



IPRT
Irish Penal Reform Trust

Irish Penal Reform Trust Annual Report 2013



We need YOU

Be part of something effective

IPRT relies on charitable trusts, individual donations, and membership subscriptions to cover its operational costs. This contributes to guaranteeing the independence of the organisation, which we believe is essential to the integrity of our work.

Our effectiveness over recent years is demonstrated by real achievement in terms of progressive policy change, alongside a deepening of wider public debate around prisons and prisoners, and provision of a key central resource of research and information on prisons and penal reform.

Significantly, we have managed to achieve real change with a staff of just four, supported by a team of dedicated interns and a voluntary expert board. We believe we punch well above our weight.

However, the generous support of our two main grant funders - Atlantic Philanthropies and the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust - is coming to an end in the near future. Unless IPRT accesses new sources of support, we will be unable to ensure that recent policy commitments and developments become reality, and are not reversed.

If you value the contribution IPRT has made over recent years, and believe our work should continue into the future, please consider showing your support by becoming a member or making a donation.

By supporting IPRT, you are actively contributing to an efficient and effective campaign for progressive reform – and thereby making a statement that you believe penal reform is necessary, and that there is a better, fairer, and more effective way of responding to offending.

For more information about how you can support the work of IPRT, please visit: www.iprt.ie/what-you-can-do or call us on 01-8741400



Transparency

IPRT believes in total transparency and accountability around how we use funding and donations to achieve our vision of progressive penal reform, with imprisonment as a last resort.

If you would like to know more about how we spend donations, please contact Deirdre Malone, IPRT Executive Director at dmalone@iprt.ie

There are many other ways that you can become involved in the movement for penal reform in Ireland. Find out more at: www.iprt.ie/get-involved or by calling us at: 01-8741400

Message from IPRT Chairperson

During the past year, IPRT has maintained its high quality and high volume of advocacy work. While we remain very concerned at aspects of conditions within our prisons and the accountability structures for the protection of rights, we have also seen important moves towards the improvement of penal policy, including the publication of a Joint Oireachtas sub-committee on Justice and Equality report which advocated a 'decarceration strategy'. We also made major efforts to highlight and reform the overuse of imprisonment for women, as well as the damaging effects of long periods spent by prisoners on protection.

We have also made progress in diversifying our funding base, particularly through our participation in three EU-funded research projects. These developments reflect our desire to work internationally in order to support IPRT's objectives, and to work hard at ensuring IPRT is around in the longer term.

While this and other successes in grant applications give us courage, we are keenly aware that the now imminent departure of Atlantic Philanthropies and Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust poses enormous challenges for our organisation. Yet, the need for an independent, secure and dedicated penal reform organisation over the longer-term is more obvious than ever. Accountability deficits remain profound, and the translation of the important statement of principles contained in the review of penal policy need a major effort to secure their implementation.

We ask for your support in ensuring that IPRT's objectives can be pursued and achieved over the coming years. You can be certain that our continued existence is the highest priority for the organisation. This is essential to ensure that the voice of penal reform is not lost. Thank you for supporting us with your membership, and welcome back to those of you renewing membership. We urge you to consider supporting us through whatever regular donation you may be able to give. You can be assured that it will be put to good use in the cause of penal reform.

This is my last full annual report as Chairperson of the Irish Penal Reform Trust, after four years as Chairperson. IPRT has inspired me in all sorts of ways since I became a member many years ago. Its commitment to thoroughly evidence-based and well-considered research, its unshakeable belief in the need to engage constructively in the debate on penal reform and, crucially, offer robust solutions, have made my time on the Board a deeply enjoyable one. During this period we have seen a good deal of progress in penal reform, though of course, not as much as we would like. I am convinced that IPRT has contributed immensely to improving our penal policy, our public policymaking processes, to public understanding of prison issues, and, because of all of this, to our national wellbeing.

I hope you will show your agreement with my assessment through your support for IPRT and commitment to ensuring its financial sustainability. It has been my privilege to be part of this hard-working and professional organisation.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank Executive Director Deirdre Malone; Liam Herrick, our Executive Director during the period covered by this report; and the staff of IPRT for their ongoing dedication and commitment to IPRT and its objectives. We are extremely grateful to our members and funders for their support for the cause of penal reform.



Dr. Mary Rogan, Chairperson, Irish Penal Reform Trust - Oct 2014



Message from IPRT Executive Director

It is my pleasure to present this IPRT Annual Report 2013. Looking back over the reporting period it is possible to track an increasing appetite for penal reform, for which credit must go to my predecessor Liam Herrick who held the post of Executive Director over the period. From the significant cross-party consensus for penal reform expressed in the Report of the Oireachtas Sub-Committee on Penal Reform in March 2013, through to our active participation on the Department of Justice

Strategic Review Group on Penal Policy during the year, IPRT has played a very significant role in influencing Government during 2013; work which I look forward to building on in the coming years.

Highlighting the urgent need to act on acute prison conditions has remained central to IPRT's activities. Campaigning, lobbying and media work by IPRT on these issues, coupled with further critical reports by the Inspector of Prison and international bodies, has contributed to measurable progress on a number of the core human rights issues in the prison system. While we will continue to bring forward original research and fresh policy ideas which can drive the reform process and maintain our high media and public profile, we will also devote more energy into monitoring the implementation of change and engaging directly with the authorities in areas where they are working to address longstanding problems in the penal system. This must, of course, be balanced with the vital fundraising work required to ensure our long term sustainability as an organisation.

I want to sincerely thank the IPRT staff team for their continuing passion, hard work and unflinching dedication to the cause of penal reform which inspires me daily. I would also like to thank the IPRT Board members who have provided both a warm welcome and invaluable expertise over the period. A particular word of thanks must go to Dr Mary Rogan on the occasion of her departure as Chairperson, whose presence on the Board over the last number of years has contributed immeasurably to making IPRT the independent, authoritative and respected organisation it is today; an organisation of which I am very proud to be a part.

