



**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AND EQUALITY**

***Working for a Safe and Fair
Ireland***

ANNUAL REPORT 2016

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Foreword by the Minister for Justice and Equality



Charles Flanagan T.D.
Minister for Justice and Equality.



Minister of State with Special Responsibility for Equality, Immigration, and Integration
David Stanton T.D.



Minister of State with Special Responsibility for Disability Issues
Finian McGrath T.D.



Minister of State with Special Responsibility for Trade, Employment, Business, EU Digital Single Market and Data Protection, Pat Breen T.D.

I am pleased to present the 2016 Annual Report for the Department of Justice and Equality, which sets out progress achieved by my Department over the second year of implementation of the Department's Strategy Statement 2015-2017. The Strategy outlines how the Department will implement Programme for Government commitments and it is evident that much work was progressed and delivered in 2016, while new challenges – none less than the UK decision in June 2016 to exit the EU – were faced.

I wish to pay tribute to the work of my predecessor, former Tánaiste and Minister for Justice and Equality, Frances Fitzgerald, during this period and acknowledge the important reforms she initiated, chief among them the establishment of the Policing Authority in January 2016 to oversee the governance, structures and performance of An Garda Síochána. The Policing Authority, which provides a new forum for oversight of policing services in Ireland, is just one aspect of the extensive programme of Garda reform, which is continuing and which is now accompanied by other significant developments including the work of the Commission on the Future of Policing in Ireland.

Also significant in 2016 was the commencement of the International Protection Act 2015 providing for the introduction of a single application procedure for people seeking international protection. This is the most substantial reform in this area in two decades and will provide certainty of status at an earlier stage for those entitled to seek international protection in the State. I am pleased to acknowledge the broad spectrum of work delivered by my Department in 2016 and privileged to have been appointed Minister for Justice and Equality by Taoiseach Varadkar on 14 June 2017. I look forward to continuing to work with my ministerial colleagues in the Department and my officials across the entire Sector in delivering the ambitious commitments of the Programme for Partnership Government, important reforms and the responsibilities of my Department to support a safer and fairer Ireland.

Charles Flanagan T.D.
Minister for Justice and Equality

Introduction by the acting Secretary General



Acting Secretary General
Oonagh McPhillips

1916 saw momentous events in the history of our nation, events that set us on the path towards establishment of our State as an independent nation. There have been many developments and achievements in the areas of Justice and Equality in the 100 years since then and this Department and its Agencies continue to work to deliver our mission of a safe and fair Ireland. Of particular focus in 2016 was addressing the significant increase in gang-related murders and assisting our EU partners in relation to the EU migrant crisis, with strong measures and programmes implemented in respect of these.

There were many other important objectives delivered over the course of the year across the broad range of functions and policy areas for which the Department is responsible. These included: the establishment of the Policing Authority; the expansion of the Joint Agency Response to Crime programme following a very successful pilot; the introduction of a single application process for protection applicants; the enactment of many pieces of key legislation under the Government's legislative programme as well as the launch of a number of important equality strategies. The first Justice and Equality Sector Annual Conference was also held in 2016, bringing together senior management from across the Department and the wider justice and equality sector discussing the theme of Delivering Justice and Equality through Integrated Policy & Implementation. Section 2 of the Annual Report provides a snapshot of the year by quarter, while in Section 3 the information is structured along the lines of the Strategy Statement 2015-2017, outlining progress against the strategy objectives of each Programme.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the professionalism and commitment of staff members across the Justice and Equality Sector in ensuring that we deliver our mission.

Oonagh McPhillips
Acting Secretary General

1 - STRATEGIC CONTEXT AND OVERVIEW

OUR MISSION

To maintain community and national security, promote justice and equity, and safeguard human rights and fundamental freedoms consistent with the common good

This Annual Report reports on progress on actions set out in our Strategy Statement 2015-2017. This Strategy was developed in the context of the Department's Vision, Mission Statement and Values and outlines the strategic actions to be implemented over the lifetime of the strategy, grouped under six high level programmes:



The total gross expenditure for the Justice Vote group in 2016 was €2.436 billion of which €2.291 billion relates to current expenditure and the balance of €145 million is capital expenditure. The Justice Vote Group consists of 8 Votes- the Department of Justice and Equality, An Garda Síochána, the Policing Authority, the Irish Prison Service, the Courts Service, the Property Registration Authority, the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and the Valuation Office. The Secretary General of the Department is the Accounting Officer for the Department's Vote and the Irish Prisons Service Vote – see 4.3 Financial Tables.



Overview of the Department in numbers

2 - 2016 IN REVIEW

The implications for the Justice and Equality Sector of the UK decision to exit the EU received priority attention during 2016. While the UK exit will have an impact across many of the Department's areas of responsibility, issues of particular significance arise in relation to the maintenance of the Common Travel Area and for police and judicial cooperation. The Department played an active role in preparations underway across the Government to minimise the impact of Brexit, and to prepare for Article 50 negotiations.

The Department continued actions to promote national security and to support An Garda Síochána in tackling crime, including combating terrorism of all kinds as well as serious and organised crime. In its first full year of operation since its initiation in November 2015, Operation Thor has been successful in tackling a rise in burglary and related offences, with CSO statistics showing a 30% reduction in the levels of burglaries in the period. 2016 saw a marked increase in violent organised crime. As part of Garda action to tackle organised crime, Operation Hybrid, which is designed to produce an armed response to organised crime in the Dublin Metropolitan Region, commenced in February 2016. The Operation incorporates a number of hi-visibility armed checkpoints and patrols, with the goal of disrupting the activities of violent criminals and address public concerns about community safety, particularly in the Dublin region. During 2016, two major new Garda Units were established. The Garda Special Crime Task Force has been in operation in the Dublin Metropolitan Region since July 2016 and is focussing relentlessly on persons involved in organized criminal activities, working in co-operation with the Revenue Commissioners and Department of Social Protection. The new dedicated Armed Support Unit for the Dublin Metropolitan Region was launched on 14 December 2016, and is now operational on a 24/7 basis. The establishment of the new ASU has enhanced the armed support capability of Gardaí in Dublin.

The Criminal Justice Strategic Committee delivered a substantial work programme during the year, involving a range of shared projects designed to improve outcomes across the criminal justice system, including the areas of leadership development, youth crime, victims' rights, alternatives to prosecution, data needs and interoperability, and efficiencies in the management of criminal cases in the courts. This Committee was established in 2015 to drive advanced co-operation and collaborative change across the criminal justice sector. It is chaired by the Secretary General of the Department and includes the Garda Commissioner, the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Heads of the Courts Service, the Irish Prison Service, the Probation Service, the Legal Aid Board, Forensic Science Ireland and the Policing Authority.

The Department progressed a significant amount of legislation during the year, ensuring that Government legislative priorities were delivered and it continued to implement the final phase of its Programme for Change.

January-March:

- **Establishment of the Policing Authority**

The Policing Authority was established in January 2016 to provide a new, effective and independent forum for the public oversight of policing services in Ireland. Its core functions are to oversee the performance of An Garda Síochána in relation to policing services, to promote public awareness of policing matters and to promote and support the continuous improvements in policing in Ireland. Other functions include approving Garda strategy statements and annual policing plans, setting priorities and performance targets for the Garda Síochána, establishing a code of ethics that includes standards of conduct and practice for members of the Garda Síochána and making appointments to senior Garda ranks. The Authority can also request the Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission and/or the Garda Síochána Inspectorate to initiate an inspection or inquiry or to examine Garda practices or procedures.

- **Fines (Payment and Recovery) Act 2014 commenced**

The Fines (Payment and Recovery) Act 2014 was commenced in January 2016, marking an historic day for the fines payment system in Ireland. This delivers on the Programme for Government commitment to introduce attachment of earnings to recover unpaid fines. Under this Act, the law has been radically reformed in relation to the payment and recovery of fines, with imprisonment no longer the automatic response for non-payment of fines.

- **Publication of the Second National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and Gender-based Violence 2016-2021**

This whole of Government strategy was launched by the Tánaiste on January 2016 and envisages a range of actions to be implemented by State, voluntary and community sector organisations aimed at preventing and responding to domestic, sexual and gender-based violence. A related new national awareness raising campaign was also announced. This is a key element supporting the Department's mission of making Ireland a safer and better place to live. Monitoring structures were developed and commenced to oversee implementation of the strategy. Victim support services were enhanced, including Garda Victim Liaison Offices as a single point of contact in accessing support and information. A reformed and consolidated Domestic Violence Bill was drafted and published to introduce certain reforms and consolidate the legislation in this area.

- [Key provisions of Children and Family Relationships Act 2015 commenced](#)

The reforms introduced by this Act recognise the increasing diversity of family life. Step-parents, civil partners and cohabiting partners will be able to apply to become guardians of a child or apply for custody. A child's best interests will be the paramount consideration for the court in proceedings on guardianship, custody or access.
- [Pardon Order made for Mr. Harry Gleeson](#)

The President, on the advice of the Government, exercised his right of pardon under Article 13.6 of the Constitution in respect of the conviction of Mr. Harry Gleeson. A review found that there were deficiencies in the case that made the conviction unsafe.
- [First Annual Report of the Independent Oversight Authority for the Garda Fixed Charge Processing System Cancellation Policy](#)

The report by Judge Matthew Deery found 'substantial compliance' with the Fixed Charge Processing System policy demonstrating that the significant and extensive reforms to the processing and oversight of requests for cancellation of penalty points have been effective in ensuring that the process is robust and fair and is operating in accordance with policy.
- [Commencement of Bankruptcy legislation](#)

Most of the provisions of the Bankruptcy (Amendment) Act 2015 were brought into force in January 2016, including a reduced bankruptcy term of 1 year. The new Act further modernises the State's bankruptcy system, removing unnecessary costs and delays for debtors and creditors, freeing up court time and resources and allowing more efficient and effective bankruptcy administration. The remaining provisions were brought into force in June 2016.
- [New Programme Management System](#)

A new programme management system, called OnePlan, was developed and was rolled out in March 2016. The system forms the core of oversight by the Management Board of the broad and complex nature of the Justice and Equality sector.
- [New Culture and Values Charter](#)

The Department developed and published a new Culture and Values Charter and a Change Team was formed to drive the integration of the charter into how we work as a Department with the goal of transforming the Department's culture.
- [Legal Panel for processing Subsidiary Protection & Leave to Remain cases](#)

A Legal Panel for Processing Subsidiary Protection and Leave to Remain cases has been established, which will help the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service deal with the substantial volume of applications received.

- [OECD Anti-Bribery Ministerial Conference](#)

On 16 March 2016 the OECD hosted a Ministerial meeting on the Anti-Bribery Convention at the OECD Conference Centre in Paris. Mr. Peter Mullan, Assistant Secretary, Crime & Security Division represented the Minister.

The meeting provided a unique platform to discuss measures to strengthen implementation of the Anti-Bribery Convention and to exchange ideas on combating foreign bribery and emerging issues. Particular focus points included whistle-blower protection and facilitating voluntary disclosure, international co-operation and anti-corruption compliance.

April-June

- [New Corporate Governance Framework](#)

The Department's Corporate Governance Framework was published in April 2016 and is compatible with the Civil Service-wide governance system. The Framework will be reviewed annually by the Department's Management Board.

- [Customer Charter](#)

A new Customer Charter and an associated Customer Service Action Plan were developed and published on the Department's website in April 2016. The documents reflect the feedback from staff, public and our stakeholders.

- [Establishment of second Special Criminal Court.](#)

The Tánaiste signed the rules of court for the second Special Criminal Court in April 2016. A second Special Criminal Court, which was established by Government Order in December 2004, was brought into existence in October 2015 with the appointment of seven serving judges to its bench, comprising 3 High Court, 2 Circuit Court and 2 District Court judges. The second Special Criminal Court became operational from 25th April 2016.

- [Publication of O'Higgins Commission Report](#)

The final report of the O'Higgins Commission of Investigation was presented to the Minister for Justice and Equality in April 2016 and published by the Minister in May 2016. This Commission was established under the Commissions of Investigation Act 2004 to investigate and report on certain matters relative to the Cavan / Monaghan Division of An Garda Síochána and related issues.

- [Criminal Justice \(Spent Convictions and Certain Disclosures\) Act 2016](#)

The Criminal Justice (Spent Convictions and Certain Disclosures) Act 2016 provides that a range of minor offences will become spent after seven years and it is estimated that about 85% of convictions will become spent after 7 years as a result of this Act. The Act does not apply to any conviction for a sexual offence or an offence that was tried in the Central Criminal Court.

- [National Vetting Bureau \(Children and Vulnerable Persons\) Act 2012 commenced](#)

The National Vetting Bureau (Children and Vulnerable Persons) Act 2012 ensures that relevant criminal convictions or other information, which gives rise to concerns regarding a person working with or seeking to work with children, is disclosed in the appropriate manner. The Act also provides for the use of soft information in regard to vetting, referred to in the Act as “specified information”. Specified information is information other than a court determined criminal conviction and the Act provides that such information is only disclosed where it raises a bona-fide concern that a person poses a threat to children or vulnerable persons.
- [Minister’s functions devolved to Policing Authority](#)

The Commencement Order for section 17 of the Garda Síochána (Policing Authority and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2015 was signed by the Tánaiste in May 2016. The effect of the Order was to enable the Policing Authority to assume its statutory functions in relation to the civilian staff of An Garda Síochána. Since May 2016 the Authority has been responsible for appointing civilian staff of grades that are equivalent to or above that of chief superintendent in An Garda Síochána.
- [Anti-Corruption Summit London](#)

The Tánaiste and Minister for Justice and Equality, Frances Fitzgerald T.D., attended a major Anti-Corruption Summit in London on 12 May 2016. The Summit, hosted by the British Prime Minister David Cameron, brought together a coalition of world leaders and representatives from business, civil society, law enforcement, sports committees and international organisations from across the globe. The focus of the Summit was on international action to meet the following key objectives: deterring corruption; ending impunity for those who commit corruption and supporting and empowering those who have suffered from it. The Summit dealt with a diverse range of topics including Beneficial Ownership, Public Procurement and Fiscal Transparency, Tax, International Sport, Transparency in Commodity Markets, Reporting Corruption, Law Enforcement, Asset Recovery, Promoting Integrity in our Institutions and the International System. Ireland, along with more than 40 states gathered at the Summit, concluded a Summit Communique outlining the common commitments, which all will take forward in the fight against corruption.
- [Irish Prison Service Strategic Plan 2016-2018](#)

Over the lifetime of the 2016 - 2018 strategic plan the Irish Prison Service will build on the progress already made under the 2013 - 2015 plan and will continue to build a better environment throughout the Service by developing and progressing four key actions: staff support, prisoner support, victims and enhancing organisation capacity.

- **Horizon Scanning**

Principal Officer led cross-grade Horizon groups were established to take a longer-term view of key issues (10+ years out). Two groups have submitted reports to the Department's Management Board and further Horizon group work will continue in 2017.



Department of Justice and Equality Horizon Groups

July-September:

- **New Communications Strategy**

A Communications Strategy was published in July 2016 and the Department continued to implement its Communications, Information, Records & Data blueprint through the delivery of the eJARC, eSubmissions & Oursources pathfinder projects and ongoing development of the Justice and Equality Hub. These systems are designed to enhance the management of inter-agency information, recording of policy decisions and provide a sectoral information resource.

- **Paternity Leave and Benefit Act 2016**

The Paternity Leave and Benefit Act 2016 provides fathers with two weeks of paternity leave and two weeks of paternity benefit, for babies born on or after 1st September 2016. This significant piece of legislation recognises the key role that fathers play in the life of newborn babies and young children.

- **Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act 2016**

The Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act 2016 tightens the net on cash and property held by organised criminals. These new laws are just one part of the Government's comprehensive package of measures to target organised crime.

- [Criminal Justice \(Suspended Sentences of Imprisonment\) Bill 2016](#)

The Criminal Justice (Suspended Sentences of Imprisonment) Bill 2016 was published in July 2016 and clarifies procedures relating to the activation of a suspended sentence in the event of the commission of another offence by a person who is subject to that suspended sentence.
- [Bill to increase the powers of the IBRC Commission of Investigation](#)

The Commission of Investigation (Irish Bank Resolution Corporation) Act 2016 was signed into law by the President in July 2016 and addressed a number of matters raised by the IBRC Commission and which had arisen in the course of that Commission's work.
- [Safety Camera Contract](#)

A new contract for the provision and operation of the safety camera network on Irish roads was awarded in August following a public procurement competition to Road Safety Operations Ireland, trading as GoSafe. The duration of the new contract is 6 years with the option to extend the contract for an additional 12 months.
- [Doubling of Community Alert Funding](#)

This funding goes directly to local groups to recognise and support the many people across the country that have signed up and paid up as members of Text Alert Groups and are working with their local Gardaí to protect and support their community.
- [Online appointment system in Burgh Quay Immigration Office](#)

An Appointment Management System was launched in September for registrations at the Burgh Quay Immigration Office in Dublin. The Office, which deals with the Registration of non-EEA persons living in the Dublin City and County area, transferred from the Garda National Immigration Bureau to the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) in mid-2016. This system has replaced the previous arrangements whereby people queued, which on occasion involved lengthy waiting times.
- [North-South Cooperation – Cross-Border Conference on Organised Crime](#)

The annual Cross-Border Organised Crime Conference, which brings law enforcement agencies north and south together to learn from successes and to consider the new challenges emerging, took place in September 2016. This coincided with publication of the Cross-Border Policing Strategy, which aims to further enhance cooperation between the PSNI and An Garda Síochána and strengthen cross border policing. It will act as the overarching Delivery Strategy for the work of the cross-jurisdictional Joint Agency Task Force established following the Fresh Start Agreement.

- [Migrant Integration and Gender Equality Funding](#)

In September 2016, the Department of Justice and Equality opened a call for a new round of EU grant funding of projects. Funding totalling €13.3 million over four years has been made available for migrant integration and gender equality projects and it will support real actions that advance equality within our communities, and enable vulnerable groups to achieve greater participation and integration.

- [Joint Strategy on the Management of Offenders](#)

The first Joint Strategy for the Management of Offenders was launched in September and the joint agency initiative was extended to Dundalk, Limerick City and Waterford City. The Joint Strategy, drawn up by the Probation Service, the Prison Service, An Garda Síochána, and with the full support of the Department of Justice and Equality, recognises that in order to protect the public and reduce victimisation in Irish society, a joint approach to the management of offenders is essential. The Joint Strategy sets out a range of agreed key objectives and supporting actions for the enhanced management of offenders, to be advanced on an inter-agency basis in the period 2016-2018. It places particular emphasis on the management of prolific offenders, sex offenders, perpetrators of domestic violence, combined with a strong focus on the rights and protection of victims of crime.

October-December:

- [Abhaile: nationwide Mortgage Arrears Resolution Service](#)

In October 2016, an innovative mortgage arrears resolution service Abhaile was launched, providing free, independent expert advice and support on financial and legal issues. The number one objective is to help people to stay in their home wherever possible. Eligible clients can obtain expert advice from financial and legal advisers in order to resolve their debt issues. They can get assistance in court where needed, have access to solicitors, and get help obtaining legal aid. They can also get financial advice from a Dedicated Mortgage Arrears advisor, a Personal Insolvency Practitioner (PIP), or an accountant.

- [Extension to the Irish Short Stay Visa Waiver Programme](#)

This Programme, which began in July 2011 provides for recognition by Ireland of certain short stay visas issued by the Immigration authorities of the United Kingdom (UK) for the purposes of onward travel to Ireland and provides a significant boost to efforts to attract more visitors to Ireland. The scheme has contributed to ongoing year-on-year increases in tourism and was extended in October 2016 for a further five years.

- [National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking.](#)

This Plan builds on the framework set up under the first National Action Plan in 2008 to respond to an increasingly organised and sophisticated international crime. Human trafficking is estimated by international bodies to be third only to trafficking of arms and drugs in terms of profitability for international crime gangs. This plan contains 65 actions designed to crackdown on individuals and gangs involved in the crime, to support victims, to raise public awareness, and to enhance training for those likely to encounter victims.
- [National Awareness Campaign on Domestic & Sexual Violence](#)

Contracts were awarded in September 2016 following a rigorous EU tendering process for a national awareness campaign as part of the Second National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and Gender based Violence 2016-2021. In November, the ‘What would you do?’ (if you witnessed domestic violence) campaign was launched with funding of €950,000 for 2016 allocated for this campaign. The campaign aims to increase awareness of domestic and sexual violence, to bring about a change in established behaviours and attitudes and to activate bystanders with the aim of decreasing and preventing this violence.
- [Launch of West of Ireland Traveller History Project](#)

The Traveller History Project seeks to support the members of the Traveller community who wish to collect and archive Traveller folklore and history. The project acknowledges the invisibility of the Traveller community in Irish history and the impact of this on their self-esteem. Minister of State David Stanton T.D. launched the project in October 2016.
- [Policing Authority Report on An Garda Síochána’s Protected Disclosures Policy](#)

Following the report of the O’Higgins Commission of Inquiry the Tánaiste and Minister for Justice and Equality, Frances Fitzgerald T.D. requested the Policing Authority to conduct a review of the policy and procedures in place in An Garda Síochána to deal with protected disclosures. The resulting report was published in November 2016. The review made several recommendations, many of which were immediately actioned by An Garda Síochána, with a follow-up process put in place to ensure that any outstanding issues are addressed. The Authority has asked An Garda Síochána to review the operation of the Policy in light of the report.
- [Cross-Border Public Protection Seminar](#)

The annual Cross-Border Public Protection Advisory Group Seminar, held in the Probation Service Headquarters in Dublin in November 2016, heard from representatives from the probation services, police services and prison services north and south about projects being developed to enhance public protection. The theme for 2016 was “Partnership Working in Public Protection – Keys to Success” and the event provided an opportunity for

staff working in public protection to enhance collaboration and share learning between criminal justice partners.

- [Labour Court Ruling on Garda Pay](#)

Following intensive negotiations with the Garda Representative Association (GRA) and Association of Garda Sergeants and Inspectors (AGSI) facilitated by the Workplace Relations Commission, the Labour Court issued a recommendation in November aimed at resolving the dispute in relation to the pay and conditions of members and their access to the statutory dispute resolution bodies. On foot of the Labour Court recommendation, the GRA and AGSI agreed to defer the intended industrial action over the course of the four Fridays in November to facilitate a ballot of their membership. In December, the GRA and AGSI voted to accept the recommendation of the Labour Court. The Government, fully respecting the decision of the Labour Court as the independent industrial relations body of last resort in the State, also agreed to accept its recommendation.

- [Launch of the new Garda Armed Support Unit \(ASU\) for the Dublin area](#)

Plans for the ASU were announced in the wake of the vicious series of gang-related murders. In the aftermath of the feud between criminal gangs, Gardaí deployed emergency resources to help stem the violence and protect the communities most at risk. The ASU became operational on a 24/7 basis from December 2016.

- [National Missing Persons Day](#)

The National Missing Persons Day was marked by the annual ceremony for families and friends of missing persons in Farmleigh House in December 2016. Missing Persons Day provides an opportunity to raise public awareness of the number of people that go missing in Ireland each year. The Day commemorates those who have been reported missing and recognises the ongoing suffering for their families and friends. It also serves to raise public awareness of open or unsolved missing persons cases, and provides a platform to highlight the support services that are available to people who have lost a loved one.

3 - PROGRESS ON STRATEGY STATEMENT 2015-2017

3.1 - Implementation of a Programme of Fundamental and Sustained Organisational Change

PROGRESS MADE IN THIS AREA DURING 2016:

Implement the Programme for Change

Significant progress was made in 2016 in implementing the Department's Programme of Change.

- **First Annual Justice and Equality Sector Conference**

The Department held its first annual conference for the Justice and Equality sector on 15th January 2016 in Croke Park, which brought together 180 senior officials from across the Department and its 30 agencies, with a mix of presentations and workshops. The theme of the conference was - 'Delivering Justice and Equality through Integrated Policy and Implementation'.



- **Public Service Reform**

Integrated reform delivery measures were agreed with the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform and included in and monitored through the OnePlan. Good progress was made in relation to the joint project with the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO) to develop essential systems. The eSubmissions system for Ministerial and Secretary General's papers, and related policies was rolled out and is now used for all submissions to the Secretary General and to the Minister. In addition a system to support the Joint-Agency Response to Crime programme, called e-JARC was piloted and is regarded by the joint-agency teams implementing the pilot as a hugely beneficial development and an essential support in expanding the highly successful collaborative approach to dealing with prolific offenders.

- [Review business planning and risk management processes and develop a new Strategy Statement \(2016-2019\) in consultation with stakeholders and an annual implementation Plan setting out key priorities. Monitor progress on an ongoing basis.](#)

The Department critically reviewed its business planning and risk management processes to ascertain that they adequately met the organisation's requirements. There was ongoing oversight of the processes during the year by the Risk Committee.

Following the formation of the new Government, a new Strategy Statement covering the period 2016 to 2019 was approved by Government in December 2016 and was laid before the Oireachtas in early 2017. The OnePlan, a unified implementation plan covering all of the Department's key strategic objectives, was published. An associated new programme management system to support the Management Board's oversight of its strategic programmes and focused discussion of key strategic issues went live in April 2016.

- [Develop an Integrated Reform Delivery Plan for 2016 that draws together the major reforms across the justice and equality sector and monitor and report on implementation](#)
An Integrated Reform Delivery Plan (IRDP) was developed for 2016 covering major sectoral and cross-sectoral reform projects, which were incorporated into the Department's OnePlan.
- [Establish new structures for engagement with agencies - Criminal Justice Strategic Committee and the Network of Civil Agencies](#)

The Criminal Justice Strategic Committee, chaired by the Secretary General and made up of the Heads of all the Criminal Justice bodies, met on three occasions during 2016. Its annual Work Programme is implemented by subgroups comprising officials from the criminal justice sector. Nine subgroups worked through 2016 with four of the groups completing substantive reports to the Strategic Committee. These reports contained proposals on: a leadership programme for the sector; enhancements to the current schemes for alternatives to prosecution, nationwide research into serious youth crime; and the development of a central hub for automated data exchange across the sector. Arising from these reports, the Strategic Committee approved a number of significant inter-agency initiatives, which are now at various stages of implementation.

The Network of Civil Agencies is a leadership network of the more diverse bodies in the sector. Its aim is to provide a strategic fora to improve performance and results as well as promote collaboration in resolving issues, improve effectiveness and establish sub-groups to oversee cross-cutting projects. The Network met twice in 2016, in September and December.

The Agency Governance Oversight Sub-Group was established by the Management Board in March 2016 to conduct the Agency Annual Overview process for Bodies under the aegis of the Department subject to the Corporate Governance Standard for Justice and Equality Bodies. This Management Board Sub-Group held six meetings relating to such Bodies/Agencies for 2016.

- **Irish Government Economic Evaluation Service**

During 2016, a branch of the Irish Government Economics and Evaluation Service (IGEES) was established in the Department. The purpose of this unit was to assist in the use of data-informed policy analysis across the Department. One of the main projects of the unit during the year was to develop a model of the Irish criminal justice system. This model is at an early stage of development but gives insight into how different crimes have very different impacts for the different criminal justice agencies.

- **Strengthen communications both externally and internally**

As mentioned on page 12, the Department launched its Communications Strategy 2016-2018. Amongst its key objectives is to communicate more effectively the work of our Ministers and the Department to our stakeholders, the media, and the public. Living the values of the Culture Charter will be central to achieving its objectives. In particular, the Strategy will help us deliver on our objective of a more engaged, open and listening culture. It's implementation will be reported on periodically to the Board.

- **Develop and consult on a new cultural model**

The Culture and Values Charter for the organisation was launched in February 2016. The Charter resulted for a series of in-depth discussions with staff and stakeholders across the public service and civil society. An important element was the Department's Employee Engagement Survey, which was followed by a series of focus groups covering all areas and grades in the organisation. Common themes emerged which culminated in the identification of core values to underpin the future culture of the organisation. A Change Team was set up in June 2016 to work together advocating for a change in culture and promoting our culture and values across the Department and its agencies. The Team represents different areas of the organisation with representatives from across the grades.



- **Publish an annual corporate business plan that sets clear priorities and objectives**

The OnePlan 2016 is the Department's first integrated annual corporate business plan. Underpinning the plan is a new programme management system called the OnePlan Reporting System, which went live in April 2016. It provides a monthly report that facilitates overview by the Management Board of its entire strategic programme and assists focused discussion of key strategic issues. The system also facilitates the production of half-yearly and yearly reports.

- **Introduce training programmes for continuous professional development**

As part of the Change Programme, the Department's Culture and Values were integrated into all Learning and Development initiatives; from induction programmes for new entrants, up to and including a programme of workshops for the Management Board, with a view to improving the Organisation's capacity to engage more effectively with our external stakeholders.

- **Develop leadership internally that will lead change externally**

The vision, purpose and responsibilities of the Management Board have been defined in its terms of reference. The Board meets weekly to review current/emerging issues and once per month for strategic discussions. 45 meetings of the Management Board were held in 2016.

The Civil Service Renewal Plan was launched in October 2014 by the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform and the Taoiseach. Based on developing leadership and staff engagement, the Plan outlines 25 practical actions to create a more unified, professional, responsive, open and accountable Civil Service.; to provide a world-class service to the State and the people of Ireland. The Secretary General of the Department of Justice and Equality is a member of the Civil Service Management Board (CSMB) which has collective responsibility for implementing this Plan across the Civil Service. The CSMB met monthly during the year and 2016 saw the development of a new shared model of learning and development, putting in place a new simplified PMDS rating system, the development of a pilot mobility scheme for staff up to Executive Officer level and a new mobility scheme for principal officers. In addition, a talent management approach for Assistant Secretaries along with an enhanced performance review process for Assistant Secretaries and the Deputy Secretary was implemented during the year in the Department. A performance review process is also in place for Secretaries General.

- **Protected Disclosures**

The Department’s Protected Disclosures policy is designed to facilitate and encourage all workers to raise internally genuine concerns about possible wrongdoing in the workplace to allow these concerns to be investigated in a manner appropriate to the circumstances of the case. Responsibility for organising the investigation of disclosures under the policy is assigned to the Head of Internal Audit. The Annual Report with respect to protected disclosures received in 2015 was published in August 2016.

In 2016, ten reports were received by the Department/Minister purporting to be or having the characteristics of a Protected Disclosure. Of these 7 did not relate to the Department or any Body or Agency under the Ministers remit. Of the remaining three, two were deemed on assessment not to be Protected Disclosures. The final correspondence is being treated as a Protected Disclosure.

Table 1 - Summary of Disclosures Received 2016

Status of Disclosure	No	Upheld
Correspondence purporting to be Protected Disclosures Received in 2016	10	
Not relating to Department of Justice and Equality	7	
Closed	2	0
Ongoing	1*	

Recommendations made in relation to 2016 disclosures

Regardless of the outcome of the protected disclosure assessment or investigation, the process may highlight an issue of concern or compliance and an audit recommendation may be appropriate. No such recommendations were made in 2016.

3.2 - Leadership In and Oversight of Justice and Equality Policy and Delivery

The Department provides leadership and strategic direction on Justice and Equality matters and aims to ensure effective corporate governance in the Justice and Equality sector and also ensure that Justice and Equality services to the public are delivered effectively within available resources.

PROGRESS MADE IN THIS AREA DURING 2016

Define direction through consultation, collaboration and communication with all Agencies. Monitor progress through reporting on key metrics.

Following the formation of the Government the Department's Strategy Statement 2016-2019 was approved by Government in December 2016 and published in early 2017. The OnePlan system, which went live in April 2016, supports monitoring of progress across all of the Department's strategic programmes, including key Agency objectives. The Agency Governance Oversight Sub-Group conducts the Agency Annual Overview process for Bodies under the aegis of the Department.

Customer focused approaches to service delivery

The Customer Service Charter, which reinforces our values that we have committed to in our Culture Charter, and Customer Service Action Plan 2016-18 was launched in April 2016 and its purpose is to set out the standard of service and behaviour that should underpin our interactions with all customers.

Engagement with bodies under the aegis of the Department

The Department is involved in holding all of the bodies under its aegis to account on behalf of the Minister. This includes evaluating the bodies' budgets against those set down by the Minister and plans (including strategy statements, corporate plans, key risks), as well as monitoring their performance in meeting objectives and targets (including financial targets).

Structured arrangements are in place between the Department and its Agencies to ensure enhanced accountability and drive better performance and alignment across the sector. Annual Performance Delivery Agreements or Agency Governance Frameworks are in place with all Statutory Agencies. Formal governance meetings are held at least twice annually between the member of the Management Board with responsibility for the Agency and the relevant head of each Agency. A list of the Justice sector bodies is contained in Appendix 1.

3.3 - A Safe, Secure Ireland

PROGRESS MADE IN THIS AREA DURING 2016

Investment in Policing

- **Recruitment**

In September 2016, a new recruitment campaign was launched. This new campaign continues the ongoing accelerated recruitment to fulfill the Government's commitment to increase the strength of An Garda Síochána to 15,000 members. In 2016, 652 recruits entered the training college in Templemore while a further 390 recruits attested from the college. In October funding was announced to enable the recruitment of 800 new Garda recruits and 500 civilian staff in 2017.



An Garda Síochána staffing resources

- **Filling of critical vacancies**

Throughout the year, the Government made a number of appointments at national, regional and district level. There were 5 Assistant Commissioners, 13 Chief Superintendents and 25 Superintendents appointed. The Government is determined that there is no undue delay filling critical Garda vacancies and is determined to ensure that An Garda Síochána has a leadership team that can address the serious challenges it faces every day in maintaining law and order. From 2017, responsibility for the appointment of persons at the rank of Superintendent or above will be with the Policing Authority.



Minister Charles Flanagan T.D. and Dónall Ó Cualáin, Acting Garda Commissioner, at a Garda passing out ceremony in Templemore

- **Garda Funding Increase**

Additional funding of €55m was made available to maintain the necessary policing response to specific criminal activities, including concentrated policing targeting gang related crime, continued intensive and strategic targeting of burglaries and related crime and continued support for measures against terrorism.

- **Funding increase for the Community Alert Programme coupled with a rebate for the Garda Text Alert Scheme**

Funding for the Community Alert Programme was more than doubled from €152,000 to €352,000 and incorporates a new €100,000 rebate scheme for local groups registered under the Garda Text Alert Scheme. The Garda Text Alert scheme is an important initiative, which allows Gardaí to provide important crime prevention messages to local communities. Muintir na Tíre administer the Community Alert Programme in partnership with An Garda Síochána and there are over 1,400 Community Alert Groups nationwide.

Ensure coherent crime policy and legislative frameworks in place, which are kept under review and which prioritise the critical reforms necessary

- **Supported coordination of Minister’s initiative in relation to burglary crime: continuation of Operation Thor**

The Criminal Justice (Burglary of Dwellings) Act 2015 came into operation in January 2016. It provides an important additional layer of support to Gardaí in implementing Operation Thor, which began in November 2015. Figures released by the Central Statistics Office in 2016 showed a 31% drop in the level of burglaries in the first half of the year compared to the previous year. The regional breakdown of the CSO figures shows that Operation Thor is benefitting communities right across the country.



- [First full-year operation of Ireland's new DNA database.](#)

Forensic Science Ireland is responsible for the DNA Database and it is being populated with unidentified DNA profiles from crime scenes. Using the Database, information is supplied to An Garda Síochána about links between people and unsolved crimes. It has revolutionised the investigation of crime in this State. It can replace more traditional and time-consuming police investigative methods and provide more focus to a criminal investigation. In 2016 alone, over 9,000 profiles from persons were added to the database and approximately 520 cases have been aided by the operation of the database. The DNA database identified 428 hits in 2016, which directly assisted 625 cases.

- [Fixed Charge Processing System](#)

The Criminal Justice (FCPS) Committee continues to monitor implementation of the Inspectorate Report recommendations, a significant proportion of which have now been implemented. The first annual report of the Independent Oversight Authority for the Garda Fixed Charge Processing System (FCPS) was published in January 2016. In his report, the Oversight Authority reported that he is satisfied that there has been substantial compliance with the revised FCPS policy.

