



Reference data 2018 (01/01/2018 - 31/12/2018)

Start/end date of the data collection campaign : 01/03/2019 - 01/10/2019

Objective :

The CEPEJ decided, at its 31th plenary meeting, to launch the eighth evaluation cycle 2018 – 2020, focused on 2018 data. The CEPEJ wishes to use the methodology developed in the previous cycles to get, with the support of its national correspondents' network, a general evaluation of the judicial systems in the 47 member states of the Council of Europe as well as three observer states (Israel, Morocco and Kazakhstan). This will enable policy makers and judicial practitioners to take account of such unique information when carrying out their activities.

The present questionnaire was adapted by the Working group on evaluation of judicial systems (CEPEJ-GT-EVAL) in view of the previous evaluation cycles and considering the comments submitted by CEPEJ members, observers, experts and national correspondents. The aim of this exercise is to increase awareness of judicial systems in the participating states, to compare the functioning of judicial systems in their various aspects, as well as to have a better knowledge of the trends of the judicial organisation in order to help improve the efficiency of justice. The evaluation questionnaire and the analysis of the results becomes a genuine tool in favour of public policies on justice, for the sake of the European citizens.

Instruction :

The ways to use the application and to answer the questions are guided by two main documents:

- User manual
- Explanatory note

While the explanatory note gives definitions and explanations on the CEPEJ evaluation questionnaire and the methodology needed for replying, the User manual is a tool to help you navigate through this application. You can download the Explanatory note as a whole on the CEPEJ website. The specific explanations are also accessible for each question within this application under the tab "Explanatory note". This will serve as immediate consultation tool when answering questions. The user manual is accessible in the "Documentation" tab of the application.

In case you have any questions related to these documents or on the use of the application, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat.

1.General and financial information

1.1.Demographic and economic data

1.1.1.Inhabitants and economic general information



001. Number of inhabitants (if possible on 1 January of the reference year +1)

[4 857 000]

Comments Taken from Population and Migration Estimates April 2018 release of 28 August 2018
<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/pme/populationandmigrationestimatesapril2018/>

002. Total of annual public expenditure at state level and where appropriate, public expenditure at regional or federal entity level (in €)

	Amount
State or federal level	81 983 000 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

003. Per capita GDP (in €) in current prices for the reference year

[66 716]

Comments Taken from Table A of the National Income and Expenditure 2018 release of 11 July 2019

<https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/nationalaccounts/nationalincomeandexpenditureannualresults/>

The 3rd block of data shows data at Per head of population.

GDP @ current Market prices per NIE2018 = € million 324,328

Population 2018 = 4,857,000 The National Income and Expenditure data each year is subject to revisions.

004. Average gross annual salary (in €) for the reference year

[38 871]

NA

Comments Taken from Earnings and Labour Costs Annual 2018 release of 11 June 2019

<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/elca/earningsandlabourcostsannualdata2018/>

005. Exchange rate of national currency (non-Euro zone) in € on 1 January of the reference year +1

[]

Allow decimals : 5

NAP

Comments

A1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 1 to 5

Sources: Q1,3,4 Central Statistics Office Q2 Department of Finance

1.1.2. Budgetary data concerning judicial system



006. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, in € (without the budget of the public prosecution services and without the budget of legal aid). If

you cannot separate the budget allocated to the courts from the budgets of public prosecution services and/or legal aid, please go to question 7. If you are able to answer this question 6, please answer NA to the question 7.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
TOTAL - Annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	137 575 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	135 003 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries	53 975 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	52 523 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation	9 055 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	11 334 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses (expertise, interpretation, etc.)	3 692 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	4 201 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings (maintenance, operating costs)	15 185 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	15 509 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new (court) buildings	6 263 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	5 041 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
6. Annual public budget allocated to training	325 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	334 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
7. Other (please specify)	49 080 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	46 061 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

007. If you cannot answer question 6 because you cannot isolate the public budget allocated to courts from the budget allocated to public prosecution services and/or legal aid, please fill only the appropriate line in the table according to your system:

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and the public prosecution services together	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and legal aid together	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts, public prosecution services and legal aid together	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

008. Are litigants in general required to pay a court fee to start a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction:

	Litigants required to pay a court fee to start a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction ?
for criminal cases	() Yes (X) No
for other than criminal cases	(X) Yes () No

If there are exceptions to the rule to pay these court fees, could you please provide comments on those exceptions?

008-1. Please briefly present the methodology of calculation of these court fees:

- Court fee amounts are prescribed for the various court jurisdictions by statutory instruments (secondary legislation) – the Court Fees Orders – promulgated by the Minister for Justice and equality with the consent of the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform. The Court Fees Orders set out the various fees payable as listed items. The Court Fees Orders currently in force are: S.I. No. 492/2014 - Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and High Court (Fees) Order 2014
<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2014/si/492/made/en/pdf>
S.I. No. 23/2014 - Circuit Court (Fees) Order 2014
<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2014/si/23/made/en/pdf>
S.I. No. 22/2014 - District Court (Fees) Order 2014
<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2014/si/22/made/en/pdf>
Court fee amounts are calculated in a number of ways, viz. court fees may be set

- as fixed amounts payable on the issuing or lodgement of a specific document itemised in the Fees Order, e.g. the issuing of an originating document (such as a summons or petition) commencing court proceedings, or on the lodging of a document (such as an affidavit) in the proceedings
- as fixed amounts which vary by reference to the value associated with the transaction – e.g. the amount payable on issuance of civil proceedings for a liquidated (quantified) debt claim will vary depending on the band within which the value of the claim falls
- as a percentage, e.g. the court fees payable annually on the supervision of the estate of a person taken into the wardship of the court is calculated as a percentage of the net annual income of the ward of court concerned.

008-2. The amount of court fees requested to commence an action for 3000€ debt recovery:

[25]

[] NA

[] NAP

Comments

009. Annual income of court fees received by the State (in €):

[47 969 000]

[] NA

[] NAP

Comments updated info

012. Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid (12.1 + 12.2)	89 577 000 [] NA [] NAP	49 302 000 [] NA [] NAP	40 275 000 [] NA [] NAP
12.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)	[X] NA [] NAP	49 302 000 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
12.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments

012-1. Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid (12-1.1 + 12-1.2)	111 463 335 [] NA [] NAP	64 806 000 [] NA [] NAP	46 657 335 [] NA [] NAP
12-1.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)	[X] NA [] NAP	64 806 000 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
12-1.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

If the public budget actually implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

013. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in €.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in € (including 13.1)	43 502 000 [] NA [] NAP	42 582 000 [] NA [] NAP
13.1. Annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services	314 000 [] NA [] NAP	314 000 [] NA [] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: Parliament approved a budget of €43,502K for the public prosecution service for 2018. Expenditure by the prosecution service in 2018 amounted to €42,582K. The unspent 2% of approved funding was surrendered at the end of the year in accordance with national public expenditure rules.

The annual public budget for the training of the public prosecutor service is allocated by the prosecution service from within total funds allocated to it annually by Parliament. In 2018 total expenditure on training initiatives amounting to €314K.

014. Authorities formally responsible for the budgets allocated to the courts (multiple options

possible):

	Preparation of the total court budget	Adoption/approval of the total court budget	Management and allocation of the budget among the courts	Evaluation of the use of the budget at a national level courts
Ministry of Justice	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Other ministry	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Parliament	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Supreme Court	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
High Judicial Council	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Courts	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Inspection body	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Other	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP

If any other Ministry and/or inspection body and/or other, please specify: Inspection Body: Comptroller and Auditor General and the Public Accounts Committee

014-1. (Former question 61) Who is entrusted with responsibilities related to the budget within the court?

	Preparation of the budget	Arbitration and allocation of the budget	Day to day management of the budget	Evaluation and control of the use of the budget
Management Board	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No
Court President	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Court administrative director	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Head of the court clerk office	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Other	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No

Comments - If "other", please specify:

A2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 6 to 14:

Sources: Q 6-9 - Courts Service

Q 13 - Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

Q 12 - Legal Aid Board (Civil Legal Aid) and Department of Justice and Equality (Criminal Legal Aid).

1.1.3. Budgetary data concerning the whole justice system

015-1. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the whole justice system, in € (this global budget includes the judicial system budget - see 15-2 and other elements of the justice system - see 15-3)

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system in €	2 698 476 000 [] NA [] NAP	2 681 016 000 [] NA [] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided above and specify if a large portion of the budget allocated to the whole justice system comes from an international organisation. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

015-2. Elements of the judicial system budget (Q6, Q7, Q12 and Q13)

	Included	Not included	Does not exist (NAP)
Courts (see question 6 or 7)	(X)	()	()
Legal aid (see question 12 or 7)	(X)	()	()
Public prosecution services (see question 13 or 7)	(X)	()	()

015-3. Other budgetary elements

	Included	Not included	Does not exist (NAP)
Prison system	(X)	()	()
Probation services	(X)	()	()
High Judicial Council	()	()	(X)
Constitutional court	(X)	()	()
Judicial management body	()	()	(X)

State advocacy	()	(X)	()
Enforcement services	(X)	()	()
Notariat	()	(X)	()
Forensic services	(X)	()	()
Judicial protection of juveniles	()	(X)	()
Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	(X)	()	()
Refugees and asylum seekers services	(X)	()	()
Immigration Service	(X)	()	()
Some police services (e.g. : transfer, investigation, prisoners' security)	(X)	()	()
Other	(X)	()	()

If "other", please specify: Legislation to provide for a Judicial Council is under preparation.

A3. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 15-1, 15-2 and 15-3:

Sources: Department of Justice and Equality

2. Access to justice and all courts

2.1. Legal Aid

2.1.1. Scope of legal aid

016. Does legal aid apply to:

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Representation in court	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP
Legal advice, ADR and other legal services	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP

016-1. Please briefly describe the organisation of the legal aid system in your country both before going to court and during court proceedings.

- Other than criminal cases:

The Legal Aid Board will examine an application to determine if the applicant is eligible for legal advice, based on what their disposable income and assets are. The next step is to arrange an appointment with a solicitor. In most of the Legal Aid Board's law centres, there is a waiting period. The Legal Aid Board endeavours to provide each eligible applicant an appointment within four months to provide legal advice on their legal issue. For some types of disputes, the Legal Aid Board will give an appointment as soon as possible.

The solicitor will usually try to resolve the dispute without going to Court, if that is possible. If the dispute cannot be resolved without going to Court – for example, if the other party has already begun legal proceedings - the solicitor will apply for a legal aid certificate which allows them to represent the client in Court.

Criminal cases: Fees are paid to solicitors for consultations with persons detained in Garda stations in circumstances where:

- a person is detained under the provisions of the Offences against the State Act, 1939 as amended by the Offences against the State (Amendment) Act, 1998 or the Criminal Justice Act, 1984 or the Criminal Justice (Drug Trafficking) Act, 1996 or Section 50 of the Criminal Justice Act, 2007, and

- the person has a legal entitlement to consult with a solicitor, and
- the person's means are insufficient to enable him or her to pay for such consultation

The Garda Station Legal Advice Scheme was extended in May 2014 to include attendance of a solicitor at a formal interview between the Gardaí and the detainee. The Scheme is administered by the Legal Aid Board.

The Criminal Justice (Legal Aid) Act 1962 covers persons charged with a criminal offence. The 1962 Act is the primary legislation covering the operation of the Criminal Legal Aid Scheme and provides that free legal aid may be granted by the Courts, in certain circumstances, for the defence of any persons of insufficient means in criminal proceedings. Under the Act, the courts, through the judiciary, are responsible for the granting of legal aid. An applicant must establish to the satisfaction of the court that his or her means are insufficient to enable the applicant to pay for legal representation themselves. The court must also be satisfied that, by reason of the "gravity of the charge" or exceptional circumstances", it is essential in the interest of justice that the applicant should have legal aid. Under the Act, the grant of legal aid entitles the applicant to the services of a solicitor and, in certain circumstances, up to two counsel, in the preparation and conduct of their defence or appeal.

017. Does legal aid include the coverage of or the exemption from court fees?

Yes

No

NAP

If yes, please specify:

018. Can legal aid be granted for the fees that are related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (e.g. fees of an enforcement agent)?

Yes

No

NAP

If yes, please specify:

019. Can legal aid be granted for other costs (different from those mentioned in questions 16 to 18, e.g. fees of technical advisors or experts, costs of other legal professionals (notaries), travel costs etc.)?

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Legal aid granted for other costs	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify:

2.1.2. Information on legal aid



020. Please indicate the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted:

	Total	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court
TOTAL	86 332 [X] NA [] NAP	86 332 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
In criminal cases	72 674 [X] NA [] NAP	72 674 [] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
In other than criminal cases	31 906 [] NA [] NAP	13 658 [] NA [] NAP	18 248 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please specify when appropriate: In Criminal Cases - this represents the number of criminal legal aid certificates, which originated from the criminal prosecutions in the District Court.

In "other than criminal cases" the 'number of cases brought before the court' is the number of legal aid certificates granted. The number of 'cases not brought to court/non-litigious cases' is the number of applications for civil legal aid and advice. However please note that any advice case may progress to being an aid case and the Legal Aid Board does not keep a record of what specific cases never progressed beyond advice stage (i.e. this figure includes all of the cases which eventually became aid cases).