Deirdre Malone, Executive Director, Irish Penal Reform Trust - Oct 2014



Patron of IPRT
President of Ireland,
Michael D. Higgins



Advocates of IPRT

Paula Meehan, Ireland Professor of Poetry

Peter Sheridan, author and director

Senator Ivana Bacik

John Lonergan, former Governor of Mountjoy Prison



Irish Prisons in 2013 - at a glance

January	<p><i>Prison Rules 2007</i> amended to strengthen internal prisoner complaints system. (22 Jan 2013)</p> <p><i>Report of the Inspector of Prisons into the death of a prisoner at Cloverhill Courthouse in 2011</i> finds deficiencies, including an absence of governance to ensure compliance with Standard Operating Procedures and inadequate record-keeping. (24 Jan)</p> <p>Amendments to <i>Criminal Justice (Spent Convictions) Bill 2012</i> at Committee Stage include an extension of limits to include suspended sentences of up to 24 months, and a proportionate reduction in rehabilitative periods. (30 Jan 2013)</p>
February	<p>Prison population is 4,294. (27 Feb 2013)</p> <p>26 children are imprisoned in St Patrick's Institution, in breach of human rights law. (28 Feb 2013)</p>
March	<p>UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders calls for the establishment of an independent and effective mechanism to receive complaints from those in prison, such as a Prisoner Ombudsman, following her visit to Ireland. (4 March)</p> <p>Dóchas Centre is operating at 22% above design capacity, with 128 women in a space designed for 105. (7 March 2013)</p> <p>There are 193 prisoners being held on 23-hour lock up; 44 of these are aged under 21. (19 March 2013)</p> <p><i>Joint Dóchas Committee on Justice, Defence and Equality Report on Penal Reform</i> recommends, <i>inter alia</i>, a 'decarceration strategy'; an increase to one-third for standard remission; for all sentences under 6 months to be commuted; differential treatment of first time offenders and those serving a prison sentence for the first time; and emphasises incentivised release and reintegration supports. (27 March 2013)</p> <p><i>Criminal Justice (Spent Convictions) Bill 2012</i> stalls at Order for Report, Report and Final Stages, while aspects of the legislation are under review. (28 March 2013)</p>
April	<p><i>The Irish Times</i> reports that the number of prison committals and numbers on temporary release fell in 2012, the first time there has been a decrease since 2007. (8 Apr 2013)</p>
May	<p>Prison Visiting Committee <i>Annual Reports 2012</i> identify issues including overcrowding (Castlerea), outbreaks of tuberculosis (Cloverhill) and deterioration of conditions in the Dóchas Centre. (7 May 2013)</p> <p><i>Joint Irish Prison Service & Probation Service Strategic Plan 2013 – 2015</i> aims to develop a multi-agency approach to offender management and rehabilitation. (8 May 2013)</p> <p>Probation Service <i>Annual Report for 2012</i> reveals decrease in Community Service Orders made (2,569 in 2012 compared with 2,738 in 2011). (8 May 2013)</p> <p>There are 274 young adults aged under 21 in prison custody; 20 of these are aged 17. (27 May 2014)</p> <p>Of 4,254 prisoners in custody, only 1,858 are accommodated in single cells. (28 May 2013)</p> <p><i>Irish Prison Service & Central Statistics Office Recidivism Study 2013</i> finds an overall recidivism rate of 62.3% within three years of release; the most common offence for which offenders were re-convicted was public order offences. (30 May 2013)</p> <p>There are 198 prisoners on 22+ hour lock-up; 32 of these are in St Patrick's Institution. (31 May 2013)</p>
June	<p>Prison population is 4,233. (6 June 2013)</p> <p>Prison Visiting Committee <i>Annual Reports 2012</i> find issues around 'archaic and Dickensian conditions' (Cork), complaints (Limerick), and accessing medical treatment (Midlands). (7 June 2013)</p> <p>Law Reform Commission's <i>Report on Mandatory Sentencing</i> recommends the repeal of presumptive sentencing for drugs and gun-related crime, and for the Parole Board to be established on an independent statutory basis. (11 June 2013)</p> <p>Minister announces plans for new Cork Prison, which will see an increase in capacity to 310 spaces, and plans for double occupancy of cells. (12 June 2013)</p>
July	<p>Prison population is 4,244. (1 July 2013)</p> <p>Inspector of Prisons' <i>Annual Report for 2012</i> and <i>An Assessment of the Irish Prison System</i> identify high levels of protection, excessive use of discipline, and recommends St. Patrick's Institution be closed; Minister for Justice announces that he is "satisfied that the complete closure of St. Patrick's and the dispersal of all prisoners and staff is now required". (3 July 2013)</p> <p><i>Someone to Care: the mental health needs of children and young people in the care and youth justice systems</i> is published by the Children's Mental Health Coalition, with key recommendations. (11 July 2013)</p> <p>9 children are imprisoned in St. Patrick's Institution, in breach of international human rights law. (31 July 2013)</p>
August	<p>Dóchas Centre female prison is operating at 127% capacity with 133 women in a space designed for 105. (23 Aug 2013)</p>
September	<p>3 children are imprisoned in St Patrick's Institution, in breach of international human rights standards. (5 Sept 2013)</p> <p>Prisoner numbers drop below 4,000 for the first time since end 2009, with 3,983 people in custody and 645 on temporary release. (9 Sept 2013)</p> <p><i>The Fines (Payment and Recovery) Bill 2013</i> returns to Dáil Éireann at Second Stage (25 Sept 2013)</p>
October	<p>Construction of new children detention facilities at Oberstown, Lusk, Co. Dublin begins. (14 Oct 2013)</p> <p>Prison population is 4,111. (15 Oct 2013)</p> <p>504 prisoners (12.3%) are required to slop out; and 1,606 (39.3%) required to use toilet in presence of another prisoner. (31 Oct)</p>
November	<p>HIQA Inspection reports of the Oberstown children's detention schools make recommendations regarding the use of single separation in 'protection rooms', and calls for formal evaluations of offending behaviour programmes. (22 Nov 2013)</p> <p>Prison population is 4,099, with 745 prisoners out on temporary release. (30 November 2013)</p>
December	<p>On publication of the Inspector of Prisons' <i>Interim Report on the Dóchas Centre</i>, the Minister for Justice states his commitment to non-custodial sentences for less serious and non-violent offences. (3 Dec)</p> <p>Inspector of Prisons' <i>Reports into Deaths in Custody and Temporary Release in 2012</i> makes recommendations on management and governance structures, record keeping, CCTV coverage, influx of drugs into prisons, and scene preservation. (16 Dec 2013)</p> <p>Prison population is 4,051. (19 Dec 2013)</p> <p>All sentenced 17-year-old boys transferred from St Patrick's Instn. to dedicated unit in Wheatfield on interim basis. (Dec 2013)</p>

Who we are

IPRT Board of Directors

IPRT is governed by a voluntary Board of Directors, made up of a minimum of six members with expertise in a range of areas relevant to penal reform. The Board focuses on the broader strategic goals of the organisation. Six members of the Board are elected at the organisation's AGM and further members may be co-opted by the Board.