[Develop cross sectoral and inter-agency partnership approaches to preventing crime and the harms caused by crime.](#)

- [Joint-Agency Response to Crime \(J-ARC\) interagency strategy](#)

J-ARC is a joint strategy between An Garda Síochána, the Probation Service and the Irish Prison Service that aims to implement a multi-agency approach to the management of crime, prioritise certain prolific offenders and develop specific initiatives to address their behaviour and reduce crime thereby increasing community safety. In 2016 the Strategy expanded to three further locations: Dundalk, Limerick City and Waterford City.

Under J-ARC, the Joint Strategy on the Management of Offenders 2016 – 2018 was launched setting out a range of commitments and actions to be undertaken by the Department of Justice and Equality, Probation Service, Irish Prison Service and An Garda Síochána. The strategy acknowledges that a joint approach to our work is vital and sets out to build on existing multi-agency responses to those who are convicted and sentenced in our courts.

- [Joint Strategy between the Irish Prison Service and the Probation Service](#)

Recidivism Studies for the Irish Prison Service (IPS) and Probation Service on the 2010 cohort of offenders were published in November 2016 and show the recidivism or re-offending rate of this cohort within a 3 year period. The categories of offenders

covered by the Probation Service study were given sanctions by the Courts, such as a Probation Order or a Community Service Order. The results show that almost 63% of offenders given one of these alternative sanctions by the Courts in 2010 had not re-offended within 3 years.

The IPS Study on the 2010 cohort of offenders released from custody in 2010, show the recidivism or re-offending rate of this cohort within a 3-year period. The rate of reoffending, or recidivism within 3 years of release, for prisoners released in 2010 was 45.1%, a decrease of 2.4% on the previous year's figure.

Work is ongoing on a Research study entitled "An In Depth Examination into Irish Prison Committals 2010-2016". This includes the issue of female committals and as such is part of the Joint Women's Strategy by the Probation Service and the Irish Prison Service.

Efficient and timely processing of commitments on the Government Legislative Programme

- **Enacted the Criminal Justice (Spent Convictions and Certain Disclosures) Act 2016**

The Spent Convictions and Certain Disclosures Act 2016 is an important milestone in the rehabilitation of offenders in Ireland. This legislation brings Ireland into line with most other EU Member States in providing that people convicted of relatively minor offences can eventually leave their past behind them and get on with their lives.

- **Enacted the Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act 2016**

This Act provides Bureau Officers with the power to seize property, which they reasonably suspect to be the proceeds of crime and detain it for 24 hours. This 24 hour period will allow for preliminary enquires to be made. The Chief Bureau Officer is empowered by the Act to authorise its detention for a further 21 days. This period will allow CAB to prepare an application to the High Court for an interim restraining order and prevent the disposal or dissipation of the property in the meantime. The other key focus of the Act is the threshold value of property which can be pursued by CAB under the Proceeds of Crime Act 1996, which has been reduced from €13,000 to €5,000.

- **Enacted the Commission of Investigation (Irish Bank Resolution Corporation) Act 2016**

The Act was prepared in consultation with the Commission of Investigation into Irish Bank Resolution Corporation with the purpose of ensuring that the Commission had the necessary powers to effectively conduct the important investigation for which it was established.

- [Other legislation progressed in 2016](#)

Work continued through 2016 on the Domestic Violence Bill which aims to improve the protections available to victims of domestic violence. Enactment of the Domestic Violence Bill will be a major step towards Ireland's ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, more commonly known as the Istanbul Convention.

The Criminal Justice (Offences Relating to Information Systems) Bill 2016 provides for a number of new offences in relation to unauthorised access to, or interference with, information systems and their data. It was published and presented in 2016.

The Criminal Justice Bill was published in December 2016 to strengthen the powers of the courts, and of the Gardaí, in dealing with persistent serious offenders and persons on bail, including through the increased use of curfews and electronic monitoring, to reduce the risk of re-offending.

The Independent Reporting Commission Bill, published in December, will establish the Independent Reporting Commission. This international body will have a key role in supporting the implementation of the Fresh Start Agreement's provisions aimed at ending paramilitary activity connected with Northern Ireland and tackling the criminality associated with it.

[Deliver enhanced youth justice services through targeted interventions to support better outcomes for young people coming into contact with the criminal justice system](#)

Seven new Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs) commenced operations in early 2016 in Dublin, Kildare, Tipperary and Limerick. The rollout of a new pilot mentoring service for young people coming to the attention of An Garda Síochána also commenced in 2016.

Dormant Accounts Funding is supporting these new youth justice initiatives.

A number of additional youth justice initiatives were approved for funding under the Dormant Accounts Action Plan for 2016. These are as follows:

- the major refurbishment works to the premises occupied by GYDP and the Young Persons Probation Project (YPP) in Moyross, Co. Limerick;
- the re-development of the Candle Community Trust campus in Ballyfermot from which a Young Persons Probation Project operates;
- the expansion of the GYDP service by providing additional youth justice workers to Cloyne Diocesan Youth Services and an additional Youth Justice Worker to the MOST GYDP in inner city Dublin;

- the recruitment of a QQI FETAC Coordinator to ensure the provision of a wide range of FETAC accredited training and the delivery of a quality assured bespoke programme in the Midland Regional Youth Service's GYDPs;
- the development of a Community Garden Project by Cabra Garda Youth Diversion Project;
- the provision of a community minibus for the use of the SWAN Garda Youth Diversion Project based in North inner-city Dublin.

In 2016, the Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS) rolled out a risk/needs assessment tool to all GYDPs, following the successful piloting of it between 2013 and 2015. The Youth Level Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) is an internationally recognised assessment tool and is used for assessment and case management planning throughout the young person's engagement with a GYDP. Approximately 4,000 young people received assistance and support from the GYDPs in 2016. GYDPs are co-funded by the Irish Government and the European Social Fund as part of the ESF Programme for Employability, Inclusion and Learning 2014 – 2020.

Active engagement with other Government Departments, North and South, and relevant Agencies. Regular bilateral meetings with Northern Ireland and UK Government

Work to support the work of the Independent Commission for the Location of Victims Remains (ICLVR) is continuing. A Commissioners' meeting in June assessed developments with open cases and the Commissioners also met with relatives of the Disappeared at the offices of WAVE trauma centre in Belfast to update them on progress. Work is continuing with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and British Government officials with regard to the legacy commitments of the Stormont House Agreement and measures included in the Fresh Start Agreement.

There is ongoing cross-border cooperation in criminal justice matters within the framework of the Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA), and the cross-border policing strategy has been revised.

The Cross-Border Organised Crime Conference in September saw the launch of The Cross-Border Policing Strategy by Garda Commissioner Noirín O'Sullivan and PSNI Chief Constable George Hamilton. It will act as the over-arching Delivery Strategy for the work of the Task Force.

The Cross-Border Public Protection Advisory Group Seminar held in November 2016 in Probation Service Headquarters in Dublin brought together representatives from police, prison, probation and government departments in Ireland North and South to consider new and

innovative practice and explore ways to further develop and increase partnership working that protects the public.

Develop programmes to improve responses to threats

- **New cross-border Joint Agency Crime Taskforce established.**

The Joint Agency Task Force (JATF) was established to enhance efforts to tackle cross-border organised crime in line with the priorities set by Ministers. The JATF provided its first report to the North and South Justice Ministers meeting on 4 July.

Uphold international standards and cooperation in tackling serious and borderless Crime

- **Second National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Ireland**

This second National Action Plan seeks to build on the work carried out to date and set out our strategy for the coming years. It was drafted with the co-operation of our partners, both national and international, and was informed by our developing experience in this area over the past years. It also has regard to our commitments under international agreements. These include the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children (supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime) and Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims.



Noel Waters Secretary General, Gráinne O'Toole MRCI, Tánaiste Frances Fitzgerald, Sarah McCormack Soroptimist Intl., US Ambassador Kevin F. O'Malley at the publication of the New Anti-Human Trafficking Plan

- **Mutual Legal Assistance**

The Department continues to deal with requests for mutual legal assistance in criminal investigations, European Arrest Warrants and extradition requests as speedily as possible.

- **The Central Authority for International Child Abduction**

The Central Authority for International Child Abduction, based in the Department of Justice and Equality, commenced work in 1991. Under the Hague Conventions of 1980 and 1996 together with EC Regulation No. 2201/2003 (Brussels IIA), the Central Authority facilitates applications for the return of wrongfully removed children, the securing of access rights, requests for social reports, the placement of children in foster or other care situations across international borders, requests to transfer jurisdiction and requests to locate children. The Central Authority, in co-operation with relevant competent authorities in the State such as the Courts Service, An Garda Síochána, the Legal Aid Board, the Child and Family Agency (Tusla), the Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade and the Chief State Solicitor's Office, together with national competent authorities in other Contracting States, works to facilitate the above range of applications, while keeping the welfare of children paramount. An operational protocol in this area between Tusla and the Department commenced on 1 March 2016. In 2016 the Central Authority assisted with 343 applications. The number of new applications received increased from 161 in 2015 to 187 in 2016, representing an increase of over 16% year on year. These new applications related to 258 children.

- **The Central Authority for Maintenance Recovery from Abroad**

Also based in the Department of Justice and Equality, the Central Authority for Maintenance Recovery from Abroad was established in 1995. The Authority helps to register and enforce child maintenance orders internationally under the UN Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance (signed in New York on 20 June 1956) and Council Regulation (EC No. 4/2009 of 18 December 2008). At any time the Unit deals with approximately 1,000 live maintenance applications.

- **Cooperation with Spanish authorities in tackling organised crime**

The Tánaiste, Frances Fitzgerald T.D. and the Spanish Minister for the Interior, Jorge Fernández Díaz, held a meeting in the margins of the EU Justice and Home Affairs Council in Luxembourg to discuss bilateral cooperation in the field of home affairs and, in particular, police cooperation against organised crime groups operating in both countries. The Ministers discussed the ongoing cooperation between law enforcement authorities and the positive effects of the joint team established to reinforce the combined work against organised crime groups, which operate in both jurisdictions.

Support and develop measures to improve security

- Development of the Schengen II information sharing system, to improve security and border control.

This is a major multi-year project to improve data sharing between Ireland and other EU member countries and will assist in meeting our obligations to support and enhance EU security. Good progress was made in 2016 when the contract to develop the national Schengen Information System was awarded.

International Obligations

2016 was another busy year for the Minister and Department in discharging our EU responsibilities and in communicating and representing Ireland's interests at Justice and Home Affairs Councils. Six scheduled Councils were held during the year. Issues discussed included migration and the humanitarian crisis in Europe, cybercrime, terrorism, information exchange and interoperability, fraud, and the digital single market. A further five extraordinary meetings were held. Three meetings were dedicated to addressing the refugee and humanitarian crises in Europe while one meeting was convened as an emergency response to the March 2016 terrorist attacks in Brussels.

A further extraordinary meeting was dedicated to the topics of information systems, information exchange and the interoperability of EU IT systems. International Policy Division coordinates all EU matters with the Department's Justice and Home Affairs Team based at the Irish Permanent Representation to the European Union in Brussels. The Department currently services almost 100 international bodies, working groups and conventions and this represents a huge commitment across all Divisions. With terrorism and the refugee crisis centre stage in Europe for the last few years, the requirement to support engagement by the Taoiseach and other Ministers on these issues has also grown considerably.

Implement a programme of reforms including the Policing Authority Bill and enhancing GSOC and the Garda Inspectorate

- Enacted legislation to establish the new independent Policing Authority.
The Garda Síochána (Policing Authority and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2015 established the Policing Authority and provides an extensive range of functions for the Authority, including functions, which were previously carried out by Government or the Minister for Justice and Equality. The Policing Authority met frequently with the Commissioner and her senior team with 13 authority meetings held in 2016, five of which were held in public.

A Governance Framework Agreement was completed and the Policing Authority Strategy Statement was presented to the Tánaiste and Minister for Justice and Equality, Frances Fitzgerald T.D. and laid before the Houses. The first liaison meeting under the Governance Framework was held between the Department and the Policing Authority on 5 October.

In terms of fulfilling its statutory functions, the Authority has approved a three-year Strategy for An Garda Síochána. It has also determined the policing priorities for 2017 which informed the content of the 2017 Policing Plan. It has reviewed and issued recommendations on the Garda Protected Disclosure policy and also published a Code of Ethics that includes standards of conduct and practice for Garda members.

On 20 December 2016, the Tánaiste signed the commencement order for the sections of the Garda Síochána (Policing Authority and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2015 that were necessary to transfer the appointment and removal functions for the senior ranks of Assistant Garda Commissioner, Chief Superintendent and Superintendent to the Policing Authority with effect from 1 January 2017. This completes the transfer of all intended functions to the Authority.

- [Extension to the MacLochlainn Commission of Investigation](#)

The Tánaiste and Minister for Justice and Equality, Frances Fitzgerald, TD, granted a further extension to the MacLochlainn Commission of Investigation, which was established to investigate the circumstances surrounding the fatal shooting of Mr. Ronan MacLochlainn by An Garda Síochána in Co. Wicklow in May 1998. The Sole Member of the Commission, Ms. Mary Rose Gearty, S.C., requested the extension following an application having been made to the High Court by a person named in the Commission's final report.

- [Approval of a Five Year Reform and High Level Workforce Plan for An Garda Síochána](#)

In July 2016 the Government approved a Five Year Reform and High-level Workforce Plan for An Garda Síochána. The plan addresses the implementation of both the agreed recommendations of the Garda Inspectorate report 'Changing Policing in Ireland' (part of the Haddington Road Review of An Garda Síochána) and the commitments in the Programme for Government aimed at increasing Garda visibility. The headline reforms in the plan are the setting of a medium term target of 20% civilians by 2021 to bring Ireland more into line with international norms and the rollout of the Divisional model of policing.

The Garda Commissioner's Modernisation and Renewal Programme 2016-2021 (MRP) is the vehicle for the implementation of the agreed recommendations of the Inspectorate report on An Garda Síochána. The Tánaiste requested the Policing Authority to monitor and assess the implementation of the reform initiatives by An Garda Síochána and to report

progress on a quarterly basis. The high-level workforce plan envisages a Garda workforce of 21,000 by 2021 comprising 15,000 Gardaí, 4,000 civilians and 2,000 Reserves.

- [Review of An Garda Síochána under the Haddington Road Agreement](#)

A review of the remuneration and conditions of service of members of An Garda Síochána and the appropriate structures and mechanism for the future resolution of matters relating to pay/industrial relations conducted by Mr John Horgan, former Chair of the Labour Court, was published on 12 December 2016. The review will be considered in the context of the development of legislation to provide access to the WRC/Labour Court to the Garda associations as agreed by Government in December 2016.

- [Inquiry established under section 109 of the Garda Síochána Act 2005](#)

This inquiry was established in 2015 to examine the conduct of officers of the Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission (GSOC) in relation to its investigation into contact by members of An Garda Síochána with the victim of a road traffic incident on 1 January 2015,. The establishment of the inquiry arose following the tragic death of a Garda Sergeant who had been the subject of the GSOC investigation. The inquiry was conducted by Mr. Justice Frank Clarke of the Supreme Court and in June, Justice Clarke forwarded his report to GSOC. The Report contained a number of recommendations, including the need to review the 2005 Act to address issues related to the scope of judicial inquiries under section 109. It also made a number of recommendations related to practices and procedures by GSOC concerning how investigations are designated as criminal or disciplinary investigations and the conduct of those investigations. Part 1 of the report was published.

- [Completed the Independent Review Mechanism for consideration of allegations received by Government.](#)

The Independent Review Mechanism concluded its examination of a total of 320 complaints alleging Garda misconduct or problems with investigating misconduct. The Panel was established to review complaints with a view to determining to what extent and in what manner further action may be required in each case.

The issuing of notification letters to complainants concluded on 8 February 2016. The Department has been following through on the recommended actions, both formal and informal, since the notification letters issued to complainants.

The Minister asked counsel, in addition to making recommendations in individual cases, to produce a general overview Report of the issues and trends identified through this process, which was published in July. The overview report also contains a number of recommendations aimed at preventing these types of complaints arising in the future.

- A Commission of Investigation established to investigate certain matters relative to the Cavan/Monaghan Division of the Garda Síochána.

The final report of the Commission of Investigation on certain matters relative to the Cavan/Monaghan Division was published in May 2016. (The O'Higgins Commission). On receipt of the report the Minister immediately referred it to the Attorney General and was advised, in line with the provisions of section 38 of the Commission of Investigation Act 2004, to undertake a process to establish whether there was anything in the report that might prejudice criminal proceedings pending or in progress. This involved consultation with the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission and An Garda Síochána. Having established that the issue of prejudice does not arise, the Minister presented the report to Government before publication. Following the report of the O'Higgins Commission of Inquiry the Tánaiste requested the Policing Authority to conduct a review of the policy and procedures in place in An Garda Síochána to deal with protected disclosures and this was published in November.

Provide financial support to voluntary sector organisations supporting victims of crime

- The Department provided financial support to more than 50 organisations supporting victims of crime.

In 2016, the Department provided funding totalling €1.462 million through the Victims of Crime office to 54 organisations supporting victims of crime. The funding allocation made available to these services in 2016 represented a 21% increase in funding for services to victims of crime compared with the 2015 allocation.

Overall victim support services continue to provide important information and support to victims of crime, including emotional support, court accompaniment, accompaniment to Garda interviews, accompaniment to sexual assault treatment units, counselling and referral to other services.

Support implementation by criminal justice agencies and voluntary sector in implementing EU Victims Directive 2012/29/EU

- The Department worked closely with statutory agencies and victims advocacy groups to progress implementation of the EU Victims Directive and published the Criminal Justice (Victims of Crime) Bill following extensive consultation with these stakeholders
The Criminal Justice (Victims of Crime) Bill 2016 was published in December. The Bill provides victims of crime with the right to comprehensive information concerning the progress of the investigation and any courts proceedings. Under the Bill there is a focus on victims as individuals and each victim will be individually assessed so that any special

measures necessary to protect him or her from secondary or repeat victimisation can be put in place during the investigation and during the court process. The Bill will transpose into Irish law EU Directive 2012/29/EU establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime.

- [Supported the establishment of dedicated Victim Liaison Offices in every Garda division.](#) Garda Victim Liaison Offices, under the remit of An Garda Síochána's National Protective Services Bureau, are now in place in all 28 Garda Divisions across the State. In addition, it is intended that, starting on a pilot basis in 2017 in the Cork, Louth and Dublin Metropolitan West Divisions, new Garda Protective Service Units will be put in place by An Garda Síochána across all Garda Divisions to provide a more specialist policing service in catering for victims of domestic abuse and sexual crime.

Develop new National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and Gender-based violence

- [Second National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and Gender-based Violence 2016-2021](#)
The Strategy was launched in January 2016 and envisages a range of actions to be implemented by State, voluntary and community sector organisations aimed at preventing and responding to domestic, sexual and gender-based violence. In developing the strategy, Cosc – the National Office for the Prevention of Domestic, Sexual and Gender-based violence – has engaged in consultations with a wide range of State and non-State stakeholders. The Minister held two consultative forums with stakeholders to identify and finalise priorities. The strategy is a result of this work.

The 18 actions agreed by Government to enable Ireland to ratify the Istanbul Convention, including the introduction of the Domestic Violence Bill and the Criminal Justice (Victims of Crime) Bill, have been incorporated into the Second National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and Gender-based Violence 2016-2021. Work is underway in implementing the actions.

- [Second National Strategy Action Plan Awareness Campaign](#)
The national awareness campaign 'What would you do?' launched on 16 November 2016 is a key action of the Strategy. The campaign aims to increase the awareness of domestic and sexual violence, to bring about a change in established behaviours and attitudes and to activate bystanders with the aim of decreasing and preventing this violence. A bystander approach to ending domestic violence is about enabling people in the community to prevent and intervene if it is safe and legal to do so.

Ensure a whole of Government Approach in addressing offender behavior including reducing reoffending

- Support the Joint Strategy between Irish Prison Service and Probation Service, which sets out an integrated response to offender management and aims to help reduce the risk of reoffending

Recidivism Studies for the Irish Prison Service and Probation Service on the 2010 cohort of offenders were published in November 2016 and show the recidivism or re-offending rate of this cohort within a 3-year period. Work is ongoing on a research study that includes the issue of female committals and as such is part of the Joint Women's Strategy by the Probation Service and the Irish Prison Service.

- Strengthen the supervision of prolific repeat offenders post release to reduce the risk of reoffending

In September 2016 the first Joint Strategy for the Management of Offenders was launched and the initiative was extended to Dundalk, Limerick and Waterford cities. The Joint Strategy, drawn up by the Probation Service, the Prison Service and An Garda Síochána, sets out a range of agreed key objectives and supporting actions for the enhanced management of offenders, to be advanced on an inter-agency basis in the period 2016-2018. It places particular emphasis on the management of prolific offenders, sex offenders, perpetrators of domestic violence, combined with a strong focus on the rights and protection of victims of crime.

Improve the standard of accommodation in Mountjoy, Cork, Limerick and Portlaoise Prisons

- Irish Prison Service Capital Plan 2016-2021

The Plan sets out the strategic vision for the prison estate. In Limerick Prison, the provision of new 103 cell male accommodation block and provision of new female unit consisting of 50 cells and 8 transition units by 2019. In Portlaoise Prison, develop plans for the construction of a new maximum security unit at Portlaoise prison to replace the existing "E" block resulting in the final elimination of the practice of "slopping out" across the entire of the Irish Prison estate. Mountjoy Prison saw the completed refurbishment project of all accommodation and new Work and Training building.

- Official Opening of Cork Prison

The 169 double cell prison in Cork opened in February 2016 and replaces an old medium security prison housed in a former Victorian army building, which has been closed. It was constructed over 20 months on six acres and cost just over €43 million. The new prison includes high support cells as well as disabled-accessible cells and observational cells.

- **Publication of the Irish Prison Service Psychology Strategy 2016-18**
Amongst the goals of the Strategy are reducing the levels of recidivism and responding and positively impacting on the mental health of people in custody.
- **Publication of the Irish Prison Service / Education and Training Boards Ireland Education Strategy 2016-2018**
This strategy statement details how the IPS and ETBs will work together to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of education within Irish prisons. The provision of a broad-based, flexible, relevant education service is designed to cater for the complex educational needs of persons in custody, covering a wide spectrum from Basic Education to Third Level programmes. It balances the need for practical, up-to-date accredited learning and learning for personal development within a philosophy of Second Chance, Continuing or Adult Education.

Expand the Community Return Programme and Community Support Scheme

- **Community Return Programme recognition**
The Community Return Programme, a joint initiative between the Irish Prison Service and the Probation Service was awarded a runner up award, at the Confederation of European Probation Awards 2016, for outstanding contribution to rehabilitation.

Implementation of the Fines (Payment and Recovery) Act 2014

- **The Department supported the implementation of the Fines Act 2014 by the Courts Service**
The Act was commenced in January 2016 and provides that where a person fails to pay a fine by the due date the Court may make an attachment order to earnings as a means of recovering an unpaid fine. The Act further provides that the appointment of a receiver to recover an unpaid fine will be an option available to the Court. Where a recovery order or an attachment order has been imposed but where the fine or a portion of the fine remains outstanding, a community service order may be made as an alternative to prison. Implementation of the measures required changes to IT and administrative systems as well as tendering requirements in implementing the Act.



3.4 - Access to Justice for All

PROGRESS MADE IN THIS AREA DURING 2016

The Court of Appeal up and running

- The Court of Appeal operating successfully
2016 saw 924 new appeals, 591 civil and 333 criminal. During the year 780 appeals were disposed of, 451 civil and 329 criminal, a 6% rise on 2015.
- Second Special Criminal Court
In April 2016 the Rules of Court were signed by the Tánaiste enabling the Second Special Criminal Court to commence hearing cases. The second court is comprised of three High Court, two Circuit Court and two District Court judges.



Criminal Courts of Justice complex

Reform and Update Judicial Appointment Procedures

- Legislation to replace the Judicial Appointments Advisory Board
The General Scheme of the Judicial Appointments Commission Bill was published in December. This Bill will deliver on the commitments in the Programme for a Partnership Government to reform the system for judicial appointments.

Keep the efficiency of administration of justice under review by working closely with Courts Service, An Garda Síochána, Prison Service, Probation Service, Legal Aid Board and DPP

Roll out of video-link technology continued in 2016. This technology reduces the need to provide escorted transfers for prisoners to Court, particularly for minor hearings. This in conjunction with the Garda Court Presenters programme, whereby a dedicated member of An Garda Síochána is based in the Court and presents evidence in multiple cases, instead of different Gardaí presenting in each case, has increased the efficiency of the administration of justice.

Work with Courts Service on organisational change and development including technology improvement such as eJustice etc

- **Courts Service Online**

The e-Licensing system is part of the Courts Service Online Programme and provides for the management and administration of all licensing applications to the District and Circuit Courts. In July and August the e-Licensing system was implemented in 6 pilot offices, Donegal, Sligo, Carrick on Shannon, Dundalk, Bray and Wexford. In the meantime work is progressing on the preparation of a further 6 offices for live implementation, Letterkenny, Castlebar, Ballina, Cavan, Monaghan and Waterford

Provide financial resources to Courts Service

- **Courts Service budget**

Total resources for 2016 amounted to €109.7 million, including €36.4 million in capital expenditure.

- **Courts Bundle Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Project**

This project will see the construction or redevelopment of seven regional Courthouses. Total project costs will be around €135 million. Good progress is being made across the seven sites in Drogheda, Letterkenny, Limerick, Wexford, Cork, Mullingar and Waterford.

3.5 - An Equal and Inclusive Society

PROGRESS MADE IN THIS AREA DURING 2016

Coordinate Ireland's participation in international procedures and mechanisms concerning domestic human rights issues

- **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**
In July 2016, a civil society consultation on the State's response to the List of Issues under CEDAW was held. Ireland's report under the Convention was agreed by Government and submitted to the UN in September.
- **Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination Report (CERD)**
The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by its State parties. All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially one year after acceding to the Convention and then every two years. Ireland's Fifth to Seventh periodic report to CERD is ready for public consultation.
- **Universal Periodic Review Report of the Human Rights Committee**
The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process, which involves a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States. Ireland participated in the Human Rights Council Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review Twenty-fifth session in May. Ireland's UPR National Report was considered and recommendations adopted by the Human Rights Council.

Oversee the implementation of the National Women's Strategy 2007-2016 and gender related commitment in the Programme for Government

- **Progress the implementation of the National Women's Strategy 2007 - 2016 and preparations for a successor strategy**
The public consultation phase on the new National Women's Strategy was launched in November. The Strategy will set out the Government's high level policy priorities for women and girls up to 2020. The first public consultation was held in Cork and remained open until January 2017.
- **NWCI Grant Increase**
The National Women's Council of Ireland (NWCI) is an umbrella group representing 170 member groups as well as individual members with the aim of seeking equality between women and men. A sum of €400,000 was allocated in Budget 2016, marking a 33% increase on the 2015 provision.

- **National Collective of Community Based Women's Networks**

In 2016, the Department took over responsibility for the National Collective of Community Based Women's Networks (NCCWN), which consists of 17 women's groups in various parts of the country, involved broadly in activation and outreach for disadvantaged women. Previously, the NCCWN was funded by the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government. The funding for 2016 was €1.385 million.

- **Gender Balance in State Boards**

As of February 2017, women constitute 38% of the membership of State boards, while 101 boards (47% of the total) have met the 40% target for representation of each gender. This target has been met by 75% of the State boards under the aegis of the Department of Justice and Equality, while the average representation of women among board members is 42.9%.

- **Gender Equality Funding**

Funding of €4.5 million was made available under the European Social Fund for initiatives targeted at women who were detached from the labour market, but wished to take up paid employment. A further €1 million was made available for projects to support women's entrepreneurship. This allocation will fund project activity for a two to three year period.



Minister of State David Stanton T.D. attending the 7th EU Diversity Charter Annual Forum, Dublin Castle 18 October 2016

Progress the Family Leave Bill

- [The Paternity Leave and Benefit Act 2016](#)

The Act provides fathers with two weeks of paternity leave and two weeks of paternity benefit, for babies born on or after 1 September 2016. The legislation recognises the key role that fathers play in the life of newborn babies and young children and is an indicator of the commitment to investing in children's early years, and to improving the work-life balance of parents. The leave can be taken any time within the first six months following birth.

Dialogue and engagement with both the Traveller and Roma communities

- [West of Ireland Traveller History Project](#)

The West of Ireland Traveller History Project at the National Museum of Ireland in Castlebar, Co. Mayo was launched by Minister of State Mr. David Stanton T.D. on 21 October 2016. The Project seeks to support the members of the Traveller community who wish to collect and archive Traveller folklore and history.

- [Projectos Romano: a Study of Roma Communities in Balbriggan](#)

This report, a collaborative initiative between Cairde and Musicantia, was launched by Minister of State David Stanton T.D. in October 2016 and examines the socio-economic situation of the Roma population in Balbriggan. The Report welcomed the efforts by the Central Statistics Offices to identify how many Roma live in Ireland and encouraged the Roma people to facilitate the accurate collection of these statistics so that the Government can help them in a focused and culturally-sensitive way. Musicantia, the Roma-led initiative, actively promotes integration between their own and other communities through music, language and the culture of the Roma people.

- [Traveller Pride Awards](#)

The Traveller Pride Awards ceremony is the lead event for the annual Traveller Pride Week programme, which is a showcase for all that is positive about the Traveller community in Ireland. Prizes were awarded in a wide range of categories including youth, community action, education, music, the arts and sport.

Renew the 2011 National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy to serve the distinct needs of both the Traveller and Roma communities, as well as having due regard to European Commission country-specific recommendations

- [A comprehensive consultation process took place during 2016 to inform a revised National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy for 2017-2021.](#)

The first phase of the consultation process, to identify the priority themes to be

addressed in a revised National Inclusion Strategy, commenced in 2015. The second phase, to identify and agree specific objectives under each of the themes identified in phase one began in 2016 following which the third phase identifying precise and measurable actions and timescales for achievement of each of the objectives that emerged from the second phase commenced.

Review and restructure engagement with stakeholders in advancing national disability policy to ensure ongoing, appropriate and representative consultation

- A comprehensive consultation process was undertaken during 2016 to inform a new National Disability Inclusion Strategy for 2017-2021.

The Department, together with the National Disability Authority (NDA) and the National Disability Strategy Implementation Group, undertook a consultation process which allowed interested parties to make recommendations in key areas such as service provision, accommodation, health, employment, and education. The Department, with assistance from the NDA completed Phase 3 of the consultation process and prepared a revised draft Strategy, with measurable targets and deadlines. The Strategy will also include a continuation of programmes and services already underway and new developments already in the pipeline.

Policy Coordination across Departments and agencies and effective consultation and participation by people with disability and relevant stakeholders

- EU Accessibility Directive

The Directive aims to improve the functioning of the internal market for accessible products and services by removing barriers created by divergent legislation and is currently under discussion at EU level. The Department of Justice and Equality coordinates Ireland's negotiating position across all relevant Departments and agencies and in this regard an Advisory Group has been established.

Progress ratification of UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) by coordinating work of all relevant Departments in making relevant legislative amendments

- Publication of the Disability (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 2016.

Government approved the publication of the Disability (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, the purpose of which is to address the remaining legislative barriers to Ireland's ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD). The UN CRPD, among other things, provides that reasonable accommodation (i.e. practical help to

ensure that the person with a disability can, for example, access a service) be provided for people with disabilities in the areas of employment and provision of services. The Bill will strengthen the rights of people with disabilities in that regard in relation to public services and services provided by commercial bodies whose activities are regulated for quality of service, viz-a-viz banks, credit unions, insurance companies, telecommunications and transport providers.

- [The Assisted Decision-Making \(Capacity\) Act 2015 was signed by the President on 30 December 2015.](#)

The Act reforms Ireland's capacity legislation which has been in place since the 19th century. It establishes a modern statutory framework to support decision-making by adults who have difficulty in making decisions without help. New administrative processes and support measures, including the setting up of the Decision Support Service within the Mental Health Commission, must be put in place before the substantive provisions of the Act can be commenced. A high – level Steering Group comprised of senior officials from the Department of Justice and Equality, the Department of Health, the Mental Health Commission and the Courts Service was established in 2016 to oversee the establishment and the commissioning of the Decision Support Service and this work is ongoing.

[Support the Work of the National Disability Authority, particularly in relation to strengthening the role in providing independent policy advice to the Minister and Government, and to ensure effective Corporate Governance](#)

- [Performance Agreement 2016](#)

A performance agreement was signed between the Department and the NDA setting out the outputs to be delivered by the NDA as well as the communications arrangements between the Department and the NDA.

[Review Ireland's approach to the integration of immigrants and develop a new Integration Strategy](#)

- The Migrant Integration Strategy 2017-2020 was finalised and approved by Government in 2016. The Strategy was published in February 2017 and sets out the Government's commitment to the promotion of migrant integration as a key part of Ireland's renewal and as an underpinning principle of Irish society.
- [Asylum, Migration and Integration funding](#)
Funding of €4.5 million was made available under the European Union Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund for initiatives, operating over a one to three years, targeted at Third Country Nationals, Refugees and Asylum Seekers. Projects that met the selected

objectives under Ireland's National Programme for AMIF regarding reception/asylum, integration and increasing capacity were approved for funding.

Progress the Children and Family Relationships Bill

- The Children and Family Relationships Act 2015.

Key provisions of the Act that commenced in January 2016 include:

- A person other than a parent of a child may become the child's guardian.
- A parent's spouse, civil partner or cohabitant of not less than 3 years will be able to apply for custody where he or she has shared parenting of the child for 2 years.
- A grandparent or other relative will be able to apply to court for custody of a child where he or she is an adult who has undertaken the child's day to day care for more than 12 months and the child has no parent or guardian willing or able to act as guardian.
- Relatives of a child such as grandparents or those acting *in loco parentis* will be able to apply to have access to children more easily in the context of relationship breakdown.
- A child's best interest will be the paramount consideration for the court in proceedings on guardianship, custody or access.
- The court can impose enforcement orders where a parent or guardian has been denied custody or access.
- A child co-parented by civil partners will have the same protections as are enjoyed by a child of a family based on marriage.
- A maintenance responsibility may be imposed on a cohabiting partner for a partner's child where the partner is a guardian of the child.

In addition, unmarried fathers will automatically become guardians of their children if they meet a cohabitation requirement. An unmarried father who cohabits for 12 months with the child's mother, including 3 months following a child's birth, will automatically become the child's guardian. This provision is not retrospective so guardianship will only be acquired automatically where the parents live together for at least 12 months after 18 January 2016.

Progress the Legal Services Regulation Bill

- **Completion of all stages of the Legal Services Regulation Bill in the Oireachtas.**
The Legal Services Regulatory Authority was established in October following the Oireachtas approval of the Government's nominees for membership of the Authority. Provisions in relation to legal partnerships, multi-disciplinary practices and a public consultation process relating to barristers were commenced in December 2016.

Deliver Legislative priorities undertaken at Government & international level

- **Civil Liability (Amendment) Bill**
The drafting of this Bill was completed in 2016. The primary purpose of the Bill is to empower the courts to make awards of damages in cases of catastrophic personal injury by way of periodic payments orders. The Bill will enable persons who have been catastrophically injured to receive the payments relating to their ongoing care in the form of periodic payments (i.e. annual payments for the duration of the person's life) as opposed to the current 'lump sum' system. The Bill will give long-term security to catastrophically injured persons that their care needs will be covered for the duration of their lives. The Bill addresses the concerns raised repeatedly by the courts that the absence of such legislation has meant that the best option for a catastrophically injured person in the form of a periodic payments order has not been available.
- **Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) Act 2015 (Commencement of Certain Provisions) Order 2016 (Statutory Instrument 515/2016)**
These regulations brought certain provisions of Part 1 and Part 9 of the Act into operation on 17 October 2016. These provisions were brought into operation in order to progress the setting up of the Decision Support Service and to enable the process of recruitment of the Director of the Decision Support Service to begin.
- **Mediation Bill**
Drafting of the Bill was completed in 2016. The general objective of the Bill 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 relieving the stress and acrimony which often accompanies court proceedings.