021. In criminal cases, can individuals who do not have sufficient financial means be assisted by a free of charge (or financed by a public budget) lawyer?

	Assisted by a free of charge lawyer
Accused individuals	(X) Yes () No
Victims	(X) Yes () No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The judge grants criminal legal aid to an accused person. The Criminal Justice (Legal Aid) Act 1962 and a series of regulations made under it provide that applicants for criminal legal aid must establish to the satisfaction of the court that their means are insufficient to enable them to pay for legal representation themselves. The Court must also be satisfied that, by reason of the gravity of the charge or exceptional circumstances, it is essential in the interests of justice that the applicant should have legal aid.

022. In criminal cases are these individuals free to choose their lawyer within the framework of the legal aid system?

free selection of lawyer

Accused individuals	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Victims	(X) Yes () No [] NAP

Comments

023-0. Does your country have an income and assets evaluation for granting full or partial legal aid?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - Please indicate if any other criteria are taken into account for the granting of legal aid and any comment that could explain the data provided above: There are no concepts of "full" and "partial" legal aid in civil cases in Ireland. A person is either legally aided or not. In completing the above we have equated "full" legal aid with "minimum legal aid contribution" (i.e. a person will only have to pay the minimum contributions of €30 for advice and €130 for aid) and "partial" with having to pay a contribution in excess of these amounts. In criminal cases legal aid is awarded at the discretion of the judge.

In criminal cases legal aid is awarded at the discretion of the Judge. The granting of legal aid is subject to the applicant satisfying the court of two criteria. The applicant for legal aid must establish to the satisfaction of the court that:

(1)their means are insufficient to enable them to pay for legal aid themselves. This is purely a discretionary matter for each court and is not governed by any financial eligibility guidelines. (2)by reason of the "gravity of the charge" or "exceptional circumstances" it is essential in the interests of justice that the applicant should have legal aid.

023. If yes, please specify in the table:

	Annual income value (for one person), (in €)	Assets value (for one person), (in €)
Full legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Full legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	11 500 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	18 000 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

024. Is it possible to refuse legal aid for lack of merit of the case (for example for frivolous action or no chance of success)?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please explain the exact criteria for denying legal aid: The criteria for granting civil legal aid and advice are set out in Sections 24-28 of the Civil Legal Aid Act, as amended. In summary, the main criteria in respect of the merits of the case are that civil legal aid will not be granted where: a reasonably prudent person who could afford the legal services would not pay for those services or would not be advised to do so at his or her own expense by a solicitor or barrister, acting reasonably; the applicant does not, as a matter of law, have reasonable grounds to institute/defend/be a party to the proceedings; the applicant is not reasonably likely to be successful in the

proceedings; the proceedings envisaged are not the most satisfactory means by which the applicant could achieve the result sought or a better one; in all of the circumstances, including the cost of the proceedings and the likely benefit to the applicant, it is not reasonable to grant legal aid.

025. Is the decision to grant or refuse legal aid taken by:

- the court
- an authority external to the court
- a mixed authority (court and external bodies)

Comments In criminal cases, the Judge decides to grant or refuse legal aid. " An Authority External to the Court" - Legal Aid in other than criminal cases is provided by the Legal Aid Board, a statutory body established by the Parliament whose members are appointed by the Minister for Justice and Equality. The decision to grant or refuse legal aid is taken in the first instance by staff of the Board. This may be appealed to a committee consisting of non-executive members of the Board.

026. Is there a private system of legal expense insurance enabling individuals (this does not concern companies or other legal persons) to finance court proceedings?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If appropriate, please inform about the current development of such insurances in your country; is it a growing phenomenon? A market in private legal insurance has developed in Ireland in recent years.

027. Can judicial decisions direct how legal costs, paid by the parties during the procedure, will be shared:

	Judicial decisions direct how legal costs will be shared
in criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
in other than criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments Generally, the unsuccessful party to civil proceedings will be liable to pay the costs of the successful party (costs follow the event), save where the court for special and express reason otherwise determines.

B1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 20 and 23 :

Sources: Legal Aid Board and Department of Justice and Equality

2.2.Court users and victims

2.2.1.Rights of the users and victims

028. Are there official internet sites/portals (e.g. Ministry of Justice, etc.) where general public may have free of charge access to the following:



	Yes	Internet adresse(es)
legal texts (e.g. codes, laws, regulations, etc.)	()	(X) www.irishstatutebook.ie
case-law of the higher court/s	()	(X) www.courts.ie
other documents (e.g. downloadable forms, online registration)	()	(X) www.courts.ie

Please specify what documents and information are included in "other documents": legal texts www.irishstatutebook.ie
case-law www.courts.ie
other docs www.courts.ie

029. Is there an obligation to provide information to the parties concerning the foreseeable timeframes of proceedings?

- () Yes, always
(X) No
() Yes, only in some specific situations

Comments - If yes, only in some specific situations, please specify:

030. Is there a public and free-of-charge specific information system to inform and to help victims of offences?

- (X) Yes
() No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

031. Are there special favourable arrangements to be applied, during judicial proceedings, to the following categories of vulnerable persons:

	Information mechanism	Special arrangements in hearings	Other specific arrangements
Victims of sexual violence/rape	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Victims of terrorism	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Minors (witnesses or victims)	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Victims of domestic violence	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Ethnic minorities	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Disabled persons	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Juvenile offenders	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No

Other (e.g. victims of human trafficking, forced marriage, sexual mutilation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
--	--	--	--

Comments - If "other vulnerable person" and/or "other special arrangements", please specify:

031-1. Is it possible for minors to be a party to a judicial proceeding:

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify which procedures can be concerned (civil, criminal, administrative / normal or accelerated procedure) and at which conditions (can minor benefit from legal aid, be represented by a lawyer, etc.):

032. Does your country allocate compensation for victims of offences?

Yes, please specify for which kind of offences: Criminal Injuries Compensation Tribunal considers applications from people who suffer a personal injury or death as a result of a crime of violence.

No

Comments

032-1. Is a court decision necessary in the framework of the compensation procedure?

Yes

No

Comments Yes in relation to the Garda Síochána (police force) Compensation Scheme

033. If yes, does this compensation come from:

a public fund

damages and interests to be paid by the person responsible

a private fund

Comments

034. Are there studies that evaluate the recovery rate of the damages awarded by courts to victims?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please illustrate with available data concerning the recovery rate, the title of the studies, the frequency of the studies and the coordinating body:

035. Do public prosecutors have a specific role with respect to victims (protection and assistance)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

036. Do victims of offences have the right to dispute a public prosecutor's decision to discontinue a case? Please verify the consistency of your answer with that of the question 105 regarding the possibility for a public prosecutor "to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge". (The answer NAP means that the public prosecutor cannot decide to discontinue a case on his/her

own. A decision by a judge is needed.)

Yes

No

NAP

Comments - If necessary, please specify:

037. Is there a system for compensating users in the following circumstances:

	Number of requests for compensation	Number of condemnations	Total amount (in €)
Total	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Excessive length of proceedings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Non-execution of court decisions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Wrongful arrest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Wrongful conviction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Where appropriate, please give details on the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the amount of the compensation (e.g. the amount per day for unjustified detentions or convictions):

2.2.2 Confidence and satisfaction of citizens with their justice system

038. Does your country implement surveys aimed at legal professionals and court users to measure their trust in justice and their satisfaction with the services delivered by the judicial system? If yes, how frequently and up to what level?

	National level	Court level
1. Surveys aimed at judges	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
2. Surveys aimed at court staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
3. Surveys aimed at public prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc

4. Surveys aimed at lawyers	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
5. Surveys aimed at the parties	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
6. Surveys aimed at other court users (e.g. jurors, witnesses, experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental agencies, NGOs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
7. Surveys aimed at victims	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
8. Other not mentioned	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc

Comments - Please, indicate the references and links to the satisfaction surveys you mentioned above:

040. Is there a national or local procedure for filing complaints about the functioning of the judicial system? (for example, handling of the case by a judge or the duration of a proceeding)

Yes

No

Comments

041. If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:

	Authority responsible for dealing with the complaint	Existence of a time limit to deal with the complaint for this authority
Court concerned	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Higher court	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Ministry of Justice	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
High Judicial Council	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

041-1. If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:

	Number of complaints	Compensation amount granted
Court concerned	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Higher court	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Ministry of Justice	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
High Judicial Council	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If possible, please give information concerning the efficiency of this complaint procedure and any useful comment:

3. Organisation of the court system

3.1. Courts

3.1.1. Number of courts

042. Number of courts considered as legal entities (administrative structures) and geographic locations.

	Number of courts
42.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction (legal entities)	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
42.2 First instance specialised courts (legal entities)	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
42.3 All the courts (geographic locations) (this includes 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction, first instance specialised courts, all second instance courts and courts of appeal and all Supreme Courts)	95 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

043. Number (legal entities) of first instance specialised courts (or specific judicial order)

	Number of courts
Total (must be the same as the data given under question 42.2)	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Insolvency courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Labour courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Family courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Rent and tenancies courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Internet related disputes	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Administrative courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Insurance and / or social welfare courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Military courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other specialised 1st instance courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If “other specialised 1st instance courts”, please specify:

044. Is there a foreseen change in the structure of courts [for example a reduction of the number of courts (geographic locations) or a change in the powers of courts]?

Yes

No

Comments - Please specify: The Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) Act 2015 will, when commenced, replace the existing wardship regime for persons with capacity issues and introduce new decision support arrangements for such persons. New jurisdiction will, in particular, be conferred on the Circuit Court in respect of such arrangements. The current situation is that while some parts of the 2015 Act are commenced, others remain to be commenced.

045. Number of first instance courts (geographic locations) competent for a case concerning:

	Number of courts
a debt collection for small claims	92 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
an employment dismissal	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

a robbery	91 [] NA [] NAP
an insolvency case	27 [] NA [] NAP

Comments The Circuit Court exercises jurisdiction in respect of the following alternative remedies to bankruptcy available under the Personal Insolvency Act 2012:

(a) debt relief notices and (up to an indebtedness value of € 2,500,000) -

(b) debt settlement arrangements and (c) personal insolvency arrangements,

The High Court exercises jurisdiction in respect of (a) all bankruptcy matters and, where the indebtedness value exceeds € 2,500,000 (b) debt settlement arrangements and (c) personal insolvency arrangements under the Personal Insolvency Act 2012. Personal insolvency business is conducted by the High Court in Dublin

045-1. Is your definition for small claims the same as the one in the Explanatory note?

Yes

No

Comments - If not, please give your definition for small claims:

045-2. Please indicate the value in € of a small claim:

[2 000]

Comments

C. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 42, 43 and 45:

Sources: Courts Service

3.2. Court staff

3.2.1. Judges and non-judge staff

046. Number of professional judges sitting in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year). (Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts)

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of professional judges (1 + 2 + 3)	160 [] NA [] NAP	98 [] NA [] NAP	62 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of first instance professional judges	142 [] NA [] NAP	88 [] NA [] NAP	54 [] NA [] NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges	10 [] NA [] NAP	5 [] NA [] NAP	5 [] NA [] NAP

3. Number of Supreme Court professional judges	8 [] NA [] NAP	5 [] NA [] NAP	3 [] NA [] NAP
---	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Comment - Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: Number of first instance professional judges refers to ordinary judges of the District Court, ordinary and specialist judges of the Circuit Court and ordinary judges of the High Court - including Court Presidents.

047. Number of court presidents (professional judges).

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of court presidents (1 + 2 + 3)	5 [] NA [] NAP	4 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of first instance court presidents	3 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) court presidents	1 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
3. Number of Supreme Court presidents	1 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP

Comments

048. Number of professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis and who are paid as such (if possible on 31 December of the reference year):

	Figure
Gross figure	[] NA [X] NAP
In full-time equivalent	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If necessary, please provide comments to explain the answer provided:

048-1. Do these professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis deal with a significant part of cases?

- () Yes If yes, please give specifications on the types of cases and an estimate in percentage.
- () No
- [X] NAP

Comments

049. Number of non-professional judges who are not remunerated but who can possibly receive a simple defrayal of costs (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (e.g. lay judges or “juges consulaires”, but not arbitrators or persons sitting in a jury):

	Figure
Gross figure	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
In full time equivalent	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

049-1. If such non-professional judges exist at first instance in your country, please specify for which types of cases:

	Yes	No	Echevinage
criminal cases (severe)	()	()	()
criminal cases (misdemeanour and/or minor)	()	()	()
family law cases	()	()	()
labour law cases	()	()	()
social law cases	()	()	()
commercial law cases	()	()	()
insolvency cases	()	()	()
other civil cases	()	()	()

NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

050. Does your judicial system include trial by jury with the participation of citizens?

Yes

No

Comments

050-1. If yes, for which type of case(s)?