Dr Mary Rogan (Chair)
Lecturer in Law and Criminology, and Barrister



Seamus Taylor (Vice-Chair)
Lecturer in Social Policy Studies



Paul Mackay (Treasurer)
Chartered Accountant, and Chair of Care After Prison



Kathleen Leader (Secretary)
Barrister



Prof Joe Barry
Professor of Public Health



Johnny Connolly
Research Officer with the Alcohol and Drugs Research Unit of the Health Research Board



Eddie D-Arcy
former Youth Work Services Manager for Catholic Youth Care



Christine Littlefield
Director of Fundraising & Communications with Depaul Ireland



Paddy Richardson
Chief Executive of IASIO (Irish Association for the Social Integration of Offenders)



Niall Walsh
Prison education worker, engaged in education and support of prisoners post-release



Dr Kevin Warner
Adjunct Lecturer, and former Co-ordinator of Education in the Irish prison system

IPRT Staff

In 2013, the day-to-day work of IPRT was carried out by a team of four staff and one employment-based PhD candidate, working on a discrete research project. In 2014, this has been reduced to three full-time staff and an employment-based PhD candidate.



Liam Herrick
Executive Director
(to Feb 2014)



Deirdre Malone
Executive Director
(from March 2014)



Fíona Ní Chinnéide
Deputy Executive
Director (from June
2014)



Jane Mulcahy
Research & Policy
Officer (to Nov 2013)



Mary Gaffney
Office Manager
(to Nov 2013)



Liza Costello
Research & Policy Of-
ficer (maternity cover)
(June to Nov 2013)



Kate O'Hara
Employment-based PhD
candidate, jointly funded
by the IRC and IPRT



Marie Therese Power
Development and
Administrative Executive
(from July 2014)

IPRT Interns

Our work simply could not be achieved without the support of a team of dedicated interns, who bring their skills and passion for social justice and penal reform to their work with IPRT.

Lianne Meagher-Reddy (until Feb 2013)

Sinéad Mercier (Feb-June 2013)

Triona Lenihan (Feb-August 2013)

Ronan Hickey (Sept 2013 - Feb 2014)

Issues

IPRT is committed to reducing imprisonment, ensuring respect for human rights in prisons, and progressive reform of the penal system based on evidence-led policies.

This means the focus of our activities is on: the use of imprisonment, including sentencing policy; youth justice, with particular emphasis on early intervention; alternatives to custody and diversion; and the treatment and rehabilitation of those in detention.

We work across four broad areas:

- **Human Rights in Prison**
- **Imprisonment as a Last Resort**
- **Penal Policy and Social Policy**
- **Youth Justice**

Everything we do is underscored by our commitment to combating social injustice.

Human Rights in Prison

IPRT advocates for the human rights of everyone in the penal system. We work towards this through engagement with the political process, with the legal system, with national and international human rights monitoring processes, and through influencing public discourse.

Despite welcome progress in the area of human rights in prison during 2013, there remain acute and urgent human rights issues across the prison system, particularly in Cork and Limerick prisons, which IPRT continues to highlight. We continue to work closely with the Inspector of Prisons, the Irish Human Rights Commission, the Ombudsman, the Irish Prison Officers Association and the Northern Ireland Prisoner Ombudsman on strengthening accountability in the Irish penal system.

Accountability

Prison accountability has been a cornerstone of IPRT's campaigning work since our establishment. During 2012 and 2013 we saw many positive developments in the internal prisons complaints system and the introduction of a system for independent investigation into deaths in prison custody. The Government has also committed to publishing legislation to strengthen the Office of the Inspector of Prisons and reform the Prisons Visiting Committee system. However, the need for a robust and adequately-resourced independent complaints system for prisoners remains.

In January 2013, the Minister for Justice published amendments to the *Prison Rules 2007*, covering issues relating to the procedures to be followed in the investigation of Category A (serious) complaints, and allowing for the recruitment of 22 external investigators. In December 2013, the first 12 reports on investigations into deaths in custody conducted by the Inspector of Prisons were published, with clear recommendations for action. IPRT is monitoring the effectiveness of both new systems, to assess whether Ireland is meeting its commitments under the European Convention on Human Rights; we also continue our campaign for Government to meet its commitment to ratify OPCAT (Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture).

Prison Conditions

Highlighting the urgent need for action on acute prison conditions is central to IPRT's work. Campaigning and lobbying by IPRT on these issues, coupled with critical reports by the Inspector of Prisons and international monitoring bodies, has contributed to a number of key policy commitments by Government and by the Irish Prison Service to address the core human rights issues in the prison system within fixed timeframes.

By the end of 2013, three wings of Mountjoy Prison had been renovated, including the installation of in-cell sanitation, with the closure of the final wing for renovation expected by mid-2014; the building of a new prison to replace Cork Prison is expected to get underway in early 2014, with a planned completion date of July 2015; and plans for replacement of unfit accommodation in Limerick Prison are advanced. Combined with an overall reduction in prisoner numbers, this has seen the numbers 'slopping out' halved from over 1,000 at end 2010 to below 500 by end 2013. However, commitments to end slopping out in Portlaoise Prison have not yet been met with concrete plans. IPRT continues to sustain pressure so that the commitments to end slopping out in Ireland by the end of 2015 are met.

Restricted Regimes

The high numbers of prisoners held on restricted regimes, amounting to solitary confinement conditions in many cases, was a key focus for IPRT in 2013. To emphasise the urgency of the situation, in July IPRT published a *Briefing on Solitary Confinement, Isolation, Protection and Special Regimes*, and invited international expert, Dr Sharon Shalev, to Dublin to deliver the IPRT Annual Lecture on the topic *Solitary confinement: necessity, convenience or inhumanity?*

Following our event and associated media activity in July 2013 - which included a hard-hitting interview with a prisoner who had direct experience of the issues on RTÉ's 'Morning Ireland' - the Irish Prison Service Statistics Unit began collating a quarterly Census of Restricted Regime Prisoners. According to the latest Census in January 2014, the number of prisoners on 22/23 hour lock-up has decreased by 76% since July 2013, from 211 to 50. IPRT welcomes the decreases, along with the improved transparency on the figures, but observes that 228 prisoners remain on restricted regimes, locked up for 19 or more hours per day. Furthermore, there is no information available on the *lengths of time* that individual prisoners are being held on restricted regimes.