New national service to standardise supports available to borrowers in mortgage arrears

- **The Mortgage Arrears Resolution Service**

The mortgage arrears resolution service *Abhaille* was officially launched in 2016. The new nationwide service marks a departure in State assistance by providing free, independent expert advice and support on financial and legal issues. The number one objective is to help people to stay in their home wherever possible. The scheme started in late July. This launch implements a number of Programme for a Partnership Government commitments, to help keep families in their homes by identifying sustainable solutions in mortgage arrears cases. Eligible clients are given vouchers to obtain expert advice from financial and legal advisers in order to resolve their debt issues. They can get assistance in court where needed, have access to solicitors, and get help obtaining legal aid. They can also get financial advice from a Dedicated Mortgage Arrears advisor, a Personal Insolvency Practitioner (PIP), or an accountant.

Insolvency Service of Ireland discharging its functions in respect of personal insolvency and bankruptcy matters

- **Commencement of the Bankruptcy (Amendment) Act 2015**

The Act, which was fully commenced by June 2016, provides for a reduction in the normal duration of bankruptcy from 3 years to 1 year; a reduction in the normal maximum duration of orders requiring payments to creditors from any income of the bankrupt person, from 5 years to 3 years and an extended bankruptcy term (up to 15 years in serious cases). There are also provisions for an extended duration of payments to creditors, if the bankrupt person attempts to mislead the ISI as to the true value of their income or conceals assets via transfers to 3rd parties, or does not co-operate with the bankruptcy process. A bankrupt person will regain their ownership of their home, subject to any mortgage, after 3 years, if steps have not been taken to sell it for the benefit of creditors within that period. The Act also includes some key reforms to modernise and streamline bankruptcy procedures, and remove unnecessary delays and costs to the parties and the taxpayer.

3.6 - An Efficient, Responsive and Fair Immigration, Asylum and Citizenship System

PROGRESS MADE IN THIS AREA DURING 2016

Residence: Living in Ireland for Work, Study or Family Reasons

- Non-EEA citizens resident in Ireland

All non-EEA nationals living in the State for longer than 90 days are required to register with An Garda Síochána. The number of non-EEA nationals with permission to live in Ireland is approximately 115,000, compared to 114,000 at the end of 2015. The majority of persons with permission to remain in the State are here for work or study purposes.

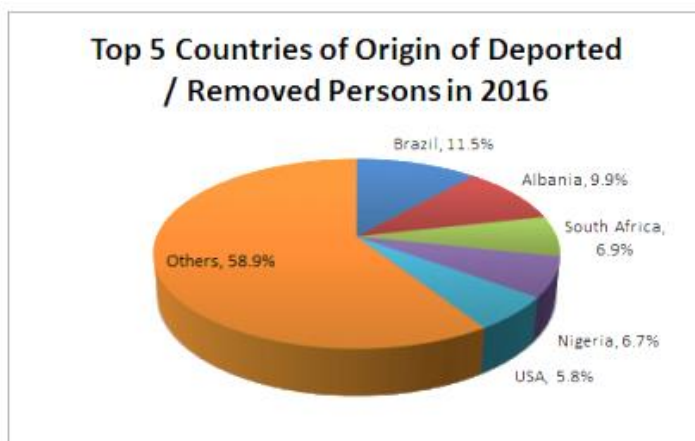
- Applications to INIS for permission to live in the State

Certain types of application to live in the State need to be made to the Minister through INIS. Once their permission is granted, these people must register with An Garda Síochána as a legal resident. The Residence Division of INIS received approximately 14,500 such applications in 2016.

Continued rigorous control of Ireland's borders and immigration procedures to combat immigration abuse

- Deportations and Removals from the State

Approximately 4,446 persons were deported/removed from the State in 2016. This figure comprises some 3,951 non-EU nationals who were refused entry into the State at ports of entry and were returned to the place from where they had come. In addition, 428 failed asylum seekers and illegal migrants were deported from the State, 67 EU nationals were returned to their countries of origin on foot of an EU Removal Order and 42 asylum seekers were transferred under the Dublin Regulation to the EU member state in which they first applied for asylum. A total of 187 persons chose to return home voluntarily in 2016. Of that number, 143 were assisted by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).



Important changes to the Immigration Acts, provided for in the International Protection Act 2015 will also assist in respect of the State's capacity to enforce deportation orders in certain circumstances where the subject of the order seeks to evade or frustrate their deportation. These amendments will improve the effectiveness of existing legislative provisions allowing for the arrest, detention and removal of non-nationals against whom a deportation order is in force and removal from the State of persons refused leave to land.

- [Public Consultation on a review of Ireland's Immigration Policy for non-EEA retirees who wish to retire in Ireland](#)

Over a number of years a steady stream of applications has been received from retired persons seeking to come and live in Ireland. The number of applications in 2015 was of the order of 100 with an additional 150 renewals of permissions granted in earlier years. In order to bring greater clarity and consistency to the area and to take account of some of the economic issues involved, guidance was published on the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) website in March 2015. In the light of the experience gained since then, the Minister launched a public consultation on a review of Ireland's immigration policy for non-EEA retirees who wish to retire in Ireland to seek the views of interested stakeholders on the outcome of this internal review.

Some of the key changes proposed include:

- A proposal to reduce the net annual income requirement for applicants from €50,000 per applicant to €40,000 per applicant (€60,000 in the case of a couple applying jointly);
- A proposal to introduce mandatory pre-clearance for applicants rather than allowing applications from within the country as is currently the case;
- A proposal to limit the scheme to non-EEA retirees to Ireland who can demonstrate a close connection to this country.

- [New Arrangements for Employment of Non EEA Workers in the Fishing Industry](#)

The Scheme is an extension of the Atypical Working Scheme, administered INIS, and is being introduced following a series of recommendations made by the Government Task Force on Non-EEA workers in the Irish Fishing Fleet in December 2015. The scheme provides a structured, transparent framework for the employment of non-EEA workers within defined segments of the Irish commercial sea-fishing fleet. The requirements of the Scheme will minimise the risk of exploitation and ensure that workers are guaranteed all appropriate employment rights and protections during their period of employment. After 15 May 2016 all non-EEA workers intending to work in the fishing industry must first obtain an Atypical Worker Permission from INIS and Visa clearance, if applicable, prior to entering the State.

- **Improved Security in the Immigration Process**

Ireland continued to progress a broad series of initiatives to strengthen border security. In November 2016 an automated connection to INTERPOL's Lost and Stolen Travel Documents database was rolled out by An Garda Síochána to all international airports and seaports in the State. Within the first eight weeks of operating systematic checks against this Database, over 700,000 documents were searched, with a number of people being refused entry to Ireland on the basis of an alert on the system having been triggered. In addition, the introduction of a system to enhance identity document checks as part of the Citizenship process has resulted in the earlier detection of fraudulent claims.

Irish Refugee Protection Programme

- **The Irish Refugee Protection Programme was established in September 2015 as part of the Governments response to the migration and refugee crisis in central and southern Europe, to provide safe haven for persons seeking international protection.**

By the end of 2016, under the EU's relocation pledge system, Ireland had taken in 240 people, mainly Syrian families, from Greece. The Greek programme is now working very well and Ireland will meet its full obligations to Greece. Unfortunately, because Italy does not permit security assessments on her territory by other police forces, Ireland is currently unable to take asylum seekers from Italy. However, Ireland continues to work with Italian colleagues to try to resolve this aspect of the relocation programme. Teams from the IRPP and An Garda Síochána have travelled to Athens to interview groups of asylum seekers due to arrive in Ireland. Experienced personnel from Tusla, the Child and Family Agency, have also accompanied the IRPP teams in order to interview unaccompanied minors and meet Greek officials regarding a regular intake of unaccompanied minors from Greece.

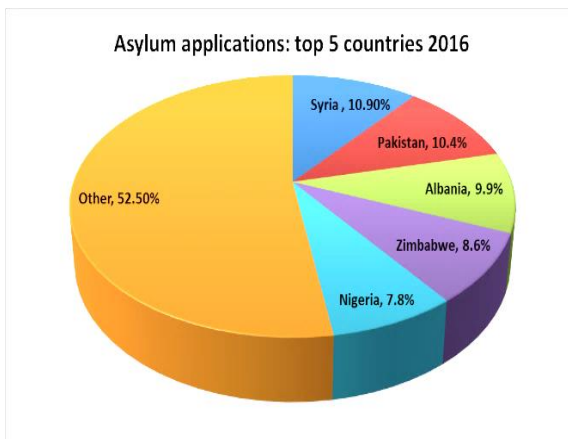
A protection Bill to provide for a Single Procedure for Protection applicants with the aim of reducing processing times and, as a result, the length of time spent in the Direct Provisions System

- **The International Protection Act 2015**

On 31 December 2016, the Tánaiste and Minister for Justice and Equality, Frances Fitzgerald TD, commenced the principal provisions of the International Protection Act 2015, providing for the introduction of a single application procedure for people seeking international protection. The 2015 Act replaces a sequential asylum application system with a single application process, bringing Ireland into line with the processing arrangements of all other EU Member States. The Act is the most substantial reform in the international protection application area in two decades and the new single application

process will determine certainty of status at an earlier stage for those entitled to seek international protection within the State. All applications for international protection from 31 December 2016 will be processed under the new arrangements in the new International Protection Office of INIS (replacing the Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner) and any appeals arising will be heard by the new International Protection Appeals Tribunal (replacing the Refugee Appeals Tribunal). Three separate stand-alone provisions relating to immigration and deportation were commenced earlier in 2016.

Asylum applications



2,244 asylum applications were received in 2016 as compared to 3,276 in 2015 (32% decrease). The decrease is due, almost exclusively, to the reduction in applications from Pakistan and Bangladesh, with many such applicants showing previous immigration history in the UK.

Subsidiary Protection

The Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner has made substantial progress in addressing its subsidiary protection caseload. In 2016 it processed 641 cases to completion. At the end of the year, there were 406 cases pending, 64 of which are to be processed under the European Union (Subsidiary Protection) Regulations 2103 and the remaining cases to be processed under the transition provisions of the International Protection Act 2015.

Working Group to recommend to the Government what improvements should be made to the State's existing Direct Provision / protection process.

- The Report of the Working Group on the Protection Process including Direct Provision and supports to asylum seekers was presented to Government and published in June 2015, and made 173 recommendations.

The third progress report on the Report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Protection Process, including Direct Provision and other Supports for Asylum Seekers was provided at a meeting of NGOs on 16 June 2016. The Tánaiste reported that a total of 91 have been implemented, a further 49 recommendations have been partially implemented or are in progress, and the balance remain under consideration.

A key recommendation of the Working Group was the introduction of a single application procedure for the protection process. The International Protection Act, which provides for such a procedure, commenced on 31 December 2016. The Act responds to 26 of the Working Group's recommendations and can be expected to positively address the crucial issue of the length of time that applicants spend in the process and in the Direct Provision system; another key concern of the Working Group.

It is estimated that the majority of those identified in the Report as being over five years in the Direct Provision system and whose cases have no impediments to progress, such as pending judicial review proceedings, have now had their cases processed to completion, which has been a key achievement. The Task Force set up to examine important integration supports reported that 87% of people granted status had moved into the wider community within six months of being granted status. There has also been progress towards improving the daily lives of asylum seekers in Ireland while their application is being processed. In January, an increase to the Direct Provision Allowance for children was announced, the first such increase since the introduction of the payment some sixteen years ago. Prescription fees for all Direct Provision residents, both adults and children, have also been waived. Issues such as access to cooking facilities and increase in living space have also been progressed. Following a series of internal discussions with operational staff, a number of centres have been identified on which efforts will be focussed to increase the living space available to each family and to introduce communal or self-catering facilities. Work is proceeding with the installation of facilities and systems in some centres to manage the provision and distribution of fresh food to residents. By year end arrangements were well advanced in facilitating access for protection applicants to the Offices of the Ombudsman and the Ombudsman for Children.

Civilianise frontline immigration controls at Dublin Airport and other major ports of entry

- **Civilianisation of frontline immigration control procedures at Dublin Airport**

In September 2014, Minister Fitzgerald announced a major programme to civilianise immigration functions currently undertaken by members of An Garda Síochána. One function to be civilianised is frontline immigration checks at Dublin Airport. On 22nd June 2015, Immigration Officers from INIS took on full 24/7 responsibility for passport checks at Terminal 1. The transfer of functions at Terminal 2 will be completed in 2017, at which time almost 150 civilian staff will be deployed at the airport, giving rise to the release of an equivalent number of Garda resources for operational duties, including investigations into immigration-related crime such as people smuggling and fraudulent applications to live in the State. In 2016, the immigration services at the airport's two terminals processed 13.8 million passengers. Dublin Airport had its busiest ever year, with a

record 27.9 million passengers travelling through its halls, an increase of 11% on the previous year and more than four times the population of Ireland.

The Border Management Service works closely with the Dublin Airport Authority and airlines to ensure an effective and efficient service is provided to customers. In 2016, as part of its overall border management programme, INIS conducted a competitive procurement for the supply of self-service, automated border control gates.

Rationalise and civilianise registration function around a small number of hubs

- Citizens from outside the EEA or Switzerland who are resident in the State for more than 90 days must legally register their presence in the State through a process known as 'registration'. There were 95,701 foreign national registrations in 2016; approximately 41% of these were first-time applications, the remainder were renewals by existing residents.

For many years, An Garda Síochána (AGS) have delivered Registration and Permission services at the main office at Burgh Quay, Dublin and approximately 70 Garda offices nationwide. As part of a programme to civilianise and modernise the delivery of immigration services, the responsibility for registrations in Dublin transferred from the Garda National Immigration Bureau to INIS in 2016.

The transfer will free up Garda resources from managing the registration office in Dublin in order to focus on operational areas re investigation of immigration-related offences. It also provides the opportunity for INIS to streamline its processes between the frontline registration office and back office units to reduce paperwork and respond more efficiently to customers needs.

The Garda civilian staff working in the registration office transferred to the Department of Justice and Equality in July 2016 and the service is now managed operationally by INIS. In parallel with the transfer, INIS introduced a number of process changes to manage the demand experienced at the office, especially during September and October which is the start of the academic year. For example, an appointment management system was put in place to allow applicants to book a time slot of their choosing for registration, rather than queuing.

Continue citizenship ceremonies

10,044 citizenship certificates were issued in 2016. INIS also notes the ongoing success of the citizenship ceremonies of which there were 9 such events in 2016. As part of the Easter Rising commemorations, a special citizenship ceremony took place in Waterford City Hall, marking the first raising of the tricolor by Thomas Francis Meagher in Waterford in 1848.

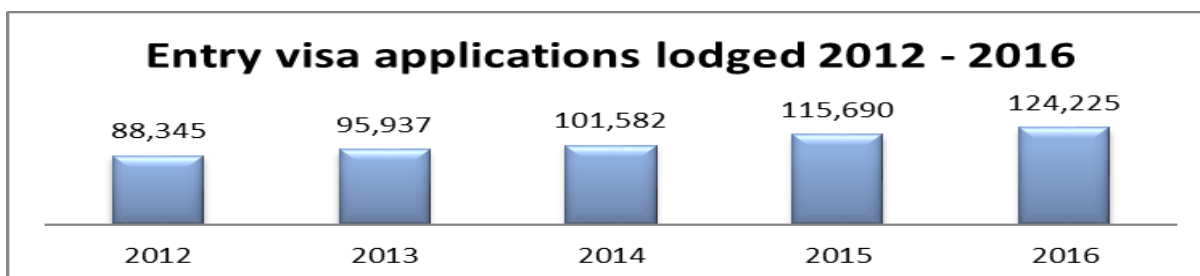


Since the implementation of the far-reaching reforms to the citizenship process in 2011, decisions have been made in over 100,000 applications and the processing time for the majority of standard applications has been reduced from 31 months to around 6 months, despite a significant increase in valid application volumes in the intervening period. In addition, the introduction of a system to enhance identity document checks as part of the Citizenship process has resulted in the earlier detection of fraudulent claims

Process visa and immigration applications in a timely manner

- Visa Applications Processed

A total of 124,225 entry visa applications for both short and long stays were received in 2016, an increase of over 7% on 2015, and a cumulative increase of 41% since 2012. The overall approval rate for entry visa applications was 90%. The top 5 nationalities applying for visas in 2016 were India (20%) China (13%) Russia (10%) Pakistan (8%) and Turkey (5%). The number of re-entry visas applications processed in 2016 was almost 45,000, an increase of 10% on the 2015 figure.



- **Online Appointments**

For a number of years, the Burgh Quay Public Office in Dublin saw early morning queues form as people sought to access the registration service and the over-the-counter re-entry visa service, which were delivered on a first come, first served basis. As part of its customer service agenda, INIS has put in place a number of measures to address this particular issue. In November 2015, an online booking system, accessible at reentryvisa.inis.gov.ie was launched to allow customers to book a time for their re-entry visa application at Burgh Quay. Customers may use this service in addition to applying by registered post and there is no need for anyone to queue for a re-entry visa. From the launch of the re-entry visa system to the end of 2016, over 30,000 people have booked an appointment for the service.

In September 2016 an online appointments system for registrations at the Burgh Quay Immigration Office was launched. This can be accessed from the INIS website and at burghquayregistrationoffice.inis.gov.ie. The system went live in time to meet the demands of the busy academic year registration period, and during this time to the end of the year, over 25,000 people booked an appointment for the service. Both of these systems allow customers to select a date and time for the service they require, and have replaced the ticketing systems that had previously been in use.

Rollout of British-Irish Visa Scheme (BIVS) commencing with applications from India and China

The scheme allows the holders of short-stay visas to enter either Ireland or the UK and travel freely between both countries. 18,635 of the visas issued in 2016 were “BIVS endorsed”. These schemes are regarded by tourism promotion agencies as a success from their inception and have contributed to ongoing increases in tourism. It is expected that they will continue to provide a significant boost to efforts to attract more visitors to Ireland from these countries. In conjunction with UK partners an evaluation of the scheme, as it is operating in China and India, is underway. Once the evaluation has been finalised, extension to other locations will be progressed. Agreement has been secured from the UK to share a further 3 Visa Application Centres in China, and the required permission of the Chinese authorities is currently being sought. This would increase the number of such Centres from 12 to 15.



- **Improvements to INIS Website**

Over the course of 2016, INIS progressed the redevelopment of its website www.inis.gov.ie to deliver content with greater customer focus. The Citizenship, Registration, Asylum and Immigration guidance and customer contact information have all been completely overhauled to deliver information to our customers in a much more user-friendly and intuitive way.

Exchange of information and intelligence with our UK partner

- **Sharing of immigration data between Ireland and the United Kingdom**

The collection of biometrics as part of the Irish visa application process is continuous and systems have been put in place to facilitate the automated and seamless sharing and cross-checking of information. The enhancement of intelligence gathering capability and exchange of information with the aim of enhancing traveler security and migration control is an ongoing priority for the Department with a number of long-term projects being worked on.

Ongoing Cooperation with the United Kingdom Government

- **The UK Departure from the EU and the Common Travel Area**

Both The Irish and UK Government have expressed their strong intent that the Common Travel Area remain in place after the UK leaves the EU. The Department is chairing a cross Departmental Common Travel Area workshop to assess the issues arising and to assist in preparing the Government's approach to the Article 50 negotiations.

4 - CORPORATE INFORMATION

4.1 - Staffing levels

The figure below is the total number of staff managed by or through the Department. It includes, amongst others, staff in the Office of the State Pathologist, Forensic Science Ireland, the Probation Service, Office of the Data Protection Commissioner, Insolvency Service of Ireland and headquarters staff in the Irish Prison Service.

4.2 - Staffing at 31 December 2016

Department of Justice and Equality and associated Offices and Agencies Staffing at 31 December 2016		
Grade level	Grade/Title	Number
Secretary General	Secretary General	1.0
Deputy Secretary	Deputy Secretary	1.0
	State Pathologist	0.8
	Director General of the Irish Prison Service	1.0
Assistant Secretary	Assistant Secretary	7.0
	Director General of the Irish Naturalisation & Immigration Service (Acting)	1.0
	Deputy State Pathologist	2.0
	Data Protection Commissioner	1.0
	Director Probation Service	1.0
	Director of Insolvency Service Ireland	1.0
	Director of Care & Rehabilitation, Prison Service	1.0
	Chief Inspector, Garda Inspectorate	1.0
	Director Forensic Science Ireland	1.0
Principal Officer	Principal Officer	86.3
Assistant Principal	Assistant Principal	166.4
	Forensic Scientist	41
	Professional Accountant	10.8
	Senior Probation Officer	45.5
	Solicitor	5
Administrative Officer	Administrative Officer	27.5
	Forensic Scientist	20
	Laboratory Analyst	10
	Probation Officer	204.8
Higher Executive Officer	Higher Executive Officer	219.5
	Senior Laboratory Analyst	8
Executive Officer	Executive Officer	359.3
Staff Officer	Staff Officer	22.8
Clerical Officer	Clerical Officer	616.7
Service Officer	Service Officer	44.9
Community Service Supervisors	Community Service Supervisors	45
TOTAL		1955.3

4.3 - Financial Tables

Justice Vote Group Outturn 2016 and 2017 Budget

Gross Expenditure Current

Vote	2016 Outturn €,000	2017 Budget €,000
Garda Síochána	1,479,816	1,522,878
Prisons	303,507	305,044
Courts Service	75,952	79,397
Property Registration Authority	28,563	27,731
Justice and Equality	388,292	436,610
Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission	4,674	6,531
Policing Authority	1,106	2,712
Valuation Office	9,129	11,368
Total	2,291,039	2,392,271

Gross Expenditure Capital

Vote	2016 Outturn €,000	2017 Budget €,000
Garda Síochána	84,102	89,070
Prisons	21,534	22,330
Courts Service	36,413	60,683
Property Registration Authority	236	560
Justice and Equality	1,550	7,405
Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission	1,534	100
Policing Authority	-	-
Valuation Office	-	-
Total	145,369	180,148

Appropriations in Aid

Vote	2016 Outturn €,000	2017 Budget €,000
Garda Síochána	123,894	106,002
Prisons	13,440	12,584
Courts Service	47,780	47,828
Property Registration Authority	750	506
Justice and Equality	64,949	60,693
Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission	153	109
Policing Authority	31	58
Valuation Office	1,139	1,129
Total	252,136	228,909

Net Expenditure (Current and Capital)

Vote	2016 Outturn €,000	2017 Budget €,000
Garda Síochána	1,440,024	1,505,946
Prisons	311,601	314,790
Courts Service	64,585	92,252
Property Registration Authority	28,049	27,785
Justice and Equality	324,893	383,322
Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission	6,055	6,522
Policing Authority	1,075	2,654
Valuation Office	7,990	10,239
Total	2,184,272	2,343,510

Prompt Payments

This information is set out on the Department website.

Overview of Energy Usage in 2016

The Department is currently on course to meet its statutory obligation to reduce energy consumption by 33% by 2020 (over a 2009 baseline). Returns are made to the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) on an annual basis, and the performance scorecard, based on these returns is outlined below.

In general, Agencies of the Department are responsible for reporting their own energy consumption to the SEAI, and their consumption is not included in these figures.

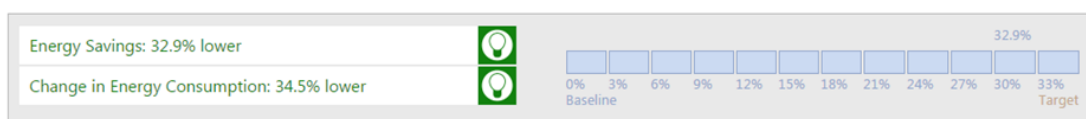
The offices included in this report consumed the following levels of energy over the last three years:

Year	Electricity (kWh)	Gas (kWh)	Oil (litres)	Diesel (litres)
2016	3,224,869	1,940,628	39,415	924
2015	3,658,573	2,059,010	29,141	1,395
2014	3,847,118	1,643,883	32,656	1,716

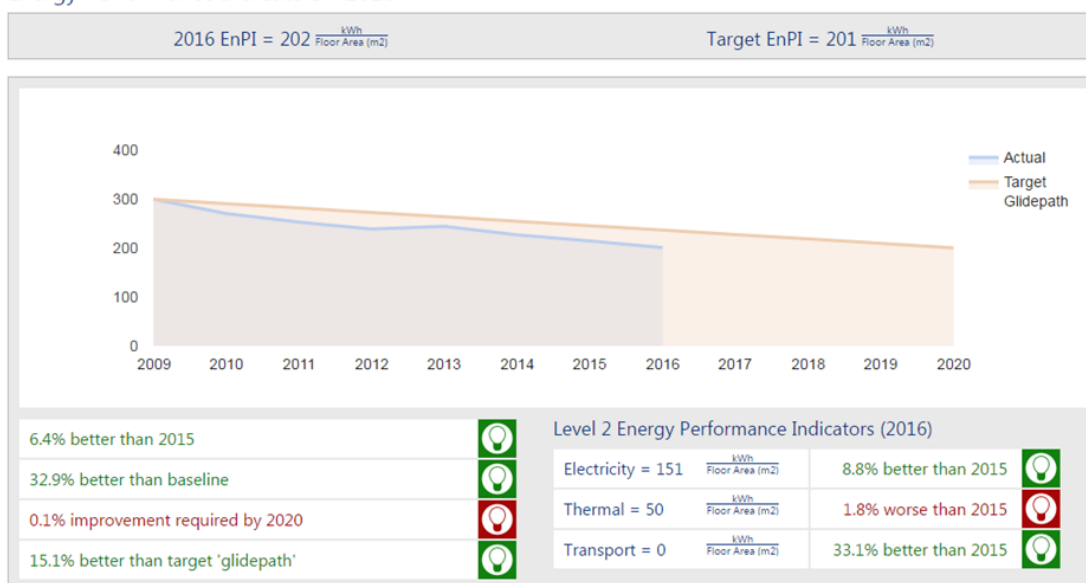
Initiatives taken during 2016

The Department has, throughout 2016, continued to work with the Office of Public Works (OPW) via its Optimising Power @ Work campaign to focus on staff awareness campaigns, behavioural change and minor works projects that generate savings in energy usage.

Progress against baseline (2009 to end 2016)



Energy Performance Indicators - 2016



4.4 - Department Governance as at 31st December 2016

Members of the Management Board:

Noel Waters, Secretary General

Ken O'Leary, Deputy Secretary General

Michael Donnellan, Director General, Irish Prison Service

Michael Flahive, Assistant Secretary, Criminal Law

Jimmy Martin, Assistant Secretary, International Policy and Prisons & Probation Policy

Peter Mullan, Assistant Secretary, Crime and Security

Conan McKenna, Assistant Secretary, Civil Law Reform and Courts Policy

Oonagh McPhillips, Assistant Secretary, Corporate Affairs

John O'Callaghan, Assistant Secretary, Policing Division

Carol Baxter, Assistant Secretary, Head of Asylum Services, Integration and Equality

Michael Kirrane, Acting Director General, Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service

Vivian Geiran, Director, Probation Service

Marion Walsh, Director, Crime and Security

Eugene Banks, Vice Chair, PO Forum

Tom Maguire, Principal Officer, Reform and Development Unit

Andrew Munro, Chair, PO Forum

Patrick Forsyth, Head of Communications & Corporate Secretariat

Martina Colville, Head of Strategic Human Resources

Secretary to the Board: Bernadette Phelan, Assistant Principal, Corporate Secretariat

Members of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee's remit extends to Votes 24 (Justice) and 21 (Prison Service). The Committee is a key part of the Department's governance framework and is tasked with providing independent advice to the Accounting Officer regarding the suitability and robustness of the internal control systems and procedures within the Department of Justice and Equality. The Committee's role is advisory rather than supervisory.

Con Haugh (External Chair)

Carol Bolger (External)

Robert Cashell (External)

Brian Duffy (External)

James Martin (Department)

Members of the Risk Committee

The Risk Management Committee is representative of different functional areas within the Department. Its role is to oversee the risk management process primarily to ensure that it is operating as intended, to review the content of risk registers and report on the process to the Management Board.

John O'Callaghan, Assistant Secretary, Policing Division (Chair)

Aisling Brennan, Assistant Principal, Information Access Unit

Alec Dolan, Chief Information Officer

Michael Donnellan, Director General, Irish Prison Service

Eileen Leahy, Principal Officer, Corporate Services

Walter Johnston, Principal Officer, Internal Audit

Tom Maguire, Principal Officer, Reform and Development Unit

Oonagh McPhillips, Assistant Secretary, Corporate Affairs

Deaglán Ó Briain, Principal Officer, Equality Division

Madeleine Reid, Principal Officer, Civil Law Reform

Ben Ryan, Principal Officer, Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service

George Trimble, Principal Officer, Policing Division

Dermot Woods, Principal Officer, Crime and Security

Secretary to the Committee: Conor Brennan, RDU

Members of the ICT Governance Group

ICT Governance Group is responsible for managing implementation of the Department's Communications, Information, Records management and Data (CIRD) Blueprint, which is one of the key elements of the Department's programme for reform and is responsible for approving and monitoring expenditure on ICT projects. The Group also oversees developments to increase ICT consolidation and integration within the Justice and Equality Sector, to support the Public Sector ICT Strategy and to improve communications and security.

Oonagh McPhillips, Assistant Secretary, Corporate Affairs (Chair)

Alec Dolan, Procurement Strategy (Deputy Chair)

John Kennedy, Head of ICT Division (ex-Officio)

Seamus Clifford, Financial Shared Services

George Trimble, Policing Division

George Jackson, Irish Prison Service

Greg McDermott, ex Head of Corporate Affairs, PRAI

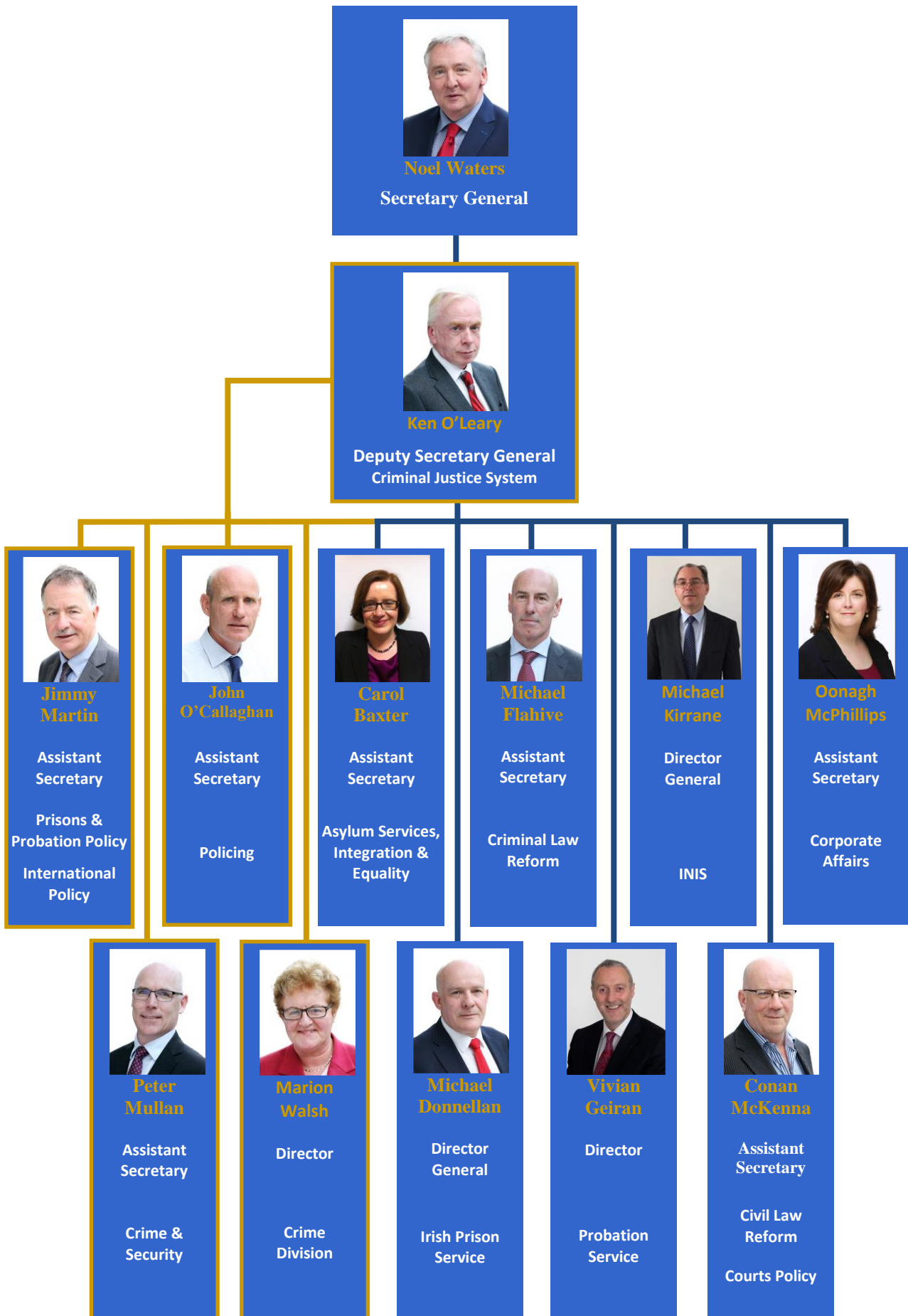
Niamh Corby, Revenue Commissioners

John Farrelly CEO Charities Regulatory Authority

Mary O'Regan, Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service

Secretary to the Group: David Spratt, ICT Division

APPENDIX 1: ORGANISATION CHART



APPENDIX 2: BODIES UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE DEPARTMENT

	Body	Function	Est.	Line Division
INVESTIGATIVE BODIES (STATUTORY): These are bodies with an investigative function established by law.				
1	Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission	To receive complaints made by members of the public concerning the conduct of member of An Garda Síochána, exercise power in relation to these complaints, issue guidelines, report results of investigations to the Garda Commissioner and DPP as appropriate, draw up protocols.	Garda Síochána Act 2005	Policing Division
2	Office of the Data Protection Commissioner	Standards, inspections, investigation and enforcement of personal data protection.	Data Protection Act 1988	Civil Governance Unit
3	International Protection Office (from 31/12/2016)	To investigate applications from persons seeking refugee status, investigate applications by refugees to allow family members enter and reside in the State and investigate applications for subsidiary protection.	International Protection Act 2015	Asylum Policy/INIS
REGULATORY BODIES (STATUTORY): These are bodies with a regulatory function established by law.				
4	Censorship of Publications Board	Power to prohibit from publication books or periodicals found by the Board to be obscene.	Censorship of Publications Act 1929	Civil Governance Unit
5	Charities Regulatory Authority	Regulation of Charities Sector.	Charities Act 2009	Civil Governance Unit
6	Irish Film Classification Office	Examination and certification of films, videos and DVDs.	Censorship of Films Act 1923 as amended	Civil Governance Unit
7	Private Security Authority	Regulation and licensing of the private security industry in Ireland.	Private Security Services Act 2004	Crime Division
8	Property Services Regulatory Authority	Operation of a licensing system, enforcement of standards, investigation and adjudication of complaints and management of compensation fund.	Property Services Regulation Act 2011	Civil Governance Unit
APPELLATE BODIES (STATUTORY): These are bodies with an appeal function established by law.				
9	Censorship of Publications Appeal Board	To consider appeals against Prohibition Orders issued by the Censorship of Publications Board.	Censorship of Publications Act 1946	Civil Governance Unit
10	Classification of Films Appeal Board	Appeals in relation to classification decisions made by IFCO.	Censorship of Films Act 1923 as amended	Civil Governance Unit
11	Private Security Appeal Board	Consideration of appeals by members of the security industry against licensing decisions made by the PSA.	Private Security Services Act 2004	Crime Division
12	Property Services Appeal Board	To hear and determine appeals against certain decisions made by the Authority.	Property Services (Regulation) Act 2011	Civil Governance Unit
13	International Protection Appeals Tribunal (from 31/12/2016)	Consider appeals against first instance asylum decisions by the Refugee Applications Commissioner.	International Protection Act 2015	Asylum Policy/INIS
14	Valuation Tribunal	To deal with appeals against decisions of the Commissioner of Valuation on the valuation of commercial properties for rating purposes.	Valuation Act 1988	Civil Governance Unit