Criminal cases

Other than criminal cases

Comments

051. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference:

[8 318]

NA

Comments

052. Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled)

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	1 049 [] NA [] NAP	420 [] NA [] NAP	629 [] NA [] NAP
1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal	25 [] NA [] NAP	14 [] NA [] NAP	11 [] NA [] NAP
2. Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (case file preparation, assistance during the hearing, court recording, helping to draft the decisions)	849 [] NA [] NAP	318 [] NA [] NAP	531 [] NA [] NAP
3. Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (human resources management, material and equipment management, including computer systems, financial and budgetary management, training management)	173 [] NA [] NAP	88 [] NA [] NAP	85 [] NA [] NAP
4. Technical staff	1 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
5. Other non-judge staff	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If "other non-judge staff", please specify:

052-1. Number of non-judge staff by instance (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled)

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1+2+3)	1 049 [] NA [] NAP	420 [] NA [] NAP	629 [] NA [] NAP
1. Total non-judge staff working in courts at first instance level	789 [] NA [] NAP	284 [] NA [] NAP	504 [] NA [] NAP

2. Total non-judge staff working in courts at second instance (court of appeal) level	29 [] NA [] NAP	17 [] NA [] NAP	12 [] NA [] NAP
3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level	31 [] NA [] NAP	16 [] NA [] NAP	15 [] NA [] NAP

Comments Question 52 - 1 was answered to provide a breakdown of staff working as registrars and in offices and other support staff in those offices. The reason the figures would not add up to the total is because the figures exclude administrative staff who are employed by the Courts Service in administrative areas away from front line offices, and who cannot be distributed between instances. The wording in the column for the total of such staff (1049) was given on the basis that this column used the same wording as the previous table which presumably covered all Courts Service staff.

053. If there are Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) in your judicial system, please specify in which fields do they have a role:

- legal aid
- family cases
- payment orders
- registry cases (land and/or business registry cases)
- enforcement of civil cases
- enforcement of criminal cases
- other cases not mentioned (please describe in comment)
- non-litigious cases
- NAP

Comments - Please briefly describe their status and duties:

054. Have the courts outsourced certain services under their responsibilities to external providers?

- Yes
- No

Comments

054-1. If yes, please specify which services have been outsourced:

- IT services
- Training of staff
- Security
- Archives
- Cleaning
- Other types of services (please specify):

Comments

C1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 46, 47, 48, 49 and 52

Sources: 46, 47, 48 & 49 Department of Justice and Equality
52 Courts Service

3.3. Public prosecution

3.3.1. Public prosecutors and staff



055. Number of public prosecutors (on 31 December of the reference year). Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of prosecutors (1 + 2 + 3)	109 [] NA [] NAP	43 [] NA [] NAP	66 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance (court of appeal) level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment for interpreting the data above: There were 108.7 fulltime equivalent lawyers (fte) (headcount 111) on the payroll of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions at 31 December 2018 – 65.6 fte (67 headcount) of these were female and 43.1 fte (44 headcount) were male.

056. Number of heads of prosecution offices.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of heads of prosecution offices (1 + 2 + 3)	1 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at first instance level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at second instance (court of appeal) level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at Supreme Court level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

057. Do other persons have similar duties to those of public prosecutors?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify their title and functions:

057-1. Please specify their number (in full-time equivalent):

059. If yes, is their number included in the number of public prosecutors that you have indicated under question 55?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments There are 32 State Solicitors contracted to provide a solicitor service to the Director of Public Prosecutions in cases to be heard outside Dublin. Serious criminal offences, with the exception of certain criminal matters having an international dimension, are prosecuted in the name of the DPP. Much of the work of the DPP is carried out by barristers in private practice rather than by barristers in the employment of the State. Therefore, there is no equivalent to the salaried official known as a public prosecutor in other member states.

059-1. Do prosecution offices have specially trained prosecutors in domestic violence and sexual violence ?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments Training is provided to prosecutors in relation to this. This training is available to all prosecutors.

060. Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution services (on 31 December of the reference year) (without the number of non-judge staff, see question 52) (in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled).

	Total	Males	Females
Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution service	95 [] NA	40 [] NA	55 [] NA

Comments There were 95.25 fulltime equivalent (fte) administrative/technical staff (headcount 102) on the payroll of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions at 31 December 2018 – 54.85 fte (61 headcount) of these were female and 40.40 fte 41 headcount) were male.

C2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 55, 56 and 60

Sources: Office of the Director for Public Prosecutions

3.4. Gender equality

3.4.1 Specific provisions for facilitating gender equality

061-2. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for recruiting :

Yes, please specify	No
---------------------	----

judges	()	(X)
prosecutors	()	(X)
non-judge staff	()	(X)
lawyers	()	(X)
notaries	()	(X)
enforcement agents	()	(X)

[] NA

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify: The Law Society is the educational, representative and regulatory body of the solicitors' profession in Ireland. It has no responsibility for procedures for recruitment within the judicial system itself.

Nonetheless, with regard to the recruitment of solicitors independent of the judicial system, the Law Society has developed and promoted the following initiatives to encourage gender equality.

The Law & Women Mentoring Programme is a joint initiative of the Law Society of Ireland and the Bar of Ireland, in collaboration with the Irish Women Lawyers Association. Established in 2016, the aim of the programme is to promote equality and improve diversity within the legal profession generally. The Law Society also provides training on diversity issues – including gender equality – for trainee solicitors as part of their professional skills training.

In January 2019, the President of the Law Society established a Gender Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Task Force which is tasked with
1. Producing a Gender Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Policy for the Law Society Council and Committees,
2. Making recommendations to encourage more female solicitors and solicitors from diverse backgrounds to seek election to the Council and participate in a representative capacity on other bodies, and
3. To create tools for the profession to promote gender equality, diversity and inclusion within their firms.

Members of the independent referral bar (the Law Library) are self-employed individuals. Admission to practice as a member of the Law Library is subject to the completion of three stages of qualification (i) academic stage; (ii) vocational stage; and (iii) apprenticeship stage. There are no restrictions within this framework which would necessitate the need for specific provisions facilitating gender equality. The Council of The Bar of Ireland has taken measures to encourage more diversity in the legal profession however through the establishment of The Denham Fellowship in 2017 which provides financial, educational and professional support to two aspiring barristers from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds on an annual basis. More information is available at <https://www.lawlibrary.ie/Denham-Fellowship.aspx>

Commission for Public Service Appointments (CPSA). Compliance with the CPSA's Code of Practice for the Appointment to Positions in the Civil and Public Service is necessary to obtain and retain a licence. This Code includes the following statements:

"Appointments made on merit...Throughout any merit-based process, it is essential to ensure that the selection process should not provide unjustifiable advantage or disadvantage to any particular group of candidates. The selection process should embrace issues of inclusiveness, diversity, and genuine equality of opportunity, and these issues should be integral to the processes by which appointments are made. A fair appointments process applied with consistency The Commission wholly opposes any form of direct or indirect discrimination, whether active or passive. The selection process adopted and the manner in which it is applied must be undertaken fairly and with real commitment to equality of opportunity. Licence holders have an obligation to treat candidates fairly, to a consistent standard and in a consistent manner..."

The Civil Service Renewal Plan 2014 (<http://www.per.gov.ie/en/civil-service-renewal/>) has a focus on achieving greater equality of opportunity, diversity and gender balance across the workforce, applies to all civil servants.

The public sector equality and human resources duty is set out in section 42 of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014 which imposes a statutory obligation on public bodies in performing their functions to have regard to the need to: eliminate discrimination; promote equality of opportunity and treatment for staff and persons to whom it provides services; and protect the human rights of staff and services users.

061-3. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the

procedures for promoting :

	Yes, please specify	No
judges	()	(X)
prosecutors	()	(X)
non-judge staff	()	(X)
lawyers	()	(X)
notaries	()	(X)
enforcement agents	()	(X)

[] NA

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify: "Promotion" to the Inner Bar (Senior Counsel) is open to all members of the Law Library with at least ten years' experience of practice as a barrister and is subject to the completion of an application form to the Office of the Attorney General which demonstrates the applicant's eligibility against six clearly stated criteria. There are no restrictions within this framework which would necessitate the need for specific provisions facilitating gender equality. Having said that, the Council of The Bar of Ireland is taking measures to address the significantly lower proportion of women being called to the Inner Bar. At 16%, this disparity prompted the Council to undertake a survey of its female membership in February 2016 in order to better understand the issues and challenges women can face in progressing within the legal profession. The results of the survey have assisted the Council in driving forward and implementing a number of initiatives which seek to improve the retention and progression of women at the Bar. The report is available at <https://www.lawlibrary.ie/rss/barreview/2-2016.pdf> (pages 50-53).

Commission for Public Service Appointments (CPSA). Compliance with the CPSA's Code of Practice for the Appointment to Positions in the Civil and Public Service is necessary to obtain and retain a licence. This Code includes the following statements:

"Appointments made on merit...Throughout any merit-based process, it is essential to ensure that the selection process should not provide unjustifiable advantage or disadvantage to any particular group of candidates. The selection process should embrace issues of inclusiveness, diversity, and genuine equality of opportunity, and these issues should be integral to the processes by which appointments are made. A fair appointments process applied with consistency The Commission wholly opposes any form of direct or indirect discrimination, whether active or passive. The selection process adopted and the manner in which it is applied must be undertaken fairly and with real commitment to equality of opportunity. Licence holders have an obligation to treat candidates fairly, to a consistent standard and in a consistent manner..."

The Civil Service Renewal Plan 2014 (<http://www.per.gov.ie/en/civil-service-renewal/>) has a focus on achieving greater equality of opportunity, diversity and gender balance across the workforce, applies to all civil servants.

3.4.2 At national level

061-4. Do you have, at national level, one or more recent surveys or reports related to - wholly or partly - the distribution males/females within the judicial system concerning:

	Yes	No
judges	()	(X)
prosecutors	()	(X)

non-judge staff	()	(X)
lawyers	(X)	()
notaries	(X)	()
enforcement agents	()	(X)

Comments - If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. Could you specify the reference or internet link of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us? There are 315 Notaries in Ireland; 74 females and 241 males.

The Law Society is the educational, representative and regulatory body of the solicitors' profession in Ireland. It is unaware whether such a survey exists at national level in relation to the various actors/stakeholders in the judicial system. However, with regard to solicitors, the gender distribution for 2018 was 51.6% female and 48.4% male.

a survey was undertaken by Council of The Bar of Ireland in February 2016 of its female membership. The report is available at <https://www.lawlibrary.ie/rss/barreview/2-2016.pdf> (pages 50-53).

061-5. Is there a national programme or an orientation document to promote males/females equality within the judicial system?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. Could you specify the reference or internet link of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us?

061-6. At national level, is there any specific person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner)/institution dealing with gender issues in the justice system concerning:

	Yes, please specify	No
the recruitment of judges	()	(X)
the promotion of judges	()	(X)
the recruitment of prosecutors	()	(X)
the promotion of prosecutors	()	(X)
the recruitment of non-judge staff	()	(X)
the promotion of non-judge staff	()	(X)

Comments - if other than recruitment and/or promotion, please specify. If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments CPSA; Workplace Relations Commission (WRC – www.workplacelrelations.ie(Equal Status Acts);Irish Human Rights & Equality Commission

061-6-1. Please specify the text which set up this person/institution :

(title, date, nature of the text)

061-6-2. Please specify the status of this person/institution:

(e.g. independent, attached to the Ministry of Justice, to the High Judicial Council or equivalent or to an inter-ministerial institution specifically dedicated to gender equality)

061-6-3. Please specify if this person/institution has an information and consultative function or if its opinions/decisions have legal consequences:

(e.g. block a decision or allow an appeal)

3.4.3 At court/public prosecution services level

061-7. At the court or public prosecution services level, is there a person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner)/institution specifically dedicated to ensure the respect of gender equality in the organisation of judicial work:

	Yes	No
in courts (judges)	()	(X)
in public prosecution services (prosecutors)	()	(X)
for courts' non-judge staff	()	(X)

Comments - If yes, please specify their titles and tasks. If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions is committed to a policy of equal opportunity and in particular the statutory requirements set out in section 42 of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014. (<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2014/act/25/section/42/enacted/en/html>)

061-8. Does the feminisation of certain functions, if it exists in your country, within courts or public prosecution services, lead to concrete changes in the organisation of the work in the following areas:

	Yes	No
Assignment in different positions	()	(X)
Workload distribution	()	(X)

Working hours	()	(X)
Modalities of teleworking and presence in the work space	()	(X)
Replacement of absent persons	()	(X)
Organisation of the hearings	()	(X)
Other	()	(X)

Comments - If other, please specify. Could you also indicate concrete examples referring to the various possibilities mentioned? If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments.

061-9. In order to improve gender balance in access to different judicial professions and equality in promotion and in access to functions of responsibility, what are the measures, in your country, which:

have been already implemented (please specify) :

are planned (please specify) :

Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments.

[X] NAP

061-10. In your judicial system, and eventually based on evaluation, studies or official reports, what are the main causes of inequalities in:

recruitment procedures (please specify):

promotion procedures and access to the functions of responsibility (please specify) :

Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments.

061-11. In your courts, is there particular attention given to gender issues regarding the public and users of justice, in particular:

	Yes, please specify	No
judges and court staff are more chosen among males or females according to the type of cases	()	(X)
the composition of hearings with several judges is always mixed	()	(X)
statistics exist concerning males and females who initiate a case/victims, accused persons, etc.	()	(X)

Comments - if you have additional comments please specify. If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments.