Minorities in Prison

In March 2013, IPRT made a submission to the Irish Prison Service and The Probation Service towards the development of a new strategy for women offenders, including a proposed community-based residential centre as an alternative to prison. This was followed by the launch of the *IPRT Position Paper 10: Women in the Criminal Justice System - Towards a non-custodial approach* in December 2013.

During the second half of 2013, IPRT conducted qualitative research on the experiences of Travellers in the Irish prison system; this comprehensive report will be published in spring 2014. A summary and analysis of research on the area of Disability in Prison, and a literature review on the rights and needs of older prisoners, were both completed during 2013, and will be progressed as project funding is attained.

Imprisonment as a Last Resort

A core goal of IPRT is to have the principle of imprisonment as a last resort established at the centre of Irish penal policy; 2013 saw continued progress to this end.

Shift in policy towards imprisonment as last resort

Throughout 2012, IPRT had worked closely with the Oireachtas Sub-Committee on Penal Reform, which published its final report in March 2013. Of particular significance in its five clear recommendations were that the Government should commit to a ‘decarceration strategy’, reducing the prison population by one third over a 10-year period; that custodial sentences of less than 6 months should be commuted; the differential treatment of first-time offenders and those serving a prison sentence for the first time; and the emphasis on incentivised release and reintegration supports. IPRT welcomed this significant consensus for penal reform across all political parties as **a crucial opportunity for real and lasting change.**

Use of Community Sanctions

In 2011 and 2012, IPRT put forward a number of proposals centring on ‘front-door’ and ‘back-door’ strategies to reduce the prison population. Since then, there has been a significant drop in the daily prison population, which peaked at over 4,500 in 2011 but has been gradually reduced to an average of 4,158 in 2013, with numbers regularly recorded below 4,000 from Sept 2013.

A number of initiatives have contributed to this reduction in prison numbers:

- legislation requiring judges to consider community service for those offences which would ordinarily attract sentences of up to 12 months, as recommended by IPRT;
- a pilot Community Return early release programme for prisoners serving longer sentences saw 396 prisoners released back into the community to complete their sentences during 2013; compliance rates of over 90% have been reported. Since its inception at end 2011, 548 prisoners have successfully completed the programme. IPRT put forward such early release initiatives in our submission to the Thornton Hall Review Group in 2011; and
- the *Unlocking Community Alternatives - A Cork Approach* strategy, which takes an inter-agency community-based approach, and saw the daily prison population in Cork Prison reduced from over 300 to an average of 225 in 2013.

Despite progress in these areas, the number of community service orders handed down in 2013 continued the downward trend observed in 2012, and the total number of community service hours ordered in lieu of custodial sentences in 2013 was 352,007, down from 420,836 in 2011 and 384,159 in 2012. Whilst the effectiveness of a criminal sanction should not be measured by how often it is used, the sustained use of short custodial sentences for less serious offences remains an area of concern, and IPRT continues to campaign vigorously against this practice. Our work in this area will be greatly enhanced in 2015 by the Irish Research Council-supported research study “Community service orders versus short custodial sentences: Examining risk, recidivism and need,” conducted by IPRT employment-based PhD candidate, Kate O’Hara.

Progress on Diversion

The *Criminal Justice (Community Service) (Amendment) Act 2011* and the *Fines Act 2010* set out in law the principle of imprisonment as a sanction of last resort for less serious offences. Recent figures suggest that there has been some positive impact on committals, with a decrease of 7.6% in committals to prison in 2013. However, the principles are not yet operationalised, particularly for women offenders, with a 9.4% increase in female sentenced committals in 2013 – the vast majority (83.6%) for fines default. IPRT continued to engage directly with the Oireachtas throughout 2013 on proposed amendments to the *Fines (Payment and Recovery) Bill 2013* to strengthen the legislation and finally bring to an end imprisonment for fines default, whilst engaging with the media to maintain pressure and public support for action.

Penal Policy and Social Policy

IPRT believes that crime cannot be viewed as a problem in isolation from deeper social and economic issues. All of our work is underscored by a strong commitment to combating social injustice, with particular emphasis on the social and economic benefits of prevention and early intervention strategies.

Shift toward evidence-based policy

Building on a strong policy base, IPRT has been able to influence crucial policy change. Through our participation on the Department of Justice Strategic Review on Penal Policy in 2012-2014, IPRT has played a significant role in influencing Government in its reform of penal policy. The Review Group is expected to publish its final report and recommendations in summer 2014, and IPRT is confident that many of its positions will be reflected in the final report.

Breaking the Cycle

In November 2012, IPRT focused attention on a vulnerable group that receives little attention in Ireland: the 5,500 children in Ireland who have a parent in prison on any given day, and the 18,000 children who experience the trauma of parental imprisonment every year. In direct response to the IPRT report, *"Picking Up the Pieces": The Rights and Needs of Children and Families Affected by Imprisonment*, in 2013 the Irish Prison Service set up the Families and Imprisonment Group to examine the issues. IPRT provided input to the group throughout 2013; a draft report is due to be submitted in January 2014.

During 2013, IPRT had positive direct engagement with the Department of Children and Youth Affairs around the inclusion of children of prisoners as an identified vulnerable group of children in the Children and Young Persons Policy Framework. IPRT also raised specific recommendations in the report with relevant agencies, including the Department of Education, the Minister for Justice and Equality, the Garda Commissioner, and the Courts Services.

Spent Convictions

IPRT has long campaigned for legislation whereby certain convictions become spent following a set rehabilitative period, the absence of which amounts to life-long punishment for even the most minor convictions. Currently Ireland is the only country in the EU where no such legislation exists.

In March 2013, the *Criminal Justice (Spent Convictions) Bill 2012* stalled at Order for Report, Report and Final Stages, due to issues arising from a UK Court of Appeal judgement concerning proportionality and the blanket exclusion of all convictions from becoming spent for work in areas requiring vetting, with particular regard to Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The Minister announced a review of the disclosure provisions in both the *National Vetting Bureau (Children and Vulnerable Persons) Act 2012* and in the *Spent Convictions Bill*.

While this amounts to another very frustrating delay for the thousands of people affected, ultimately it should result in more robust legislation, with more positive and more proportionate implications. IPRT continues to campaign for the *Criminal Justice (Spent Convictions) Bill 2012* to be prioritised, returned to the Oireachtas, passed and enacted.