NON STATUTORY AGENCIES: These are bodies established on an administrative basis by the Minister.				
15	Criminal Injuries Compensation Tribunal	Considers compensation applications from or on behalf of people who have suffered injury or death as a result of violent crime.	Established 1974	Corporate Services Division
16	Forensic Science Ireland	Assist the investigation of crime providing scientific analysis and expert advice.	Established 1975	Policing Division
17	Irish Prison Service	Provision of safe, secure custody for people committed to prison by the courts and the management of custodial sentences.	Prisons Acts 1826-2007	Prisons & Probation Policy
18	Office of the State Pathologist	Provide independent advice on matters relating to forensic pathology and to perform post-mortem examinations in cases where foul play is suspected.		Prisons & Probation Policy
19	Parole Board	Recommendations on the sentence management of prisoners.	Established administratively 04/2001	Prisons & Probation Policy
20	Probation Service	Provision of probation supervision, community service, community return, offending behaviour programmes and specialist support services.	Probation of Offenders Act 1907	Prisons & Probation Policy
EXECUTIVE OFFICES (NON STATUTORY DEPARTMENTAL BODIES): These are bodies established on an administrative basis within the Department				
21	Anti Human Trafficking Unit	Co-ordinates the Irish response to trafficking in human beings.	Established February 2008	N/A
22	Cosc	Prevention of domestic, sexual and gender-based violence.	Established 2007	N/A
23	Central Authority for International Child Abduction	Part of a network of National Central Authorities in jurisdictions that are parties to the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, the 1996 Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children and EC Regulation 2201/2003. It assists with applications relating to international child abduction, access and the placement of children in care across jurisdictions.	Established 1991	Civil Law Reform
24	Central Authority for Maintenance Recovery from Abroad	Helps to register and enforce child maintenance orders internationally under the UN Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance (signed in New York on 20 June 1956) and Council Regulation EC No.4/2009 (of 18 December 2008) on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations.	Established 1995	Civil Law Reform
25	Irish Youth Justice Service / Youth Crime Policy & Programmes Division	The IYJS has responsibility for leading and driving reform in the area of youth justice. It also funds the Garda Youth Diversion Programme and other IYJS community programmes.	Established December 2005	N/A
26	Office for Internet Safety	To promote internet safety, particularly in relation to combating child pornography.	Established March 2008	N/A
27	Victims of Crime Office	To improve the continuity and quality of services to victims of crime.	Established September 2008	N/A
28	Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Unit	To authorise Trust or Company Service Providers (TCSPs), register Private Member Clubs and monitor money laundering compliance of High Value Goods Dealers, TCSPs and Private Member Clubs.	Criminal Justice (Money Laundering & Terrorist Financing) Act 2010	N/A

STATUTORY BODIES: These are bodies established by law.				
29	An Garda Síochána	Policing and national security in the State	Garda Síochána Acts 1924-2005	Policing Division
30	Courts Service	Manage the Courts, support the judiciary and provide high quality and professional services to all users of the courts.	Courts Service Act 1998	Courts Policy
31	Criminal Assets Bureau	To target the assets, wherever situated, of persons which derive or are suspected to derive, directly or indirectly, from criminal conduct	Criminal Assets Bureau Act 1996	Drugs and Organised Crime Division.
32	Garda Síochána Inspectorate	To carry out inspections or inquiries in relation to any particular aspects of the operation and administration of An Garda Síochána	Garda Síochána Act 2005	Policing Division
33	Insolvency Service of Ireland	Operation of personal insolvency debt solutions. Authorisation and supervision of Personal Insolvency Practitioners and Approved Intermediaries	Personal Insolvency Act 2012	Civil Governance Unit
34	Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission	To protect and promote human rights and equality in Ireland	Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014	Equality Division
35	Irish Legal Terms Advisory Committee	To provide expert advice in relation to the preparation and publication of forms and precedents of legal instruments and documents in the Irish language	Irish Legal Terms Act 1945	Corporate Services Division
36	Legal Aid Board	Provision of civil legal aid and advice	Civil Legal Aid Act 1995	Corporate Services Division
37	Mental Health (Criminal Law) Review Board	Review of detention of patients in the Central Mental Hospital	Criminal Law (Insanity) Act 2006	Prisons and Probation Policy
38	National Disability Authority	Provision of advice on disability policy and practice	National Disability Authority Act 1999	Equality Division
39	Ordnance Survey Ireland	Creation and maintenance of the definitive mapping records of the State.	Ordnance Survey Ireland and Act 2001	Civil Governance Unit
40	Office of the Inspector of Prisons	Inspection of prisons, advisory	Prisons Act 2007	Prison and Probation Policy
41	Policing Authority	Overseeing the performance of An Garda Síochána in relation to policing services in Ireland	Garda Síochána (Policing Authority and Misc.Prov.) Act 2015	Policing Division
42	Property Registration Authority	Management and control of the Land Registry and the Registry of Deeds, promotion and extension of registration and ownership of land	Registration of Deeds & Title Act 2006	Civil Governance Unit
43	Valuation Office	State property valuation agency – the provision of accurate, up-to-date valuations of commercial and industrial properties.	Valuation (Ireland) Act 1852; Valuation Act 2001	Civil Governance Unit
Other statutory office				
44	Coroners	To look into the circumstances of a sudden, unnatural, unexplained, violent or unnatural death	Coroners Act 1962	Prison and Probation Policy





**AN ROINN DLÍ AGUS
CIRT AGUS
COMHIONANNAIS**

***Ag Obair chun Éire
Shábháilte Chóir a
bhaint amach***

TUARASCÁIL BHLIANTÚIL 2016

Oifig an Aire agus an Ard-Rúnaí

51 Faiche Stiabhna, Baile Átha Cliath 2 D02 HK52

An Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais

51 Faiche Stiabhna, Baile Átha Cliath 2 D02 HK52

94 Faiche Stiabhna, Baile Átha Cliath 2 D02 FD70

Cearnóg an Easpaig, Cnoc Réamainn, Baile Átha Cliath 2 D02 TD99

Cúirt Montague, Sráid Montague, Baile Átha Cliath 2, D02 FT96

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Teach na Caibidle, 26-30 Sráid na Mainistreach Uachtarach, Baile Átha Cliath 1 D01 C7W6

Oifigí an Rialtais, Bóthar Rosanna, Tiobraid Árann, E34 N566

Teil.: 062 32500

Teach Gharrán Beithe, Ros Cré, Co. Thiobraid Árann E53 HY05

Teil.: 0505 24126

Seirbhísí Comhroinnte Airgeadais

Bóthar Pháirc na bhFianna, Cill Airne, Co. Chiarraí V93 KH28

Teil.: 064 70300

Tá an doiciméad seo ar fáil ar
shuíomh Gréasáin na Roinne ag www.justice.ie

Is féidir cóipeanna den doiciméad seo a fháil ó:

RDU, an Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais,
51 Faiche Stiabhna, Baile Átha Cliath 2 D02 HK52

TUARASCÁIL BHLIANTÚIL 2016

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Brollach leis an Aire Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais



Charles Flanagan TD
An tAire Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais



An tAire Stáit le Freagracht Speisialta as Comhionannas, Inimisce agus Imeascadh
David Stanton TD



An tAire Stáit le Freagracht Speisialta as Saincheisteanna Míchumais
Finian McGrath TD



An tAire Stáit le Freagracht Speisialta as Trádáil, Fostaíocht, Gnó, Margadh Aonair Digiteach AE agus Cosaint Sonraí
Pat Breen TD

Is cúis áthais dom Tuarascáil Bhliantúil 2016 don Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais a thíolacadh. Sa Tuarascáil Bhliantúil seo, leagtar amach an dul chun cinn a rinne mo Roinnse sa dara bliain de chur chun feidhme Ráiteas Straitéise na Roinne 2015-2017. Leagtar amach sa Straitéis conas a chuirfidh an Roinn gealltanais Chlár an Rialtais chun feidhme. Is léir go ndearnadh an-chuid oibre a chur ar aghaidh agus a chur i gcrích sa bhliain 2016, cé go rabhthas ag dul i ngleic le dúshlán nua – go háirithe mar thoradh ar an gcinneadh a rinne an Ríocht Aontaithe i mí an Mheithimh 2016 imeacht as an Aontas Eorpach.

Ba mhaith liom an obair a rinne Frances Fitzgerald, iar-Thánaiste, iar-Aire Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais agus mo réamhtheachtaí, le linn na tréimhse sin a mholadh agus aitheantas a thabhairt do na hathchóirithe tábhachtacha a thionscain sí, go háirithe bunú an Údaráis Phóilíneachta i mí Eanáir 2016 chun maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar rialachas, struchtúir agus feidhmíocht an Gharda Síochána. Tá an tÚdarás Póilíneachta ina fhóram nua le haghaidh maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar sheirbhísí póilíneachta in Éirinn. Níl ann ach gné amháin den chlár fairsing um athchóiriú an Gharda Síochána, rud atá ag leanúint ar aghaidh agus a mbeidh forbairtí suntasacha eile ag gabháil leis, lena n-áirítear obair an Choimisiúin ar Thodhchaí na Póilíneachta in Éirinn.

Forbairt shuntasach eile sa bhliain 2016 ba ea tosach feidhme an Achta um Chosaint Idirnáisiúnta, 2015. Foráiltear leis an Acht do nós imeachta iarratais aonair a thabhairt isteach do dhaoine atá ar lorg cosaint idirnáisiúnta. Is é sin an t-athchóiriú is suntasaí ar an réimse sin le fiche bliain anuas agus is é an toradh a bheidh air go dtabharfar cinnteacht stádais ag céim níos luaithe dóibh siúd atá i dteideal cosaint idirnáisiúnta a iarraidh sa Stát. Tá áthas orm aitheantas a thabhairt don raon leathan oibre a chuir an Roinn seo i gcrích sa bhliain 2016 agus is mór an phribhléid dom gur cheap an Taoiseach Varadkar mé mar Aire Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais an 14 Meitheamh 2017. Táim ag súil le leanúint ar aghaidh ag obair i gcomhar le mo chomh-airí sa Roinn agus le mo chuid oifigeach ar fud na hEarnála ar fad ar mhaithe le comhlíonadh a dhéanamh ar na gealltanais uailmhianacha a tugadh sa Chlár do Rialtas Comhpháirtíochta, ar athchóirithe tábhachtacha agus ar dhualgais na Roinne seo Éire atá níos sábháilte agus níos córa a bhaint amach.

Charles Flanagan TD
An tAire Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais

Réamhrá leis an Ard-Rúnaí Gníomhach



Ard-Rúnaí Gníomhach
Oonagh McPhillips

Thit imeachtaí cinniúnacha i stair ár náisiúin amach sa bhliain 1916. Bhí siad ina n-imeachtaí a réitigh an bealach le haghaidh bhunú ár Stáit mar náisiún neamhspleách. Is iomaí forbairt a rinneadh agus éacht a baineadh amach i réimse an Dlí agus Cirt agus an Chomhionannais sa 100 bliain ó shin i leith agus tá an Roinn seo agus a Gníomhaireachtaí ag leanúint lenár misean a chomhlíonadh, is é sin, Éire shábháilte chóir a bhaint amach. Nithe ar cuireadh díriú ar leith orthu sa bhliain 2016 ba ea aghaidh a thabhairt ar an méadú suntasach a bhí ann ar dhúnmharuithe atá bainteach le dronga agus cabhrú lenár gcomhpháirtithe san Aontas Eorpach i dtaca le géarchéim imirceach an Aontais Eorpaigh. Cuireadh bearta agus cláir láidre chun feidhme ina leith sin.

Comhlíonadh an-chuid cuspóirí tábhachtacha eile sa bhliain. Bhain siad leis an raon leathan feidhmeanna agus réimsí beartais a bhfuil an Roinn freagrach astu, lena n-áirítear: bunú an Údaráis Phóilíneachta; leathnú chlár na Freagartha Comhghníomhaireachta i leith na Coireachta tar éis clár teorach an-rathúil a reáchtáil, tabhairt isteach an phróisis iarratais aonair d’iarratasóirí ar chosaint; achtú lear píosaí reachtaíochta tábhachtaí faoi chlár reachtaíochta an Rialtais; agus seoladh roinnt straitéisí tábhachtacha comhionannais. Reáchtáladh an chéad Chomhdháil Bhliantúil de chuid na hEarnála Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais sa bhliain 2016 freisin. Tugadh le chéile lena linn ardbhainisteoirí ón Roinn ar fad agus ón mórearnáil dlí agus cirt agus comhionannais chun plé a dhéanamh ar an téama ‘Dlí agus Ceart agus Comhionannas a Sholáthar trí Bheartas agus Cur Chun Feidhme Comhtháite’. I Rannán 2 den Tuarascáil Bhliantúil, tugtar léargas ar an mbliain de réir ráithe. I Rannán 3, leagtar an fhaisnéis amach ar aon dul leis an Ráiteas Straitéise 2015-2017, áit a dtugtar breac-chuntas ar an dul chun cinn i gcomparáid le cuspóirí straitéiseacha gach Cláir.

Ba mhaith liom an deis seo a thapú gairmiúlacht agus tiomantas gach baill foirne san Earnáil Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais a mholadh de réir mar a chinntíonn siad go gcomhlíonaimid ár misean.

Oonagh McPhillips
Ard-Rúnaí Gníomhach

1 - COMHTHÉACS STRAITÉISEACH AGUS FORLÉARGAS

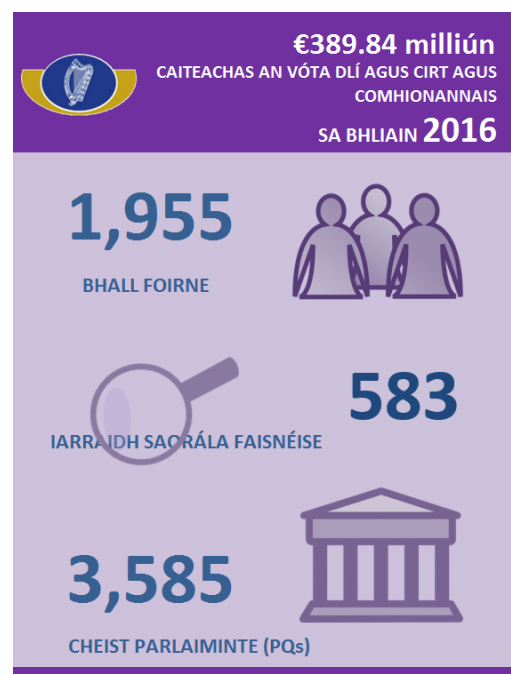
ÁR MISEAN

Is é ár misean slándáil an phobail agus slándáil náisiúnta a choinneáil ar bun, an ceartas agus an comhionannas a chur chun cinn, agus cearta an duine agus na saoirsí bunúsacha a chosaint ar aon dul leis an leas coiteann.

Tugtar tuairisc sa Tuarascáil Bhliantúil seo ar an dul chun cinn atá déanta ar na gníomhartha atá leagtha amach inár Ráiteas Straitéise don tréimhse 2015-2017. Forbraíodh an Straitéis sin i gcomhthéacs Fhís, Ráiteas Misin agus Luachanna na Roinne agus leagtar amach inti na gníomhartha straitéiseacha a chuirfear chun feidhme thar thréimhse feidhme na straitéise, agus iad grúpáilte ina sé cinn de chláir ardleibhéil:



B'ionann ollchaiteachas iomlán ghrúpa an Vóta Dlí agus Cirt don bhliain 2016 agus €2.436 billiún. Baineann €2.291 billiún den tsuim sin le caiteachas reatha agus baineann an t-iarmhéid €145 milliún le caiteachas caipitiúil. Tá Grúpa an Vóta Dlí agus Cirt comhdhéanta d'ocht Vóta, is iad sin: an Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais, an Garda Síochána, an tÚdarás Póilíneachta, Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann, an tSeirbhís Chúirteanna, an tÚdarás Clárúcháin Maoine, Coimisiún na hÉireann um Chearta an Duine agus Comhionannas agus an Oifig Luachála. Is é Ard-Rúnaí na Roinne an tOifigeach Cuntasaíochta do Vóta na Roinne agus do Vóta Sheirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann – féach 4.3 Táblaí Airgeadais.



Forléargas ar an Roinn i bhfoirm figiúirí

2 - ATHBHREITHNIÚ AR AN mBLIAIN 2016

Tugadh aird tosaíochta sa bhliain 2016 ar na himpleachtaí don Earnáil Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais a bheidh ag cinneadh na Ríochta Aontaithe éirí as an Aontas Eorpach. Cé go mbeidh tionchar ag imeacht na Ríochta Aontaithe ar an-chuid de réimsí freagrachta na Roinne, tagann saincheisteanna a mbaineann tábhacht ar leith leo chun cinn i dtaca le cothabháil an Chomhlimistéir Thaistil agus le comhar póilíneachta agus breithiúnach. D'imir an Roinn ról gníomhach sna hullmhúcháin atá ar bun ar fud an Rialtais chun tionchar an Bhreitheachta a íoslaghdú agus chun ullmhú d'idirbheartaíocht Airteagal 50.

Lean an Roinn le gníomhartha chun an tslándáil náisiúnta a chur chun cinn agus chun tacú leis an nGarda Síochána ó thaobh dul i ngleic leis an gcoireacht de, lena n-áirítear gach cineál coireachta agus coireacht thromchúiseach agus coireacht eagraithe a chomhrac. Sa chéad bhliain iomlán atá sí i bhfeidhm ó tionscnaíodh í i mí na Samhna 2015, d'éirigh le hOibríocht Thor dul i ngleic leis an méadú a bhí ann sa bhuirgléireacht agus i gcionta gaolmhara. Léirítear i staitisticí ón bPríomh-Oifig Staidrimh go raibh laghdú 30% ann sa líon buirgléireachtaí sa tréimhse. Bhí méadú suntasach sa choireacht eagraithe fhoréigineach ann sa bhliain 2016. Mar chuid de ghníomhaíocht an Gharda Síochána chun dul i ngleic leis an gcoireacht eagraithe, cuireadh tús le hOibríocht Hybrid i mí Feabhra 2016. Is é aidhm na hoibríochta freagairt faoi airm don choireacht eagraithe a chur ar fáil i Réigiún Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath. Cuimsíonn an Oibríocht roinnt seicphointí agus patróil ard-infheictheachta faoi airm, agus é mar aidhm aici cur isteach ar ghníomhaíochtaí na gcoirpeach foréigineach agus aghaidh a thabhairt ar imní an phobail faoi shábháilteacht pobail, go háirithe i réigiún Bhaile Átha Cliath. Bunaíodh dhá Aonad Gardaí mhóra nua sa bhliain 2016. Tá Tascfhórsa Speisialta Coireachta an Gharda Síochána i mbun oibre i Réigiún Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath ó mhí Iúil 2016 i leith. Tá sé ag díriú gan stad gan staonadh ar dhaoine atá ag glacadh páirt i ngníomhaíochtaí coireachta eagraithe. Oibríonn sé i gcomhar leis na Coimisinéirí Ioncaim agus leis an Roinn Coimirce Sóisialaí. Seoladh Aonad Tacaíochta faoi Airm tiomnaithe nua do Réigiún Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath an 14 Nollaig 2016. Tá sé i mbun oibre anois 24 huaire sa lá, 7 lá sa tseachtain. Le bunú an Aonaid Tacaíochta faoi Airm nua, feabhsaíodh acmhainn tacaíochta armáilte an Gharda Síochána i mBaile Átha Cliath.

Sholáthair an Coiste Straitéiseach Ceartais Choiriúil clár oibre suntasach sa bhliain. Ba é a bhí i gceist leis raon tionscadal comhroinnte a raibh mar aidhm leo torthaí a fheabhsú ar fud an chórais cheartais choiriúil, lena n-áirítear sna réimsí seo: forbairt ceannaireachta, an ógchoireacht, cearta na n-íospartach, roghanna eile ar ionchúiseamh, riachtanais agus idir-inoibritheacht sonraí, agus éifeachtúlachtaí i mbainistiú na gcásanna coiriúla sna cúirteanna. Bunaíodh an Coiste sin sa bhliain 2015 chun athruithe suntasacha comhair agus comhoibrithe a bhrú chun cinn ar fud na hearnála ceartais choiriúil. Déanann Ard-Rúnaí na Roinne cathaoirleacht ar an gCoiste. Ar na comhaltaí eile de tá Coimisinéir an Gharda Síochána, an Stiúrthóir Ionchúiseamh Poiblí agus na Cinn ar na comhlachtaí seo: an tSeirbhís Chúirteanna, Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann, an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh, an Bord um Chúnaimh Dlíthiúil, Eolaíocht Fhóiréinseach Éireann agus an tÚdarás Póilíneachta.

Rinne an Roinn dul chun cinn ar mhéid suntasach reachtaíochta sa bhliain, rud a chinntigh gur freastalaíodh ar thosaíochtaí reachtacha an Rialtais. Ina theannta sin, lean sí leis an gcéim dheiridh dá Clár Athruithe a chur chun feidhme.

Eanáir-Márta:

- [Bunú an Údaráis Phóilíneachta](#)

Bunaíodh an tÚdarás Póilíneachta i mí Eanáir 2016 chun fónamh mar fhóram nua éifeachtach neamhspleách do mhaoirseacht an phobail ar sheirbhísí póilíneachta in Éirinn. Is iad a phríomhfheidhmeanna maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar fheidhmíocht an Gharda Síochána i dtaca le seirbhísí póilíneachta, feasacht an phobail ar ábhair phóilíneachta a chur chun cinn agus tacaíocht a thabhairt do na feabhsuithe leanúnacha ar an bpóilíneacht in Éirinn agus iad a chur chun cinn. Ar a fheidhmeanna tá ráitis straitéise agus pleananna póilíneachta bliantúla an Gharda Síochána a cheadú; tosaíochtaí agus spriocanna feidhmíochta a shocrú don Gharda Síochána; cód eitice a bhunú a gcuirtear caighdeán iompair agus caighdeán chleachtais do chomhaltaí den Gharda Síochána ar áireamh ann; agus ceapacháin a dhéanamh chuig poist shinsearach sa Gharda Síochána. Anuas air sin, féadfaidh an tÚdarás iarraidh ar Choimisiún Ombudsman an Gharda Síochána agus/nó ar Chigireacht an Gharda Síochána cigireacht nó fiosrúchán a thionscnamh nó cleachtais nó nósanna imeachta de chuid an Gharda Síochána a scrúdú.

- [Tosaíodh an tAcht Fíneálacha \(Íoc agus Gnóthú\), 2014](#)

Tháinig an tAcht Fíneálacha (Íoc agus Gnóthú), 2014, i bhfeidhm i mí Eanáir 2016. Éacht tábhachtach don chóras íocaíochta fíneálacha in Éirinn a bhí ansin. Leis sin, comhlíontar an gealltanais a tugadh i gClár an Rialtais go dtabharfaí ceangal le tuilleamh isteach chun fíneálacha neamhíochta a ghnóthú. Faoin Acht sin, rinneadh athchóiriú ó bhonn ar an dlí um fhíneálacha a íoc agus a ghnóthú. Ní hé príosúnacht an toradh uathoibríoch ar neamhíoc fíneálacha a thuilleadh.

- [Foilsiú an Dara Straitéis Náisiúnta um Fhoréigean Baile, Gnéasach agus Inscnebhunaithe 2016-2021](#)

Sheol an Tánaiste an straitéis uile-Rialtais seo i mí Eanáir 2016. Beartaítear leis an Straitéis raon gníomhartha a gcuirfidh eagraíochtaí san earnáil Stáit, san earnáil dheonach agus san earnáil pobail iad chun feidhme, ar gníomhartha iad a bhfuil mar aidhm leo freagairt d'fhoréigean baile, gnéasach agus inscnebhunaithe agus é a chosc. Fógraíodh feachtas náisiúnta gaolmhar nua a bhfuil mar aidhm aige feasacht náisiúnta a mhéadú. Is gné thábhachtach í seo de thacú le misean na Roinne um áit níos sábháilte agus níos fearr le cónaí ann a dhéanamh d'Éirinn. Rinneadh struchtúir faireacháin a fhorbairt agus a chur i bhfeidhm chun maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme na straitéise. Feabhsaíodh seirbhísí tacaíochta d'íospartaigh agus rinneadh an pointe teagmhála aonair le haghaidh tacaíocht agus faisnéis a rochtain d'Oifigí Idirchaidrimh an Gharda Síochána d'íospartaigh. Rinneadh leagan athchóirithe comhdhlúite den Bhille um Fhoréigean Baile a dhréachtú agus a fhoilsiú chun athchóirithe áirithe a thabhairt isteach agus chun an reachtaíocht sa réimse sin a chomhdhlúthú.

- [Tosaíodh príomhfhorálacha an Achta um Leanaí agus Cóngais Teaghlaigh, 2015](#)

Aithnítear ilchineálacht mhéadaitheach shaol an teaghlaigh leis na hathchóirithe a thugtar isteach leis an Acht seo. Beidh leasuitheoirí, páirtneírí sibhialta agus páirtneírí comhchónaithe in ann iarratas a dhéanamh ar a bheith ina gcaomhnóirí do leanbh nó iarratas a dhéanamh ar choimeád. Díreoidh an chúirt go príomha ar leasanna is fearr an linbh le linn imeachtaí ar chaomhnóireacht, ar choimeád nó ar rochtain.

- Rinneadh Ordú Maithiúnais don Uas. Harry Gleeson**

Ar chomhairle a fháil ón Rialtas, d'fheidhmigh an tUachtarán an ceart maithiúnais atá aige faoi Airteagal 13.6 den Bhunreacht i leith chiontú an Uas. Harry Gleeson. Fuarthas in athbhreithniú go raibh easnaimh ann sa chás, rud a d'fhág gur neamhshábháilte a bhí an ciontú.
- An chéad Tuarascáil Bhliantúil ón Údarás Maoirseachta Náisiúnta don Bheartas Cealaithe maidir le Córas Próiseála Muirear Seasta an Gharda Síochána**

Fuarthas sa tuarascáil ón mBreitheamh Matthew Deery gur 'comhlíonadh go suntasach' beartas an Chórais Phróiseála Muirear Seasta, rud a léiríonn gur éirigh leis na hathchóirithe suntasacha fairsinge ar an bpróiseáil agus ar an maoirseacht a rinneadh ar iarrataí ar chealú pointí pionóis ina chinntiú gur láidir agus cothrom atá an próiseas agus go bhfuil sé á oibriú de réir an bheartais.
- Tosach feidhme na reachtaíochta Féimheachta**

Tugadh an chuid is mó d'fhorálacha an Achta Féimheachta (Leasú), 2015, i bhfeidhm i mí Eanáir 2016, lenar áiríodh téarma laghdaithe féimheachta de 1 bhliain. Leis an Acht nua, déantar nua-aoisiú breise ar chóras féimheachta an Stáit. Baintear costais neamhriachtanacha agus moilleanna d'fhéichiúnaithe agus do chreidiúnaithe, laghdaítear an gá le ham agus acmhainní cúirte agus cumasaítear riarachán féimheachta atá níos éifeachtúla agus níos éifeachtaí. Tugadh na forálacha eile i bhfeidhm i mí an Mheithimh 2016.
- Córas Bainistíochta Clár Nua**

Rinneadh córas bainistíochta clár nua ar a dtugtar OnePlan a fhorbairt agus a chur i bhfeidhm i mí an Mhárta 2016. Tá an córas ar an eochairchuid den mhaoirseacht a dhéanann an Bord Bainistíochta ar chineál leathan casta na hearnála Dí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais.
- Cairt Cultúir agus Luachanna Nua**

Rinne an Roinn forbairt agus foilsíú ar Chairt Cultúir agus Luachanna nua agus cuireadh Foireann Athruithe ar bun chun brú chun cinn a dhéanamh ar chomhtháthú na cairte sa dóigh a n-oibrímid mar Roinn, agus é mar aidhm léi cultúr na Roinne a bhunathrú chun feabhais.
- Painéal Dlíthiúil le haghaidh cásanna Cosanta Coimhdí agus Cead Fanachta a phróiseáil**

Cuireadh Painéal Dlíthiúil le haghaidh cásanna Cosanta Coimhdí agus Cead Fanachta ar bun. Cabhróidh an Painéal le Seirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce na hÉireann déileáil leis an líon mór iarratas a fhaightear.
- Comhdháil Aireachta na hEagraíochta um Chomhar agus Forbairt Eacnamaíochta (OECD) in aghaidh na Breabaireachta**

Rinne OECD óstáil an 16 Márta 2016 ar chruinniú Aireachta ar an gCoinbhinsiún in aghaidh na Breabaireachta. Cuireadh ar siúl é in Ionad Comhdhála OECD i bPáras. Bhí an tUas. Peter Mullan, Rúnaí Cúnta sa Rannán Coireachta agus Slándála, i láthair ag an gComhdháil mar ionadaí don Aire.

Bhí an cruinniú ina ardán uathúil chun plé a dhéanamh ar bhearta lena neartófaí cur chun feidhme an Choinbhinsiúin in aghaidh na Breabaireachta agus chun smaointe a mhalartú ar bhreabaireacht eachtrach agus fadhbanna éiritheacha a chomhrac. Ar na nithe ar cuireadh díriú ar leith orthu bhí cosaint a thabhairt do sceithirí agus nochtadh deonach, comhar idirnáisiúnta agus comhlíonadh frithéilithe a éascú.

Aibreán-Meitheamh

- **Creat Nua Rialachais Chorporáidigh**
Foilsíodh Creat Rialachais Chorporáidigh na Roinne i mí Aibreáin 2016. Tá sé comhoiriúnach leis an gcóras rialachais atá i bhfeidhm ar fud na Státseirbhíse. Déanfaidh Bord Bainistíochta na Roinne athbhreithniú ar an gCreat gach bliain.
- **Cairt Chustaiméirí**
Rinneadh Cairt Chustaiméirí nua agus Plean Gníomhaíochta gaolmhar um Sheirbhís do Chustaiméirí a fhorbairt. Foilsíodh iad ar shuíomh Gréasáin na Roinne i mí Aibreáin 2016. Léirítear sna doiciméid an t-aiseolas a fuarthas ó bhaill foirne, ón bpobal agus ónár ngeallsealbhóirí.
- **Bunú an dara Cúirt Choiriúil Speisialta**
Shínigh an Tánaiste na rialacha cúirte don dara Cúirt Choiriúil Speisialta i mí Aibreáin 2016. An dara Cúirt Choiriúil Speisialta, a bunaíodh le hOrdú ón Rialtas i mí na Nollag 2004, cruthaíodh í i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2015 nuair a ceapadh seachtar breithiúna ar seirbhís chun a binse. Ina measc bhí triúr breithiúna den Ard-Chúirt, beirt bhreithiúna den Chúirt Chuarda agus beirt bhreithiúna den Ard-Chúirt. Chuaigh an dara Cúirt Choiriúil Speisialta i mbun oibre an 25 Aibreán 2016.
- **Foilsíú na Tuarascála ó Choimisiún O’Higgins**
Cuireadh an tuarascáil deiridh ó Choimisiún Imscrúdúcháin O’Higgins faoi bhráid an Aire Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais i mí Aibreáin 2016. D’fhoilsigh an tAire í i mí na Bealtaine 2016. Bunaíodh an Coimisiún faoin Acht um Choimisiúin Imscrúdúcháin 2004 chun imscrúdú agus tuairisciú a dhéanamh ar nithe áirithe i dtaobh Rannán an Chabháin/Mhuineacháin den Gharda Síochána agus ar shaincheistean gaolmhara.
- **An tAcht um Cheartas Coiriúil (Ciontuithe Spíonta agus Nochtadh Áirithe), 2016**
Foráiltear leis an Acht um Cheartas Coiriúil (Ciontuithe Spíonta agus Nochtadh Áirithe), 2016, go mbeidh raon mionchionta spíonta tar éis seacht mbliana. Meastar go mbeidh thart ar 85% de chiontuithe ina gciontuithe spíonta tar éis 7 mbliana mar thoradh ar an Acht seo. Níl feidhm ag an Acht maidir le ciontú ar bith i gcion gnéasach ná le cion a triaileadh sa Phríomh-Chúirt Choiriúil.
- **Tosaíodh an tAcht um an mBiúró Náisiúnta Grinnfhiosrúcháin (Leanaí agus Daoine Soghonta), 2012**
Áirithítear leis an Acht um an mBiúró Náisiúnta Grinnfhiosrúcháin (Leanaí agus Daoine Soghonta), 2012, go nochtar ar an mbealach cuí aon chiontuithe coiriúla ábhartha nó aon fhaisnéis eile is cúis le hábhair imní maidir le duine a bheith ag obair le leanaí nó ag iarraidh obair le leanaí. Foráiltear leis an Acht freisin d’fhaisnéis bhog a úsáid i dtaca le grinnfhiosrúchán. Tugtar “faisnéis shonraithe” uirthi san Acht. Is é is faisnéis shonraithe ann ná faisnéis seachas ciontú coiriúil arna chinneadh ag an gcúirt agus foráiltear leis an Acht nach nochtar an fhaisnéis sin ach amháin i gcás go bhfuil sí mar chúis le himní bona fide go bhféadfadh duine díobháil a dhéanamh do leanaí nó do dhaoine soghonta.
- **Tarmligean fheidhmeanna an Aire chuig an Údarás Póilíneachta**
Shínigh an Tánaiste an tOrdú um Thosach Feidhme d’alt 17 d’Acht an Gharda Síochána (An tÚdarás Póilíneachta agus Forálacha Ilghnéitheacha), 2015, i mí na Bealtaine 2016. Ba é an toradh a bhí ar an Ordú ná gur cuireadh ar chumas an Údaráis Phóilíneachta a fheidhmeanna reachtúla a ghlacadh i dtaca leis na baill foirne is sibhialtaigh den Gharda Síochána. Ó mhí na Bealtaine 2016 i leith, tá an tÚdarás freagrach as baill foirne is sibhialtaigh den Gharda Síochána a cheapadh chuig gráid atá coibhéiseach le grád an Ard-Cheannfoirt nó os a chionn.

- **An Cruinniú Mullaigh in aghaidh Éilliú, Londain**

D'fhreastail Frances Fitzgerald TD, an Tánaiste agus an tAire Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais, ar Chruinniú Mullaigh tábhachtach in aghaidh Éilliú an 12 Bealtaine 2016. Rinne David Cameron, Príomh-Aire na Breataine, óstáil ar an gCruinniú Mullaigh. Tháinig ceannairí domhanda agus ionadaithe don ghnó, don tsochaí sibhialta, d'fhorfheidhmiú an dlí, do choistí spóirt agus d'eagraíochtaí idirnáisiúnta ó áiteanna ar fud an domhain le chéile ag an gCruinniú Mullaigh. Díríodh sa Chruinniú Mullaigh ar ghníomhaíocht idirnáisiúnta chun na príomhchuspóirí seo a leanas a chomhlíonadh: an t-éilliú a dhíspreagadh; deireadh a chur leis an tsaoirse do na daoine sin a dhéanann éilliú agus tacaíocht agus cumhacht a thabhairt dó na daoine sin atá thíos leis. Pléadh le raon leathan topaicí le linn an Chruinnithe Mullaigh. Áiríodh leo sin Úinéireacht Thairbhiúil, Soláthar Poiblí agus Trédhearcacht Fhioscach, Cáin, Spórt Idirnáisiúnta, Trédhearcacht i Margáí Tráchtearraí, Éilliú a Thuairisciú, Forfheidhmiú an Dlí, Gnóthú Sócmhainní, Ionracas a Chur Chun Cinn inár nInstitiúidí agus an Córas Idirnáisiúnta. I dteannta breis agus 40 stát a bhí i láthair ag an gCruinniú Mullaigh, thug Éire preaseisiúint maidir leis an gCruinniú Mullaigh chun críche. Leagadh gealltanais chomhchoiteanna amach inti, ar gealltanais iad a shaothróimid go léir sa chomhrac in aghaidh éilliú.

