevertheless considered her student status as precarious; see paragraph 58, and as putting her in a worse position than an asylum seeker; see paragraph 59. This affects all persons with a student-based residency. This was not addressed in the High Court judgments.

Word count - 500

8. Interests of Justice:

If it is contended that an appeal should be permitted on the basis of the interests of justice, please set out precisely and concisely, in numbered paragraphs, the matters relied upon.

This section should contain no more than 300 words and the word count should appear at the end of the text.

- 1. It is in the interests of justice that there is a coherent line of jurisprudence in the State concerning the interpretation of national and ECHR law. It is submitted that the decision of the Court of Appeal is unclear and difficult to reconcile with the judgement of this Honourable Court in *Luximon*.
- 2. The Court of Appeal held that outside of "an exceptional case" Article 8 will not be

engaged when it comes to the deportation of persons who have resided in the State as students. This seems to depart from rationale of this Court in *Luximon* where (at paragraph 84) the Court held: "The respondents were not simply "visitors", or short-term entrants to the State, or persons who had no entitlement to be here at all. These cases are very different from those other categories of persons."

- 3. Court of Appeal (see paragraph 57) distinguished *Luximon* by finding it concerned a decision to not consider private life at all at the relevant stage, as opposed to a decision to consider Article 8 and decide that it was not engaged, thereby concluding no need to consider such rights. However in *Luximon* this Court held at paragraph 86 (as quoted above) the respondents' Article 8 rights were at least engaged, and that there should have been a consideration of such rights in the s.4(7) decisions. It seems that there are irreconcilable differences in the jurisprudence of the two Courts or that the parameters of a consideration of Article 8 rights needs clarification. It is in the interest of justice that same be addressed.
- 4. The Court of Appeal did not analyse the case through the "settled migrant" prism, notwithstanding that the High Court decisions, and the submissions of the parties, had done so.

Word count - 293.

9. Exceptional Circumstances: Article 34.5.4:

Where it is sought to apply for leave to appeal direct from a decision of the High Court, please set out precisely and concisely, in numbered paragraphs, the exceptional circumstances upon which it is contended that such a course is necessary. n/a

10. Grounds of Appeal

Please set out in the Appendix attached hereto the grounds of appeal that would be relied upon if leave to appeal were to be granted.

11. Priority	Hearing:	Yes	х	No		
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If the applicant seeks a priority hearing please set out concisely the grounds upon which such priority is sought.

This section should contain no more than 100 words and the word count should appear at the end of the text.

Numerous other applicants have similar cases which stand adjourned before the High Court. The Applicant has been deported. If this decision was arrived at unfairly then this is a decision requiring remedying as expeditiously as possible.

Word count - 36.

12. Reference to CJEU:

If it is contended that it is necessary to refer matters to the Court of Justice of the European Union please identify the matter and set out the question or questions which it is alleged it is necessary to refer. n/a