Youth Justice

IPRT has campaigned vigorously, since its establishment in 1994, for an end to the practice of detaining children in the adult prison estate. We also engage in wider policy and practice issues relating to youth justice, such as provision of alternatives to detention, diversion and early intervention programmes.

Detention Facilities for Children

The practice of detaining children in St Patrick's Institution has been subject to intense criticism from national and international bodies since 1985. Since July 2012, 16-year-old boys are no longer detained in the adult prison system. At the end of 2013, all 17-year-old boys under sentence had been transferred out of St. Patrick's Institution to a dedicated unit in Wheatfield Prison, and building work at the Oberstown campus is expected to be completed during 2014. A small number of 17-year-olds still remain detained on remand in St. Patrick's Institution. Given the serious criticisms of conditions in St. Patrick's Institution, IPRT continues to advocate for an alternative solution to be put in place until the new facility is operational.

Diversion of Children

Although the numbers of children detained has remained steady in recent years, IPRT is concerned at indications of the overuse of detention on remand for vulnerable children, suggested by the percentages (around 45%) who go on to receive a detention order. IPRT continues to engage with the Minister for Children and Youth on these and other youth justice matters.

Turnaround Youth

Despite progress in reforming the youth justice system as it applies to children aged under 18, IPRT has identified that the particular needs of young offenders aged 18-21 are not being adequately met by the Irish criminal justice system.

International research has found that this group, which is at the highest risk of reoffending, is also the group that has the greatest capacity for change. Medical, psychological, and sociological studies all show that children and young people are more amenable to rehabilitation than adults who commit similar crimes. Research has also found that utilising the wrong interventions with this age group is likely to extend the length of time they are involved in the criminal justice system, slowing down the process of desistance whereby most young people 'grow out' of crime.

In 2013, IPRT initiated "Turnaround Youth" - a combined research, policy, consultation and communications campaign, which seeks to build the case for a national 'Transition to Adulthood Strategy' to address the specific needs and potential of young adults aged 18-25 in the justice system.

In autumn 2013, with support from The Ireland Funds, we completed an initial review of literature regarding the special rights and needs of young adult offenders (aged 18-25), from which we developed an issues paper which was submitted to a range of agencies and processes, including the Dept of Children and Youth Affairs and the Strategic Review on Penal Policy. We will build further on this work in 2014 and beyond.

"The importance of this age group is not merely quantitative. The peak age of offending is around 18. Reconviction rates for 18-20 year olds stand at 71%. Effectively addressing the needs of this age group whilst in detention is consequently central to reducing crime."

- Council of Europe Human Rights Commissioner in 2004.

Research and Policy

IPRT's advocacy work is underscored by research and evidence-led policies. Our research and policy output is set out in our website at: www.iprt.ie/research-centre

Position Papers and Briefings

- *IPRT Briefing: Solitary Confinement, Isolation, Protection and Special Regimes* (July 2013)
- *IPRT Position Paper 10: Women in the Criminal Justice System - Towards a non-custodial approach* (December 2014)

Research

- IPRT Discussion Document on the Rights and Needs of Remand Detainees (July 2013)
- Summary of Research Literature, and development of an Issues Paper on Young Adult Offenders (October 2013)
- *The experiences of Travellers in the Irish prison system – a qualitative research study* (completed Jan 2014, to be published spring 2014)

Policy Submissions

- Submission to the Children's Rights Alliance on the State's Report on incorporation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in Ireland.
- Submission to the Irish Prison Service and the Probation Service on a new strategy for women offenders, including proposed new women's centre as an alternative to prison (March 2013)
- Submission to Oireachtas members (TDs and Senators) on the *Fines (Payment and Recovery) Bill 2013* (September, December 2013)
- Submission to the Health Information and Quality Authority on revised standards for inspection of children detention schools (October 2013)
- Submission of two papers on (i) Evidence-Led Penal Policy; and (ii) Use of Data in Penal Policy to the Strategic Review Group on Penal Policy (January 2014).

Communications

Keeping prisoners and penal reform issues in the spotlight is a core aim of IPRT’s communications strategy, alongside challenging the demonisation of offenders and marginalised communities. Through the combined use of social and traditional media, IPRT extends the reach of our core messages, and nurtures increased engagement with the issues at stake and those affected.

Media

IPRT is well-established as the ‘go to’ resource on prisons-related information and analysis. IPRT comment is regularly included across local and national press, radio and television. In 2013 IPRT made countless appearances across:

- **Press:** *The Irish Times, Irish Independent, Irish Examiner, Evening Herald, Sunday Times, Irish Sun, Irish Mirror, Cork News, Limerick Post, Connaught Telegraph, and Fingal Independent.*
- **Radio:** Newstalk (Breakfast, The Right Hook, Global Village), RTÉ Radio 1 (Morning Ireland, Today with Pat Kenny, Today with Sean O’Rourke, Drivetime, Saturday with Claire Byrne, This Week in Politics, The Late Debate), and Today FM (News, The Last Word). Local radio included: 98FM, Spin 103, and Near FM in Dublin, along with KFM Radio (Kildare), Galway Bay FM, Red FM (Cork); Highland Radio (Donegal), LMFM (Drogheda), WLRFM (Waterford), South East Radio (Wexford), Northern Sounds (Cavan)
- **TV:** RTÉ Morning Edition, Nuacht, Six One and Nine News; and Tv3’s Morning Show.

IPRT also contributes opinion and other articles to trade magazines reaching key audiences including the *Law Gazette, Emergency Services Ireland* and the *Medical Independent*, along with key online publications such as www.thejournal.ie

Prominent issues which drew particular attention during 2013 included: accountability, prison conditions, solitary confinement, sentencing (incl. mandatory sentencing), alternatives to prison, health in prison (incl. tuberculosis), the detention of children in St. Patrick’s Institution, women offenders, older prisoners, sex offenders, lack of reintegration supports, families of prisoners, and imprisonment for fines default.

Website & Online Presence

www.iprt.ie

The IPRT website is an established ‘first port of call’ for media, researchers, political representatives, organisations and others. We ensure that the website is up to date not only with IPRT news, activities and publications, but also international news and initiatives with the goal of stimulating informed and lively debate on penal reform issues.

www.twitter.com/iprt

IPRT uses Twitter to alert followers of latest news, publications, and broadcast appearances, and also as an information resource for new international reports and initiatives. It has proven especially useful in terms of raising our profile and forging relationships internationally.

www.facebook.com/irishpenalreformtrust

IPRT uses Facebook to stimulate debate among those interested in the area of penal reform and criminal justice more generally; we use this platform to share and comment on developments, both positive and negative, from Ireland and around the world.