- **Plean Straitéiseach Sheirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann 2016-2018**

Thar thréimhse feidhme an phlean straitéisigh 2016-2018, déanfaidh Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann forbairt ar an dul chun cinn a rinneadh cheana féin faoin gclár don tréimhse 2013-2015 agus leanfaidh sí le timpeallacht níos fearr a thógáil trí fhorbairt agus dul chun cinn a dhéanamh ar cheithre príomhghníomh: tacaíocht don fhoireann, tacaíocht do phríosúnaigh, íospartaigh agus feabhas a chur ar acmhainn na heagraíochta.

- **Scanadh Físe**

Cuireadh grúpaí trasghráid Físe arna dtreorú ag Príomhoifigigh ar bun chun dearcadh níos fadtéarmaí a ghlacadh i leith saincheisteanna tábhachtacha (10+ mbliana anonn). Chuir dhá ghrúpa tuarascálacha faoi bhráid Bhord Bainistíochta na Roinne agus leanfar le grúpobair bhreise Físe sa bhliain 2017.



Grúpaí Físe na Roinne Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais

Iúil-Meán Fómhair

- [Straitéis Cumarsáide Nua](#)

Foilsíodh Straitéis Cumarsáide i mí Iúil 2016 agus lean an Roinn lena treoirphlean Cumarsáide, Faisnéise, Taifead agus Sonraí a chur chun feidhme trí thionscadail Pathfinder eJARC, eSubmissions agus Oursources a sholáthar agus trí fhorbairt leanúnach a dhéanamh ar an Mol Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais. Is é aidhm na gcóras sin feabhas a chur ar an dóigh a mbainistítear faisnéis idirghníomhaireachta agus a dtaifeadtar cinntí beartais agus acmhainn faisnéise earnála a chur ar fáil.

- [An tAcht um Shaoire agus Sochar Atharthachta, 2016](#)

Leis an Acht um Shaoire agus Sochar Atharthachta, 2016, tugtar saoire atharthachta dhá sheachtain agus sochar atharthachta dhá sheachtain d'aithreacha ar rugadh a leanaí an 1 Meán Fómhair 2016 nó ina dhiaidh. Aithnítear leis an bpíosa suntasach reachtaíochta seo an ról ríthábhachtach a imríonn aithreacha i saol leanaí nuabheirthe agus i saol leanaí óga.

- [An tAcht um Fháltais ó Choireacht \(Leasú\), 2016](#)

Leis an Acht um Fháltais ó Choireacht (Leasú), 2016, neartaítear an chumhacht chun gníomhú in aghaidh airgead tirim agus maoine atá i seilbh coirpigh eagraithe. Níl sna dlíthe nua sin ach cuid amháin de phacáiste cuimsitheach beart an Rialtais chun an choireacht eagraithe a chomhrac.

- [An Bille um Cheartas Coiriúil \(Pianbhreitheanna Príosúnachta Fionraithe\), 2016](#)

Foilsíodh an Bille um Cheartas Coiriúil (Pianbhreitheanna Príosúnachta Fionraithe), 2016, i mí Iúil 2016. Soiléirítear leis an mBille na nósanna imeachta atá i bhfeidhm maidir le pianbhreith fhionraithe a ghníomhachtú i gcás go ndéanfaidh duine atá faoi réir na pianbhreithe fionraithe cion eile.

- [Bille chun cumhachtaí Choimisiún Imscrúdúcháin Chorporáid na hÉireann um Réiteach Bainc a mhéadú](#)

Chuir an tUachtarán a lámh leis an Acht um Choimisiún Imscrúdúcháin (Corparáid na hÉireann um Réiteach Bainc), 2016, i mí Iúil 2016. Leis an Acht, tugtar aghaidh ar roinnt nithe a tharraing Coimisiún Chorporáid na hÉireann um Réiteach Bainc anuas, ar nithe iad a tháinig chun cinn le linn obair an Choimisiúin.

- [Conradh Ceamaraí Sábháilteachta](#)

Bronnadh conradh nua le haghaidh an gréasán ceamaraí sábháilteachta ar bhóithre na hÉireann a sholáthar agus a oibriú. Bronnadh an conradh ar Road Safety Operations Ireland, ag trádáil faoin ainm GoSafe, i mí Lúnasa tar éis comórtas soláthair phoiblí. Is é 6 bliana fad an chonartha nua agus tá an rogha ann síneadh 12 mhí a chur leis ina dhiaidh sin.

- [Dúbailt an Chistithe don Chlár Pobal ar Aire](#)

Tugtar an cistiú sin go díreach do ghrúpaí áitiúla chun aitheantas agus tacaíocht a thabhairt don líon mór daoine ar fud na tíre a chláraigh mar bhaill de Ghrúpaí Foláireamh Téacs agus a d'íoc na táillí ina leith. Tá na grúpaí sin ag obair leis na Gardaí ina gceantar féin chun cosaint agus tacaíocht a thabhairt dá bpobal.

- [Córas coinní ar líne in Oifig Inimirce Cé an Bhúrcaigh](#)

Seoladh Córas Bainistíochta Coinní le haghaidh clárúchán i mí Mheán Fómhair san Oifig Inimirce atá lonnaithe ag Cé an Bhúrcaigh i mBaile Átha Cliath. An Oifig sin, a dhéileálann le clárú na ndaoine nach náisiúnaigh den Limistéar Eorpach Eacnamaíoch (náisiúnaigh neamh-LEE) a bhfuil cónaí orthu i gceantar Chathair agus Chontae Bhaile Átha Cliath, aistríodh í ó Bhiúró Náisiúnta an Gharda Síochána um Inimirce chuig Seirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce na hÉireann i lár na bliana 2016. Cuireadh an córas nua in ionad na socruithe a bhí i bhfeidhm roimhe, áit ar ghnách le daoine ciúáil, rud a chruthaigh agaí fada feithimh in amanna.

- [Comhar Thuaidh-Theas – An Chomhdháil Trasteorann um Choireacht Eagraithe](#)

Cuireadh an Chomhdháil Trasteorann um Choireacht Eagraithe ar siúl i mí Mheán Fómhair 2016. Is comhdháil bhliantúil í lena dtugtar gníomhaireachtaí forfheidhmithe dlí ó thuaidh agus ó dheas le chéile chun foghlaim ó na nithe a bhfuil ag éirí leo agus breithniú a dhéanamh ar na dúshláin nua atá ag teacht chun cinn. Cuireadh ar siúl í i gcomhthráth le foilsiú na Straitéise Póilíneachta Trasteorann, rud a bhfuil mar aidhm leis feabhas breise a chur ar an gcomhar idir Seirbhís Póilíneachta Thuaisceart Éireann agus an Garda Síochána agus an phóilíneacht trasteorann a neartú. Beidh sí ar an Straitéis Soláthair uileghabhálach le haghaidh obair an Tascfhórsa Comhghníomhaireachta trasdlínse a cuireadh ar bun leis an gComhaontú dar teideal Tús Nua.

- [Cistiú um Imeascadh Imirceach agus Comhionannas Inscne](#)

I mí Mheán Fómhair 2016, d'oscail an Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais glao le haghaidh babhta nua de chistiú deontais AE do thionscadail. Tá cistiú is fiú €13.3 milliún san iomlán thar thréimhse ceithre bliana á chur ar fáil do thionscadail um imeascadh imirceach agus comhionannas inscne. Leis an gcistiú sin, tacófar le gníomhartha inbhraite lena gcuirfear comhionannas chun cinn inár bpobal agus cuirfear ar chumas grúpaí leochaileacha leibhéil níos airde rannpháirtíochta agus imeasctha a bhaint amach.

- [An Chomhstraitéis maidir le Ciontóirí a Bhainistiú](#)

Seoladh an chéad Chomhstraitéis maidir le Ciontóirí a Bhainistiú i mí Mheán Fómhair. Leathnaíodh an tionscnamh comhghníomhaireachta chuig Dún Dealgan, Cathair Luimnigh agus Cathair Phort Láirge. Leis an gComhstraitéis, ar dhréachtaigh an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh, Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann agus an Garda Síochána í agus a dtugann an Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais tacaíocht iomlán di, aithnítear go bhfuil sé riachtanach cur chuige comhpháirteach a ghlacadh i leith bainistíochta ciontóirí chun go gcosnófar an pobal agus go laghdófar an líon íospartach i sochaí na hÉireann. Leagtar amach sa Chomhstraitéis raon cuspóirí tábhachtacha comhaontaithe agus gníomhartha tacaíochta lena bhfeabhsófar bainistíocht ciontóirí. Déanfar dul chun cinn ar na cuspóirí agus na gníomhartha sin ar bhonn idirghníomhaireachta sa tréimhse 2016-2018. Féachtar go sonrath sa Chomhstraitéis ar bhainistiú ciontóirí ilghníomhacha, ciontóirí gnéis agus déantóirí foréigin bhaile agus cuirtear béim láidir inti ar chearta íospartaigh na coireachta agus ar bhealaí chun iad a chosaint.

Deireadh Fómhair-Nollaig:

- **Abhaile: Seirbhís Réitigh Riaráiste Morgáiste náisiúnta**

I mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2016, seoladh Abhaile, seirbhís nuálach réitigh riaráiste morgáiste. Cuireann an tseirbhís sainchomhairle agus saintacaíocht neamhspleách ar fáil saor in aisce maidir le ceisteanna airgeadais agus dlí. Is é an príomhchuspóir atá aici cabhrú le daoine fanacht ina dteach nuair is féidir. Is féidir le cliant incháilithe sainchomhairle a fháil ó chomhairleoirí airgeadais agus dlí ionas gur féidir leo a bhfadhbanna fiachais a réiteach. Chomh maith leis sin, is féidir leo cúnaimh a fháil sa chúirt nuair is gá, rochtain a fháil ar aturnaetha agus cabhair a fháil chun cúnaimh dlíthiúil a ghnóthú. Is féidir leo comhairle airgeadais a fháil ó chomhairleoir tiomnaithe Riaráiste Morgáiste, ó Chleachtóir Dócmhainneachta Pearsanta agus ó chuntasóir freisin.

- **Fadú Chlár Tarscaoilte Viosa Gearrfhanachta na hÉireann**

Leis an gClár seo, a tosaíodh i mí Iúil 2011, déantar soláthar d'aitheantas ag Éirinn do víosaí áirithe gearrfhanachta arna n-eisiúint ag údaráis Inimisce na Ríochta Aontaithe chun críocha taisteal ar aghaidh chuig Éirinn. Is é an toradh atá air go neartaítear go mór na hiarrachtaí a dhéantar níos mó cuairteoirí a mhealladh chun na hÉireann. Tá an scéim ag rannchuidiú le méaduithe leanúnacha ó bhliain go bliain sa turasóireacht agus fadaíodh í go ceann cúig bliana sa bhreis i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2016.

- **An Plean Gníomhaíochta Náisiúnta chun Gáinneáil ar Dhaoine a Chosc agus a Chomhrac**

Leis an bPlean seo, déantar forbairt ar an gcreat a bunaíodh faoin gcéad Phlean Gníomhaíochta Náisiúnta a seoladh sa bhliain 2008 chun freagairt do choireacht idirnáisiúnta a bhí ag éirí níos eagraithe agus níos sofaisticiúla. Measann comhlachtaí idirnáisiúnta go bhfuil gáinneáil ar dhaoine ar an tríú gníomh is mó brabúsacht do dhronga coireachta idirnáisiúnta. Níl ach gáinneáil ar airm agus gáinneáil ar dhruaí níos brabúsaí dóibh. Tá 65 ghníomh ar áireamh sa phlean, a bhfuil mar aidhm leo cur crua ar na daoine aonair agus ar na dronga atá ag glacadh páirt sa choir, tacú le híospartaigh, feasacht an phobail a mhéadú agus feabhas a chur ar oiliúint do na daoine sin ar dóigh dóibh teacht ar íospartaigh.

- **Feachtas Náisiúnta Feasachta ar Fhoréigean Baile agus Gnéasach**

Tar éis próiseas dian tairisceana ar reáchtáil an tAontas Eorpach é, bronnadh conarthaí i mí Mheán Fómhair 2016 le haghaidh feachtas náisiúnta feasachta mar chuid den Dara Straitéis Náisiúnta um Fhoréigean Baile, Gnéasach agus Inscnebhunaithe 2016-2021. I mí na Samhna, seoladh an feachtas 'What would you do?' (dá bhfeicfeá foréigean baile). Leithdháileadh cistiú ab fhiú €950,000 don bhliain 2016 ar an bhfeachtas sin. Bronnadh cistiú €200,000 faoi Chiste na gCuntas Díomhaoin freisin chun an feachtas a logánú sna blianta 2016 agus 2017. Is é aidhm an fheachtais feasacht a mhéadú ar fhoréigean baile agus gnéasach chun athrú a bhaint amach in iompraíochtaí agus i ndearcthaí fadbhunaithe agus seallaigh a ghníomhachtú chun an cineál sin foréigin a laghdú agus a chosc.

- **Seoladh Thionscadal Staire Lucht Siúil Iarthar na hÉireann**

Is chun tacú le daoine den Lucht Siúil a bhfuil fonn orthu béaloideas agus stair an Lucht Siúil a bhailiú agus a chartlannú atá an Tionscadal Staire Lucht Siúil ann. Aithnítear sa tionscadal cé chomh dofheicthe atá an Lucht Siúil i stair na hÉireann agus an tionchar atá ag an dofheictheacht sin ar a bhféinmheas. Sheol an tAire Stáit David Stanton TD an tionscadal i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2016.

- [An Tuarascáil ón Údarás Póilíneachta ar Bheartas an Gharda Síochána um Nochtadh Cosanta](#)

Tar éis thuarascáil Choimisiún Imscrúdúcháin O’Higgins a fháil, d’iarr Frances Fitzgerald TD, an Tánaiste agus an tAire Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais, ar an Údarás Póilíneachta athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar an mbeartas agus ar na nósanna imeachta maidir le nochtadh cosanta atá i bhfeidhm ag an nGarda Síochána. Foilsíodh an tuarascáil iarmhartach i mí na Samhna 2016. Rinneadh roinnt moltaí san athbhreithniú agus chuir an Garda Síochána an-chuid díobh i bhfeidhm lom láithreach. Cuireadh bearta leantacha i bhfeidhm chun a chinntiú go dtabharfaí aghaidh ar aon saincheisteanna neamhréitithe. D’iarr an tÚdarás ar an nGarda Síochána athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar oibriú an Bheartais i bhfianaise na tuarascála.

- [An Seimineár Trasteorann um Chosaint an Phobail](#)

Ag Seimineár Trasteorann bliantúil an Ghrúpa Chomhairligh um Chosaint an Phobail, rud a cuireadh ar siúl i gCeanncheathrú na Seirbhíse Promhaidh i mBaile Átha Cliath i mí na Samhna 2016, labhair ionadaithe ó na seirbhísí promhaidh, ó na seirbhísí póilíneachta agus ó na seirbhísí príosúin ó thuaidh agus ó dheas faoi na tionscadail atá á bhforbairt chun cosaint an phobail a fheabhsú. Ba é “Obair Chomhpháirtíochta i gCosaint an Phobail – Bunréitigh chun Feabhais” an téama don seimineár sa bhliain 2016. Bhí an t-imeacht ina dheis do bhaill foirne atá ag obair i gcosaint an phobail feabhas a chur ar chomhar agus foghlaim a chomhroinnt le comhpháirtithe ceartais choiriúil.

- [Breith ón gCúirt Oibreachais maidir le Pá an Gharda Síochána](#)

Tar éis di dul i mbun idirbheartaíocht dhian le Cumann Ionadaíochta an Gharda Síochána agus le Cumann Sháirsintí agus Chigirí an Gharda Síochána, agus le cabhair ón gCoimisiún um Chaidreamh san Áit Oibre, d’eisigh an Chúirt Oibreachais moladh i mí na Samhna. Bhí an moladh dírithe ar theacht ar réiteach san aighneas i dtaca le pá agus coinníollacha na gcomhaltaí agus leis an rochtain atá acu ar na comhlachtaí reachtúla réitigh aighnis. Mar thoradh ar an moladh ón gCúirt Oibreachais, d’aontaigh Cumann Ionadaíochta an Gharda Síochána agus Cumann Sháirsintí agus Chigirí an Gharda Síochána go gcuirfí siar an ghníomhaíocht thionsclaíoch a bhí le déanamh thar na ceithre Aoine i mí na Samhna chun ligean dóibh ballóid a reáchtáil i measc a gcomhaltaí. I mí na Nollag, vótáil Cumann Ionadaíochta an Gharda Síochána agus Cumann Sháirsintí agus Chigirí an Gharda Síochána i bhfabhar an mholta ón gCúirt Oibreachais. Ag tabhairt aird iomlán dó ar an mbreith ón gCúirt Oibreachais mar chomhlacht neamhspleách caidrimh thionsclaíoch rogha deiridh sa Stát, d’aontaigh an Rialtas freisin le glacadh leis an moladh ón gCúirt.

- [Seoladh an Aonaid Tacaíochta faoi Airm nua de chuid an Gharda Síochána do cheantar Bhaile Átha Cliath](#)

Fógraíodh pleananna don Aonad Tacaíochta faoi Airm tar éis sraith bhrúidiúil dúnmharuithe atá bainteach le dronga. Mar thoradh ar an achran idir dronga coiriúla, bhain an Garda Síochána úsáid as acmhainní éigeandála chun an foréigean a mhaolú agus na pobail sa bhaol is mó a chosaint. Tá an tAonad Tacaíochta faoi Airm i mbun oibre 24 huair sa lá, 7 lá sa tseachtain, ó mhí na Nollag 2016 i leith.

- [An Lá Náisiúnta Daoine ar Iarraidh](#)

Comóradh an Lá Náisiúnta Daoine ar Iarraidh leis an searmanas bliantúil do dhaoine muinteartha agus do chairde le daoine ar iarraidh, rud a cuireadh ar siúl i dTeach Farmleigh i mí na Nollag 2016. Is é atá sa Lá Náisiúnta Daoine ar Iarraidh ná deis a thabhairt feasacht an phobail a mhéadú ar an líon daoine a théann ar iarraidh in Éirinn gach bliain. Leis an Lá, comóirtear na daoine sin a tuairiscíodh a bheith ar iarraidh agus aithnítear fulaingt leanúnach na ndaoine muinteartha agus na gcairde leo. Ina theannta sin, méadaítear leis feasacht an phobail ar chásanna daoine ar iarraidh atá ar oscailt nó neamhréitithe agus soláthraítear ardán leis chun aird a tharraingt ar na seirbhísí tacaíochta atá ar fáil do dhaoine a bhfuil duine muinteartha nó cara leo ar iarraidh.

3 - DUL CHUN CINN AR AN RÁITEAS STRAITÉISE 2015-2017

3.1 - Clár Athruithe Bunúsacha Leanúnacha Eagrúcháin a Chur i bhFeidhm

AN DUL CHUN CINN A RINNEADH SA RÉIMSE SEO LE LINN NA BLIANA 2016:

An Clár Athruithe a chur chun feidhme

Rinneadh dul chun cinn suntasach sa bhliain 2016 ar Chlár Athruithe na Roinne a chur chun feidhme.

- **An Chéad Chomhdháil Bhliantúil de chuid na hEarnála Dí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais**
Thionóil an Roinn an chéad chomhdháil bhliantúil dá cuid don earnáil Dí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais i bPáirc an Chrócaigh an 15 Eanáir 2016. Tháinig 180 oifigeach sinsearach ón Roinn ar fad agus ón 30 gníomhaireacht a thagann faoina coimirce le chéile agus soláthraíodh meascán de láithreoirachtaí agus de cheardlanna lena linn. Ba é téama na comhdhála ná 'Dí agus Ceart agus Comhionannas a Sholáthar trí Bheartas agus Cur Chun Feidhme Comhtháite'.



- **Athchóiriú na Seirbhíse Poiblí**
Comhaontaíodh bearta soláthair athchóirithe chomhtháite leis an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí agus Athchóirithe. Cuirtear ar áireamh iad sa OnePlan agus is tríd an bplean sin a dhéantar faireachán orthu. Rinneadh dea-dhul chun cinn ar an tionscadal comhphárteach le hOifig Phríomhoifigeach Faisnéise an Rialtais a bhfuil mar aidhm leis córais bhunriachtanacha a fhorbairt. Rinneadh an córas eSubmissions do pháipéir an Aire agus an Ard-Rúnaí agus do bheartais ghaolmhara a chur i bhfeidhm. Baintear úsáid as anois le haghaidh gach doiciméid a sheoltar chuig an Ard-Rúnaí agus chuig an Aire. De bhreis air sin, triailleadh córas nua ar a dtugtar eJARC chun tacú le clár na Freagartha Comhghníomhaireachta i leith na Coireachta. Measann na foirne comhghníomhaireachta atá ag cur an chórais treorach chun feidhme go bhfuil sé ina fhorbairt fhíorthairbhiúil agus ina thaca bunriachtanach maidir le leathnú a dhéanamh ar an gcur chuige comhoibríoch fíor-rathúil atá á ghlacadh i leith déileáil le ciontóirí ilghníomhacha.

- [Próisis phleanála gnó agus bhainistíochta riosca a athbhreithniú, Ráiteas Straitéise nua \(2016-2019\) a fhorbairt i gcomhairle le geallsealbhóirí agus Plean bliantúil cur chun feidhme a fhorbairt ina leagtar príomhthosaíochtaí amach. Faireachán a dhéanamh ar dhul chun cinn ar bhonn leanúnach.](#)

Rinne an Roinn athbhreithniú criticiúil ar a próisis phleanála gnó agus bhainistíochta riosca chun a dhéanamh amach an gcomhlíonann siad riachtanais na heagraíochta go leordhóthanach nó nach gcomhlíonann. Rinne an Coiste Riosca maoirseacht leanúnach ar na próisis le linn na bliana.

Tar éis chruthú an Rialtais nua, d'fhormheas an Rialtas Ráiteas Straitéise nua i mí na Nollag 2016 lena gclúdófaí an tréimhse idir 2016 agus 2019. Leagadh faoi bhráid an Oireachtais é go luath sa bhliain 2017. Foilsíodh an OnePlan, ar plean aontaithe cur chun feidhme é lena gcumhdaítear gach ceann de phríomhchuspóirí straitéiseacha na Roinne. I mí Aibreáin 2016, cuireadh córas gaolmhar nua bainistíochta clár i bhfeidhm chun tacú leis an maoirseacht a dhéanann an Bord Bainistíochta ar a chlár straitéiseacha agus le plé dírithe ar phríomh-shaincheistean straitéiseacha.

- [Plean Soláthair Athchóirithe Chomhtháite a fhorbairt don bhliain 2016 lena dtugtar le chéile na mór-athchóirithe atá ar bun ar fud na hearnála dlí agus cirt agus comhionannais agus faireachán agus tuairisciú a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme](#)

Forbraíodh Plean Soláthair Athchóirithe Chomhtháite don bhliain 2016. Cumhdaítear ann mórthionscadail earnála agus trasearnála athchóirithe, nithe a cuireadh ar áireamh sa OnePlan de chuid na Roinne.

- [Struchtúir nua a fhorbairt le haghaidh teagmháil le gníomhaireachtaí - an Coiste Straitéiseach Ceartais Choiriúil agus an Líonra Gníomhaireachtaí Sibhialta](#)

Tháinig an Coiste Straitéiseach Ceartais Choiriúil le chéile trí huair le linn na bliana 2016. Tá an Coiste faoi chathaoirleacht an Ard-Rúnaí agus tá sé comhdhéanta de na Cinn ar na comhlachtaí Ceartais Choiriúil uile. Is iad foghrúpaí tiomnaithe éagsúla a chuireann a Chlár Oibre bliantúil chun feidhme. Tá na foghrúpaí sin comhdhéanta d'oifigigh ón earnáil ceartais choiriúil. Bhí naoi bhfoghrúpa i mbun oibre sa bhliain 2016. Chuir ceithre cinn de na grúpaí sin tuarascálacha substainteacha faoi bhráid an Choiste Straitéisigh. Bhí tograí maidir leis na nithe seo i gceist leis na tuarascálacha sin: clár ceannaireachta don earnáil; feabhsuithe ar na scéimeanna reatha le haghaidh roghanna eile ar ionchúiseamh; taighde náisiúnta ar an ógchoireacht thromchúiseach; agus mol lárnach a fhorbairt le haghaidh uathmhalartú sonraí ar fud na hearnála. Mar thoradh ar na tuarascálacha sin, d'fhormheas an Coiste Straitéiseach roinnt mórthionscnaimh idirghníomhaireachta. Tá méideanna difriúla dul chun cinn déanta orthu go dtí seo.

Líonra ceannaireachta a chuimsíonn na comhlachtaí is éagsúla san earnáil is ea an Líonra Gníomhaireachtaí Sibhialta. Is é an aidhm atá leis fóraim straitéiseacha a chur ar fáil le haghaidh feidhmíocht agus torthaí a fheabhsú agus comhar a chur chun cinn maidir le fadhbanna a réiteach, feabhas a chur ar éifeachtacht agus foghrúpaí a chur ar bun chun maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar thionscadail leathana. Tháinig an Líonra le chéile dhá uair sa bhliain 2016: uair amháin i mí Mheán Fómhair agus uair amháin i mí na Nollag.

Chuir an Bord Bainistíochta an Foghrúpa um Maoirseacht ar Rialachas Gníomhaireachtaí ar bun i mí an Mhárta 2016 chun an próiseas Forbhreathnaithe Bhliantúil ar Gníomhaireachtaí a dhéanamh do Chomhlachtaí faoi choimirce na Roinne atá faoi réir an Chaighdeáin Rialachais Chorpáraidigh do Chomhlachtaí Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais. Sa bhliain 2016, reáchtáil an Foghrúpa sin de chuid an Bhoird Bhainistíochta sé chruinniú a bhain leis na Comhlachtaí/Gníomhaireachtaí sin.

- **Seirbhís Eacnamaíochta agus Meastóireachta Rialtas na hÉireann**

Le linn na bliana 2016, cuireadh craobh de Sheirbhís Eacnamaíochta agus Meastóireachta Rialtas na hÉireann ar bun sa Roinn. Is é cuspóir an aonaid sin cabhrú le húsáid a bhaint ar fud na Roinne as anailís bheartais atá bunaithe ar shonraí. Ceann amháin de na príomhthionscadail ar thug an t-aonad fúthu sa bhliain ba ea samhail a chruthú de chóras ceartais choiriúil na hÉireann. Níl ach beagán forbartha déanta ar an tsamhail sin go dtí seo. Mar sin féin, tugtar léargas léi ar na dóigheanna difriúla a dtéann coireanna difriúla i bhfeidhm ar na gníomhaireachtaí difriúla ceartais choiriúil.

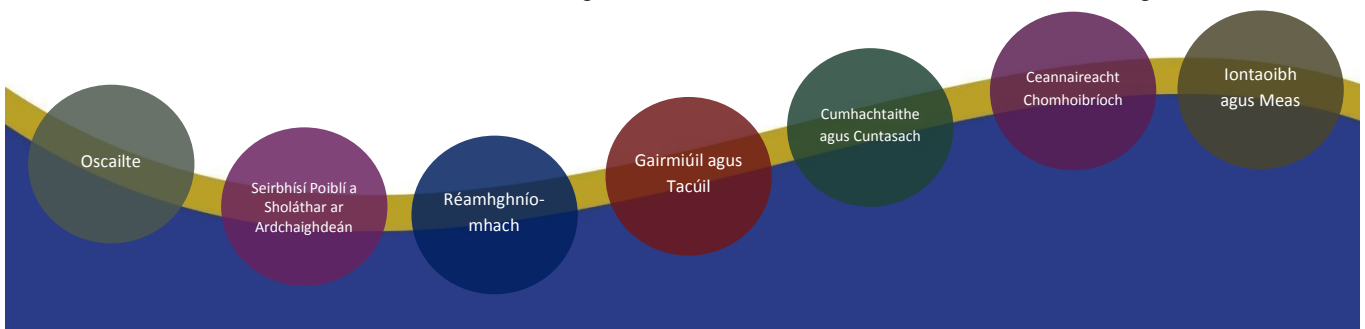
- **Cumarsáid a neartú laistigh den Roinn agus lasmuigh di**

Mar atá luaite ar leathanach 12, sheol an Roinn a Straitéis Cumarsáide 2016-2018.

Ar na príomhchuspóirí atá aici tá obair ár nAirí agus na Roinne a chur in iúl ar bhealach níos éifeachtaí dár ngeallsealbhóirí, do na meáin agus don phobal. Cuid dhílis de chuspóirí na Cairte Cultúir a chomhlíonadh a bheidh i gcloí le luachanna na Cairte Cultúir inár gcuid oibre. Cuirfear ar ár gcumas leis an Straitéis go háirithe ár gcuspóir a chomhlíonadh maidir le cultúr a chruthú atá níos gafa agus oscailte agus ina n-éistear le daoine. Tabharfar tuairisc thréimhsiúil don Bhord ar chur chun feidhme na Straitéise.

- **Dul i gcomhairle i dtaobh samhail cultúir nua agus í a fhorbairt**

Seoladh Cairt maidir le Cultúr agus Luachanna don eagraíocht i mí Feabhra 2016. D'eascair an Chairt as sraith seisiún plé chuimsithigh le baill foirne agus le geallsealbhóirí ar fud na seirbhíse poiblí agus na sochaí sibhialta. Bhí Suirbhé na Roinne ar Rannpháirtíocht Fostaithe ar cheann de na gnéithe tábhachtacha den Chairt. Ag teacht sna sála air sin, eagraíodh sraith fócasghrúpaí a chuimsigh gach réimse agus gach grád san eagraíocht. Tháinig téarmaí coiteanna as an obair sin, rud a chabhraigh le croíluachanna a shainnithint a bheidh mar bhonn agus thaca ag cultúr na heagraíochta sa todhchaí. Cuireadh Foireann Athruithe ar bun i mí an Mheithimh 2016. Is é aidhm na Foirne sin obair le chéile ar son athrú sa chultúr a bhaint amach agus ár gcultúr agus ár luachanna a chur chun cinn ar fud na Roinne agus a cuid gníomhaireachtaí. Déanann an Fhoireann ionadaíocht do réimsí difriúla den eagraíocht. Tá sí comhdhéanta d'ionadaithe ó na gráid ar fad.



- [Plean gnó corparáideach bliantúil a fhoilsiú ina leagtar amach tosaíochtaí soiléire agus cuspóirí soiléire](#)

Is é is an OnePlan2016 ann ná an chéad phlean gnó corparáideach bliantúil comhtháite de chuid na Roinne. Rud atá mar bhonn agus thaca ag an bplean is ea córas nua bainistíochta clár ar a dtugtar an Córas Tuairiscithe OnePlan. Cuireadh an córas i bhfeidhm i mí Aibreáin 2016. Leis an gcóras, tugtar tuarascáil mhíosúil lena gcabhraítear leis an mBord Bainistíochta forbhreach a dhéanamh ar a chlár straitéiseach ar fad. Éascaítear plé ar phríomh-shaincheisteanna straitéiseacha leis freisin. Chomh maith leis sin, is féidir an córas a úsáid chun tuarascálacha leathbhliantúla agus tuarascálacha bliantúla a tháirgeadh.

- [Clár oiliúna a thabhairt isteach le haghaidh forbairt ghairmiúil leanúnach](#)

Mar chuid den Chlár Athruithe, comhtháthaíodh Cultúr agus Luachanna na Roinne isteach i ngach tionscnamh Foghlama agus Forbartha d'fhonn feabhas a chur ar acmhainn na heagraíochta teagmháil níos éifeachtaí a dhéanamh lenár ngeallsealbhóirí seachtracha. Áiríodh leis na tionscnaimh sin clár ionductúcháin d'iontrálaithe nua agus clár ceardlann don Bhord Bainistíochta.

- [Forbairt a dhéanamh ar cheannaireacht laistigh den eagraíocht as a dtiocfaidh athruithe lasmuigh den eagraíocht](#)

Sainíodh fíis, cuspóir agus freagrachtaí an Bhoird Bhainistíochta ina théarmaí tagartha. Tagann an Bord le chéile gach seachtain chun saincheisteanna reatha/éiritheacha a phlé agus tagann sé le chéile gach mí le haghaidh plé straitéiseach. Cuireadh 45 chruinniú de chuid an Bhoird Bhainistíochta ar siúl sa bhliain 2016.

Sheol an tAire Caiteachais Phoiblí agus Athchóirithe agus an Taoiseach Plean Athnuachana na Státseirbhíse i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2014. Bunaithe ar cheannaireacht agus rannpháirteachas leis an bhfoireann a fhorbairt, leagtar amach sa Phlean 25 ghníomh phraiticiúla a bhfuil mar aidhm leo Státseirbhíse atá níos aontaithe, níos gairmiúla, níos freagrúla, níos oscailte agus níos cuntasáí a chruthú d'fhonn seirbhís den chéad scoth a chur ar fáil don Stát agus do mhuintir na hÉireann. Is comhalta de Bhord Bainistíochta na Státseirbhíse é Ard-Rúnaí na Roinne Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais. Tá freagracht chomhchoiteann ar an mBord sin as an bPlean a chur chun feidhme ar fud na Státseirbhíse. Tháinig Bord Bainistíochta na Státseirbhíse le chéile gach mí sa bhliain. Le linn na bliana 2016, forbraíodh samhail chomhroinnte nua foghlama agus forbartha, rud lena cuireadh córas nua simplithe rátála i bhfeidhm le haghaidh forbairt bainistíochta feidhmíochta. Anuas air sin, forbraíodh treoirscéim soghluaisteachta do bhaill foirne chuig leibhéal an Oifigigh Feidhmiúcháin agus forbraíodh scéim soghluaisteachta nua do phríomhoifigigh. Ina theannta sin, forbraíodh cur chuige bainistíochta tallainne d'Ard-Rúnaithe. Cuireadh próiseas feabhsaithe athbhreithnithe feidhmíochta do Rúnaithe Cúnta agus don Leas-Rúnaí chun feidhme laistigh den Roinn le linn na bliana freisin. Tá próiseas athbhreithnithe feidhmíochta i bhfeidhm freisin maidir le hArd-Rúnaithe.

- **Nochtadh Cosanta**

Cuireadh beartas na Roinne um Nochtadh Cosanta le chéile ar bhealach lena dtabharfaí cabhair agus spreagadh do gach oibrí ábhair dhílse inní a tharraingt anuas go himmheánach faoi éagóir fhéideartha san áit oibre chun go bhféadfaí na hábhair inní sin a imscrúdú ar bhealach atá oiriúnach d'imthosca an cháis. Is é an Ceann Iniúcháireachta Inmheánaí atá freagrach as imscrúdú ar nochtadh a eagrú faoin mbeartas. Ba i mí Lúnasa 2016 a foilsíodh an Tuarascáil Bhliantúil ar an nochtadh cosanta a fuarthas sa bhliain 2015.

Sa bhliain 2016, fuair an Roinn/an tAire deich dtuarascáil a d'airbheartaigh a bheith ina Nochtadh Cosanta nó a raibh saintréithe de Nochtadh Cosanta acu. Díobh sin, níor bhain 7 gcinn leis an Roinn ná le Comhlacht ná Gníomhaireacht ar bith faoi shainchúram an Aire. De na trí cinn eile, measadh dhá cheann gan a bheith ina Nochtadh Cosanta tar éis measúnú a dhéanamh. Meastar gur Nochtadh Cosanta é an comhfhreagras deiridh.

Tábla 1 - Achoimre ar Nochtadh a Fuarthas sa Bhliain 2016

Stádas i ndáil leis an Nochtadh	An Líon	An Líon ar Seasadh Leis
Comhfhreagras a d'airbheartaigh a bheith ina Nochtadh Cosanta a Fuarthas sa Bhliain 2016	10	
Neamhbhainteach leis an Roinn Díl agus Cirt agus Comhionannais	7	
Dúnta	2	0
Ar siúl	1*	

Moltaí a rinneadh i dtaca le nochtadh a fuarthas sa bhliain 2016

Beag beann ar an toradh ar an measúnú nó imscrúdú a dhéantar ar nochtadh cosanta, is féidir go leagfar béim sa phróiseas ar shaincheist inní nó comhlíonta agus, dá bharr sin, is féidir gur cuí go ndéanfar moladh iniúchta. Ní dheanadh aon mholtaí den sórt sin sa bhliain 2016.