3.5 Use of information technologies in courts

3.5.1 General policies in Information Technology in judicial systems

062-1. Basic principles and models used in Information technology policies and strategies definition

	Organisation
IT policies and strategies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> defined and coordinated at national level by one institution <input type="checkbox"/> defined and coordinated at national level by several institutions <input type="checkbox"/> defined and coordinated at unit/stakeholder level <input type="checkbox"/> other
IT Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> governed on national level by one institution <input type="checkbox"/> governed on national level by several institutions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> organised at unit/stakeholder level <input type="checkbox"/> other

Comments

065-1. In case there is a national structure in charge of the strategic policy making and governance of the judicial system modernisation (including also IT) what is the composition of this structure?

- () administrative, technical and scientific staff only
- () mixed teams of judicial staff (judges/prosecutors/etc.) and administrative/technical/scientific staff
- (X) other (please specify in a comment)

Comments - (please specify if there are other modernisation approaches that have been implemented): NAP

065-2. Which is the organisational model primarily chosen for conducting structural IT projects in courts and the management of applications (maintenance, evolution)?

	Implementing new projects	Management of applications
Mainly by an IT department with the help of professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.)	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () Non
Mainly by professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.) with the help of an internal IT department and/or an external service provider	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) Non
Other alternatives (external service provider only – specify in a comment)	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) Non

Comments - please also describe in case of “other alternatives”

065-3. Is there a device of detection and promotion of innovations regarding IT coming from personal and/or local/court level initiatives?

- () Yes
(X) No

Comments (please specify projects that have experienced national developments)

065-4. Have you measured the impact resulting from the implementation of one or several components of your new information system?

- (X) Yes
() No

065-4-1. If yes, have you measured the impact on (multiple answers possible):

- [] Business processes
[] Workload
[] Human resources
[] Costs
[] Other, please specify

Comments (please specify examples of the impact)

3.5.2 Security of courts information system and personal data protection

065-5. Are there independent audits or other mechanisms to contribute to the global security policy regarding the information system of the judiciary ?

- (X) Yes
() No

Comments (please specify in particular if national frameworks of information security exist): An Information Security committee is in

place. An Information Security policy has been issued with a view to enhancing this to include the judiciary.

065-6. Is the protection of personal data managed by courts ensured at legislative level?

- Yes
- No

Comment - If yes, please specify among others: if there are authorities specifically responsible for protection of personal data; the extent of the rights granted to citizens in the specific framework of software used by courts; if there are controls or limitations by law regarding the sharing of databases managed by courts with other administrations (police, etc.) The Data Protection Commissioner and a designated Judge act as Data Protection Commissioners for data under the control of the Courts.

3.5.3 Centralised databases for decision support

062-4. Is there a centralised national database of court decisions (case-law, etc.)?

- Yes
- Non

Comments

062-4-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	For 1st instance decisions	For 2nd instance decisions	For 3rd instance decisions	Link with ECHR case law	Data anonymised	Case-law database available free online	Case-law database available in open data
Civil and/or commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify

062-6. Is there a computerised national record centralising all criminal convictions?

- Yes
- No

Comments

062-6-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

- Linkage with other European records of the same nature
- Content directly available through computerised means for judges and/or prosecutors
- Content directly available for purposes other than criminal (civil and administrative matters)

Comments - Please specify who is the authority delivering the access

3.5.4 Writing assistance tools

062-7. Are there writing assistance tools for which the content is coordinated at national level? (models or templates, paragraphs already pre-written, etc.)

Yes

No

Comment – if it exists in other matters please specify

062-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Availability rate
Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA

062-8. Are there voice recording tools?

Yes

No

Comments

062-8-1. If yes, please specify:

Availability of simple dictation tools	Availability of multiple speakers recording tools	Voice recognition feature
--	---	---------------------------

Civil and/or commercial	(X) in all courts () in most of the courts () in some courts / some pilot phases () not available for this matter [] NA	(X) in all courts () in most of the courts () in some courts / some pilot phases () not available for this matter [] NA	() Yes () Pilot testing (X) No [] NA
Criminal	(X) in all courts () in most of the courts () in some courts / some pilot phases () not available for this matter [] NA	(X) in all courts () in most of the courts () in some courts / some pilot phases () not available for this matter [] NA	() Yes () Pilot testing (X) No [] NA
Administrative	() in all courts () in most of the courts () in some courts / some pilot phases () not available for this matter [X] NA	() in all courts () in most of the courts () in some courts / some pilot phases () not available for this matter [X] NA	() Yes () Pilot testing (X) No [] NA

062-9. Is there an intranet site within the judicial system for distribution of news/novelities?

Availability rate:

- (X) 100% - accessible to everyone in judiciary
- () 50-99% - accessible for most judges/prosecutors in all instances
- () 10-49% - in some courts only
- () 1-9% - in one court only
- () 0% (NAP) - No access

[] NA

Comments

3.5.5 Technologies used for administration of the courts and case management

063-1. Is there a case management system (CMS) ? (Software used for registering judicial proceedings and their management)

- (X) Yes
- () No

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and the High Court Civil and Commercial decisions are published online. High Court Civil and Commercial proceedings are available online.

063-1-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	CMS deployment rate	Status of case online	Centralised or interoperable database	Early warning signals (for active case management)	Status of integration/connection of a CMS with a statistical tool
Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> publication of decision online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both <input type="checkbox"/> not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> publication of decision online <input type="checkbox"/> both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> publication of decision online <input type="checkbox"/> both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

063-2. Computerised registries managed by courts

	Deployment rate	Data consolidated at national level	Service available online	Statistical module integrated or connected
Land registry	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Business registry	<input type="checkbox"/> 100%	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-99%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> 10-49%			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-9%			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA			

Comment – if it exists in other matters please specify These Registers referred to 63.2 are not under the responsibility of Courts.

063-6. Budgetary and financial management systems of courts

	Tool deployment rate	Data consolidated at national level	System communicating with other ministries (financial among others)
Budgetary and financial management of courts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Justice expenses management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other (please specify in comments)	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

063-7. Measurement tools to assess the workload of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff (tool quantifying the activity of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff – for example the number of cases resolved)

Yes

No

Comments

063-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Tools deployment rate	Data used for monitoring at national level	Data used for monitoring at court local level	Tool integrated in the CMS
-----------------------	--	---	----------------------------

For judges	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
For prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
For non-judge/non-prosecutor staff	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

3.5.6 Technologies used for communication between courts, professionals and/or court users

users

064-2. Is there a possibility to submit a case to courts by electronic means?(possibility to introduce a case by electronic means, for example an e-mail or a form on a website)

Yes

No

Comments

064-2-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Availability rate	Simultaneous submission of cases in paper form remains mandatory	Specific legislative framework authorising the submission of a case	An integrated/connected tool with the CMS
Civil and/or commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
-----------------------	---	---	---	---

Comments - if it exist in other matters please specify Civil matters (Courts Service Online (www.csol.ie) using JBOSS/MySQL. Courts Service On-line (CSOL) for small claims and personal insolvency) and Criminal matters (Criminal Case Tracking System (CCTS) Oracle and Criminal Justice Integration Project (CJIP))

064-3. Is it possible to request legal aid by electronic means?

Yes

No

Comments

064-3-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Requesting legal aid electronically
Availability rate	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Formalisation of the request in paper form remains mandatory	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Specific legislative framework regarding requests for legal aid by electronic means	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Granting legal aid is also electronic	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Information available in CMS	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

064-4. Is it possible to transmit summons to a judicial meeting or a hearing by electronic means? (a judicial meeting relates to stages prior to a court hearing, with a view to mediation or conciliation)

Yes

No

Comments

064-4-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Summons produced by CMS	Simultaneous summon in paper form remains mandatory	Consent of the user to be notified by electronic means	Modalities (if other please specify in comments)	Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	[]	[X]	[]	[] SMS [] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[]
Criminal	[]	[X]	[]	[] SMS [] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[]
Administrative	[]	[X]	[]	[] SMS [] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[]

Comments

064-6. Are there possibilities of electronic communication between courts and lawyers and/or parties? (sending of electronic files and data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)

Communication between court and lawyers representing parties

(X) Yes

() No

Communication between court and parties not represented by lawyer

() Yes

(X) No

Comments Submissions for the Court can be made electronically in certain proceedings. A hard copy is also required for the Court.

064-6-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Tool deployment rate	Trial phases concerned	Modalities (if there are different according to the trial phases or if other, please specify in a comment)	Specific legal framework

Civil and/or commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) - for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) - for this matter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management <input type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) - for this matter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management <input type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Comments

064-7. Terms and conditions of electronic communication used by professionals other than lawyers (sending of electronic data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)

	Tool deployment rate	Modalities (if there are different according to the deeds or if other, please specify in a comment)	Specific legal framework
Enforcement agents (as defined in Q169 and following)	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Notaries (as defined in Q192 and following)	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Experts (as defined in Q202 and following)	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Judicial police services	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Comments

064-9. Are there online processing devices of specialised litigation? (low value litigation, undisputed claims, preparatory phases to the resolution of family conflicts, etc. – please, specify in “comments” section)

Yes

No

Comments – Please describe the system that exists. Small claims under the value of €2,000 can be made online.

064-10. Videoconferencing between courts, professionals and/or users (this concerns the use of audio-visual devices in the framework of judicial proceedings such as the hearing of parties, etc.)

Yes

No

Comments

064-10-1. If yes, please specify the following information and describe in comments of this section the cases of actual use of videoconferencing and the expected benefits (for example, the use of this device to reduce the number of detainees’ transfers to the court):

	Deployment rate (chose one only)	Proceeding phase	Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

064-11. Recording of hearings or debates (sound or audio-visual recording during the investigation and/or trial phase(s))

Yes

No

Comments

064-11-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Tool deployment rate	Type of recording	Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

064-12. Is electronic evidence admissible?

Admissibility of electronic evidence	Legislative framework
---	------------------------------

Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> General law only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General and specialised law <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised law only
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> General law only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General and specialised law <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised law only
Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> General law only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General and specialised law <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised law only

Comments

3.6. Performance and evaluation

3.6.1. National policies applied in courts and public prosecution services

066. Are quality standards determined for the judicial system at national level (are there quality systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality policies)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

067. Do you have specialised personnel entrusted with implementation of these national level quality standards?

	Yes / No
within the courts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
within the public prosecution services	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

3.6.2. Performance and quality objectives at court level/public prosecution services

077. Concerning court activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?

Yes

No

Comments

078. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators that have been defined for courts:

number of incoming cases

length of proceedings (timeframes)

- number of resolved cases
- number of pending cases
- backlogs
- productivity of judges and court staff
- satisfaction of court staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)
- costs of the judicial procedures
- number of appeals
- appeal ratio
- clearance rate
- disposition time
- other (please specify):

Comments

077-1. Concerning public prosecution activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?

- Yes
- No

Comments Prosecutors adhere to Code of Ethics and Guidelines of respective professional bodies .There are file reviews and regular periodic management reports in place

078-1. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators for the public prosecution services that have been defined:

- number of incoming cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)
- number of resolved cases
- number of pending cases
- backlogs
- productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff
- satisfaction of prosecution staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecutors)
- costs of the judicial procedures
- clearance rate
- disposition time
- percentage of convictions and acquittals
- other (please specify):

Comments

073. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly court performance based primarily on the defined

indicators?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

073-0. If yes, please specify the frequency:

() Annual

() Less frequent

() More frequent

Comments - If "less frequent" or "more frequent", please specify:

073-1. Is this evaluation of the court activity used for the later allocation of resources within this court?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

073-2. If yes, which courses of action are taken?

[] Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance

[] Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment))

[] Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)

[] Other (please specify):

Comments

073-3. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly the performance of the public prosecution services based primarily on the defined indicators?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

073-4. If yes, please specify the frequency:

() Annual

() Less frequent

() More frequent

Comments - If "less frequent" or "more frequent", please specify:

073-5. Is this evaluation of the activity of public prosecution services used for the later allocation of resources within this public prosecution service?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

073-6. If yes, which courses of action are taken?

- Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance
- Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment))
- Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)
- Other (please specify):

Comments

079. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the courts (multiple options possible) :

- High Judicial Council
- Ministry of Justice
- Inspection authority
- Supreme Court
- External audit body
- Other (please specify): Courts Service Board

Comments

079-1. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the public prosecution services (multiple options possible) :

- Public prosecutorial Council
- Ministry of Justice
- Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
- Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- External audit body
- Other (please specify):

Comments

3.6.3. Measuring courts' / public prosecution services activity

070. Do you regularly monitor court activities (performance and quality) concerning:

- number of incoming cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)
- number of resolved cases
- number of pending cases
- backlogs
- productivity of judges and court staff
- satisfaction of court staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)
- costs of the judicial procedures

- number of appeals
- appeal ratio
- clearance rate
- disposition time
- other (please specify): number of decisions delivered

Comments

070-1. Do you regularly monitor public prosecution activities (performance and quality) concerning:

- number of incoming cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)
- number of resolved cases
- number of pending cases
- backlogs
- productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff
- satisfaction of prosecution staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the by the public prosecution)
- costs of the judicial procedures
- clearance rate
- disposition time
- percentage of convictions and acquittals
- other (please specify):

Comments Information is published in Annual Report available at [https://www.dppireland.ie/filestore/documents/AR2017_\[eng\].pdf](https://www.dppireland.ie/filestore/documents/AR2017_[eng].pdf)

071. Do you monitor the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:

- civil law cases
- criminal law cases
- administrative law cases

Comments NAP

072. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?