E-bulletins

The IPRT ebulletin was redesigned in 2013 by intern Sinéad Mercier, and three editions issued.



Headline Media Releases in 2013

22 Jan 2013	IPRT welcomes new laws strengthening internal Prisoner Complaints system, but need for independent complaints mechanism remains
27 March 2013	Political consensus on 'decarceration strategy' clears the way for real reform of Ireland's penal system - IPRT
8 May 2013	Radical action needed to address stubbornly high prison numbers and meet basic duty of providing safe custody for all prisoners – IPRT
11 June 2013	IPRT calls on Government to act on Law Reform Commission recommendations around mandatory sentencing repeal and Parole Board reform
12 June 2013	Plans to expand capacity and for double occupancy at new Cork Prison regrettable and regressive - IPRT
3 July 2013	Closure of St Patrick's must be met with necessary action at Oberstown and Wheatfield - IPRT
23 July 2013	Overreliance of Irish prisons on prolonged solitary confinement must be addressed with urgency – IPRT
14 Oct 2013	Construction at Oberstown a 'momentous' step towards ending imprisonment of children in Ireland
4 Dec 2013	Prison is being used as respite for women with multiple complex needs – IPRT



Seminars & Events

Breaking the Record - Moving On?

IPRT has been campaigning for spent convictions legislation for many years, the absence of which amounts to lifelong punishment for what are most often very minor offences. In June 2013, IPRT hosted a seminar and forum focusing on two legislative developments: the *Criminal Justice (Spent Convictions) Bill 2012* and the *National Vetting Bureau (Children and Vulnerable Persons) Act 2012*. The seminar sought to address outstanding legal issues with regard to both pieces of legislation and examine how both systems will work in practice.

Speakers were:

- Data Protection Commissioner Billy Hawkes, who chaired the event;
- Senator Jillian van Turnhout who spoke on the legislative process around spent convictions and her viewpoint as children’s rights advocate;
- Mary Cunningham, Director of the NYCI who spoke on child protection, vetting procedures and supporting rehabilitation; and
- Remy Farrell SC who addressed legal issues arising.

A vigorous Q&A session following the presentations highlighted a number of ongoing issues and barriers experienced by people who have offended and their families.

Prison Law Seminar: Civil Litigation by Prisoners

IPRT co-hosts the Prison Law Seminar Series with the Dublin Solicitors Bar Association and the Irish Criminal Bar Association. On 16th July 2013, we hosted the eleventh seminar in this series at the Courts of Criminal Justice Seminar Room, and enjoyed a very high attendance. The event was chaired by Mr. Justice Gerard Hogan of the High Court of Ireland and included presentations from William Binchy BL on Prisoners and the Law of Tort; Patrick Keane SC on the case of *Creighton v Ireland and Ors*; and John Ward BL on procedural issues in relation to the Prison Rules 2007. IPRT also launched a new *Discussion Document on the Rights and Needs of Remand Detainees* at the event.

Annual Lecture: Solitary confinement: necessity, convenience or inhumanity?

On 23rd July 2013, international expert on solitary confinement Dr. Sharon Shalev delivered the 2013 IPRT Annual Lecture on the topic of: “Solitary confinement: necessity, convenience or inhumanity?” in the King’s Inns in Dublin. Judge Gerard Hogan chaired the event, and leading social justice campaigner Fr. Peter McVerry responded to the lecture, reflecting on his experience in seeing the effects of prolonged isolation on prisoners within Irish prisons. The event was very well attended, including key agency personnel.

IPRT is very grateful to KOD Lyons for their sponsorship of the IPRT Annual Lecture 2013. The wine reception following the event was kindly sponsored by the Bar Council.



Re-designing the Pattern: Women and the Criminal Justice System

On 4th December 2013, IPRT held a half-day seminar event exploring alternative responses to offending by women, which address the wide-ranging and often complex needs of women offenders and reduce recidivism rates among women. As part of the event, Minister of State with responsibility for Disability, Older People, Equality & Mental Health, Ms Kathleen Lynch TD launched a new IPRT position paper, *Women and the Criminal Justice System - Towards a Non-Custodial Approach*.

Chaired by Siobhán O'Donoghue, Chairperson of the National Women's Council of Ireland and Director of the Migrant Rights Centre of Ireland, the speakers included:

- Prof Gill McIvor of the University of Stirling, who spoke on recent developments in addressing offending by women in Scotland, including the Commission on Women Offenders;
- Sarah Anderson, Director of Research and Development, Revolving Doors (London);
- Jean O'Neill, Area Manager, Inspire Women's Project, Northern Ireland Probation Service; and
- Dr Mary Rogan, Chairperson of IPRT.

Respondents were: Governor Mary O'Connor of the Dóchas Centre, Irish Prison Service; Suzanne Vella, Director of Operations, The Probation Service; and Ailish Glennon, Senior Probation Officer, The Probation Service.

The Saol Project participated at the event, contributing strong questions and comment, and closing the event in their own words with a performance of poetry penned by members of the group. Saol supports women in drug treatment, with education, counselling, advocacy and childcare provision. See: www.saolproject.ie



Top: Prof Gill McIvor, Sarah Anderson, Jean O'Neill, Minister Kathleen Lynch, Dr Mary Rogan and Siobhán O'Donoghue at *Redesigning the Pattern*, Dec 2013; Dr Sharon Shalev and Fr Peter McVerry at the IPRT Annual Lecture, July 2013.

Bottom: The Saol Project at *Redesigning the Pattern: Re-designing the Pattern: Women and the Criminal Justice System* at the Wood Quay Venue, Dec. 2013. All photos: Derek Speirs

Alliances

IPRT's relationships with key agencies and actors in the penal system are fundamental to our ability to influence change. Given our limited capacity, we also seek to increase our impact through working in partnership and in alliance with other organisations to achieve our policy goals.

Oireachtas

IPRT continues to engage with all political parties and independents on an ongoing basis, with particular emphasis on parliamentary questions and submissions on legislation and policy to opposition parties.

In March 2013, the Sub-Committee on Penal Reform of the Joint Oireachtas Justice Committee - an initiative of IPRT Advocate Senator Ivana Bacik - published its report, with five key recommendations including proposals for a 'decarceration strategy' (see page 8).