3.2 - Ceannaireacht maidir leis an mBeartas Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais, agus maidir leis an mBeartas sin a Chur i gCrích, agus Formhaoirseacht ar an Méid Sin

Cuireann an Roinn ceannaireacht agus treoir straitéiseach ar fáil faoi nithe a bhaineann le Dlí agus Ceart agus Comhionannas. Féachann sí le rialachas corparáideach éifeachtach a chinntiú san earnáil Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais agus lena chinntiú gur go héifeachtach laistigh de na hacmhainní atá ar fáil a sholáthraítear seirbhísí Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais don phobal.

AN DUL CHUN CINN A RINNEADH SA RÉIMSE SEO LE LINN NA BLIANA 2016

Treoir a shainiú trí chomhairliúchán, trí chomhoibriú agus trí chumarsáid leis na Gníomhaireachtaí go léir. Faireachán a dhéanamh ar an dul chun cinn trí thuairisc a thabhairt ar na heochairmhéadrachtaí.

Tar éis chruthú an Rialtais, d'fhorhmeas an Rialtas Ráiteas Straitéise 2016-2019 ón Roinn i mí na Nollag 2016. Foilsíodh é go luath sa bhliain 2017. Leis an gcóras OnePlan a cuireadh i bhfeidhm i mí Aibreáin 2016, tacaítear le faireachán ar dhul chun cinn ar gach ceann de chláir straitéiseacha na Roinne, lena n-áirítear príomhchuspóirí Gníomhaireachta. Déanann an Foghrúpa um Maoirseacht ar Rialachas Gníomhaireachtaí an próiseas Forbhreathnaithe Bhliantúil ar Gníomhaireachtaí do Chomhlachtaí faoi choimirce na Roinne.

Cineálacha cur chuige atá dírithe ar an gcustaiméir maidir le soláthar seirbhísí

An Chairt um Sheirbhís do Chustaiméirí, rud lena neartaítear na luachanna ar thiomnaíomar dóibh inár gCairt Cultúir agus inár bPlean Gníomhaíochta um Sheirbhís do Chustaiméirí 2016-18, seoladh í i mí Aibreáin 2016 agus is é an aidhm atá léi an caighdeán seirbhíse agus iompraíochta ba cheart a bheith mar bhonn agus thaca ag ár gcaidreamh le custaiméirí a leagan amach.

Rannpháirteachas le comhlachtaí faoi choimirce na Roinne

Déanann an Roinn gach ceann de na comhlachtaí faoina coimirce a choinneáil cuntasach thar ceann an Aire. Áirítear leis an obair sin buiséid na gcomhlachtaí a mheas i gcomparáid leo sin atá leagtha síos ag an Aire, a gcuid pleananna a mheas (lena n-áirítear ráitis straitéise, pleananna corparáideacha, príomhríoscaí) agus faireachán a dhéanamh ar a bhfeidhmíocht maidir le cuspóirí agus spriocanna (spriocanna airgeadais san áireamh) a bhaint amach.

Tá socruithe struchtúrtha i bhfeidhm idir an Roinn agus a Gníomhaireachtaí chun cuntasacht fheabhsaithe a chinntiú agus feidhmíocht agus ailíniú níos fearr a bhrú chun cinn ar fud na hearnála. Tá Comhaontuithe Bliantúla Soláthair Feidhmíochta nó Creataí Rialachais Gníomhaireachta i bhfeidhm maidir le gach Gníomhaireacht Reachtúil. Cuirtear cruinnithe foirmiúla rialachais ar siúl dhá uair ar a laghad sa bhliain idir an ball den Bhord Bainistíochta ar a bhfuil freagracht as an nGníomhaireacht lena mbaineann agus ceann iomchuí gach Gníomhaireachta ar leith. Tá liosta de na comhlachtaí san earnáil Dlí agus Cirt ar fáil in Aguisín 1.

3.3 - Éire Shlán Shábháilte

AN DUL CHUN CINN A RINNEADH SA RÉIMSE SEO LE LINN NA BLIANA 2016

Infheistíocht sa Phóilíneacht

- **Earcaíocht**
Seoladh feachtas earcaíochta nua i mí Mheán Fómhair 2016. Leis an bhfeachtas nua seo, leantar leis an earcaíocht luathaithe atá ar bun chun comhlíonadh a dhéanamh ar ghealltanas an Rialtais go méadófaí líon foirne an Gharda Síochána chuig 15,000 comhalta. Sa bhliain 2016, chuaigh 652 earcach isteach sa choláiste oiliúna ar an Teampall Mór agus dearbhaíodh 390 earcach eile ón gcoláiste. I mí Dheireadh Fómhair, fógraíodh cistiú chun go mbeifí in ann 800 earcach Garda nua agus 500 ball foirne is sibhialtaigh a earcú sa bhliain 2017.



Acmhainní soláthar foirne an Gharda Síochána

- **Folúntais thábhachtacha a líonadh**

Rinne an Rialtas roinnt ceapachán sa bhliain ar leibhéal náisiúnta, réigiúnach agus dúiche. Ceapadh 5 Coimisinéirí Cúnta, 13 Ard-Cheannfort agus 25 Cheannfort.

Tá an Rialtas tiomanta dá chinntiú nach bhfuil aon mhoill mhíchuí ann ar fholúntais thábhachtacha sa Gharda Síochána a líonadh agus go bhfuil foireann ceannaireachta ag an nGarda Síochána atá in ann aghaidh a thabhairt ar na dúshláin thromchúiseacha a ndéileálann sé leo gach lá chun dlí agus ord a choimeád ar bun. Ón mbliain 2017 i leith, is é an tÚdarás Póilíneachta a bheidh freagrach as daoine a cheapadh chuig céim an Cheannfoirt nó os a cionn.



An tAire Charles Flanagan TD agus Dónall Ó Cualáin, Coimisinéir Gníomhach an Gharda Síochána, ag searmanas cáilithe de chuid an Gharda Síochána ar an Teampall Mór

- **Méadú ar Chistiú don Gharda Síochána**

Cuireadh cistiú breise ab fhiú €55m ar fáil chun an fhreagairt riachtanach póilíneachta do ghníomhaíochtaí coiriúla sonracha a choinneáil ar bun, lena n-áirítear póilíneacht chomhdhírthe a spriocdhírionn ar choireacht atá bainteach le dronga, dian-spriocdhíríú straitéiseach leantach ar bhuirgléireachtaí agus ar choireacht ghaolmhar agus tacaíocht leantach do bhearta in aghaidh na sceimhlitheoireachta.

- **Méadú ar chistiú don Chlár Pobal ar Aire mar aon le lacáiste do Scéim Foláireamh Téacs an Gharda Síochána**

Méadaíodh an cistiú don Chlár Pobal ar Aire faoi níos mó ná a dhá oiread ó €152,000 go €352,000 agus cuimsíonn sé anois scéim nua €100,000 lena dtugtar lacáistí do ghrúpaí áitiúla atá cláraithe faoi Scéim Foláireamh Téacs an Gharda Síochána. Tionscnamh tábhachtach is ea Scéim Foláireamh Téacs an Gharda Síochána mar go dtugtar deis léi do Ghardaí teachtaireachtaí tábhachtacha faoi chosc na coireachta a chur ar fáil do phobail áitiúla. Riarann Muintir na Tíre an Clár Pobal ar Aire i gcomhpháirt leis an nGarda Síochána. Tá breis agus 1,400 Grúpa Pobal ar Aire ann sa tír.

A chinntiú go bhfuil beartas coireachta comhtháite agus creataí reachtacha i bhfeidhm, ar nithe iad a ndéantar athbhreithniú rialta orthu agus lena dtugtar tús áite do na hathchóirithe criticiúla is gá

- **Tugadh tacaíocht do chomhordú ar thionscnamh an Aire i dtaca le coireacht buirgléireachta: leanúint le hOibríocht Thor**

Tháinig an tAcht um Cheartas Coiriúil (Buirgléireacht ar Theaghaisí), 2015, i bhfeidhm i mí Eanáir 2016. Leis an Acht, tugtar leibhéal breise tábhachtach tacaíochta don Gharda Síochána agus é ag cur Oibríocht Thor chun feidhme, rud a thosaigh i mí na Samhna 2015. Léirítear i bhfigiúirí a d'eisigh an Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh sa bhliain 2016 go raibh laghdú 31% ann sa líon buirgléireachtaí a bhí ann sa chéad leath den bhliain i gcomparáid leis an mbliain roimhe. Is féidir a fheiceáil sa mhiondealú de réir réigiúin ar na figiúirí ón bPríomh-Oifig Staidrimh go bhfuil Oibríocht Thor ag dul chun tairbhe do phobail fud fad na tíre.



- [An chéad bhliain iomlán atá bunachar sonraí DNA nua na hÉireann i bhfeidhm.](#)

Is é Fondúireacht Eolaíochta Éireann atá freagrach as an mBunachar Sonraí DNA, rud atá á líonadh le próifílí neamhaitheanta DNA ó láithreacha coireanna. Trí úsáid a bhaint as an mBunachar Sonraí, soláthraítear faisnéis don Gharda Síochána faoi naisc idir daoine agus coireanna neamhréitithe. Tá sé ag cur athrú ó bhun ar imscrúdú na coireachta sa Stát seo. Is féidir é a úsáid in ionad na modhanna imscrúdaithe níos traidisiúnta agus níos am-ídití a n-úsáideann póilíní iad agus is féidir leis díriú níos láidre a chur ar fáil in imscrúdú coiriúil. Sa bhliain 2016 amháin, cuireadh breis agus 9,000 próifíl ó dhaoine leis an mbunachar sonraí agus éascaíodh thart ar 520 cás le hoibriú an bhunachair shonraí go dtí seo. Sainathnódh 428 n-amas leis an mbunachar sonraí DNA sa bhliain 2016, rud a thug cabhair dhíreach do 625 chás.

- [An Córas Próiseála Muirear Seasta](#)

Tá an Coiste Ceartais Choiriúil (An Córas Próiseála Muirear Seasta) ag leanúint le faireachán a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme na moltaí a rinneadh sa Tuarascáil ón gCigireacht. Cuireadh an-chuid de na moltaí sin chun feidhme go dtí seo. Foilsíodh an chéad tuarascáil bhliantúil ón Údarás Maoirseachta Neamhspleách do Chóras Próiseála Muirear Seasta an Gharda Síochána i mí Eanáir 2016. Sa tuarascáil uaidh, thuairiscigh an tÚdarás Maoirseachta go bhfuil sé sásta gur comhlíonadh go mór an beartas athbheithnithe maidir leis an gCóras Próiseála Muirear Seasta.

[Cineálacha cur chuige chomhpháirtíochta trasearnála agus idirghníomhaireachta a fhorbairt i leith cosc a chur ar choireacht agus ar an díobháil a dhéanann sí.](#)

- [An Fhreagairt Chomhghníomhaireachta i leith na Coireachta \(J-ARC\) - straitéis idirghníomhaireachta](#)

Is é is an Fhreagairt Chomhghníomhaireachta i leith na Coireachta ann ná comhstraitéis idir an Garda Síochána, an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh agus Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann a bhfuil mar aidhm léi cur chuige ilghníomhaireachta a chur chun feidhme maidir le bainistiú na coireachta, díriú a leagan ar chiontóirí ilghníomhacha áirithe agus tionscnaimh shonracha a fhorbairt chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar a n-íompraíocht agus coireacht a laghdú, rud a mhéadódh sábháilteacht an phobail. Leathnaíodh an Straitéis chuig trí láthair bhreise sa bhliain 2016: Dún Dealgan, Cathair Luimnigh agus Cathair Phort Láirge.

Faoin bhFreagairt Chomhghníomhaireachta i leith na Coireachta, seoladh an Chomhstraitéis maidir le Ciontóirí a Bhainistiú 2016-2018. Leagtar amach inti raon gealltanais agus gníomhartha a gcuirfidh an Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais, an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh, Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann agus an Garda Síochána iad i gcrích. Aithnítear sa Straitéis go mbaineann ríthábhacht le cur chuige comhpháirteach i leith ár gcuid oibre agus is é an aidhm atá léi forbairt a dhéanamh ar fhreagairtí ilghníomhaireachta reatha do na daoine sin a chiontaítear agus a ngearrtar pianbhreith orthu inár gcúirteanna.

- [An Chomhstraitéis idir Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann agus an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh](#)

Foilsíodh Staidéir Atitimeachais do Sheirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann agus don tSeirbhís Phromhaidh i mí na Samhna 2016. Pléadh iontu leis an gchóirt ciontóirí sa bhliain 2010 agus léiríodh iontu ráta atitimeachais nó athchiontaithe an chohóirt sin laistigh de thréimhse 3 bliana.

Maidir leis na catagóirí ciontóirí a chumhdaítear le staidéar na Seirbhíse Promhaidh, ghearr na Cúirteanna pionóis orthu roimh ré, amhail Ordú Promhaidh nó Ordú Seirbhíse Pobail. Léirítear sna torthaí gurb amhlaidh, maidir le 63% de chiontóirí ar ghearr na Cúirteanna ceann amháin de na pionóis mhalartacha sin orthu sa bhliain 2010, nár athchiontaigh siad laistigh de 3 bliana.

Sa Staidéar a rinne Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann ar an gchórt ciontóirí a scaoileadh ó choimeád sa bhliain 2010, léirítear an ráta atitimeachais nó athchiontaithe laistigh de thréimhse 3 bliana don chórt sin. Ba é 45.1% an ráta atitimeachais nó athchiontaithe laistigh de 3 bliana do phríosúnaigh a scaoileadh sa bhliain 2010. B'ionann é sin agus laghdú 2.4% ón bhfigiúr don bhliain roimhe.

Tá obair á déanamh ar staidéar taighde dar teideal "An In-Depth Examination into Irish Prison Committals 2010-2016". Áirítear leis an staidéar saincheist na mbranchimithe. Dá bhrí sin, is cuid de Chomhstraitéis na mBan ón tSeirbhís Phromhaidh agus ó Sheirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann é.

Próiseáil éifeachtúil thráthúil na ngealltanas atá ar Chlár Reachtaíochta an Rialtais

- **Achtaíodh an tAcht um Cheartas Coiriúil (Ciontuithe Spíonta agus Nochtadh Áirithe), 2016**
Is é atá san Acht um Cheartas Coiriúil (Ciontuithe Spíonta agus Nochtadh Áirithe), 2016, ná garsprioc thábhachtach maidir le hathshlánú ciontóirí in Éirinn. Leis an reachtaíocht sin, cuirtear Éire ar aon dul le formhór na mBallstát eile den Aontas Eorpach maidir le foráil a dhéanamh gur féidir le daoine a ciontaíodh i gcionta measartha beag bogadh ar aghaidh óna saol roimhe agus tús nua a fháil.
- **Achtaíodh an Bille um Fháiltas ó Choireacht (Leasú), 2016**
Leis an Acht seo, tugtar cumhacht d'Oifigigh Bhiúró maoin a ghabháil, i gcás go bhfuil amhras réasúnach orthu gur fáiltas ó choireacht í, agus an mhaoin sin a choimeád ar feadh 24 huaire. Fágfaidh an tréimhse 24 huaire sin go mbeifear in ann réamhfhosruithe a dhéanamh. Cumhachtaítear don Phríomhoifigeach Biúró leis an Acht coimeád na maoin a údarú go ceann 21 lá sa bhreis. Beidh an Biúró um Shócmhainní Coiriúla in ann an tréimhse sin a úsáid chun iarratas a dhéanamh chun na hArd-Chúirte ar ordú eatramhach srianta agus diúscairt nó diomailt na maoin a chosc idir an dá linn. Rud príomha eile a ndírítear air leis an Acht is ea luach tairsí na maoin ar féidir leis an mBiúró um Shócmhainní Coiriúla é a shaothrú faoin Acht um Fháiltas ó Choireacht, 1996, rud a laghdaíodh ó €13,000 go €5,000.
- **Achtaíodh an tAcht um Choimisiún Imscrúdúcháin (Corparáid na hÉireann um Réiteach Bainc), 2016**
Ullmhaíodh an tAcht i gcomhairle leis an gCoimisiún Imscrúdúcháin fá Chorporáid na hÉireann um Réiteach Bainc. Bhí sé mar chuspóir aige a chinntiú go mbeadh ag an gCoimisiún na cumhachtaí a theastóidh uaidh chun an t-imscrúdú tábhachtach ar bunaíodh é ina leith a dhéanamh.

- [Reachtaíocht eile a ndearnadh dul chun cinn uirthi sa bhliain 2016](#)

Leanadh ar aghaidh sa bhliain 2016 leis an obair ar Bhille um Fhoréigean Baile, rud a bhfuil mar aidhm leis feabhas a chur ar na cosaintí atá ar fáil d'íospartaigh an fhoréigin bhaile. Is é a bheidh in achtú an Bhille um Fhoréigean Baile ná céim thábhachtach lena gcuirfear ar chumas na hÉireann daingniú a dhéanamh ar Choinbhinsiún Chomhairle na hEorpa chun foréigean in aghaidh na mban agus foréigean baile a chosc agus a chomhrac, rud ar a dtugtar Coinbhinsiún Iostanbúl de ghnáth.

Foráiltear leis an mBille um Cheartas Coiriúil (Cionta a bhaineann le Córais Faisnéise), 2016, do roinnt cionta nua i dtaca le rochtain neamhcheadaithe nó cur isteach ar chórais faisnéise agus ar a sonraí. Rinneadh é a fhoilsiú agus a chur i láthair sa bhliain 2016.

Foilsíodh an Bille um Cheartas Coiriúil i mí na Nollag 2016 chun cumhachtaí na gcúirteanna agus an Gharda Síochána a neartú maidir le déileáil le ciontóirí tromchúiseacha seasmhacha agus le daoine ar bannaí, lena n-áirítear trí úsáid mhéadaithe a bhaint as cuirfiúnna agus as faireachán leictreonach, chun riosca an athchiontaithe a laghdú.

Leis an mBille fán gCoimisiún Neamhspleách um Thuairisciú, a foilsíodh i mí na Nollag, bunófar an Coimisiún Neamhspleách um Thuairisciú. Beidh ról tábhachtach ag an gcomhlacht idirnáisiúnta sin i dtacú le cur chun feidhme na bhforálacha in Tús Nua atá dírithe ar dheireadh a chur leis an ngníomhaíocht pharlaiminteach atá bainteach le Tuaisceart Éireann agus ar dhul i ngleic leis an gcoiriúlacht a ghabhann léi.

[Seirbhísí feabhsaithe ceartais óige a sholáthar trí idirghabhálacha spriocdhírthe d'fhonn tacú le torthaí níos fearr do dhaoine óga a thagann i dteagmháil leis an gcóras ceartais choiriúil](#)

Cuireadh tús le hoibríochtaí seacht dTionscadal Athstíúrtha don Óige nua de chuid an Gharda Síochána go luath sa bhliain 2016. Ba i mBaile Átha Cliath, i gCill Dara, i dTiobraid Árann agus i Luimneach a cuireadh tús leo. Tosaíodh sa bhliain 2016 freisin ar sheirbhís treorach nua meantóireachta do dhaoine óga a thagann ar aire an Gharda Síochána a chur i bhfeidhm. Táthar ag tacú leis na tionscnaimh nua cheartais óige sin le Cistiú Cuntas Díomhaoin.

Rinneadh roinnt tionscnaimh bhreise cheartais óige a fhorghnó le haghaidh cistithe faoi Phlean Gníomhaíochta na gCuntas Díomhaoin don bhliain 2016. Tá siad mar seo a leanas:

- o na móroibreacha athchóirithe ar an áitreabh atá á áitiú ag an Tionscadal Athstíúrtha don Óige agus an Tionscadal Promhaidh do Dhaoine Óga i Maigh Rois, Co. Luimnigh;
- o athfhorbairt champas Iontaobhas Pobail Candle i mBaile Formaid óna n-oibríonn Tionscadal Promhaidh do Dhaoine Óga;
- o leathnú sheirbhís na dTionscadal Athstíúrtha don Óige trí oibríthe breise ceartais óige a chur ar fáil do Sheirbhísí Óige Deoise Chluana agus trí oibrí breise Ceartais Óige a chur ar fáil do Thionscadal Athstíúrtha MOST don Óige i Lárchathair Bhaile Átha Cliath;
- o earcú Comhordaitheora FETAC de chuid Dhearbhú Cáilíochta agus Cáilíochtaí Éireann chun a chinntiú go soláthrófar raon leathan oiliúna a bhfuil creidiúint FETAC aici agus soláthar cláir shaincheaptha a bhfuil a cháilíocht dearbhaithe aige sna Tionscadail Athstíúrtha don Óige i Seirbhís Réigiúnach an Láir Tíre don Óige;

- o forbairt Tionscadal Garraí Pobail ag Tionscadal Athstíúrtha na Cabraí don Óige;
- o cur ar fáil mionbhus pobail lena úsáid ag Tionscadal Athstíúrtha SWAN don Óige, atá lonnaithe i Lárchathair Thuaidh Bhaile Átha Cliath.

Sa bhliain 2016, chuir Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig uirlis measúnachta riosca/riachtanas i bhfeidhm do gach Tionscadal Athstíúrtha don Óige, tar éis triail rathúil na huirlise a reáchtáil idir an bhliain 2013 agus an bhliain 2015. Is uirlis mheasúnachta atá aitheanta ar fud an domhain é an Leibhéal Seirbhíse Óige/Fardal Bainistíochta Cásanna (YLS/CMI). Baintear úsáid aisti le haghaidh measúnachta agus pleanáil bhainistíochta cásanna ar fud rannpháirtíocht an duine óig le Tionscadal Athstíúrtha don Óige. Fuair thart ar 4,000 duine óg cabhair agus tacaíocht ó na Tionscadail Athstíúrtha don Óige sa bhliain 2016. Faigheann na Tionscadail Stíúrtha don Óige comhchistiú ó Rialtas na hÉireann agus ó Chiste Sóisialta na hEorpa mar chuid de Chlár Chiste Sóisialta na hEorpa um Infhostaitheacht, Cuimsiú agus Foghlaim 2014-2020.

Rannpháirteachas gníomhach le Ranna eile Rialtais ó thuaidh agus ó dheas agus le gníomhaireachtaí ábhartha. Cruinnithe rialta déthaobhacha le húdaráis Thuaisceart Éireann agus le Rialtas na Ríochta Aontaithe

Táthar ag leanúint le hobair chun tacú le hobair an Choimisiúin Neamhspleách um Shuíomh Taisí Íospartach. Le linn cruinníú Coimisinéirí i mí an Mheithimh, rinneadh measúnú ar fhorbairtí ar chásanna oscailte. Chomh maith leis sin, bhuail na Coimisinéirí le gaolta leis na Daoine Fuadaithe ag oifigí ionad tráma WAVE i mBéal Feirste chun an t-eolas is deireanaí a thabhairt dóibh ar an dul chun cinn. Táthar ag leanúint leis an obair atá á déanamh leis an Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Trádála agus le hoifigigh Rialtas na Breataine maidir le gealltanais oidhreachta Chomhaontú Theach Stormont agus le bearta a cuireadh ar áireamh in Tús Nua.

Tá comhar trasteorann leanúnach ar siúl i nithe ceartais choiriúil faoi chuimsiú chreat an Chomhaontaithe Idir-Rialtasaigh agus athbhreithníodh an straitéis póilíneachta trasteorann.

Le linn na Comhdhála Trasteorann um Choireacht Eagraithe i mí Mheán Fómhair, sheol Nóirín O'Sullivan, Coimisinéir an Gharda Síochána, agus George Hamilton, Ard-Chonstabla Sheirbhís Póilíneachta Thuaisceart Éireann, an Straitéis Póilíneachta Trasteorann. Beidh sí ar an Straitéis Soláthair uileghabhálach le haghaidh obair an Tascfhórsa.

Le Seimineár Trasteorann an Ghrúpa Chomhairligh um Chosaint an Phobail a cuireadh ar siúl i gCeannteathrú na Seirbhíse Promhaidh i mBaile Átha Cliath i mí na Samhna 2016, tháinig ionadaithe ó na seirbhísí póilíneachta, ó na seirbhísí príosúin, ó na seirbhísí promhaidh agus ó na ranna rialtais in Éirinn, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, le chéile chun cleachtas nua nuálach a bhreithniú agus chun plé a dhéanamh ar dhóigheanna a bhféadfadh obair i gcomhpháirt lena gcosnaítear an pobal a fhorbairt agus a mhéadú tuilleadh.

Clár a fhorbairt chun feabhas a chur ar fhreagairtí do bhagairtí

- Cuireadh Tascfhórsa Comhghníomhaireachta trasteorann nua in aghaidh na Coireachta ar bun. Cuireadh an Tascfhórsa Comhghníomhaireachta ar bun chun feabhas a chur ar iarrachtaí dul i ngleic leis an gcoireacht eagraithe trasteorann ar aon dul leis na tosaíochtaí arna socrú ag Airí. Chuir an Tascfhórsa Comhghníomhaireachta an chéad tuarascáil uaidh ar fáil do chruinniú na nAirí Dlí agus Cirt ó thuaidh agus ó dheas an 4 Iúil.

Cloí le comhar agus caighdeáin idirnáisiúnta maidir le dul i ngleic le coireacht thromchúiseach agus le coireacht gan teorainn

- An Dara Plean Gníomhaíochta Náisiúnta chun Gáinneáil ar Dhaoine a Chosc agus a Chomhrac in Éirinn
Is é aidhm an dara Plean Gníomhaíochta Náisiúnta seo cur leis an obair a rinneadh go dtí seo agus ár straitéis a shocrú do na blianta le teacht. Dréachtaíodh an Plean i gcomhar lenár gcomhpháirtithe náisiúnta agus idirnáisiúnta agus bonn eolais leis ba ea an taithí mhéadaitheach atáimid ag gnóthú ar an réimse le blianta anuas. Tugtar aird ann freisin ar ár ngealltanais faoi chomhaontuithe idirnáisiúnta. Áirítear leo sin Coinbhinsiún Chomhairle na hEorpa maidir le Gníomhaíocht in aghaidh Gáinneáil ar Dhaoine, Prótacal na Náisiún Aontaithe chun Gáinneáil ar Dhaoine, go háirithe ar mhná agus ar leanaí, a Chosc, a Chur faoi chois agus Pionós a Ghearradh ina leith (ar Prótacal é lena bhforlíontar Coinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe in aghaidh Coireachta Eagraithe Trasnáisiúnta) agus Treoir 2011/36/AE maidir le gáinneáil ar dhaoine a chosc agus a chomhrac agus maidir leis na híospartaigh a chosaint.



Ag foilsiú an Phlean nua in aghaidh Gáinneáil ar Dhaoine: Noel Waters, Ard-Rúnaí; Gráinne O'Toole, MRCI; an Tánaiste Frances Fitzgerald; Sarah McCormack, Soroptimist Intl.; agus Kevin F. O'Malley, Ambasadóir na Stát Aontaithe

- [Cúnamh Dlíthiúil Frithpháirteach](#)

Leanann an Roinn le déileáil ar an mbealach is tapa is féidir le hiarrataí ar chúnamh dlíthiúil frithpháirteach in imscrúduithe coiriúla, le Barántais Ghabhála Eorpacha agus le hiarrataí ar eiseachadh.

- [An Lárúdarás um Fhuadach Idirnáisiúnta Leanaí](#)

Chuaigh an Lárúdarás um Fhuadach Idirnáisiúnta Leanaí i mbun oibre sa bhliain 1991. Tá sé lonnaithe sa Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais. Faoi Choinbhinsiúin na Háige, 1980 agus 1996, agus faoi Rialachán (CE) Uimh. 2201/2003 (Rialachán na Bruiséile IIA), éascaíonn an Lárúdarás iarratais ar fhilleadh leanaí a baineadh go héagórach, fáil na gceart rochtana, iarrataí ar thuarascálacha sóisialta, socrú leanaí i ndálaí cúram altrama nó cúraim shóisialta eile thar theorainneacha idirnáisiúnta, iarrataí ar aistriú dlínse agus iarrataí ar shuíomh leanaí. I gcomhar le húdaráis inniúla ábhartha sa Stát amhail an tSeirbhís Chúirteanna, an Garda Síochána, an Bord um Chúnamh Dlíthiúil, an Ghníomhaireacht um Leanaí agus an Teaghlach (Tusla), an Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Oifig an Phríomh-Aturnae Stáit, agus i gcomhar le húdaráis inniúla náisiúnta i Stáit Chonarthacha eile, oibríonn an Lárúdarás chun an raon iarratas thuas a éascú, agus tús áite á thabhairt aige do leas na leanaí. Cuireadh tús an 1 Márta 2016 le prótacal oibriúcháin sa réimse sin idir Tusla agus an Roinn. Chabhraigh an Lárúdarás le 343 iarratas sa bhliain 2016. Mhéadaigh an líon iarratas nua a fuarthas ó 161 iarratas sa bhliain 2015 go 187 n-iarratas sa bhliain 2016. B'ionann é sin agus méadú de níos mó na 16% ó bhliain go bliain. Bhain na hiarratais nua sin le 258 leanbh.

- [An Lárúdarás um Aisghabháil Cothabhála ó Áiteanna Thar Lear](#)

Cuireadh an Lárúdarás um Aisghabháil Cothabhála ó Áiteanna Thar Lear ar bun sa bhliain 1995. Tá sé lonnaithe sa Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais freisin. Cabhraíonn an tÚdarás le horduithe cothabhála linbh a chlárú agus a fhorfheidhmiú ar leibhéal idirnáisiúnta faoi Choinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe maidir le Cothabháil a Aisghabháil thar lear (a síníodh i Nua-Eabhrac an 20 Meitheamh 1956) agus faoi Rialachán (CE) Uimh. 4/2009 ón gComhairle an 18 Nollaig 2008. Bíonn an tAonad ag déileáil am ar bith le thart ar 1,000 iarratas beo ar chothabháil.

- [Comhar le húdaráis na Spáinne i dtaca le dul i ngleic leis an gcoireacht eagraithe](#)

Bhí cruinniú ann idir Frances Fitzgerald TD, an Tánaiste, agus Jorge Fernández Díaz, Aire Gnóthaí Baile na Spáinne, faoi chuimsiú Chomhairle Ceartais agus Gnóthaí Baile an Aontais Eorpach i Lucsamburg. Rinne siad plé ar chomhar déthaobhach i réimse na ngnóthaí baile agus go háirithe ar chomhar póilíneachta chun dul i ngleic le grúpaí coireachta eagraithe atá i mbun oibre sa dá thír. Rinne na hAirí plé ar an gcomhar leanúnach idir na húdaráis forfheidhmithe dlí agus dea-thionchar na foirne comhpháirtí a cuireadh ar bun chun an obair chomhcheangailte a neartú in aghaidh grúpaí coireachta eagraithe atá i mbun oibre sa dá dhlínse.

Bearta a fhorbairt chun slándáil a fheabhsú agus tacú leis na bearta sin

- Forbraíodh córas comhroinnte faisnéise Schengen II chun slándáil agus rialú teorann a fheabhsú.

Is tionscadal ilbhliantúil é sin a bhfuil mar aidhm leis comhroinnt sonraí idir Éire agus Ballstáit eile den Aontas Eorpach a fheabhsú. Cabhróidh sé linn ár n-oibleagáidí a chomhlíonadh maidir le tacú le slándáil an Aontais Eorpaigh agus í a fheabhsú. Rinneadh dea-dhul chun cinn sa bhliain 2016 nuair a bronnadh an Conradh le haghaidh Córas Faisnéise náisiúnta Schengen a fhorbairt.

Oibleagáidí Idirnáisiúnta

Bliain ghnóthach eile don Aire agus don Roinn a bhí sa bhliain 2016 maidir leis na hoibleagáidí a chuir an tAontas Eorpach orainn a chomhlíonadh agus maidir le hionadaíocht a dhéanamh do leasanna na hÉireann ag Comhairlí Ceartais agus Gnóthaí Baile agus na leasanna sin a chur in iúl lena linn. Cuireadh sé Chomhairle sceidealaithe ar siúl sa bhliain. Ar na saincheisteanna a pléadh bhí an imirce agus an ghéarchéim dhaonnúil san Eoraip, an chibearchoireacht, an sceimhlitheoireacht, malartú agus idir-inoibritheacht faisnéise, calaois, agus an margadh aonair digiteach. Cuireadh cúig chruinniú urghnácha ar siúl freisin. Bhí trí chruinniú dírithe ar aghaidh a thabhairt ar na géarchéimeanna dídeanaithe agus daonnúla san Eoraip. Tionóladh cruinniú amháin mar fhreagairt éigeandála do na hionsaithe sceimhlitheoireachta a rinneadh sa Bhruiséil i mí an Mhárta 2016.

Bhí cruinniú urghnách eile dírithe ar chórais faisnéise, ar mhalartú faisnéise agus ar idir-inoibritheacht chórais TF an Aontais Eorpaigh. Comhordaíonn an Rannán um Beartas Idirnáisiúnta gach ní a bhaineann leis an Aontas Eorpach i gcomhar le Foireann Ceartais agus Gnóthaí Baile na Roinne atá lonnaithe i mBuanionadaíocht na hÉireann chuig an Aontas Eorpach sa Bhruiséil. Freastalaíonn an Roinn faoi láthair ar gheall le 100 ceann de chomhlachtaí idirnáisiúnta, de ghrúpaí oibre agus de choinbhinsiúin agus is léiriú é sin ar an obair shuntasach a theastaíonn ar fud gach Rannáin. Ós rud é go bhfuil an sceimhlitheoireacht agus an ghéarchéim dídeanaithe i mbéal an phobail san Eoraip le roinnt bheag blianta anuas, tá méadú mór tagtha ar an ngá atá ann le tacú le rannpháirtíocht ag an Taoiseach agus ag Airí eile sna saincheisteanna sin.

Clár athchóirithe a chur chun feidhme lena n-áirítear an Bille um an Údarás Póilíneachta agus feabhas a chur ar chumhachtaí Choimisiún Ombudsman an Gharda Síochána (GSOC) agus Chigireacht an Gharda Síochána

- Achtaíodh reachtaíocht chun an tÚdarás Póilíneachta neamhspleách nua a chur ar bun. Le hAcht an Gharda Síochána (An tÚdarás Póilíneachta agus Forálacha Ilghnéitheacha), 2015, cuireadh an tÚdarás Póilíneachta ar bun agus soláthraíodh raon fairsing feidhmeanna don Údarás, lena n-áirítear feidhmeanna ar chomhlíon an Rialtas nó an tAire Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais iad roimhe sin. Bhuail an tÚdarás Póilíneachta leis an gCoimisinéir agus lena foireann shinsearach ar bhonn rialta. Cuireadh 13 chruinniú ar siúl leis an Údarás sa bhliain 2016, ar cuireadh cúig cinn díobh ar siúl go poiblí.

Cuireadh Comhaontú Creata Rialachais i gcrích. Cuireadh Ráiteas Straitéise an Údaráis Phóilíneachta i láthair Frances Fitzgerald TD, an Tánaiste agus an tAire Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais, agus leagadh faoi bhráid na dTithe é. Cuireadh an chéad chruinniú idirchaidrimh faoin gCreat Rialachais ar siúl idir an Roinn agus an tÚdarás Póilíneachta an 5 Deireadh Fómhair.

Maidir lena fheidhmeanna reachtúla a chomhlíonadh, d'fhormheas an tÚdarás Straitéis trí bliana don Gharda Síochána. Chomh maith leis sin, shocraigh sé na tosaíochtaí póilíneachta don bhliain 2017, rud a bhí mar bhonn eolais le hábhar an Phlean Póilíneachta 2017. Rinne an tÚdarás athbhreithniú agus eisiúint ar mholtaí faoi bheartas an Gharda Síochána um Nochtadh Cosanta. Ina theannta sin, d'fhoilsigh sé Cód Eitice lena n-áirítear caighdeáin iompair agus caighdeáin chleachtais do chomhaltaí den Gharda Síochána.