	Yes (If yes, please specify)	No
within the courts	()	(X)
within the public prosecution services	()	(X)

Comments

3.6.4. Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity



080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts?

Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): Courts Service

No

Comments

080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:

Yes, on internet

No, only internally (in an intranet website)

No

Comments

080-2. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the public prosecution services?

Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):

No

Comments

080-3. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each public prosecution service?

Yes, on internet

No, only internally (in an intranet website)

No

Comments

081. Are individual courts required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of resolved cases or pending cases, the number of judges and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended):

081-1. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:

Internet

Intranet (internal) website

Paper distribution

Comments

081-2. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

Comments

081-3. Are public prosecution services required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of incoming cases, the number of decisions, the number of public prosecutors and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended):

081-4. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:

Internet

Intranet (internal) website

Paper distribution

Comments Information is published in Annual Report available to public at [https://www.dppireland.ie/filestore/documents/AR2017_\[eng\].pdf](https://www.dppireland.ie/filestore/documents/AR2017_[eng].pdf)

081-5. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

Comments

3.6.5 Courts administration

082. Is there a process or structure of dialogue between the public prosecution services and courts regarding the way cases are presented before courts (for example the organisation, number and planning of hearings, on-call service for urgent cases, selection of simplified procedures of prosecution...)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The public prosecution service is represented on user groups in respect of all court dealings with criminal matters. There are a number of working groups which include representative from the Judiciary, Courts Service, An Garda Síochána, the Irish Prison Service, the Probation Service, defence legal representatives and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. These groups meet periodically to establish best practice in operations and increased efficiencies of services.

082-1. Is there in general a process or structure of dialogue between lawyers and courts regarding the way cases are presented before courts in other than criminal matters (e.g. organisation, number and planning of hearings, on-call service for urgent cases)?

Yes

No

3.6.6 Performance and evaluation of judges and public prosecutors

083. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each judge (e.g. the number of resolved cases in a month or year)?

Yes

No

Comments

083-1. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each judge?

Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)

Legislative power

Judicial power (for example the High Judicial Council, Supreme Court)

President of the court

Other (please specify):

Comments NAP

114. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the judges' work?

Yes

No

Comments

114-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

083-2. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each public prosecutor (e.g. the number of decisions in a month or year)?

Yes

No

Comments Work is demand led by number of files submitted by external investigating agencies

083-3. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each public prosecutor

Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)

Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor

Public prosecutorial Council

Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor

Other (please specify):

Comments

120. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work?

Yes

No

Comments

120-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

Comments Prosecutors working in-house are required to participate in Public service wide Performance Management and Development System (PMDS).

C4. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapter:

Sources: Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

4.Fair trial

4.1.Principles

4.1.1.Principles of fair trial

084. Percentage of first instance criminal in absentia judgments (cases in which the suspect is not attending the hearing in person nor is represented by a lawyer)?

[]

NA

NAP

Comments - Please add methodology for calculation used.

085. Is there a procedure to effectively challenge a judge, if a party considers that the judge is not impartial?

Yes

No

Comments - Please could you briefly specify:

085-1. Ratio between the total number of initiated procedures of challenges and total number of finalised challenges (in the reference year):

[]

NA

086. Is there in your country a monitoring system for the violations related to Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights?

- For civil procedures (non-enforcement)
- For civil procedures (timeframe)
- For criminal procedures (timeframe)
- NAP

Comments - Please specify what are the terms and conditions of this monitoring system (information related to acknowledged violations by ECHR at the State/courts level; implementation of internal systems to prevent other violations (that are similar) and if possible to measure an evolution of the established violations):

086-1. Is there in your country a possibility to review a case after a decision on violation of human rights by the European Court of Human Rights?

- Yes
- No
- NAP

Comments

D1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions in this chapter.

Sources: Courts Service

4.2. Timeframe of proceedings

4.2.1. General information

087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding:

- civil cases
- criminal cases
- administrative cases
- There is no specific procedure for urgent matters

Comments - If yes, please specify:

088. Are there simplified procedures for:

- civil cases (small disputes)
- criminal cases (misdemeanour cases)
- administrative cases
- There is no simplified procedure

Comments - If yes, please specify:

088-1. For these simplified procedures, may judges deliver an oral judgement with a written order and without the full reasoning of the judgement ?

civil cases

criminal cases

administrative cases

Comments - If yes, please specify:

089. Do courts and lawyers have the possibility to conclude agreements on arrangements for processing cases (presentation of files, decisions on timeframes for lawyers to submit their conclusions and on dates of hearings)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

4.2.2. Case flow management – first instance



091. First instance courts: number of other than criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	223 906 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	175 913 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	223 906 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	175 913 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	223 906 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	131 159 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	82 744 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	131 159 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	82 744 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	131 159 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	91 655 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	92 077 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	91 655 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	92 077 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	91 655 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)	91 655 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	92 077 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	91 655 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	92 077 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	91 655 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Administrative law cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 092 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 092 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

092. If courts deal with “civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases”, please indicate the case categories included:

. Civil and commercial non-litigious cases comprise proceedings issued in Ireland that are not inter partes (including probate, wards of court, and personal insolvency cases concerning applications by debtors in person); and certain proceedings with a cross-border element.

093. Please indicate the case categories included in the category "other cases":

. Assessment of legal costs

094. First instance courts: number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	16 275 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	18 062 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	391 296 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	296 971 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Other cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases" please specify: From 2016 extra judicial resources were applied by Senior Judiciary to the Courts dealing with some of the most serious criminal matters, which explains the increase of the number of resolved severe cases.

4.2.3. Case flow management – second instance

097. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of “other than criminal law” cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 827 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 119 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 827 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 119 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

2.2.3. Other registry cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Administrative law cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "Other cases" please specify

098. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 266 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 472 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	18 082 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	44 526 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Other cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases", please specify. With regard to the category "resolved cases", the figures reflect a continuing increase in disposal of second instance appeals disposed of over that in the previous reporting cycle (2016 data) due to the establishment of the Court of Appeal.

4.2.4. Case flow management – Supreme Court

099. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of "other than criminal law" cases:

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	144 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	268 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	242 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	182 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	144 [] NA [] NAP	268 [] NA [] NAP	242 [] NA [] NAP	170 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Administrative law cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Other cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If "Other cases", please specify There has been an overall increase in the appeals in civil matters to the Supreme Court from 2016 and it is expected at this stage that this trend will continue into 2019.

099-1. At the level of the Highest court (Supreme Court), is there a procedure of manifest inadmissibility?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

099-1-1. If yes, please indicate the number of:

cases received by the Highest court? [161]

cases closed by this procedure? [131]

Comments The Supreme Court , subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law, has appellate jurisdiction from a decision of the High Court if the Supreme Court is satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances warranting a direct appeal to it, and a precondition for the Supreme Court being so satisfied is the presence of either or both of the following factors:

- i the decision involves a matter of general public importance;
- ii the interests of justice.

A total of 157 applications for leave to appeal were disposed of in 2016, of which 131 concerned proceedings other than criminal proceedings.

100. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)	34 [] NA [] NAP	40 [] NA [] NAP	43 [] NA [] NAP	31 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	34 [] NA [] NAP	40 [] NA [] NAP	43 [] NA [] NAP	31 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Other cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases", please specify The increase in incoming and resolved caseload reflects arrangements on foot of the establishment of the Court of Appeal and the new appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

4.2.5. Case flow management and timeframes – specific cases

101. Number of litigious divorce cases, employment dismissal cases, insolvency, robbery cases, intentional homicide cases, cases relating to asylum seekers and cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens received and processed by first instance courts.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year
Litigious divorce cases	[X] NA [] NAP	3 888 [] NA [] NAP	3 252 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Employment dismissal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	18 [] NA [] NAP	31 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Insolvency	[X] NA [] NAP	1 526 [] NA [] NAP	1 549 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Robbery case	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	41 087 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	35 417 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Intentional homicide	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	27 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	32 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Cases relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments There was a decrease in bankruptcy and alternative personal insolvency application by debtors and to bankruptcy as a remedy by creditors in 2018. The overall amount of personal insolvency cases fell from 2,909 in 2016 to 1,526 in 2018"

101-1. Could you briefly describe the system in your country dealing with judicial remedies relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention) and the right of entry and stay for aliens:

. Asylum

Since the International Protection Act 2015 came into effect on 31 December 2016, a single application procedure for international protection replaces the earlier system, under which several applications could have been made. Under the 2015 Act an applicant makes a single application under which all grounds for protection are considered and a determination of eligibility for refugee status subsidiary protection and permission to remain, respectively, will be made concurrently. Under the 2015 Act, a person who is either—

(a) a refugee and in relation to whom a refugee declaration is in force, or

(b) a person eligible for subsidiary protection and in relation to whom a subsidiary protection declaration is in force, qualifies for international protection.

The application for international protection is dealt with at first instance by the International Protection Office (IPO), which will make a recommendation in relation to the case. If the recommendation is negative and the applicant is entitled to appeal, any such appeal will be dealt with by the International Protection Appeals Tribunal (IPAT). Based on the recommendation of the IPO or IPAT, the Minister for Justice and Equality will decide whether to give a refugee declaration; a subsidiary protection declaration; or refuse the application. Determinations by the IPO, IPAT or the Minister are subject to review by the High Court on limited grounds in judicial review proceedings (e.g. error of law).

Entry into and staying in the State by Aliens

Where a non-national, not otherwise entitled to enter the State, is arrested and/or detained for non-compliance with or infringement of relevant provisions of the legislation relating to entry by non-nationals into the State empowering the person’s arrest and/or detention, that person may challenge their arrest or detention before the High Court, in particular by an application for habeas corpus under the procedure prescribed by Article 40.4 of the Constitution, but in limited circumstances by way of judicial review proceedings.

102. Average length of proceedings, in days (from the date the application for judicial review is lodged). The average length of proceedings has to be calculated from the date the application for judicial review is lodged to the date the judgment is made, without taking into account the enforcement procedure.

	% of decisions subject to appeal	Average length in 1st instance (in days)	Average length in 2nd instance (in days)	Average length in 3rd instance (in days)	Average total length of the total procedure (in days)	% of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances
Civil and commercial litigious cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Litigious divorce case	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	380 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Employment dismissal case	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	98 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Insolvency	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Robbery case	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Intentional homicide	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	365 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments The figures for average length of litigious divorce proceedings are from the Circuit Court, the main divorce jurisdictional instance. The figures for average length of robbery proceedings are from the District Court, which is the jurisdictional instance in which the large majority of such cases are tried. The figure provided for average length of intentional homicide proceedings is that provided for the average length of proceedings in the Central Criminal Court, in which all murder cases are tried and the jurisdiction of which is exclusively confined to murder and rape and serious sexual assault offences.

103. Where appropriate, please indicate the specific procedure regarding divorce cases (litigious and non-litigious):

. The applicant lodges an application for a divorce decree , specifying the grounds on which the decree is sought and the facts supporting the application and relevant to the issues of maintenance, custody, access etc. (as appropriate).

If the respondent opposes the application he/she must enter a defence/answer within a specified time from service on him/her of the application.

Article 41.3.2° of the Irish Constitution provides that a court may grant a dissolution of marriage where, but only where, it is satisfied that

- i. at the date of the institution of the proceedings, the spouses have lived apart from one another for a period of, or periods amounting to, at least four years during the previous five years,
- ii. there is no reasonable prospect of a reconciliation between the spouses,
- iii. such provision as the Court considers proper having regard to the circumstances exists or will be made for the spouses, any children of either or both of them and any other person prescribed by law, and
- iv. any further conditions prescribed by law are complied with.

Hence, even where the parties consent to a divorce decree, the court is required to enquire as to whether proper provision exists or will be made for a spouse or dependant

104. How is the length of proceedings calculated for the six case categories of question 102?

Please give a description of the calculation method.

. From the time that papers are lodged in the court, there may be significant delays which have nothing to do with the courts, before the legal teams, prosecutors, etc. actually seek a date for hearing of the case. It is not possible to calculate the length of proceedings using the definition set out above.

4.2.6. Case flow management – public prosecution

105. Role and powers of the public prosecutor in the criminal procedure (multiple options possible):

- to conduct or supervise police investigation
- to conduct investigations
- when necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge
- to charge
- to present the case in court
- to propose a sentence to the judge
- to appeal
- to supervise the enforcement procedure
- to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge (ensure consistency with question 36!)
- to end the case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure without requiring a judicial decision
- other significant powers (please specify):

Comments

106. Does the public prosecutor also have a role in:

- civil cases
- administrative cases
- insolvency cases

Comments - If yes, please specify: NAP

107. Cases processed by the public prosecutor - Total number of first instance criminal cases:

	Received during the reference year	Discontinued during the reference year (see Q108 below)	Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	Cases brought to court
Total number of first instance cases processed by the public prosecutor	11 647	4 551		6 875
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments *14,856 files in total were received in 2018 including appeals of which 11,647 related to first instance cases .