IPRT engaged directly with Oireachtas members on two specific pieces of legislation during 2013, namely the *Criminal Justice (Spent Convictions) Bill 2012*, and the *Fines (Payment and Recovery) Bill 2013*, providing briefing material, contextual information, raising potential issues, and proposing solutions by way of amendments. IPRT also prepared supplementary materials for individual members of the Oireachtas when requested. IPRT and related penal reform issues continue to enjoy strong support among TDs and Senators.

Government

IPRT engaged closely with the Departments of Justice and of Children and Youth Affairs throughout 2013, including regular meetings of the Strategic Review Group on Penal Policy, and direct advocacy with the Department of Children and Youth Affairs around the needs of children of imprisoned parents, and young people aged 18-25 in the criminal justice system.

Statutory

During 2013, our working relationship with the Irish Prison Service under Director General Michael Donnellan continued to be positive, and a number of prison visits for IPRT staff were facilitated. Among the issues raised directly were the poor conditions and other problems in Cork Prison; IPRT was in contact with the Irish Prison Service, the Irish Prison Officers Association and the Inspector of Prisons to identify interim steps that can be taken to address the worst aspects of the regime.

Dr Christina Quinlan was commissioned by IPRT and the Women in Prison Reform Alliance to conduct a literature review on the needs of women in the criminal justice system. Arising from Dr Quinlan's work, IPRT developed a submission for the Irish Prison Service and Probation Service promoting non-custodial alternatives for female offenders.

IPRT maintained our positive working relationships with the Inspector of Prisons, the Ombudsman for Children, and the Irish Human Rights Commission throughout 2013.



Academic Sector

IPRT staff presented guest lectures and conference papers in all the main third-level institutions and some college societies during 2013, along with presentation of papers at academic and other conferences, and participation on fora including the UCC Research Forum on Children of Incarcerated Parents.

Our partnership with the Dublin Institute of Technology saw Kate O'Hara begin doctoral research entitled "Community service orders versus short custodial sentences: Examining risk, recidivism and need" This is co-funded by IPRT and the Irish Research Council, as part of their employment-based postgraduate scholarship scheme. DIT students continue to conduct research on behalf of IPRT, another joint initiative with the Institute.

NGO Cooperation

During 2013, IPRT participated in the Association for Criminal Justice Research and Development, the Community Platform, the Network of Ex-Offender Voluntary Associations (NEVA), the Public Interest Law Alliance, Children's Mental Health Coalition, the Equality and Rights Alliance, and the Children's Rights Alliance. IPRT continued to contribute to the Ashoka 'Change Nation' initiative around incentivised regimes in prison. During 2013 we also actively petitioned organisations working in relevant areas to include children of imprisoned parents as an identified vulnerable group in their submissions to the National Children Strategy.

International

IPRT engages directly with international monitoring bodies, both directly and through collaboration with the NGO community. In 2013, Liam Herrick presented to the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights during his visit to Ireland in November 2013. IPRT also maintained our strong relationship with Penal Reform International (not least through dispatching former IPRT intern Triona Lenihan to London to work with them!), sharing developments and exploring possible avenues for future project co-operation.



Top: Minister Katheen Lynch, Liam Herrick, and Inspector of Prisons, Judge Michael Reilly at *Redesigning the Pattern*, Dec 2013; Áine Flynn of KOD Lyons at the 2013 IPRT Annual Lecture.
Bottom: Fr Peter Mc Verry and Judge Gerard Hogan at the 2013 IPRT Annual Lecture; Cathy O'Flaherty, Head Teacher at Dóchas Centre, at *Redesigning the Pattern*. Photos: Derek Speirs

Activities

Engagement with Prisoners and their Families

IPRT uses our policy and legal expertise to build capacity in agencies working directly with prisoners, and creates opportunities for former prisoners, family members and service providers to inform IPRT's work.

Prisoners and Prisoners' Families

IPRT receives an increasing number of queries from prisoners and prisoners' families regarding legal or administrative concerns about the prison system.

Key issues identified through such contacts include: procedures within IPS for transfer between prisons; physical conditions of detention, particularly in Limerick female prison; provision of meaningful activities for prisoners on protection; provision of health care, including mental health care, in prison; access to families; lack of clarity around temporary release decision-making; queries around accessing one-third remission; and information on how to access the community return scheme.

It is clear that there is significant unmet demand for a fully independent complaints mechanism and advocacy services for prisoners, and for their families.

Prison Information Sessions: Know Your rights – Your Rights as a Prisoner

In August 2013, IPRT visited four prisons - Loughan House Open Prison, Castlerea Prison, Cork Prison and Wheatfield Prison - to present the *Know Your Rights* booklet, and to consult directly with prisoners on key issues affecting them. These sessions were facilitated by the Irish Prison Service, generally without staff being present in the room.

Key issues communicated by the prisoners included: concerns around mental health care provision and a lack of confidence in the internal complaints system in one prison; lack of transparency and perceived unfairness around decision-making in two prisons; as well as issues around the 'statutory bar' from accessing temporary release for those sentenced to 10 years or more under s.15a of the Drugs Act.

Positive feedback on incentivised regimes, inter-prisoner co-operation, and constructive relationships with prison staff - particularly in Loughan House - were also communicated to IPRT.

Effecting Change through the Law

While IPRT does not currently have a formal legal representative role for prisoners and their families, we believe that the legal system presents an important arena for advancing prisoners' rights.

Prison Law Seminars

Our joint seminar series with barristers and solicitors remains a key avenue for IPRT to build a constituency of prison lawyers and to encourage litigation on behalf of prisoners. In July 2013, IPRT co-hosted the latest in the IPRT Prison Law Seminar Series at the Courts of Criminal Justice. The event was chaired by Mr. Justice Gerard Hogan of the High Court of Ireland and included presentations from William Binchy BL on Prisoners and the Law of Tort; Patrick Keane SC on the case of *Creighton v Ireland and Ors*; and John Ward BL on procedural issues in relation to the Prison Rules 2007.

Prison Law Practitioners Meeting

IPRT and the IHRC co-hosted a seminar for leading practitioners working in the area of prison law in February 2013 at the Irish Human Rights Commission. This seminar was aimed at developing a closer relationship with a small group of key solicitors and barristers who are involved in the majority of leading cases.