An 20 Nollaig 2016, shínigh an Tánaiste an t-ordú tosach feidhme do na hailt d'Acht an Gharda Síochána (An tÚdarás Póilíneachta agus Forálacha Ilghnéitheacha), 2015, a bhí riachtanach chun na feidhmeanna ceapacháin agus cur as post do chéimeanna sinsearacha Leas-Choimisinéir an Gharda Síochána, an Ard-Cheannfoirt agus an Cheannfoirt chuig an Údarás Póilíneachta le héifeacht ón 1 Eanáir 2017. Leis sin, aistríodh chuig an Údarás gach ceann de na feidhmeanna a bhí le haistriú chuige.

- [Fadaíodh Coimisiún Imscrúdúcháin MacLochlainn](#)

Dheonaigh Frances Fitzgerald TD, an Tánaiste agus an tAire Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais, fadú breise do Choimisiún Imscrúdúcháin MacLochlainn. Cuireadh an Coimisiún ar bun chun imscrúdú a dhéanamh ar na cúinsí a bhain le scaoileadh marfach an Uas. Ronan MacLochlainn ag an nGarda Síochána i gCo. Chill Mhantáin i mí na Bealtaine 1998. D'iarr Mary Rose Gearty SC, an t-aon Chomhalta amháin den Choimisiún, an fadú tar éis do dhuine a bhí ainmnithe sa tuarascáil deiridh ón gCoimisiún iarratas a dhéanamh chuig an Ard-Chúirt.

- [Formheasadh Plean Cúig Bliana Athchóirithe agus Fórsa Saothair Ardleibhéil don Gharda Síochána](#)

I mí Iúil 2016, d'fhormheas an Rialtas Plean Cúig Bliana Athchóirithe agus Fórsa Saothair Ardleibhéil don Gharda Síochána. Tugtar aghaidh sa phlean ar chur chun feidhme na moltaí comhaontaithe a rinneadh sa tuarascáil ó Chigireacht an Gharda Síochána dar teideal 'An Phóilíneacht in Éirinn a Athrú' (mar chuid d'Athbhreithniú Chomhaontú Bhóthar Haddington ar an nGarda Síochána) agus ar na gealltanais i gClár an Rialtais atá dírithe ar infheictheacht Gardaí a mhéadú. Is iad na príomh-athchóirithe sa phlean ná samhail Rannáin na póilíneachta a chur i bhfeidhm agus sprioc mheántéarmach a shocrú go mbeidh 20% den fhoireann comhdhéanta de shibhialtaigh faoin mbliain 2021 chun Éire a chur ar aon dul le noirm idirnáisiúnta.

Is é Clár Nua-aoisithe agus Athnuachana Choimisinéir an Gharda Síochána 2016-2021 an modh trína gcuirfear moltaí comhaontaithe na tuarascála ar an nGarda Síochána ón gCigireacht chun feidhme. D'iarr an Tánaiste ar an Údarás Póilíneachta faireachán agus measúnú a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme na dtionscnamh athchóirithe ag an nGarda Síochána agus tuairisc ráithiúil a thabhairt ar an dul chun cinn. Beartaítear leis an bplean fórsa saothair ardleibhéil go mbeidh

21,000 ball foirne ag an nGarda Síochána faoin mbliain 2021, agus an fhoireann comhdhéanta de 15,000 Garda, 4,000 sibhialtach agus 2,000 cúltacaí.

- [Athbhreithniú ar an nGarda Síochána faoi Chomhaontú Bhóthar Haddington](#)

Foilsíodh an 12 Nollaig 2016 athbhreithniú a rinne an tUas. John Horgan, iar-Chathaoirleach na Cúirte Oibreachais, ar luach saothair agus coinníollacha seirbhíse chomhaltaí an Gharda Síochána agus na struchtúir agus an mheicníocht chuí le haghaidh nithe a bhaineann le pá/caidreamh tionsclaíoch a réiteach sa todhchaí. Breithneofar an t-athbhreithniú i gcomhthéacs fhorbairt na reachtaíochta lena dtabharfar rochtain do chumainn an Gharda Síochána ar an gCoimisiún um Chaidreamh san Áit Oibre/ar an gCúirt Oibreachais, mar a d'aontaigh an Rialtas i mí na Nollag 2016.

- [Fiosrúchán a cuireadh ar bun faoi alt 109 d'Acht an Gharda Síochána 2005](#)

Cuireadh an fiosrúchán seo ar bun sa bhliain 2015 chun scrúdú a dhéanamh ar iompar na n-oifigeach de Choimisiún Ombudsman an Gharda Síochána (GSOC) i dtaca leis an imscrúdú a bhí ar bun aige ar theagmháil a bhí ag comhaltaí den Gharda Síochána le duine a d'fhulaing timpiste tráchta ar bhóthar an 1 Eanáir 2015. Cuireadh an fiosrúchán ar bun mar thoradh ar bhás tragóideach Sáirsint de chuid an Gharda Síochána a bhí mar ábhar don imscrúdú a bhí ar bun ag GSOC. Rinne an Breitheamh Onórach Frank Clarke ón gCúirt Uachtarach an fiosrúchán. I mí an Mheithimh, chuir an Breitheamh Onórach Clarke a thuarascáil faoi bhráid GSOC. Bhí roinnt moltaí ar áireamh sa Tuarascáil, lena n-áirítear an gá le hAcht 2005 a athbhreithniú chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar shaincheisteanna a bhaineann le raon feidhme na bhfiosrúcháin breithiúnach faoi alt 109. Rinneadh roinnt moltaí inti freisin a bhain le cleachtais agus nósanna imeachta GSOC maidir le conas a ainmnítear imscrúduithe mar imscrúduithe coiriúla nó araíonachta agus maidir leis an dóigh a ndéantar na himscrúduithe sin. Foilsíodh Cuid 1 den tuarascáil.

- [Rinneadh an Mheicníocht Athbhreithnithe Neamhspleách le haghaidh breithniú líomhaintí arna bhfáil ag an Rialtas a chur i gcrích.](#)

Chuir an Mheicníocht Athbhreithnithe Neamhspleách scrúdú i gcrích ar 320 gearán san iomlán inar líomhnaíodh mí-iompar Gardaí nó fadhbanna le mí-iompar a imscrúdú. Cuireadh an Painéal ar bun chun gearáin a athbhreithniú d'fhonn cinneadh a dhéanamh ar mhéid na gníomhaíochta breise a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ag teastáil i ngach cás agus ar an dóigh a ndéanfaí an ghníomhaíocht sin.

Tugadh eisiúint na litreacha fógra chuig gearánaigh chun críche an 8 Feabhra 2016. Tá an Roinn ag déanamh beart leantach ar na gníomhartha molta, idir ghníomhartha foirmiúla agus ghníomhartha neamhfoirmiúla, ón uair a eisíodh na litreacha fógra chuig gearánaigh.

Anuas ar mholtaí a dhéanamh i gcásanna aonair, d'iarr an tAire ar na habhcóidí Tuarascáil forbheathnaithe ghinearálta a chur le chéile ar na saincheisteanna agus na treochoita a sainathníodh le linn an phróisis. Foilsíodh an Tuarascáil i mí Iúil. Cuimsítear sa tuarascáil forbheathnaithe freisin roinnt moltaí a bhfuil mar aidhm leo a chinntiú nach dtiocfaidh na cineálacha sin gearán chun cinn choíche.

- [Cuireadh Coimisiún Imscrúdúcháin ar bun chun imscrúdú a dhéanamh ar nithe áirithe i dtaobh Rannán an Chabháin/Mhuineacháin den Gharda Síochána.](#)

Foilsíodh tuarascáil deiridh an Choimisiúin Imscrúdúcháin um nithe áirithe i dtaobh Rannán an Chabháin/Mhuineacháin i mí na Bealtaine 2016. (Coimisiún O'Higgins). Ar an tuarascáil a fháil, tharchuir an tAire chuig an Ard-Aighne í lom láithreach. Moladh di, ar aon dul le forálacha alt 38 den Acht um Choimisiún Imscrúdúcháin 2004, go dtabharfaí faoi phróiseas chun a fháil amach cé acu atá nó nach bhfuil rud ar bith sa tuarascáil a d'fhéadfadh dochar a dhéanamh d'imeachtaí coiriúla atá ar feitheamh nó ar bun. Ba é a bhí i gceist leis sin dul i ndáil chomhairle leis an Stiúrthóir Ionchúiseamh Poiblí, le Coimisiún Ombudsman an Gharda Síochána agus leis an nGarda Síochána. Tar éis di a fháil amach nach dtagann saincheist an dochair chun cinn aisti, chuir an tAire faoi bhráid an Rialtais í roimh fhoilsiú. Tar éis thuarascáil Choimisiún Imscrúdúcháin O'Higgins a fháil, d'iarr an Tánaiste ar an Údarás Póilíneachta athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar an mbeartas agus ar na nósanna imeachta maidir le nochtadh cosanta atá i bhfeidhm ag an nGarda Síochána. Foilsíodh an t-athbhreithniú sin i mí na Samhna.

[Tacaíocht airgeadais a chur ar fáil d'eagraíochtaí earnála deonaí a thacaíonn le híospartaigh na coireachta](#)

- [Chuir an Roinn tacaíocht airgeadais ar fáil do níos mó ná 50 eagraíocht a thacaíonn le híospartaigh na coireachta.](#)

Sa bhliain 2016, chuir an Roinn cistiú ab fhiú €1.462 milliún san iomlán ar fáil do 54 eagraíocht a thacaíonn le híospartaigh na coireachta. Rinne sí amhlaidh trí Oifig Íospartaigh na Coireachta. Ba é a bhí sa leithdháileadh cistiúcháin a cuireadh ar fáil do na seirbhísí sin sa bhliain 2016 ná méadú 21% i gcistiú do sheirbhísí d'íospartaigh na coireachta i gcomparáid leis an leithdháileadh a cuireadh ar fáil dóibh sa bhliain 2015.

Leanann seirbhísí tacaíochta d'íospartaigh le faisnéis thábhachtach agus tacaíocht thábhachtach a chur ar fáil d'íospartaigh na coireachta, lena n-áirítear tacaíocht mhothúcháinach, tionlacan chuig an gcúirt, tionlacan chuig agallaimh le Gardaí, tionlacan chuig aonaid chóireála ionsaí ghnéasaigh, comhairleoireacht agus tarchur chuig seirbhísí eile.

[Tacú le gníomhaireachtaí ceartais choiriúil agus an earnáil dheonach maidir le cur chun feidhme a dhéanamh ar Threoir 2012/29/AE maidir le híospartaigh](#)

- [D'oibrigh an Roinn go dlúth le gníomhaireachtaí reachtúla agus le grúpaí abhcóideachta íospartach chun dul chun cinn a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme Threoir AE maidir le híospartaigh. Foilsíodh an Bille um Cheartas Coiriúil \(Íospartaigh na Coireachta\) tar éis comhairliúchán fairsing leis na geallsealbhóirí sin](#)

Foilsíodh an Bille um Cheartas Coiriúil (Íospartaigh na Coireachta), 2016, i mí na Nollag. Leis an mBille, tugtar an ceart d'íospartaigh na coireachta chun rochtain ar fhaisnéis chuimsitheach maidir leis an dul chun cinn ar an imscrúdú agus aon imeachtaí cúirte. Cuirtear díriú sa Bhille ar íospartaigh mar dhaoine aonair. Déanfar measúnú aonair ar gach íospartach chun go mbeifear in ann aon bhearta speisialta a theastaíonn chun é/í a chosaint ar íospairt thánaisteach nó athíospairt a chur i bhfeidhm le linn an imscrúdaithe agus le linn an phróisis chúirte.

Leis an mBille, trasuifear i ndlí na hÉireann Treoir 2012/29/AE lena mbunaítear caighdeáin íosta maidir le cearta, tacaíocht agus cosaint íospartaigh na coireachta.

- **Tacaíodh le hOifigí Idirchaidrimh d'Íospartaigh a chur ar bun i ngach Rannán den Gharda Síochána.** Oifigí Idirchaidrimh an Gharda Síochána d'Íospartaigh, atá faoi shainchúram Bhiúró Seirbhísí Cosanta Náisiúnta an Gharda Síochána, tá siad i bhfeidhm anois sna 28 Rannán go léir den Gharda Síochána sa Stát. De bhreis air sin, tá sé beartaithe go gcuirfidh an Garda Síochána Aonaid Seirbhísí Cosanta nua i bhfeidhm i ngach Rannán den Gharda Síochána chun seirbhís póilíneachta níos sainiúla a chur fáil maidir le freastal ar íospartaigh an fhoréigin bhaile agus na coireachta gnéasaí. Tosófar leis an obair sin sa bhliain 2017 trí na haonaid sin a chur i bhfeidhm ar bhonn treorach i Rannán Chorcaí, i Rannán Lú agus i Rannán Réigiún Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath Thiar.

Straitéis Náisiúnta nua um Fhoréigean Baile, Gnéasach agus Inscnebhunaithe a forbairt

- **An Dara Straitéis Náisiúnta um Fhoréigean Baile, Gnéasach agus Inscnebhunaithe 2016-2021** Seoladh an Straitéis i mí Eanáir 2016. Beartaítear léi raon gníomhartha a gcuirfidh eagraíochtaí san earnáil Stáit, san earnáil dheonach agus san earnáil pobail iad chun feidhme, ar gníomhartha iad a bhfuil mar aidhm leo freagairt d'fhoréigean baile, gnéasach agus inscnebhunaithe agus é a chosc. Agus an straitéis á forbairt, ghlac Cosc, an Oifig Náisiúnta um Chosc ar Fhoréigean Teaghlach, Gnéis agus Inscne, páirt i gcomhairliúcháin le raon leathan geallsealbhóirí Stáit agus neamh-Stáit. Reáchtáil an tAire dhá fhóram chomhairleacha le geallsealbhóirí chun tosaíochtaí a shainiú agus a thabhairt chun críche. Is é an straitéis toradh na hoibre sin.

Na 18 ngníomh ar chomhaontaigh an Rialtas iad chun cur ar chumas na hÉireann Coinbhinsiún Iostanbúl a dhaingniú, cuireadh ar áireamh iad sa Dara Straitéis Náisiúnta um Fhoréigean Baile, Gnéasach agus Inscnebhunaithe 2016-2021. Áiríodh leis na gníomhartha sin an Bille um Fhoréigean Baile agus an Bille um Cheartas Coiriúil (Íospartaigh na Coireachta) a thabhairt isteach. Tá obair ar bun ar na gníomhartha a chur chun feidhme.

- **Feachtas Feasachta Phlean Gníomhaíochta an Dara Straitéis Náisiúnta** Eochairghníomh de chuid na Straitéise is ea an feachtas náisiúnta feasachta dar teideal 'What would you do?' a seoladh an 16 Samhain 2016. Is é aidhm an fheachtais feasacht a mhéadú ar fhoréigean baile agus gnéasach chun athrú a bhaint amach in iompraíochtaí agus i ndearcthaí fadbhunaithe agus seallaigh a ghníomhachtú chun an cineál sin foréigin a laghdú agus a chosc. Is é atá i gceist le cur chuige seallach i leith deireadh a chur le foréigean baile ná cur ar chumas daoine sa phobal foréigean baile a chosc agus idirghabháil a dhéanamh ann má tá sé sábháilte agus dlíthiúil déanamh amhlaidh.

Cur chuige uile-Rialtais a chinntiú maidir le haghaidh a thabhairt ar iompraíocht ciontóra, lena n-áirítear athchiontú a laghdú

- Tacú leis an gComhstraitéis idir Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann agus an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh, rud ina leagtar amach freagairt chomhtháite do chiontóirí a bhainistiú agus a bhfuil mar aidhm leis baol an athchiontaithe a laghdú

Foilsíodh Staidéir Atitimeachais do Sheirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann agus don tSeirbhís Phromhaidh i mí na Samhna 2016. Pléadh iontu leis an gcórt ciontóirí sa bhliain 2010 agus léiríodh iontu ráta atitimeachais nó athchiontaithe an chohóirt sin laistigh de thréimhse 3 bliana. Táthar ag obair ar staidéar taighde faoi láthair ina bhféachtar ar shaincheist na mbanchimithe. Dá bhrí sin, is cuid de Chomhstraitéis na mBan ón tSeirbhís Phromhaidh agus ó Sheirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann é.

- Treisiú leis an maoirseacht a dhéantar ar athchiontóirí ilghníomhacha tar éis a scaoilte ar mhaithe le baol an athchiontaithe a laghdú

Seoladh an chéad Chomhstraitéis riamh maidir le Ciontóirí a Bhainistiú i mí Mheán Fómhair 2016. Leathnaíodh an tionscnamh ina dhiaidh sin go Dún Dealgan, go Cathair Luimnigh agus go Cathair Phort Láirge. Ba iad an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh, Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann agus an Garda Síochána a chuir an Chomhstraitéis le chéile. Leagtar amach inti raon príomhchuspóirí comhaontaithe agus gníomhartha tacaíochta chun feabhas a chur ar an dóigh a mbainistítear ciontóirí. Cuirfear an obair sin ar aghaidh ar bhonn idirghníomhaireachta sa tréimhse 2016-2018. Féachtar go sonrach sa Chomhstraitéis ar bhainistiú ciontóirí ilghníomhacha, ciontóirí gnéis agus déantóirí foréigin bhaile agus cuirtear béim láidir inti ar chearta íospartaigh na coireachta agus ar bhealaí chun iad a chosaint.

Caighdeán na cóiríochta a fheabhsú i bPríosún Mhuinseo, i bPríosún Chorcaí, i bPríosún Luimnigh agus i bPríosún Phort Laoise

- Plean Caipitil Sheirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann 2016-2021

Leagtar amach sa Plean an fhís straitéiseach don eastát príosún. I gcás Phríosún Luimnigh, bloc nua cóiríochta ina bhfuil 103 chillín a sholáthar d'fhir agus aonad nua ina bhfuil 50 cillín agus 8 n-idiraonad a sholáthar do mhná faoin mbliain 2019. I gcás Phríosún Phort Laoise, pleananna a chur le chéile le haghaidh aonad nua uas-slándála a thógáil chun é a chur in áit bhloc "E" reatha, rud a chuirfidh deireadh iomlán leis an gcleachtas um "na fualáin a fholmhú" ar fud eastát príosún na hÉireann ar fad. I gcás Phríosún Mhuinseo, críochnaíodh tionscadal athchóirithe ar an gcóiríocht ar fad agus soláthraíodh foirgneamh nua Oibre agus Oiliúna.

- Oscailt Oifigiúil Phríosún Chorcaí

Oscailíodh an príosún 169 gcillín dhúbailte i gCorcaigh i mí Feabhra 2016. Ghlac sé áit an tseanphríosúin mheánslándála a bhí suite in iarfhoirgneamh Vichteoiriach de chuid an airm agus atá dúnta anois. Tógadh é ar shé acra thar thréimhse 20 mí. Bhí costas beagán os cionn €43 milliún i gceist leis. Is é atá sa phríosún nua cillíní ardtacaíochta, cillíní atá inrochtana ag daoine faoi mhíchumas agus cillíní breathnóireachta.

- **Foilsíú Straitéis Síceolaíochta Sheirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann 2016-18**
Áirítear le spriocanna na Straitéise leibhéil atitimeachais a laghdú agus freagairt go dearfach do mheabhairshláinte daoine atá i gcoimeád agus tionchar dearfach a imirt uirthi.
- **Foilsíú Straitéis Oideachais Sheirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann/Bhoird Oideachais agus Oiliúna Éireann 2016-2018**
Leagtar amach sa ráiteas straitéise seo an dóigh a n-oibreoidh Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann agus na Boird Oideachais agus Oiliúna le chéile chun a chinntiú go soláthrófar an t-oideachas ar bhealach éifeachtach éifeachtúil laistigh de phríosúin na hÉireann. Is í seirbhís oideachais leathan, sholúbtha agus ábhartha a sholáthrófar, agus í ceaptha chun freastal ar na riachtanais chasta oideachais atá ag daoine i gcoimeád. Cumhdaítear speictream leathan cúrsaí léi, idir chlár Oideachais Bhunúsaigh agus chlár Tríú Leibhéal. Cothromaítear léi an gá atá le foghlaim atá praiticiúil, creidiúnaithe agus cothrom le dáta agus an gá atá le foghlaim ar son forbairt phearsanta, agus cloítear le prionsabail an Oideachais Athdheise, an Oideachais Leanúnaigh nó an Oideachais Aosaigh lena linn.

An Clár um Fhilleadh ar an bPobal agus an Scéim Tacaíochta Pobail a leathnú

- **Aitheantas don Chlár um Fhilleadh ar an bPobal**
Comhthionscnamh idir Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann agus an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh is ea an Clár um Fhilleadh ar an bPobal. Bronnadh dámhachtain thánaisteach ar an gClár ag Dámhachtainí Chónaidhm an Phromhaidh Eorpaigh 2016 chun aitheantas a thabhairt don sár-rannchuidiú a dhéanann sé le hathshlánú.

An tAcht Fíneálacha (Íoc agus Ghnóthú), 2014, a chur chun feidhme

- **Thug an Roinn tacaíocht don tSeirbhís Chúirteanna chun an tAcht Fíneálacha, 2014, a chur chun feidhme**
Tosaíodh an tAcht i mí Eanáir 2016 agus foráiltear leis gurb amhlaidh, i gcás go mainneoidh duine fíneáil a íoc faoin dáta dlite, go bhféadfaidh an Chúirt ordú astaithe a dhéanamh i leith thuilleamh an duine chun fíneáil gan íoc a ghnóthú. Foráiltear leis an Acht freisin go mbeidh sé de chumhacht ag an gCúirt glacadóir a cheapadh chun fíneáil gan íoc a ghnóthú. I gcás gur forchuireadh ordú gnóthaithe nó ordú astaithe agus go bhfuil an fhíneáil nó cuid den fhíneáil fós amuigh, féadfar ordú seirbhíse pobail a dhéanamh mar mhalairt ar théarma príosúnachta. Ar mhaithe leis na bearta a chur chun feidhme, ba ghá athruithe a dhéanamh ar chórais TF agus riaracháin. Ba ghá próiseas tairisceana a sheoladh ar mhaithe leis an Acht a chur chun feidhme freisin.



3.4 - Rochtain ar Cheartas do Chách

AN DUL CHUN CINN A RINNEADH SA RÉIMSE SEO LE LINN NA BLIANA 2016

An Chúirt Achomhairc a chur ar bun agus ar siúl

- Tá ag éirí go maith leis an gCúirt Achomhairc
Rinneadh 924 achomharc nua sa bhliain 2016. Achomhairc shibhialta a bhí i 591 cheann díobh agus achomhairc choiriúla a bhí i 333 cinn díobh. Cuireadh 780 achomharc de lámh le linn na bliana, a chuimsigh 451 cheann d'achomhairc shibhialta agus 329 gcinn d'achomhairc choiriúla. B'ionann é sin agus méadú 6% ar an bhfigiúr don bhliain 2015.
- An Dara Cúirt Choiriúil Speisialta
I mí Aibreáin 2016, shínigh an Tánaiste na Rialacha Cúirte lena gcumasaítear don Dara Cúirt Choiriúil Speisialta tús a chur le cásanna a éisteacht. Tá an dara cúirt comhdhéanta de thriúr breithiúna den Ard-Chúirt, beirt bhreithiúna den Chúirt Chuarda agus beirt bhreithiúna den Chúirt Dúiche.



Foirgneamh na gCúirteanna Coiriúla Breithiúnais

Nósanna Imeachta um Cheapacháin Bhreithiúnacha a Athchóiriú agus a Thabhairt Cothrom le Dáta

- Reachtaíocht chun an Bord Comhairleach um Cheapacháin Bhreithiúnacha a ionadú
Foilsíodh Scéim Ghinearálta an Bhille fá Choimisiún um Cheapacháin Bhreithiúnacha i mí na Nollag. Leis an mBille sin, comhlíonfar na gealltanais atá tugtha sa Chlár do Rialtas Comhpháirtíochta chun an córas um cheapacháin bhreithiúnacha a athchóiriú.

Athbhreithniú leanúnach a dhéanamh ar a éifeachtaí atá riar an cheartais trí obair as lámh a chéile leis an tSeirbhís Chúirteanna, leis an nGarda Síochána, le Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann, leis an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh, leis an mBord um Chúnadh Dlíthiúil agus leis an Stiúrthóir Ionchúiseamh Poiblí

Leanadh ar aghaidh leis an teicneolaíocht nasc físe a chur i bhfeidhm sa bhliain 2016. Laghdaítear leis an teicneolaíocht sin an gá a bhíonn ann le príosúnaigh a thionlacan chuig an gCúirt, go háirithe i gcás mionéisteachtaí. Tá méadú tagtha ar a éifeachtúla atá riar an cheartais a bhuí leis an teicneolaíocht sin agus le clár Láithreoirí Cúirte an Gharda Síochána, áit a mbíonn ball ar leith den Gharda Síochána lonnaithe sa Chúirt agus a gcuireann sé/sí fianaise i láthair i gcásanna éagsúla, in ionad gach cás a bheith á chur i láthair ag Gardaí difriúla.

Obair leis an tSeirbhís Chúirteanna ar athrú agus forbairt eagraíochtúil, lena n-áirítear feabhsú teicneolaíochta ar nós rCheartais, etc

- **An tSeirbhís Chúirteanna ar Líne**

Cuid den Chlár um an tSeirbhís Chúirteanna ar Líne is ea an córas rCheadúnúcháin, rud trínar féidir bainistiú agus riar a dhéanamh ar gach iarratas ar cheadúnas a dhéantar chuig na Cúirteanna Dúiche agus Cuarda. I mí Iúil agus i mí Lúnasa, cuireadh an córas rCheadúnúcháin chun feidhme i 6 oifig phíolótacha i nDún na nGall, i Sligeach, i gCora Droma Rúisc, i nDún Dealgan, i mBré agus i Loch Garman. Idir an dá linn, tá obair ar siúl chun 6 oifig eile a ullmhú do chur chun feidhme an chórais. Tá na hoifigí sin lonnaithe i Leitir Ceannainn, i gCaisleán an Bharraigh, i mBéal an Átha, ar an gCabhán, i Muineachán agus i bPort Láirge.

Acmhainní airgeadais a chur ar fáil don tSeirbhís Chúirteanna

- **Buiséad na Seirbhíse Cúirteanna**

B'ionann agus €109.7 milliún san iomlán acmhainní na Seirbhíse Cúirteanna don bhliain 2016, rud lenar áiríodh caiteachas caipitil €36.4 milliún.

- **Tionscadal Comhpháirtíochta Príobháidí Poiblí - Beartán na gCúirteanna**

Déanfar seacht gcinn de Thithe Cúirte réigiúnacha a thógáil nó a athfhorbairt mar chuid den tionscadal seo. Beidh costas iomlán an tionscadail cothrom le thart ar €135 mhilliún. Tá dea-dhul chun cinn á dhéanamh ar fud na seacht suíomh i nDroichead Átha, i Leitir Ceannainn, i Luimneach, i Loch Garman, i gCorcaigh, ar an Muileann gCearr agus i bPort Láirge.

3.5 - Sochaí Chothrom Chuimsitheach

AN DUL CHUN CINN A RINNEADH SA RÉIMSE SEO LE LINN NA BLIANA 2016

Comhordú a dhéanamh ar rannpháirtíocht na hÉireann i nósanna imeachta agus i sásraí idirnáisiúnta a bhaineann le saincheistanna chearta an duine sa tír seo

- **An Coinbhinsiún maidir le Gach Cineál Idirhealaithe in aghaidh na mBan a Dhíothú I mí Iúil 2016**, tionóladh comhairliúchán sochaí sibhialta ar an bhfreagairt ón Stát don Liosta Saincheistanna faoin gCoinbhinsiún maidir le Gach Cineál Idirhealaithe in aghaidh na mBan a Dhíothú. Chomhaontaigh an Rialtas an tuarascáil ó Éirinn faoin gCoinbhinsiún ina dhiaidh sin. Cuireadh an tuarascáil faoi bhráid na Náisiún Aontaithe i mí Mheán Fómhair.
- **An Tuarascáil faoin gCoinbhinsiún maidir le hIdirhealú Ciníoch a Dhíothú**
Is é an Coiste um Idirhealú Ciníoch a Dhíothú an comhlacht saineolaithe neamhspleácha a dhéanann faireachán ar an dóigh a mbíonn an Coinbhinsiún maidir le Gach Cineál Idirhealaithe Chiníoch a Dhíothú á chur chun feidhme ag na Stáit is páirtithe ann. Ceanglaítear ar gach Stát is páirtí tuarascálacha rialta a chur faoi bhráid an Choiste maidir leis an dóigh a mbíonn na cearta á gcur chun feidhme. Ní mór do Stáit tuairisc a thabhairt bliain amháin tar éis dóibh aontú don Choinbhinsiún agus gach dhá bhliain ina dhiaidh sin. Tá an Cúigiú go dtí an Seachtú tuarascáil thréimhsiúil ó Éirinn chuig an gCoiste réidh le haghaidh comhairliúchán poiblí.
- **An Tuarascáil Athbhreithnithe Thréimhsiúil Uilechoitinn ón gCoiste um Chearta an Duine**
Tá an tAthbhreithniú Tréimhsiúil Uilechoiteann ina phróiseas uathúil trína ndéantar athbhreithniú ar fheidhmíocht gach Ballstáit de na Náisiún Aontaithe ó thaobh chearta an duine de. Ghlac Éire páirt sa chúigiú seisiún is fiche de chuid Mheitheal Athbhreithnithe Thréimhsiúil Uilechoitinn na Comhairle um Chearta an Duine i mí na Bealtaine. Rinneadh an Chomhairle um Chearta an Duine breithniú ar an Tuarascáil Náisiúnta Athbhreithnithe Thréimhsiúil Uilechoitinn ó Éirinn lena linn agus ghlac sí moltaí ina leith ina dhiaidh sin.

Maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme Straitéis Náisiúnta na mBan 2007-2016 agus ar chur chun feidhme an ghealltanais a bhaineann le hinscne atá i gClár an Rialtais

- **Cur chun feidhme Straitéis Náisiúnta na mBan 2007-2016 a chur ar aghaidh agus leagan nua den straitéis a ullmhú**
Seoladh an chéim comhairliúcháin phoiblí ar an leagan nua de Straitéis Náisiúnta na mBan i mí na Samhna. Leagfar amach sa Straitéis tosaíochtaí beartais ardleibhéil an Rialtais do mhná agus do chailíní suas go dtí an bhliain 2020. Tionóladh an chéad chomhairliúchán poiblí i gCorcaigh agus bhí sé ar oscailt go mí Eanáir 2017.
- **Méadú ar Dheontas Chomhairle Náisiúnta na mBan**
Tá Comhairle Náisiúnta na mBan ina bratghrúpa a dhéanann ionadaíocht do 170 ballghrúpa agus do bhaill aonair. Is é an aidhm atá aici comhionannas a bhaint amach idir fir agus mná. Leithdháileadh suim €400,000 ar an gComhairle i mBuiséad 2016, rud a bhí cothrom le méadú 33% ar an soláthar don bhliain 2015.

- **Comhar Náisiúnta Líonraí Pobalbhunaithe na mBan**

I mí Iúil 2016, ghlac an Roinn freagracht as Comhar Náisiúnta Líonraí Pobalbhunaithe na mBan. Cuimsíonn an Comhar 17 gcinn de ghrúpaí ban ó chodanna difriúla den tír a bhíonn ag gabháil do bhearta gníomhachtaithe agus for-rochtana do mhná faoi mhíbhuntáiste. Ba í an Roinn Comhshaoil, Pobail agus Rialtais Áitiúil a chistigh obair an Chomhair roimhe sin. Leithdháileadh cistiú €1.385 milliún air sa bhliain 2016.

- **Cothromaíocht Inscne ar Bhoird Stáit**

Amhail mí Feabhra 2017, is mná iad 38% de na comhaltaí ar bhoird Stáit agus tá an sprioc 40% maidir le hionadaíocht ón dá inscne bainte amach ag 101 bhord (47% den líon iomlán). D'éirigh le 75% de na boird Stáit atá faoi choimirce na Roinne Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais an sprioc sin a bhaint amach, áit a bhfuil meánionadaíocht na mban i measc comhaltaí boird cothrom le 42.9%.

- **Cistiú do Chomhionannas Inscne**

Cuireadh cistiú €4.5 milliún ar fáil faoi Chiste Sóisialta na hEorpa do thionscnaimh lena ndírítear ar mhná atá scoite ón margadh saothair agus atá ag iarraidh dul i mbun fostaíocht íoctha. Cuireadh €1 mhilliún eile ar fáil do thionscadail lena dtacaítear le fiontraíocht na mban. Is leis an leithdháileadh sin a chisteofar gníomhaíocht na dtionscadal ar feadh tréimhse dhá bhliain go trí bliana.



David Stanton TD, an tAire Stáit, agus é ag freastal ar an 7ú Fóram Bliantúil maidir le Cairt an Aontais Eorpaigh um an Éagsúlacht, Caisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath, an 18 Deireadh Fómhair 2016

An Bille um Shaoire Teaghlaigh a chur ar aghaidh

- [An tAcht um Shaoire agus Sochar Atharthachta, 2016](#)

Tugtar leis an Acht saoire atharthachta dhá sheachtain agus sochar atharthachta dhá sheachtain d'aithreacha ar rugadh a leanaí an 1 Meán Fómhair 2016 nó ina dhiaidh. Aithnítear leis an reachtaíocht an ról ríthábhachtach a imríonn aithreacha i saol leanaí nuabheirthe agus i saol leanaí óga. Is fianaise í ar an tiomantas atá ann d'infheistíocht a dhéanamh i luathbhlianta leanaí agus d'fheabhas a chur ar an gcothromaíocht oibre is saoil i measc tuismitheoirí. Féadfar an tsaoire a thógáil am ar bith laistigh den chéad sé mhí tar éis na breithe.

Comhphlé fiúntach agus rannpháirtíocht fhiúntach leis an Lucht Siúil agus leis an bpobal Romach araon a chumasú

- [Tionscadal Staire Lucht Siúil Iarthar na hÉireann](#)

Rinne an tUas. David Stanton TD, an tAire Stáit, Tionscadal Staire Lucht Siúil Iarthar na hÉireann a sheoladh in Ard-Mhúsaem na hÉireann, Caisleán an Bharraigh, Co. Mhaigh Eo, an 21 Deireadh Fómhair 2016. Is é aidhm an Tionscadail tacaíocht a thabhairt do dhaoine den Lucht Siúil atá ag iarraidh béaloideas agus stair an Lucht Siúil a bhailiú agus a chartlannú.

- [Projectos Romano: Staidéar ar Phobail Romacha i mBaile Brigín](#)

Comhthionscnamh idir Cairde agus Musicantia is ea seo. Sheol David Stanton TD, an tAire Stáit, an tuarascáil i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2016 agus scrúdaítear inti staid shocheacnamaíoch an phobail Romaigh i mBaile Brigín. Cuireadh fáilte sa tuarascáil ar na hiarrachtaí atá á ndéanamh ag an bPríomh-Oifig Staidrimh chun an líon Romach a chónaíonn in Éirinn a shainnint. Moladh inti freisin don phobal Romach bailiú cruinn an staidrimh sin a éascú ionas go bhféadfadh an Rialtas cabhrú leo ar bhealach spriocdhírthe atá íogair ón taobh cultúrtha de. Agus é faoi stiúir ag an bpobal Romach, cuireann Musicantia imeascadh idir a phobal féin agus pobail eile chun cinn trí cheol, teanga agus cultúr an phobail Romaigh.

- [Dámhachtainí Mórtais an Lucht Siúil](#)

Is é searmanas Dámhachtainí Mórtais an Lucht Siúil an príomhimeacht a reáchtáiltear le linn Sheachtain Mhórtais an Lucht Siúil gach bliain. Cuirtear gach a bhfuil dearfach faoin Lucht Siúil in Éirinn i láthair lena linn. Bronnadh duaiseanna i raon leathan catagóirí, lena áiríodh an oige, gníomhaíocht phobail, oideachas, ceol, na healaíona agus spórt.