107-1. If the guilty plea procedure exists, how many cases were brought to court by the prosecutor through this procedure?

	Number of guilty plea procedures
Total	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Before the court case	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
During the court case	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

108. Total number of cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor.

	Number of cases
Total number of cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor (1+2+3+4)	4 551 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

109. Do the figures include traffic offence cases?

Yes

No

Comments

D2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 91, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 107, 107-1 and 108.

Sources: Q105-109; Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

5. Career of judges and public prosecutors

5.1. Recruitment and promotion

5.1.1. Recruitment and promotion of judges

110. How are judges recruited?

- mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)
- mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
- a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- other (please specify):

Comments

111. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment. Are judges initially/at the beginning of their career recruited and nominated by:

- an authority made up of judges only
- an authority made up of non-judges only
- an authority made up of judges and non-judges

Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of judges. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles:

112. Is the same authority (Q111) competent for the promotion of judges?

- Yes
- No

Comments

113. What is the procedure for the promotion of judges? (multiple answers possible)

- Competitive test / Exam
- Other procedure (interview or other)
- No special procedure

Comments - Please specify how the promotion of judges is organised (especially if there is no competition or examination):

113-1. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a judge? (multiple answers possible)

- Years of experience
- Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
- Performance (quantitative)
- Assessment results
- Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
- Other
- No criteria

5.1.2. Status, recruitment and promotion of prosecutors

115. What is the status of public prosecution services?

- statutory independent
- under the authority of the Minister of Justice or another central authority
- other (please specify):

Comments - When appropriate, please specify the objective guarantees of this independence (transfer, appointment...).

115-1. Does the law or another regulation prevent specific instructions to prosecute or not, addressed to a public prosecutor?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

116. How are public prosecutors recruited?

- mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)
- mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
- a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- other (please specify):

Comments In general prosecutors are recruited through competitive interview for which qualification as a solicitor/barrister is necessary to be eligible to complete. A very small number of appointments as prosecutor are made following training and subsequent qualification as a solicitor/barrister which is available to non-legal professionals in the Office. The initial recruitment of employees participating in this training is through open competition and the process for inclusion in the training programme is competitive.

117. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment. Are public prosecutors initially/at the beginning of their career recruited by:

- an authority composed of public prosecutors only
- an authority composed of non-public prosecutors only
- an authority composed of public prosecutors and non-public prosecutors

Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of public prosecutors. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles: Authority to appoint prosecutors rests with the Director of Public Prosecutions under the Prosecution of Offences Act 1974 as amended by the Civil Service Regulation (Amendment Act 2005) The Director is appointed by Government following a process prescribed in the Prosecution of Offences Act, 1974.

118. Is the same authority (Q.117) formally responsible for the promotion of public prosecutors?

- Yes
- No, please specify which authority is competent for promoting public prosecutors

Comments

119. What is the procedure for the promotion of prosecutors? (multiple answers possible)

- Competitive test / exam

Other procedure (interview or other)

No special procedure

Comments - Please, specify the procedure (especially if it is a procedure different from a competitive test or an exam): Competitive interview

119-2. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a prosecutor:

Years of experience

Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)

Performance (quantitative)

Assessment results

Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)

Other

No criteria

Comments - Please, specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "other"): Other areas in which the candidate may be required to show competence include; specialist legal knowledge, expertise and self-development; judgement and decision making; management and delivery of results; and building relationships and communication

5.1.3.Mandate and retirement of judges and prosecutors

121. Are judges appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:70

No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify: Retirement at age 70 refers to Judges of the Circuit Court and the Superior Courts. Under the Courts of Justice (District Court) Act, 1949, Judges of the District Court may be retained in pensionable service on a year-to-year basis beyond the age of 65 up to age 70. It is open to Judges over age 65 to apply for further extensions or to opt for retirement.

121-1. Can a judge be transferred to another court without his/her consent:

For disciplinary reasons

For organisational reasons

For other reasons (please specify modalities and safeguards):

No

Comments

122. Is there a probation period for judges (e.g. before being appointed "for life")? If yes, how long is this period?

Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):

No

Comments

123. Are public prosecutors appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until

the official age of retirement)?

Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:65

No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify: Dismissal is possible as a disciplinary sanction (Civil Service Regulation (Amendment Act) 2005). The disciplinary process for the entire civil service, including prosecutors, is set out in Circular 8 of 2016 issued by the Minister for Public Expenditure & Reform.

124. Is there a probation period for public prosecutors? If yes, how long is this period?

Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):1

No

Comments

125. If the mandate for judges is not for an undetermined period (see question 121), what is the length of the mandate (in years)?

[]

NA

NAP

Comments

125-1. Is it renewable?

Yes

No

NAP

Comments

126. If the mandate for public prosecutors is not for an undetermined period (see question 123), what is the length of the mandate (in years)?

[]

NA

NAP

Comments

126-1. Is it renewable?

Yes

No

NAP

Comments

E1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapter:

Sources: Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

5.2. Training

5.2.1. Training of judges

127. Types of different trainings offered to judges:

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training (e.g. attend a judicial school, traineeship in the court)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
General in-service training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training on ethics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

128. Frequency of the in-service training of judges:

	Frequency of the judges training
General in-service training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training on ethics	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the continuous training of judges:

5.2.2. Training of prosecutors

129. Types of different trainings offered to public prosecutors:

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
General in-service training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutors specialised on organised crime)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training on ethics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

130. Frequency of the in-service training of public prosecutors :

	Frequency of the in-service training
General in-service training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised on organised crime)	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training on ethics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the in-service training of prosecutors:

131. Do you have public training institutions for judges and / or prosecutors?

	Initial training only	Continuous training only	Initial and continuous training
One institution for judges	[]	[]	[X]
One institution for prosecutors	[]	[]	[]
One single institution for both judges and prosecutors	[]	[]	[]

Comments There are no public training institutions for prosecutors in this jurisdiction. Initial training in order to obtain the professional qualification (solicitor/barrister) necessary in order to be is provided by the relevant professional bodies – The Law Society (solicitors); The Honourable Society of Kings Inns (barristers). Ongoing training is provided to prosecutors by the Office of the DPP and Bar Council in accordance with common professional development requirements of respective professional bodies. The institution for judges referred to is the Committee for Judicial Studies. There are no public training institutions for prosecutors in this jurisdiction.

131-0. If yes, what is the budget of such institution(s)?

	Budget of the institution for the reference year, in €
One institution for judges	325 000 [] NA [] NAP
One institution for prosecutors	[] NA [X] NAP
One single institution for both judges and prosecutors	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments

131-1. If judges and/or prosecutors have no compulsory initial training in such institutions, please indicate briefly how these judges and/or prosecutors are trained?

. Training is conducted in-house for prosecutors.

As indicated in the response to Question 110, a candidate for appointment as a judge must by law have completed a minimum number of years as a professionally qualified legal practitioner (barrister or solicitor).

Judicial education is overseen by a Committee on Judicial Studies chaired by the Chief Justice and consisting of the presidents of the various jurisdictions and other members of the judiciary nominated for the purpose. Judicial education encompasses induction and continuing education.

131-2. Number of in-service training courses (in days) organised by the judicial training institution for judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff

Number of training courses in days organised, without e-learning	Online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning)

Total	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Only for judges	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Only for prosecutors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Only for other non-judge staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Only for other non-prosecutor staff	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
5. Other common training	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments: In July 2019 the Judicial Council Bill was passed by the Government. The Act will provide for the establishment of a Judicial Council which will be composed of all members of the Judiciary and will provide for the first time, a statutory basis for the appropriate training for Judges. Under the legislation, the Council will be independent in the performance of its functions.

E2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapter:

Sources: Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

5.3.Practice of the profession

5.3.1.Salaries and benefits of judges and prosecutors

132. Salaries of judges and public prosecutors on 31 December of the reference year:

	Gross annual salary, in €	Net annual salary, in €	Gross annual salary, in local currency	Net annual salary, in local currency
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	122 373 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	122 373 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (please indicate the average salary of a judge at this level, and not the salary of the Court President)	196 444 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	196 444 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	32 153 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	32 153 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance (please indicate the average salary of a public prosecutor at this level, and not the salary of the Attorney General).	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
--	--	--	--	--

Comments The judicial salary reflects that of a judge of the District Court and a judge of the Supreme Court as at 31 December 2018. Statutory deductions such as PAYE, USC, pension contributions will vary according to personal circumstances. In every case these will be charged in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions. Prosecuting in the Superior Courts is not necessarily linked to grade

133. Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

	Judges	Public prosecutors
Reduced taxation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Special pension	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other financial benefit	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

134. If “other financial benefit”, please specify:

NAP

135. Can judges combine their work with any of the following other functions/activities?

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Research and publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Arbitrator	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consultant	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Cultural function	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Political function	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Mediator	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Other function	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If “other function”, please specify.

137. Can public prosecutors combine their work with any of the following other functions/activities?

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Research and publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Arbitrator	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Consultant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Cultural function	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Political function	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Mediator	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other function	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If “other function”, please specify: The consent of the Director is required for any activity that may related or be perceived as relating to any activity a prosecutor’s prosecutorial function. The Civil Service Code of Standards & Behaviour provides that civil servants are not permitted to seek a nomination or to stand for election to either House of the Oireachtas or to the European Parliament. This restriction applies to all categories of staff. Civil servants above clerical level cannot stand for local election. All prosecutors are affected this restriction. A prosecutor who holds a position of employment which is subject to section 18 of the Ethics in Public Office Act 1995 must make an annual written statement in respect of his or her interests (and those of any spouse, civil partner, child or stepchild) which could materially influence the prosecutor in the performance of his or her official duties. Prosecutors are restricted in performing their official duties where a material interest is involved. (The 1995 Act was amended by the Standards in Public Office Act 2001 which established the Standards in Public Office Commission (Standards Commission) to replace, and assume all of the functions of, the Public Offices Commission. As well as other matters, it also made provision for the publication of Codes of Conduct for public servants. Ethics in Public office <https://www.sipo.ie/en/About-Us/Legislation/>)

139. Productivity bonuses: do judges receive bonuses based on the fulfilment of quantitative objectives in relation to the number of resolved cases (e.g. number of cases resolved over a given period of time)?

Yes

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and possibly the amounts:

5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics

138. Is there in your country an institution / body giving opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of judges (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by judges, etc.)

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

138-1. If yes, how is this institution / body formed

() only by judges

() by judges and other legal professionals

() other, please specify:

Comments

138-2. Are the opinions of this institution / body publicly available?

() Yes

() No

[] NAP

Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc.

[] NAP

138-3. Is there in your country an institution / body giving opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of prosecutors (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by prosecutors, etc.)

() Yes

(X) No

Comments Prosecutors are regulated by a number of professional codes of conduct setting out standards of professional responsibility and ethics which include the following: ‘The Guidelines for Prosecutors’ as published by the Office of the DPP; the Law Society conduct guide for prosecutors who are members and the Code of Conduct of the Bar of Ireland for prosecution counsel . Prosecutors in the Office of the DPP are also subject to the Civil Service codes of Standards and Behaviour . As the Office of the DPP is also a member of the International Association of prosecutors (IAP) its staff also adheres to the IAP standards of professional responsibility .

138-4. If yes, how is this institution / body formed

() only by prosecutors

() by prosecutors and other legal professionals

() other, please specify:

Comments

138-5. Are the opinions of this institution / body publicly available?

() Yes

() No

Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc.

5.4. Disciplinary procedures

5.4.1. Authorities responsible for disciplinary procedures and sanctions

140. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges (multiple options possible)?

- Court users
- Relevant Court or hierarchical superior
- High Court / Supreme Court
- High Judicial Council
- Disciplinary court or body
- Ombudsman
- Parliament
- Executive power (please specify):
- Other (please specify):
- This is not possible

Comments

141. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against public prosecutors (multiple options possible):

- Citizens
- Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
- Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
- Disciplinary court or body
- Ombudsman
- Professional body
- Executive power (please specify):
- Other (please specify): relevant manager
- This is not possible

Comments The civil service disciplinary code provides that a relevant manager may commence a disciplinary process. A 'relevant manager' could be the line manager, a more senior manager or a HR Manager as appropriate to a specific situation.

Disciplinary proceedings may be initiated against prosecutors by their professional bodies, the Law Society of Ireland and the Bar Council of Ireland.

142. Which authority has disciplinary power over judges? (multiple options possible)

- Court

- Higher Court / Supreme Court
- High Judicial Council
- Disciplinary court or body
- Ombudsman
- Parliament
- Executive power (please specify):
- Other (please specify):

Comments

143. Which authority has disciplinary power over public prosecutors? (multiple options possible):

- Supreme Court
- Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior
- Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
- Disciplinary court or body
- Ombudsman
- Professional body
- Executive power (please specify):
- Other (please specify):

Comments The Civil Service Regulation (Amendment) Act 2005 together with S.I. No 448 of 2006 provides that the “appropriate authority” with regard to decisions regarding the imposition of significant disciplinary sanctions is the Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions for grades up to and including entry level prosecutors and the next grade up of prosecutors. The Director of Public Prosecutions is the appropriate authority for more senior prosecutors.

The Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal is an independent statutory tribunal appointed by the President of the High Court to consider complaints of professional misconduct against solicitors. The most severe sanction available to the Law Society of Ireland, which is the professional body of those prosecutors who hold the professional qualification of solicitor, is by way of application to the High Court which has the power to strike a solicitor off the roll of solicitors thereby effectively ending their legal career.

The Standards in Public Office has a role in connection with breaches of the Ethics Acts

Please note the Attorney General has no disciplinary role in connection with prosecutors.

5.4.2. Number of disciplinary procedures and sanctions

144. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated during the reference year against judges and public prosecutors. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (1+2+3+4)	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

2. Professional inadequacy	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
3. Criminal offence	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
4. Other	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: There is currently no mechanism in Ireland for disciplinary proceedings against judges. The Judicial Council, when established will provide such a mechanism.

145. Number of sanctions pronounced during the reference year against judges and public prosecutors:

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (total 1 to 10)	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
1. Reprimand	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
2. Suspension	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
4. Fine	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
5. Temporary reduction of salary	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
6. Position downgrade	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
8. Resignation	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
9. Other	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
10. Dismissal	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference exists between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions, please indicate the reasons. There is currently no mechanism in Ireland for issuing sanctions against judges. The Judicial Council, when established will provide such a mechanism.

E3. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 144 and 145:

Sources: Office of the Director for Public Prosecutions
Courts Service

6.Lawyers

6.1.Profession of lawyer

6.1.1.Status of the profession of lawyers

146. Total number of lawyers practising in your country:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of lawyers	13 142 [] NA	6 654 [] NA	6 488 [] NA

Comments This figure represents the current membership of the Bar Council of Ireland and the Law Society of Ireland.

147. Does this figure include “legal advisors” who cannot represent their clients in court (for example, some solicitors or in-house counsellors)?

Yes ()

No (X)

Comments

148. Number of legal advisors who cannot represent their clients in court:

[]

[X] NA

[] NAP

Comments

149. Do lawyers have a monopoly on legal representation in (multiple options are possible):

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil cases	[]	[]	[]
Dismissal cases	[]	[]	[]
Criminal cases – Defendant	[]	[]	[]
Criminal cases – Victim	[]	[]	[]

Administrative cases	[]	[]	[]
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----

[X] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of lawyers' monopoly:

149-0. If there is no monopoly, please specify the organisations or persons that may represent a client in court:

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil society organisation	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Family member	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Self-representation	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Trade union	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Other	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No

Comments - If "other", please specify. In addition, please specify for the categories mentioned the types of cases concerned by this/these representation(s):

149-1. In addition to the functions of legal representation and legal advice, can a lawyer exercise other activities?

- [X] Notarial activity
- [X] Arbitration / mediation
- [X] Proxy / representation
- [] Property manager
- [] Real estate agent
- [X] Other law activities (please specify):see comment

Comments While solicitors may have additional competencies with regard to some of the enumerated activities, they cannot be a solicitor and property manager or a solicitor and real estate agent at the same time as providing the functions of legal representation or legal advice.

149-2. What are the statuses for exercising the profession of lawyer?

- [X] Self-employed lawyer
- [] Staff lawyer
- [] In-house lawyer

Comments

150. Is the lawyer profession organised through:

- [X] a national bar association
- [] a regional bar association

[] a local bar association

Comments

151. Is there a specific initial training and/or exam to enter the profession of lawyer?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - If not, please indicate if there are other specific requirements as regards diplomas or university degrees:

152. Is there a mandatory general in-service professional training system for lawyers?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

153. Is the specialisation in some legal fields linked to specific training, levels of qualification, specific diploma or specific authorisations?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

F1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 146 and 148:

Sources: Law Society of Ireland
The Bar of Ireland

6.1.2. Practicing the profession

154. Can court users establish easily what the lawyers' fees will be (i.e. a prior information on the foreseeable amount of fees)?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

155. Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

156. Do laws or bar association standards provide any rules on lawyers' fees (including those freely negotiated)?

[X] Yes, laws provide rules

- Yes, standards of the bar association provide rules
- No, neither laws nor bar association standards provide rules

Comments

6.1.3. Quality standards and disciplinary procedures

157. Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used?

158. If yes, who is responsible for formulating these quality standards:

- the bar association
- the Parliament
- other (please specify): The Legal Services Regulatory Authority, in consultation with the profession

Comments

159. Is it possible to file a complaint about:

- the performance of lawyers
- the amount of fees

Comments - Please specify: Complaints about performance and fees can be made to the Law Society of Ireland and in matters of misconduct to the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal. The President of the High Court has oversight of solicitor disciplinary proceedings. When a complaint of misconduct is made against a barrister, it is investigated and adjudicated upon by the Barristers' Professional Conduct Tribunal. The Tribunal applies the Code of Conduct for The Bar of Ireland in the manner provided for in the Disciplinary Code for The Bar of Ireland in the context of the Constitution of the General Council of The Bar of Ireland, the General Rules of the Honourable Society of the King's Inns, the Rules of Membership of the Law Library and generally accepted professional standards. For more information, please refer to the Tribunal's 2018 Annual Report, available at http://thebarcouncil.newsweaver.com/icfiles/2/75297/165560/384731/8d0d9a8de71b0897d3d66653/annual%20report%202018%20_002_.pdf The Tribunal will soon be replaced by the disciplinary framework of the Legal Services Regulatory Authority. Where the amount of fees is the subject of a complaint, an application can be made to the Office of the Taxing Master who provides an independent and impartial assessment of legal costs. The Taxing Master is soon to be replaced by the Office of the Legal Costs Adjudicator in accordance with the Legal Services Regulation Act 2015.

160. Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?

- a judge
- Ministry of Justice
- a professional authority
- other (please specify):

Comments See response to question 157. Solicitors - complaints about performance and fees can be made to the Law Society of Ireland and in matters of misconduct to the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal. The President of the High Court has oversight of solicitor disciplinary proceedings

Please refer to the Barristers' Professional Conduct Tribunal Annual Report 2018, available at http://thebarcouncil.newsweaver.com/icfiles/2/75297/165560/384731/8d0d9a8de71b0897d3d66653/annual%20report%202018%20_002_.pdf

161. Disciplinary proceedings initiated against lawyers. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Number of disciplinary proceedings
Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Criminal offence	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: The data from the Law Society is as follows: in 2018 the Law Society made 51 applications to the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal. The law Society does not break down the basis of applications into the categories given in question 161. There were thirty-two new complaints made to the Tribunal against barristers in 2018. Eight cases were carried over from the previous year. Nine litigants complained about opposition counsel, possibly misunderstanding the role of counsel on the other side of their case. Five complaints alleged that counsel were incompetent. Four alleged that counsel did not follow instructions. Four complaints alleged undue pressure to settle cases. Three complaints concerned serious rudeness. There were three allegations of breach of confidentiality and a further two concerned alleged conflicts of interest. One complainant alleged Counsel was misleading the court, and another that he/she was acting without an instructing solicitor. In another four cases the Tribunal did not have jurisdiction to hear the complaints. Eleven appeals were heard this year, and one case was remitted to the Tribunal for re-consideration. There is no summary procedure in the Disciplinary Code for rejecting frivolous or vexatious complaints. The Tribunal must consider them all. The more serious complaints usually involve an oral hearing; there were five such hearings in 2018. For more information, please refer to the Tribunal's 2018 Annual Report, available at http://thebarcouncil.newsweaver.com/icfiles/2/75297/165560/384731/8d0d9a8de71b0897d3d66653/annual%20report%202018%20_002_.pdf

162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

	Number of sanctions
Total number of sanctions (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Reprimand	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Suspension	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

4. Fine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
5. Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons.

7. Court related mediation and other alternative Dispute Resolution

7.1 Court related mediation

7.1.1 Details on court related mediation

163. Does the judicial system provide for court-related mediation procedures?

Yes

No

Comments

163-1. In some fields, does the judicial system provide for mandatory mediation with a mediator?

Before/instead of going to court

Ordered by the court, the judge, the public prosecutor or a public authority in the course of a judicial proceeding

No mandatory mediation

Comments - If there is mandatory mediation, please specify which fields are concerned:

163-2. In some fields, does the legal system provide for mandatory informative sessions with a mediator?

Yes

No

Comments - If there are mandatory informative sessions, please specify which fields are concerned:

164. Please specify, by type of cases, who provides court-related mediation services:

	Private mediator	Public authority (other than the court)	Judge	Public prosecutor
Civil and commercial cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Family cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Administrative cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Labour cases including employment dismissals	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Criminal cases	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Consumer cases	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP

Comments

165. Is there a possibility to receive legal aid for court-related mediation or receive these services free of charge?

(X) Yes

() No

[] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify (only one or both options)::

166. Number of accredited or registered mediators for court-related mediation:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of mediators	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments

167. Number of court-related mediations:

	Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Number of finished court-related mediations	Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
1. Civil and commercial cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Family cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Administrative cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Labour cases including employment dismissal cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
5. Criminal cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

6. Consumer cases	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments - Please indicate the source:

168. Do the following alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods exist in your country?

- Mediation other than court-related mediation
- Arbitration
- Conciliation (if different from mediation)
- Other ADR (please specify):

Comments

G1. Please indicate the source for answering question 166:

Source: Courts Service

8.Enforcement of court decisions

8.1.Execution of decisions in civil matters

8.1.1.Functioning

169. Do you have enforcement agents in your judicial system?

- Yes
- No

Comments

170. Number of enforcement agents

	Total	Male	Female
Number of enforcement agents	33 [] NA	21 [] NA	12 [] NA

Comments 17 County Registrars. 16 Sheriffs.

171. Are enforcement agents (multiple options are possible):

- judges
- bailiffs practising as private professionals under the authority (control) of public authorities
- bailiffs working in a public institution
- other

Comments - Please specify their status and powers:

171-1. Do enforcement agents have the monopoly in exercising their profession?

Yes

No

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the enforcement agents' monopoly or on the opposite regarding the competition they have to deal with:

171-2. Can the enforcement agent carry out the following civil enforcement proceedings:

	Option
Seizure of movable tangible properties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of immovable properties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure from a third party of the debtor claims regarding a sum of money	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of remunerations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of motorised vehicles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Eviction measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Enforced sale by public tender of seized properties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

171-3. Apart of the enforcement of court decisions, what are the other activities that can be carried out by enforcement agents?

Service of judicial and extrajudicial documents

Debt recovery

- Voluntary sale of moveable or immoveable property at public auction
- Seizure of goods
- Recording and reporting of evidence
- Court hearings service
- Provision of legal advice
- Bankruptcy procedures
- Performing tasks assigned by judges
- Representing parties in courts
- Drawing up private deeds and documents
- Building manager
- Other

Comments

172. Is there a specific initial training or exam to become an enforcement agent?

- Yes
- No

Comments

172-1. Is there a system of mandatory general continuous training for enforcement agents?

- Yes
- No

Comments

173. Is the profession of enforcement agents organised by (the answer NAP means that the profession is not organised):

- a national body
- a regional body
- a local body
- NAP

Comments

174. Are enforcement fees easily established and transparent for court users?

- Yes
- No

Comments

175. Are enforcement fees freely negotiated?

- Yes
- No

Comments

176. Do laws provide any rules on enforcement fees (including those freely negotiated)?

Yes

No

Comments

H0. Please indicate the sources for answering question 170

Source: Department of Justice and Equality

8.1.2. Efficiency of enforcement services

177. Is there a body entrusted with supervising and monitoring the enforcement agents' activity?

Yes

No

Comments

178. Which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring enforcement agents?

professional body

judge

Ministry of Justice

public prosecutor

other (please specify):

Comments

179. Have quality standards been determined for enforcement agents?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used?

180. If yes, who is responsible for establishing these quality standards?

professional body

judge

Ministry of Justice

other (please specify): A Joint Committee comprising representatives of the Department of Justice and Equality, the Revenue Commissioners and the Sherrifs Association.

Comments A Joint Committee comprising representatives of the Department of Justice and Equality, the Revenue Commissioners and the Sherrifs Association.

181. Is there a specific mechanism for executing court decisions rendered against public

authorities, including supervising such execution?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

182. Is there a system for monitoring how the enforcement procedure is conducted by the enforcement agent?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

183. What are the main complaints made by users concerning the enforcement procedure? Please indicate a maximum of 3.

no execution at all

non execution of court decisions against public authorities

lack of information

excessive length

unlawful practices

insufficient supervision

excessive cost

other (please specify):

Comments

184. Has your country prepared or established concrete measures to change the situation concerning the enforcement of court decisions – in particular regarding decisions against public authorities?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

185. Is there a system measuring the length of enforcement procedures:

	Existence of the system
for civil cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
for administrative cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

186. Regarding a decision on debt collection, please estimate the average timeframe to notify the

decision to the parties who live in the city where the court sits (one option only):

- () between 1 and 5 days
- () between 6 and 10 days
- () between 11 and 30 days
- () more (please specify):
- NA

Comments

187. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against enforcement agents. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated
Total number of initiated disciplinary proceedings (1+2+3+4)	[X] NA [] NAP
1. For breach of professional ethics	[X] NA [] NAP
2. For professional inadequacy	[X] NA [] NAP
3. For criminal offence	[X] NA [] NAP
4. Other	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

188. Number of sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents:

	Number of sanctions pronounced
Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)	[X] NA [] NAP
1. Reprimand	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Suspension	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	[X] NA [] NAP
4. Fine	[X] NA [] NAP

5. Other

NA

NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons:

H1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 186, 187 and 188:

Source: Department of Justice and Equality

8.2. Execution of decisions in criminal matters

8.2.1. Functioning of execution in criminal matters

189. Which authority is in charge of the enforcement of judgments in criminal matters? (multiple options possible)

Judge

Public prosecutor

Prison and Probation Services

Other authority (please specify): An Garda Síochána (Police Force)

Comments - Please specify his/her functions and duties (e.g. initiative or monitoring functions).