Legal Bulletin

The IPRT Prison Law bulletin seeks to stimulate increased prison litigation and equip lawyers in prison law cases through dissemination of summaries of interesting penal law developments in Ireland, the UK, and ECtHR decisions. Four bulletins were issued during 2013, available at: www.iprt.ie/prison-law

Supporting Legal Action

IPRT is regularly contacted by both solicitors and barristers for advice or expertise in a variety of cases, and attended a number of court hearings and inquests during 2013. Actions taken by IPRT include providing legal research, providing information on prison procedures, and acting as a liaison with prison agencies.

Strategy & Governance

Board of Directors

All nominated Board members were elected at the AGM in July 2013, and Dr Mary Rogan was re-elected as Chairperson. Claire O'Regan, who stood down as IPRT Secretary in 2013, was given honorary membership of IPRT. Dr. Azrini Wahidin also stood down from the Board during 2013. Both Claire and Azrini were thanked for their contribution to IPRT.

Patrons

President of Ireland, Michael D Higgins, is Patron of IPRT. Our work is also supported by IPRT Advocates Paula Meehan (Ireland Professor of Poetry), author and director Peter Sheridan, Senator Ivana Bacik, and former Governor of Mountjoy Prison, John Lonergan.

Staff and Internships

Kate O'Hara joined the IPRT Office in her capacity as employment-based PhD student in Sept 2013, having previously worked with IPRT as intern in 2010. Kate commenced her doctoral studies in conjunction with IPRT and Dublin Institute of Technology in March 2013.

IPRT Research & Policy Officer, Jane Mulcahy and Office Manager, Mary Gaffney both finished work with IPRT in early November 2013, after 3 years and 4.5 years with IPRT respectively. Liza Costello worked with IPRT as Research & Policy Officer (Maternity Leave) from July to the end of November 2013.

Our work in 2013 was greatly supported by interns Lianne Meagher-Reddy (Sept 2012- Feb 2013); Sinéad Mercier (February to June 2013); Triona Lenihan who worked from February to August 2013, before joining Penal Reform International in London; and Ronan Hickey who began work with IPRT in autumn 2013.

Evaluation

An external evaluation of IPRT's progress towards achieving its aims and objectives 2011-2013 was carried out by Pamela Montgomery in May 2013. The evaluation found good evidence that IPRT has made a significant contribution to policy change, particularly in relation to IPRT's long term goals with respect to human rights in prison and the use of imprisonment. It found that the most significant change over the period has been a reversal of the policy of prison expansion and a cross-party acceptance of the need to find workable alternatives to incarceration as a response to non-violent crime.

The evaluation found that IPRT's achievements have been underpinned by its research and policy and awareness-raising activities and success in building alliances with key stakeholders in the political, State agency and NGO spheres. There are now real opportunities for achieving demonstrable and tangible change in penal policy and in resolving acute human rights issues in prison over the medium term - and IPRT is well positioned to continue to exert influence in these areas. The report is available to IPRT members on request.

Finance

The Finance Committee of the IPRT Board meets in advance of each Board meeting, approximately six times per annum. In 2013, the Finance Committee met in February, April, May, July, September and November.

The audited accounts are prepared by Garland McDonald & Sons; the 2012 accounts were approved at the IPRT AGM in July 2013 and submitted to the Companies Registration Office. The 2013 accounts are for approval at the IPRT AGM in October 2014. (See opposite.)

In November 2013, IPRT moved from Ormond Quay to the MACRO Community Resource Centre on 1 Green Street (off Nth King Street) in Dublin 7. The move achieved significant cost savings, reducing IPRT's office overheads by more than half, while also facilitating better engagement with community organisations.

Fundraising/Sustainability

IPRT was fortunate to retain financial and other support from our core funders throughout the year. Our funding application to Atlantic Philanthropies in 2013 for the period 2014-16 set out a sustainability plan whereby our funding with Atlantic will taper off towards their exit from funding internationally in 2016. On foot of this application we also secured Atlantic Philanthropies Funding for the period 2014-2016.

We continue to be grateful to Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust for their longstanding support of the organisation. In light of the departure of our two core funders by the end of 2016, in 2013 we began to increase our focus on broadening and diversifying our existing core funding base. In 2013, IPRT submitted three funding applications to the European Commission as co-beneficiary partners with project leaders Fair Trials International, University of Florence and DCI Belgium.

We secured a 3-year grant from the Irish Research Council worth €48,000 on an employment-based PhD programme for 2013-2015. We also received additional grants from The Ireland Funds and St. Stephen's Green Trust.

In 2013, IPRT sought sponsorship for our annual lecture and we were very grateful to KOD Lyons for their generous sponsorship of the event, and the Bar Council for sponsoring the wine reception. Membership, donations, miscellaneous and other income contributed €13,165.

We continue to seek funding from alternative grant sources, through applications for research and core funding, donations and membership, all of which require the input of resources both in terms of staff time and financial investments.

Irish Penal Reform Trust Limited

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2013

1. INCOME

The income for the year has been derived from:-

	2013	2012
	€	€
Grant Income	299,756	321,925
Membership Donations & Misc Income	6,196	9,423
Additional Grants	8,825	31,887
IRC PHD	13,333	-
Income received for legal case	31,980	-
Other income	6,969	-
	<u>367,059</u>	<u>363,235</u>

The whole of the company's income is attributable to its market in the Republic of Ireland and is derived from the principal activity of grants and donations.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**

for the year ended 31 December 2013

	2013	2012
	€	€
Income	<u>367,059</u>	<u>363,235</u>
Expenditure		
Wages and salaries	249,837	232,825
Staff defined contribution pension costs	4,162	3,802
Staff training	1,150	-
Rent payable	21,734	24,500
Light and heat	2,706	2,593
Printing post and stationery	2,873	3,328
Fundraising	1,202	-
Telephone	4,286	4,572
Courier Costs	279	476
General expenses	1,951	551
Insurance	1,128	1,102
Computer Costs	1,599	622
Office Move	1,560	-
Website/Awareness Cost	3,331	4,440
Subscriptions	-	325
Advertising and sponsorship	100	369
Building Alliances	352	2,231
Public Events	3,931	11,534
Evaluation/Sustainability	8,849	305
Travelling and Conferences	1,657	1,430
Publication and reports	687	36,567
Research Costs	5,367	5,588
Legal and professional	39,150	-
Bank charges	345	302
Auditor's remuneration	3,751	3,195
Depreciation	988	3,050
	<u>362,975</u>	<u>343,707</u>
Net surplus	<u>4,084</u>	<u>19,528</u>



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Irish Penal Reform Trust

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