190. Are the effective recovery rates of fines decided by a criminal court evaluated by studies?

Yes

No

Comments The Courts Service supplied statistics for this response.

191. If yes, what is the recovery rate?

80-100%

50-79%

less than 50%

Comments - Please indicate the source for answering this question:

9. Notaries

9.1. Profession of notary

9.1.1. Number and status of notaries

192. Number and type of notaries in your country. If you do not have notaries skip to question 197.

	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	315 [] NA [] NAP	241 [] NA [] NAP	75 [] NA [] NAP
1. Private professionals (without control from public authorities)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2. Professionals appointed by the State	315 [] NA [] NAP	241 [] NA [] NAP	75 [] NA [] NAP
3. Public officials	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Other	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify the status:

192-1. What are the access conditions to the profession of notary (multiple options possible):

- diploma
- professional experience/professional training
- exam
- appointment procedure by the State
- other (please specify):

Comments Post-graduate Diploma in Notarial Law with the candidate notary being a professional lawyer – barrister or solicitor with at least five years post qualification experience.

192-2. Are notaries appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

- yes, please indicate the age of retirement:for life
- no, please specify the duration of the appointment:

Comments - are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify: Yes; liable to be dismissed by the Chief Justice of Ireland for misconduct.

194. What kind of activities do notaries perform (multiple options possible):

- Within some civil procedures (for example inheritance or inheritance distribution; divorce by mutual consent)
- Authentication
- Certification of signatures
- Legality control of documents submitted by the parties
- Mediation
- Taking of oaths
- Other, for example collect taxes, keep registers etc. (please specify):drafting of legal documents

Comments

194-1. Do notaries have the exclusive rights when exercising their profession:

- Within some civil procedures (for example inheritance or inheritance distribution; divorce by mutual consent)
- Authentication
- Certification of signatures
- Legality control of documents submitted by the parties
- Mediation
- Taking of oaths
- Other, for example collect taxes, keep registers etc. (please specify):Protesting Bills of Exchange and Ship Protests

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the notaries’ exclusive rights or on the opposite regarding the competition they have to deal with:

194-2. In which areas of law do notaries perform their activities (multiple options possible)?

- Real estate transaction
- Family law
- Succession law
- Company law
- Legality control of gambling activities
- Other

Comments Other: Drafting of legal documents such as Power of Attorney.

By law, the notary in Ireland is authorised to carry out real estate transactions. However, there is a rule of the Faculty of Notaries Public in Ireland that a notary is not authorised to hold client monies. So, this limits the function of the notary in the context of real estate.

194-3. Do notaries use specialised digital systems in their activity?

- In establishing authentic instruments
- In recording authentic instruments (archives)
- Other activity (please cpecify):

Comments No

195. Is there an authority entrusted with supervising and monitoring the notaries’ work?

- Yes
- No

Comments

196. If yes, which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring notaries (multiple options possible)?

- professional body
- court
- Ministry of Justice
- public prosecutor
- other (please specify):

Comments

196-1. Is there a system of general continuous training for all notaries?

Yes

No

Comments Notaries must attend at least 2 hours CPD per year

I1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 192:

Sources: Faculty of Notaries Public in Ireland

10.Court interpreters

10.1.Details on profession of court interpreter

10.1.1.Status of court interpreters

197. Is the title of court interpreters protected?

Yes

No

Comments

198. Is the function of court interpreters regulated by legal norms?

Yes

No

Comments

199. Number of accredited or registered court interpreters:

[]

NA

NAP

Comments

200. Are there binding provisions regarding the quality of court interpretation within judicial proceedings?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify (e.g. having passed a specific exam):

201. Are the courts responsible for selecting court interpreters?

Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment for a specific term of office

Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment on an ad hoc basis, according to the specific needs of given proceedings

No, please specify which authority selects court interpreters

Comments

J1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 199

Sources: Courts Service

11. Judicial experts

11.1. Profession of judicial expert

11.1.1. Status of judicial experts

202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can be requested to participate in judicial procedures (multiple choices possible):

experts who are requested by the parties to bring their expertise to support their argumentation,

experts appointed by a court to put their scientific and technical knowledge on issues of fact at the court's disposal,

"legal experts" who might be consulted by the judge on specific legal issues or requested to support the judge in preparing the judicial work (but do not take part in the decision).

Other (please specify):

Comments

202-1. Are there lists or databases of registered judicial experts?

Yes

No

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment regarding these lists or databases of experts, if they do exist (e.g. : Does the expert take an oath? How is his/her skill evaluated? By whom?):

202-2. Who is responsible for registering judicial experts?

Ministry of justice

Courts

Independent body (association of judicial experts)

Other

Comments A register of judicial experts does not exist.

202-3. Is the registration of judicial experts limited in time?

Yes, for how long

No

Comments A register of judicial experts does not exist.

203. Is the title of judicial experts protected?

Yes

No

Comments - If appropriate, please explain the meaning of this protection:

203-1. Does the judicial expert have an obligation of training?

	Obligation of training
Initial training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Continuous training	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

203-2. If yes, does this training concern:

judicial proceedings

the profession of expert

other

Comments

204. Is the function of judicial experts regulated by legal norms?

Yes

No

Comments

204-1. On the occasion of a task entrusted to him/her, does the judicial expert have to report any potential conflicts of interest?

Yes

No

Comments

205. Number of accredited or registered judicial experts:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of experts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

205-1. Who sets the expert remuneration?

- The expert remuneration is agreed between the expert and the party retaining him/her, subject to the fee if recoverable against another party being determined by the court official responsible for fixing legal costs (i.e. Taxing Master).

206. Are there binding provisions regarding the exercise of the function of judicial expert within judicial proceedings?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify, in particular the given time to provide a technical report to the judge:

206-1. Number of cases where expert opinion was ordered by a judge or requested by the parties

	Number of cases
Total (1+2+3+4)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1.Civil and commercial litigious cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.Administrative cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
3.Criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4.Other cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

207. Are the courts responsible for selecting judicial experts?

Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment for a specific term of office

Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment on an ad hoc basis, according to the specific needs of given proceedings

No, please specify which authority selects judicial experts

Comments

207-1. Does the judge control the progress of the expertise?

Yes

No

Comments

K1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 205

Sources: Courts Service

12.1. Foreseen reforms

12.1.1. Reforms

208. Can you provide information on the current debate in your country regarding the functioning of justice? Are there foreseen reforms? Please inform whether these reforms are under preparation or have only been envisaged at this stage. Have innovative projects been implemented? If possible, please observe the following categories:

1. (Comprehensive) reform plans NAP

2. Budget NAP

3. Courts and public prosecution services (e.g. powers and organisation, structural changes - e.g. reduction of the number of courts -, management and working methods, information technologies, backlogs and efficiency, court fees, renovations and construction of new buildings) NAP

3.1. Access to justice and legal aid Work on the preparation of a new Criminal Justice (Legal Aid) Bill is at an advanced stage in the Department of Justice and Equality. The purpose of the new legislation is to update and strengthen the system of granting criminal legal aid including transferring responsibility for the administration of the Scheme from the Department of Justice and Equality to the Legal Aid Board. Consideration is being given to including in the Bill provisions to, inter alia, better regulate the taking of statements of means, increase the sanction for false declarations, allow the Legal Aid Board to verify the means of applicants and to prosecute cases of abuse. Provisions enabling the Legal Aid Board to recover the costs of criminal legal aid or to make application to a court to revoke a criminal legal aid certificate are also under consideration. Person's rights to the presumption of innocence, to a fair trial and to be given legal aid, where appropriate are taken into account.

4. High Judicial Council The Judicial Council Bill was enacted in July 2019. The primary function of the Council, which will consist of all members of the judiciary, will be to promote and maintain excellence in the exercise by judges of their judicial functions and high standards of conduct among judges. The Board of the Council will be responsible for carrying out the functions of the Council on a day-to-day basis. The Council will be assisted in The Judicial Council Bill was enacted in July 2019. The primary function of the Council, which will consist of all members of the judiciary, will be to promote and maintain excellence in the exercise by judges of their judicial functions and high standards of conduct among judges. The Board of the Council will be

responsible for carrying out the functions of the Council on a day-to-day basis. The Council will be assisted in its work by a Judicial Studies Committee which will have a role in facilitating the continuing education and training of judges. Provision is also made for a Sentencing Guidelines and Information Committee and for a Personal Injuries Guidelines Committee, both of which will be responsible for drawing up guidelines relevant to their functional area for adoption by the Council. Another key element of the Act relates to the establishment of a Judicial Conduct Committee which will consider complaints in relation to judicial misconduct, prepare draft guidelines concerning judicial conduct and ethics for adoption by the Council and provide advice and recommendations to an individual judge or to judges generally on judicial conduct and ethics. The membership of this Committee will include persons who are not judges.

5. Legal professionals (judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, enforcement agents, etc.): organisation, education and training, etc. The Judicial Appointments Commission Bill 2017 was passed by Dáil Éireann in May 2018. At time of writing the Bill is in progress, having completed Third (Committee) Stage before Seanad Éireann on 10 July 2019. The Bill gives effect to commitments in the Programme for Partnership Government to reform the statutory framework for the judicial appointments process to ensure it is transparent, fair and up to date. The new law will replace the existing Judicial Appointments Advisory Board (established in 1995) with a new Judicial Appointments Commission. It will cover all judicial appointments to all of the courts, including promotions of serving judges. The new Commission will have a dual role of (1) selecting and recommending persons for appointment to judicial office, and (2) by way of published statements, the ongoing development of appropriate selection procedures for judicial appointment and of the skills and attributes required of judges. A maximum of three names may be recommended for each judicial vacancy, to be ranked in the order of the Commission's preference, as distinct from the stipulated minimum of seven under the existing system. There will be a lay majority membership on the new Commission, together with a prominent judicial presence and a legal presence. A dedicated independent office will support the new Commission.

6. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities NAP

7. Enforcement of court decisions NAP

8. Mediation and other ADR The Mediation Act 2017 contains provisions for a comprehensive statutory framework to promote the resolution of disputes through mediation as an alternative to court proceedings. The underlying objective is to promote mediation as a viable, effective and efficient alternative to court proceedings, thereby reducing legal costs, speeding up the resolution of disputes and reducing the stress and acrimony which often accompanies court proceedings. In this context, “mediation” means a facilitative voluntary process in which the parties to a dispute, with the assistance of a mediator, attempt to reach a mutually acceptable agreement to resolve the dispute. The Mediation Act 2017 came into full effect by way of Commencement Order on 1 January 2018. The Mediation Act 2017: • facilitates the settlement of civil disputes by mediation; • specifies the principles applicable to mediation; • specifies arrangements for mediation as an alternative to the institution of civil proceedings or to the continuation of civil proceedings that have been instituted; • provides for codes of conduct to which mediators may subscribe; • provides for the recognition of a body as the Mediation Council of Ireland for the purposes of this Act and to require that Council to make reports to the Minister for Justice and Equality as regards mediation in the State; • provided, by means of a scheme, an opportunity for parties to family law proceedings or proceedings under section 67A(3) or 117 of the Succession Act 1965 to attend mediation information sessions

9. Fight against crime NAP

9.1. Prison system The Penal Policy Review Group (PPRG) was established in 2012, to conduct a wide ranging strategic review of penal policy taking into account relevant work already carried out in this jurisdiction and elsewhere, the rights of those convicted of crimes, the perspective of those who are victims of crime and the interests of society in general. The Group reported to the Minister for Justice & Equality in July 2014 and the report was published in September 2014. The report contains 43 recommendations, some of which can be implemented in the short to medium term, while others require a more long-term approach. An Implementation and Oversight Group was established in early 2015, to oversee implementation of the PPRG’s recommendations. This group report to the Minister, on a six monthly basis, on the implementation status of the recommendations of the PPRG. Progress has been made, for example, in the pursuit of alternatives to custody, improving the standards of prison accommodation and services, eliminating slopping out, increased use of inter-agency and inter-departmental working and the use of incentivised & earned, structured temporary release programmes such as the Community Return Programme and the Community Support Scheme. Implementation of the PPRG recommendations provide a solid platform from which to proceed with future reform and progress can be seen in the reports of the Implementation and Oversight Group, which along with PPRG report are available on the Department of Justice & Equality website. http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Pages/Penal_Policy_Review

9.2 Child friendly justice NAP

9.3. Violence against partners NAP

10. New information and communication technologies NAP

11. Other NAP