An Straitéis Náisiúnta um Chuimsiú an Lucht Siúil agus na Romach a foilsíodh sa bhliain 2011 a athnuachan ionas gur féidir freastal ar na riachtanais ar leith atá ag an Lucht Siúil agus ag an bpobal Romach araon, agus aird chuí á tabhairt ar na moltaí tír-shonracha ón gCoimisiún Eorpach

- [Reáchtáladh próiseas cuimsitheach comhairliúcháin le linn na bliana 2016 chun bonn eolais a chur faoi leagan athbhreithnithe den Straitéis Náisiúnta um Chuimsiú an Lucht Siúil agus na Romach don tréimhse 2017-2021.](#)

Cuireadh tús leis an gcéad chéim den phróiseas comhairliúcháin sa bhliain 2015, agus é mar aidhm léi teacht ar na téamaí tosaíochta a dtabharfaí aghaidh orthu sa leagan athbhreithnithe den

Straitéis Náisiúnta um Chuimsiú. Cuireadh tús leis an dara céim sa bhliain 2016, inar féachadh le cuspóirí sonracha a shainaithint agus a chomhaontú faoi gach ceann de na téamaí a sainaithníodh sa chéad chéim. Cuireadh tús leis an tríú céim ina dhiaidh sin, inar sainaithníodh gníomhartha beachta intomhaiste agus amscálaí le haghaidh chomhlíonadh gach ceann de na cuspóirí a tháinig chun cinn le linn an dara céim.

Rannpháirtíocht le geallsealbhóirí a athbhreithniú agus a athstruchtúrú maidir leis an mbeartas náisiúnta míchumais a chur ar aghaidh chun comhairliúchán leanúnach, cuí agus ionadaíoch a chinntiú

- Tugadh faoi phróiseas cuimsitheach comhairliúcháin le linn na bliana 2016 chun bonn eolais a chur faoi leagan nua den Straitéis Náisiúnta um Chuimsiú Daoine faoi Mhíchumas don tréimhse 2017-2021.

In éineacht leis an Údarás Náisiúnta Míchumais agus le Grúpa Cur Chun Feidhme na Straitéise Náisiúnta Míchumais, thug an Roinn faoi phróiseas comhairliúcháin inar tugadh deis do pháirtithe leasmhara moltaí a dhéanamh i leith réimsí tábhachtacha amhail soláthar seirbhísí, cóiríocht, sláinte, fostaíocht agus oideachas. Le cúnamh ón Údarás, d'éirigh leis an Roinn Céim 3 den phróiseas comhairliúcháin a chríochnú agus dréacht-Straitéis athbhreithnithe a ullmhú ina bhfuil spriocanna intomhaiste agus spriocdhátaí. Leanfar ar aghaidh sa Straitéis leis na cláir agus na seirbhísí atá ar bun cheana féin agus le forbairtí nua atá ar na bacáin.

Comhordú beartais ar fud Ranna agus gníomhaireachtaí difriúla, agus comhairliúchán éifeachtach le daoine faoi mhíchumas agus le geallsealbhóirí ábhartha sa phróiseas beartais agus rannpháirtíocht na ndaoine sin sa phróiseas beartais

- Treoir AE maidir le hInrochtaineacht

Is é an aidhm atá leis an Treoir feabhas a chur ar fheidhmiú an mhargaidh inmheánaigh do tháirgí agus seirbhísí inrochtana trí dheireadh a chur leis na bacainní atá cruthaithe le píosaí reachtaíochta atá ag teacht salach ar a chéile. Tá an Treoir á plé ar leibhéal an Aontais faoi láthair. Is í an Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais a chomhordaíonn seasamh caibidlíochta na hÉireann ar fud na Ranna agus na ngníomhaireachtaí ábhartha uile. Cuireadh Grúpa Comhairleach ar bun chun cabhrú leis an obair sin.

Daingniú Choinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe ar Chearta Daoine atá faoi Mhíchumas a chur ar aghaidh trí chomhordú a dhéanamh ar obair na Ranna ábhartha uile agus leasuithe reachtacha ábhartha á ndéanamh acu

- Foilsiú an Bhille um Míchumas (Forálacha Ilghnéitheacha), 2016.

Cheadaigh an Rialtas foilsiú an Bhille um Míchumas (Forálacha Ilghnéitheacha), a bhfuil mar chuspóir leis aghaidh a thabhairt ar na bacainní reachtacha eile atá ann ar Choinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe ar Chearta Daoine atá faoi Mhíchumas a bheith á dhaingniú ag Éirinn. I measc nithe eile, foráiltear leis an gCoinbhinsiún go dtabharfar freastal réasúnta do dhaoine faoi mhíchumas i réimse na fostaíochta agus an tsoláthair sheirbhísí (i.e. cabhair phraiticiúil chun a chinntiú gur féidir le duine faoi mhíchumas rochtain a fháil ar sheirbhís ar leith).

Nearatófar leis an mBille na cearta atá ag daoine faoi mhíchumas chun rochtain a fháil ar sheirbhísí poiblí agus ar sheirbhísí a sholáthraíonn comhlachtaí tráchtála a ndéantar rialáil ar cháilíocht a gcuid seirbhísí – bainc, comhair chreidmheasa, cuideachtaí árachais agus soláthraithe teileachumarsáide agus iompair ina measc.

- [Chuir an tUachtarán a lámh leis an Acht um Chinnteoireacht Chuidithe \(Cumas\) 2015 an 30 Nollaig 2015.](#)

Athchóirítear leis an Acht an reachtaíocht um chumas atá i bhfeidhm ag Éirinn ón 19ú haois. Bunaítear leis creat nua-aimseartha reachtúil chun tacú le cinnteoireacht i measc daoine fásta a bhfuil deacracht acu cinntí a dhéanamh gan chúnamh. Is gá próisis riaracháin nua agus bearta tacaíochta nua a chur i bhfeidhm, lena n-áirítear an tSeirbhís Tacaíochta Cinntí a bhunú laistigh den Choimisiún Meabhair-Shláinte, sular féidir forálacha substainteacha an Achta a thosú. Cuireadh Grúpa Stiúrtha ardleibhéil a chuimsíonn oifigigh shinsearacha ón Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais, ón Roinn Sláinte, ón gCoimisiún Meabhair-Shláinte agus ón tSeirbhís Chúirteanna ar bun sa bhliain 2016 chun maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar bhunú agus coimisiúnú na Seirbhíse Tacaíochta Cinntí. Tá an obair sin fós ar siúl.

[Tacú le hObair an Údaráis Náisiúnta Mhíchumais, go háirithe maidir le treisiú leis an ról atá aige i gcomhairle neamhspleách beartais a thabhairt don Aire agus don Rialtas, agus Rialachas Corparáideach éifeachtach a chinntiú](#)

- [Comhaontú Feidhmíochta 2016](#)
Síníodh comhaontú feidhmíochta idir an Roinn agus an tÚdarás Náisiúnta Míchumais ina leagtar amach na haschuir atá le soláthar ag an Údarás. Leagtar amach ann freisin na socrúithe cumarsáide atá le leanúint idir an Roinn agus an tÚdarás.

[Cur chuige na hÉireann i leith imeascadh inimirceach a athbhreithniú agus Straitéis Imeasctha nua a fhorbairt](#)

- Rinne an Rialtas an Straitéis um Imeascadh Imirceach 2017-2020 a thabhairt chun críche agus a cheadú sa bhliain 2016. Foilsíodh an Straitéis i mí Feabhra 2017 agus leagtar amach inti an tiomantas atá ag an Rialtas d'imeascadh inimirceach a chur chun cinn mar ghné lárnach d'athnuachan na hÉireann agus mar bhunphrionsabal i sochaí na hÉireann.
- [Cistiú Tearmainn, Imirce agus Imeasctha](#)
Cuireadh cistiú €4.5 milliún ar fáil faoi Chiste Tearmainn, Imirce agus Imeasctha an Aontais Eorpaigh do thionscnaimh a bhfuil saolré aon bhliana go trí bliana acu agus atá dírithe ar Náisiúnaigh, Dídeanaithe agus Iarrthóirí Tearmainn ó Thríú Tíortha. Ceadaíodh cistiú do thionscadail inar comhlíonadh na cuspóirí roghnaithe maidir le glacadh/tearmann, imeascadh agus acmhainn a mhéadú faoi Chlár Náisiúnta na hÉireann.

An Bille um Leanaí agus Cóngais Teaghlaigh a chur ar aghaidh

- An tAcht um Leanaí agus Cóngais Teaghlaigh, 2015.

Áirítear iad seo a leanas le príomhfhórlacha an Achta a tosaíodh i mí Eanáir 2016:

- Féadfaidh duine eile seachas tuismitheoir an linbh a bheith ina c(h)aomhnóir ar an leanbh.
- Beidh duine ar céile, páirtneír sibhialta nó comháitritheoir an tuismitheora é/í ar feadh tréimhse nach lú ná 3 bliana in ann iarratas a dhéanamh ar choimeád i gcás go bhfuil sé/sí ina t(h)uismitheoir ar an leanbh le tréimhse 2 bhliain.
- Beidh seantuismitheoir nó gaol eile in ann iarratas a dhéanamh chun na cúirte ar choimeád an linbh i gcás gur duine fásta é/í a bhfuil cúram laethúil tugtha aige/aici don leanbh le tréimhse os cionn 12 mhí agus nach bhfuil ag an leanbh aon tuismitheoir ná aon chaomhnóir atá toilteanach nó ábalta gníomhú mar chaomhnóir.
- Beidh gaolta an linbh, amhail seantuismitheoirí nó iad sin atá ag gníomhú *in loco parentis*, in ann iarratas a dhéanamh ar rochtain níos éasca a fháil ar leanaí i gcás cliseadh caidrimh.
- Beidh leas an linbh ar an gceist is tábhachtaí don chúirt le linn imeachtaí a bhaineann le caomhnóireacht, le coimeád nó le rochtain.
- Féadfaidh an chúirt ordúithe forfheidhmithe a fhorchur i gcás gur diúltaíodh coimeád nó rochtain do thuismitheoir nó do chaomhnóir.
- Is ag leanbh a bhfuil páirtneír sibhialta mar chomhthuismitheoirí aige/aici a bheidh na cosaintí céanna agus atá ag leanbh a bhfuil a t(h)uismitheoirí pósta lena chéile.
- Féadfar freagracht cothabhála a fhorchur ar dhuine atá ag comhchónaí lena p(h)áirtneír i gcás gur caomhnóir an linbh é/í an páirtneír sin.

Ina theannta sin, déanfar caomhnóirí a leanaí go huathoibríoch d'aithreacha neamhphósta i gcás go gcomhlíonfaidh siad ceanglas comhchónaithe. Athair neamhphósta a chomhchónaíonn le máthair an linbh ar feadh tréimhse 12 mhí, lena n-áirítear 3 mhí tar éis bhreith an linbh, déanfar caomhnóir an linbh go huathoibríoch de. Ní cúlghabhálach atá an fhoráil sin. Mar sin, ní dhéanfar caomhnóireacht a ghnóthú go huathoibríoch ach amháin i gcás go gcónóidh na tuismitheoirí le chéile ar feadh tréimhse 12 mhí ar a laghad tar éis an 18 Eanáir 2016.

An Bille um Rialáil Seirbhísí Dlí a chur ar aghaidh

- Ritheadh an Bille um Rialáil Seirbhísí Dlí i ngach céim den Oireachtas.

Cuireadh an tÚdarás um Rialáil Seirbhísí Dlí ar bun i mí Dheireadh Fómhair tar éis don Oireachtas ainmnithe an Rialtais a cheadú mar chomhaltaí den Údarás. Tosaíodh fórlacha lena bpléitear le comhpháirtíochtaí dlíthiúla, le cleachtais ildisciplíneacha agus le próiseas comhairliúcháin phoiblí a bhaineann le habhcóidí i mí na Nollag 2016.

Tosaíochtaí reachtacha arna ngabháil de láimh ag leibhéal Rialtais agus ag leibhéal idirnáisiúnta a bhaint amach

- [An Bille um Dhliteanas Sibhialta \(Leasú\)](#)

Críochnaíodh dréachtú an Bhille seo sa bhliain 2016. Is é príomhchuspóir an Bhille cumhacht a thabhairt do na cúirteanna dámhachtainí damáistí a dhéanamh i gcásanna mórdhíobhála pearsanta trí bhíthin orduithe íocaíochtaí tréimhsiúla. Cumasófar leis an mBille do dhaoine a ndearnadh mórdhíobháil dóibh na híocaíochtaí a bhaineann lena gcúram leanúnach a fháil i bhfoirm íocaíochtaí tréimhsiúla (i.e. íocaíochtaí bliantúla ar feadh shaol an duine) seachas i bhfoirm ‘cnapshuime’ mar a tharlaíonn faoi láthair. Leis an mBille, cuirfear daoine a ndearnadh mórdhíobháil dóibh ar a suaimhneas go gcumhdófar costas a riachtanas cúraim ar feadh a saoil ar fad. Tugtar aghaidh leis an mBille ar na hábhair imní atá curtha in iúl arís agus arís eile ag na cúirteanna gurb amhlaidh, in éagmais reachtaíochta dá chineál, nach ar fáil i ngach cás a bhíonn an rogha is fearr do dhaoine a ndearnadh mórdhíobháil dóibh – is é sin, ordú íocaíochtaí tréimhsiúla.

- [An tOrdú fán Acht um Chinnteoireacht Chuidithe \(Cumas\), 2015 \(Tosach Feidhme Forálacha Áirithe\), 2016 \(Ionstraim Reachtuil Uimh. 515 de 2016\)](#)

Ba leis na rialacháin seo a tugadh forálacha áirithe de Chuid 1 agus de Chuid 9 den Acht i bhfeidhm an 17 Deireadh Fómhair 2016. Tugadh na forálacha sin i bhfeidhm chun bunú na Seirbhíse Tacaíochta Cinntí a chur ar aghaidh agus chun go bhféadfaí tús a chur leis an bpróiseas chun Stiúirthóir na Seirbhíse Tacaíochta Cinntí a earcú.

- [An Bille Idirghabhála](#)

Críochnaíodh dréachtú an Bhille seo sa bhliain 2016. Is é cuspóir ginearálta an Bhille idirghabháil a chur chun cinn mar mhalairt inmharthana, éifeachtach agus éifeachtúil ar imeachtaí cúirte agus, ar an mbealach sin, costais dhlíthiúla a laghdú, dlús a chur leis an réiteach díospóidí agus maolú a dhéanamh ar an strus agus ar an achrann a bhíonn ag gabháil le himeachtaí cúirte go minic.

Seirbhís náisiúnta nua a bhunú chun na tacaí atá ar fáil d'iasachtaithe a bhfuil riaráiste morgáiste orthu a chaighdeánú

- **An tSeirbhís Réitigh Riaráiste Morgáiste**

Seoladh *Abhaile* go hoifigiúil sa bhliain 2016. Is é an tseirbhís réitigh riaráiste morgáiste é. Seasann an tseirbhís náisiúnta nua seo d'athrú ar an dóigh a soláthraíonn an Stát cúnamh. Cuireann an tseirbhís sainchomhairle agus saintacaíocht neamhspleách ar fáil saor in aisce maidir le ceistanna airgeadais agus dlí. Is é an príomhchuspóir atá aici cabhrú le daoine fanacht ina dteach nuair is féidir. Cuireadh tús leis an scéim ag deireadh mhí Iúil. Tríd an scéim, déantar cur chun feidhme ar roinnt gealltanais atá tugtha sa Chlár do Rialtas Comhpháirtíochta chun cabhrú le teaghlach fanacht ina dteach trí theacht ar réitigh inbhuanaithe i gcásanna riaráiste morgáiste. Tugtar do chliant incháilithe dearbháin is féidir leo a úsáid chun sainchomhairle a fháil ó chomhairleoirí airgeadais agus dlí ionas gur féidir leo a bhfadhbanna fiachais a réiteach. Chomh maith leis sin, is féidir leo cúnamh a fháil sa chúirt nuair is gá, rochtain a fháil ar aturnaetha agus cabhair a fháil chun cúnamh dlíthiúil a ghnóthú. Is féidir leo comhairle airgeadais a fháil ó chomhairleoir tiomnaithe Riaráiste Morgáiste, ó Chleachtóir Dócmhainneachta Pearsanta agus ó chuntasóir freisin.

Seirbhís Dócmhainneachta na hÉireann a bheith ag comhlíonadh a cuid feidhmeanna i ndáil le dócmhainneacht phearsanta agus le nithe féimheachta

- **Tosach feidhme an Achta Féimheachta (Leasú), 2015**

Bhí an tAcht tosaithe ina iomláine faoi mhí an Mheithimh 2016. Foráiltear leis don ghnáth-thréimhse féimheachta a laghdú ó 3 bliana go bliain amháin; do ghnáth-thréimhse uasta na n-orduithe lena gceanglaítear íocaíochtaí le creidiúnaithe ó ioncam ar bith an fhéimhig a laghdú ó 5 bliana go 3 bliana; agus don téarma féimheachta a mhéadú (go suas le 15 bliana i gcásanna tromchúiseacha). Foráiltear leis freisin do thréimhse na n-íocaíochtaí le creidiúnaithe a mhéadú i gcás go ndéanann an féimheach iarracht Seirbhís Dócmhainneachta na hÉireann a chur ar míthreoir maidir le fíorluach a (h)ioncaim, i gcás go gceileann an féimheach a s(h)ócmhainní trí iad a aistriú chuig tríú páirtithe, nó i gcás nach gcomhoibríonn an féimheach leis an bpróiseas féimheachta. Faoi réir aon mhorgáiste, déanfaidh féimheach úinéireacht a t(h)í a athghnóthú tar éis tréimhse 3 bliana ar choinníoll nach ndearnadh bearta chun an teach a dhíol chun tairbhe do chreidiúnaithe laistigh den tréimhse sin. Áirítear leis an Acht freisin roinnt athchóirithe tábhachtacha a bhfuil mar aidhm leo nósanna imeachta féimheachta a nuachóiriú agus a chúichóiriú agus laghdú a dhéanamh ar mhoilleanna agus costais neamhriachtanacha do na páirtithe lena mbaineann agus don cháiníocóir araon.

3.6 Córas Éifeachtúil, Freagrúil agus Cothrom maidir le hInimirce, Tearmann agus Saoránacht

AN DUL CHUN CINN A RINNEADH SA RÉIMSE SEO LE LINN NA BLIANA 2016

Cónaí: Cónaí in Éirinn chun Críocha Oibre, Staidéir nó Teaghlaigh

- Saoránaigh neamh-LEE a bhfuil cónaí orthu in Éirinn

Ceanglaítear ar gach náisiúnach neamh-LEE atá ag cónaí sa Stát le níos mó ná 90 lá clárú leis an nGarda Síochána. Tá cead chun cónaí in Éirinn ag thart ar 115,000 duine de náisiúnaigh neamh-LEE faoi láthair, i gcomparáid le 114,000 duine ag deireadh na bliana 2015. Is anseo chun críocha oibre nó staidéir atá formhór na ndaoine a bhfuil cead acu chun fanacht sa Stát.

- Iarratais ar chead chun cónaí sa Stát a dhéantar chuig an tSeirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce

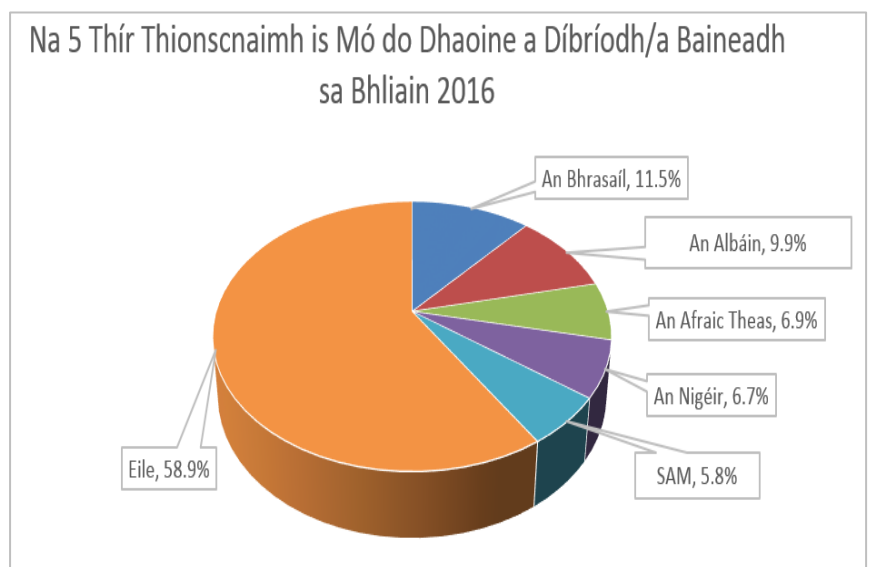
Ní mór cineálacha áirithe iarratais chun cónaí sa Stát a dhéanamh chuig an Aire tríd an tSeirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce. A luaithe a dheonófar cead dóibh, ní mór do na daoine lena mbaineann clárú mar chónaitheoir dlíthiúil leis an nGarda Síochána. Fuair Rannán Cónaithe na Seirbhíse Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce thart ar 14,500 iarratas den sórt sin sa bhliain 2016.

Dianrialú leanúnach a dhéanamh ar theorainneacha agus nósanna imeachta inimirce na hÉireann chun mí-úsáid an chórais inimirce a chomhrac

- Díbirtí agus Aistrithe Amach ón Stát

Rinneadh thart ar 4,446 dhuine a dhíbirt/a aistriú amach ón Stát sa bhliain 2016. Cuimsíonn an figiúr sin 3,951 dhuine ar náisiúnaigh neamh-AE iad ar diúltaíodh dul isteach sa Stát dóibh ag calafoirt iontrála agus a fillleadh ar ais chuig an áit as ar tháinig siad. Ina theannta sin, díbríodh 428 nduine d'iarrthóirí neamhrathúla tearmainn agus d'imircigh neamhdhleathacha ón Stát; fillleadh 67 nduine de náisiúnaigh AE ar ais ar a dtír thionscnaimh de bhun Ordú Aistrithe AE; agus aistríodh 42 iarrthóir tearmainn chuig an mBallstát AE ina ndearna siad iarratas ar thearmann den chéad uair faoi Rialachán Bhaile Átha Cliath.

Roghnaigh 187 nduine san iomlán fillleadh abhaile go deonach sa bhliain 2016. Fuair 143 dhuine díobh cúnamh ón Eagraíocht Idirnáisiúnta um Imirce ina leith sin.



A bhuí leis na hathruithe tábhachtacha atá déanta ar na hAchtanna Inimirce, mar a foráladh dóibh san Acht um Chosaint Idirnáisiúnta, 2015, neartófar cumas an Stáit chun orduithe díbeartha a fhorfheidhmiú i gcúinsí áirithe ina bhféachann an duine is ábhar don ordú lena d(h)íbert a sheachaint nó le teacht trasna uirthi. Leis na leasuithe sin, cuirfear feabhas ar éifeachtacht na bhforálacha reachtacha reatha lena gceadaítear neamhnáisiúnaigh a bhfuil ordú díbeartha i bhfeidhm ina n-aghaidh a ghabháil, a choinneáil agus a aistriú amach agus daoine ar diúltaíodh cead chun teacht chun talún dóibh a aistriú amach ón Stát.

- [Comhairliúchán poiblí ar an athbhreithniú ar Bheartas Inimirce na hÉireann maidir le daoine neamh-LEE atá ag iarraidh dul ar scor in Éirinn](#)

Tá sruth leanúnach iarratas faighte le roinnt bliana anuas ó dhaoine ar scor atá ag iarraidh teacht chun cónaí in Éirinn. Fuarthas 100 iarratas den sórt sin sa bhliain 2015. Athnuadh 150 ceann eile de cheadanna a deonaíodh i mblianta roimhe sin freisin. Ar mhaithe le tuilleadh soiléire agus comhsheasmhachta a chur ar fáil sa réimse sin, agus ar mhaithe le haird a thabhairt ar roinnt de na saincheistanna eacnamaíocha lena mbaineann, foilsíodh treoir ar an ábhar ar shuíomh Gréasáin Sheirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce na hÉireann i mí an Mhárta 2015. I bhfianaise na taithí atá gnóthaithe ó shin i leith, sheol an tAire comhairliúchán poiblí ar an athbhreithniú ar bheartas inimirce na hÉireann maidir le daoine neamh-LEE atá ag iarraidh dul ar scor in Éirinn. Bhí sé mar aidhm leis an gcomhairliúchán tuairimí páirtithe leasmhara a fháil ar an toradh ar an athbhreithniú inmheánach a rinneadh.

Áirítear iad seo a leanas le roinnt de na príomhathruithe a moladh:

- Togra chun an ceanglas glanioncaim bhliantúil atá ar iarratasóirí a laghdú ó €50,000 in aghaidh an iarratasóra go €40,000 in aghaidh an iarratasóra (€60,000 i gcás iarratas comhphárteach ó lánúin);
- Togra chun ceanglas éigeantach réamh-imréitigh a thabhairt isteach d'iarratasóirí seachas iarratais a cheadú ó dhaoine atá sa tír cheana féin, mar a tharlaíonn faoi láthair;
- Togra chun an scéim a theorannú do dhaoine neamh-LEE atá ar scor agus atá in ann a thaispeáint go bhfuil dlúthcheangal acu leis an tír seo.

- [Socruithe Nua maidir le hOibrithe neamh-LEE a Fhostú sa Tionscal Iascaireachta](#)

Leathnú ar an Scéim Oibre Neamhthipiciúla atá á riar ag Seirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce na hÉireann is ea an Scéim seo. Tá sí á tabhairt isteach de bhun sraith moltaí a rinne an Tascfhórsa Rialtais um Oibrithe Neamh-LEE i gCabhlach Iascaireachta na hÉireann i mí na Nollag 2015. Tugtar leis an Scéim creat struchtúrtha trédhearcach le haghaidh oibrithe neamh-LEE a fhostú laistigh de dheighleoga ainmnithe de chabhlach iascaireachta mara tráchtála na hÉireann. Le ceanglais na Scéime, íoslaghdófar an baol go ndéanfar dúshaothrú ar oibrithe agus cinnteofar go mbeidh na cearta agus na cosaintí fostaíochta cuí uile ag oibrithe le linn a dtréimhse fostaíochta. Ón 15 Bealtaine 2016 i leith, ní mór do gach oibrí neamh-LEE a bhfuil ar intinn acu obair sa tionscal iascaireachta Cead Oibrí Neamhthipiciúil a fháil ón tSeirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce agus imréiteach víosa a bhaint amach sula rachaidh siad isteach sa Stát.

- [Slándáil Fheabhsaithe sa Phróiseas Inimirce](#)

Lean Éire le sraith leathan tionscnamh a chur ar aghaidh ar mhaithe le slándáil teorann a neartú. I mí na Samhna 2016, chruthaigh an Garda Síochána nasc uathoibríthe le bunachar sonraí INTERPOL i ndáil le Doiciméid atá Goidte nó Cailte do gach aerfort idirnáisiúnta agus do gach calafort sa Stát. Cuardaíodh níos mó ná 700,000 doiciméad laistigh den chéad ocht seachtaine ó tosaíodh ar sheiceálacha córasacha a dhéanamh tríd an mbunachar sonraí. Diúltaíodh dul isteach in Éirinn do roinnt daoine tar éis foláireamh a fháil tríd an gcóras. Ina theannta sin, bhíodhas in ann éilimh chalaoiseacha a bhrath níos luaithe mar thoradh ar chóras a tugadh isteach chun feabhas a chur ar na seiceálacha a dhéantar ar dhoiciméid aitheantais mar chuid den phróiseas Saoránachta.

Clár Cosanta Dídeanaithe na hÉireann

- [Cuireadh Clár Cosanta Dídeanaithe na hÉireann ar bun i mí Mheán Fómhair 2015 mar chuid den fhreagairt ón Rialtas don ghéarchéim imirce agus dídeanaithe i lár agus deisceart na hEorpa. Is é an aidhm atá leis tearmann a chur ar fáil do dhaoine atá ar lorg cosaint idirnáisiúnta.](#)

Bhí 240 duine glactha isteach ag Éirinn faoi chóras gealltanais athshocraithe an Aontais Eorpaigh faoi dheireadh na bliana 2016. Ba theaghlach Shiriacha ón nGréig a bhí i bhformhór na ndaoine sin. Tá ag éirí go han-mhaith leis an gclár i ndáil leis an nGréig anois agus comhlíonfaidh Éire a lánoibleagáid don tír sin. Ós rud é nach gceadaíonn an Iodáil d'fhórsaí póilíneachta seachtracha measúnuithe slándála ceadanna a dhéanamh ar a críoch, áfach, níl Éire in ann iarrthóirí tearmainn a ghlacadh ón tír sin faoi láthair. Tá na húdaráis in Éirinn ag obair lena gcomhghleacaithe san Iodáil go fóill chun an ghné sin den chlár athshocraithe a réiteach. Thastil foirne de chuid an Chláir Chosanta Dídeanaithe agus an Garda Síochána chuig an Aithin chun agallamh a chur ar ghrúpaí iarrthóirí tearmainn atá le teacht go hÉirinn. Chuaigh pearsanra oilte ó Tusla, an Ghníomhaireacht um Leanaí agus an Teaghlach, in éineacht le foirne de chuid an Chláir Chosanta chun agallamh a chur ar mhionaoisigh gan tionlacan. Bhuail siad le hoifigigh na Gréige maidir le mionaoisigh gan tionlacan ón tír a iontógáil ar bhonn rialta freisin.

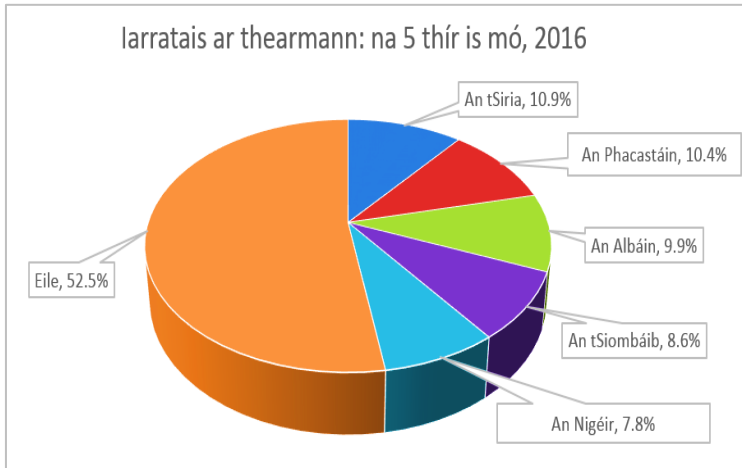
Bille Cosanta a thabhairt isteach lena bhforálfar do Nós Imeachta Aonair d'Iarratasóirí ar Chosaint agus a mbeidh mar aidhm leis tréimhsí próiseála a laghdú agus, dá thoradh sin, laghdú a dhéanamh ar an am a chaitear sa Chóras Soláthair Dhírigh

- [An tAcht um Chosaint Idirnáisiúnta, 2015](#)

Rinne Frances Fitzgerald TD, an Tánaiste agus an tAire Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais, príomhfhórlacha an Achta um Chosaint Idirnáisiúnta, 2015, a thosú an 31 Nollaig 2016. Foráiltear leis an Acht do nós imeachta iarratais aonair a thabhairt isteach do dhaoine atá ar lorg cosaint idirnáisiúnta. Le hAcht 2015, cuirtear próiseas iarratais aonair in ionad córas seicheamhach iarratais ar thearmann, a fhágann go bhfuil Éire ar chomhréim anois leis na socrúithe próiseála atá i bhfeidhm ag gach Ballstát eile den Aontas. Tá an tAcht ar an athchóiriú is suntasaí ar an réimse iarratais ar chosaint idirnáisiúnta le fiche bliain anuas. Cinnfear leis an bpróiseas iarratais aonair nua cinnteacht stádais ag céim níos luaithe dóibh siúd atá i dteideal cosaint idirnáisiúnta a lorg laistigh den Stát.

Maidir le gach iarratas ar chosaint idirnáisiúnta a dhéanfar ón 31 Nollaig 2016 i leith, próiseálfar iad faoi na socruithe nua atá i bhfeidhm san Oifig nua um Chosaint Idirnáisiúnta i Seirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce na hÉireann (a ghlacfaidh áit Oifig an Choimisinéara Iarratais do Dhídeanaithe). Is é an Binse Achomhairc nua um Chosaint Idirnáisiúnta (a ghlacfaidh áit an Bhinse Achomhairc do Dhídeanaithe) a éistfidh aon achomhairc a thiocthaidh chun cinn. Tosaíodh trí fhoráil saorsheasaimh ar leith a bhaineann le hinimirce agus le díbert níos luaithe sa bhliain 2016.

Iarratais ar thearmann



Fuarthas 2,244 iarratas ar thearmann sa bhliain 2016, i gcomparáid leis na 3,276 cinn a fuarthas sa bhliain 2015 (laghdú 32%). Tá an laghdú sin ar fad, beagnach, inchurtha i leith an laghdaithe ar an líon iarratas a fuarthas ón bPacastáin agus ón mBanglaidéis. Ba ag cuid mhór d'iarratasóirí den sórt sin a bhí stair inimirce sa Ríocht Aontaithe roimhe sin.

Cosaint Choimhdeach

D'éirigh le hOifig an Choimisinéara Iarratais do Dhídeanaithe dul chun cinn suntasach a dhéanamh ar an líon cásanna cosanta coimhdí a bhí os a comhair a laghdú. Phróiseáil sí 641 chás chun críche sa bhliain 2016. Bhí 406 chás ar feiteamh ag deireadh na bliana. Bhí 64 cinn de na cásanna sin le próiseáil faoi Rialacháin an Aontais Eorpaigh (Cosaint Choimhdeach), 2013, agus bhí na cásanna eile le próiseáil faoi fhorálacha eatramhacha an Achta um Chosaint Idirnáisiúnta, 2015.

Grúpa Oibre a bhunú chun a mholadh don Rialtas cé na feabhsuithe ba cheart a dhéanamh ar na próisis chosanta/Soláthair Dhírigh atá i bhfeidhm ag an Stát faoi láthair.

- Rinneadh an 'Tuarascáil ón nGrúpa Oibre ar an bPróiseas Cosanta, lena n-áirítear Soláthar Díreach agus tacaí d'iarrthóirí tearmainn' a fhoilsiú agus a chur faoi bhráid an Rialtais i mí an Mheithimh 2015. Cuireadh 173 mholadh i láthair inti.

Ba ag cruinniú de chuid eagraíochtaí neamhrialtasacha an 16 Meitheamh 2016 a soláthraíodh an tríú tuarascáil ar dhul chun cinn ar an 'Tuarascáil ón nGrúpa Oibre ar Fheabhsuithe ar an bPróiseas Cosanta, lena n-áirítear Soláthar Díreach agus Tacaí eile d'iarrthóirí Tearmainn'. Thuairiscigh an Tánaiste go bhfuil 91 mholadh san iomlán curtha chun feidhme go hiomlán, go bhfuil 49 gcinn eile curtha chun feidhme go páirteach nó á gcur chun feidhme go fóill, agus go bhfuil na cinn eile fós á mbreithniú.

Ceann de na príomh-mholtaí ón nGrúpa Oibre ba ea nós imeachta iarratais aonair a thabhairt isteach don phróiseas cosanta. Foráiltear do nós imeachta den sórt sin leis an Acht um Chosaint Idirnáisiúnta, a tosaíodh an 31 Nollaig 2016. Freagraítear leis an Acht do 26 cinn de na moltaí ón nGrúpa Oibre agus táthar ag súil leis go mbeidh tionchar dearfach aige ar an obair ríthábhachtach a bhaineann le haghaidh a thabhairt ar an bhfad ama a chaitheann iarratasóirí sa phróiseas agus sa chóras Soláthair Dhírig. Tá an fad ama sin ar cheann de na príomhábhair imní atá ag an nGrúpa Oibre.

Maidir le formhór na ndaoine a sainaitníodh sa Tuarascáil mar dhaoine a bhfuil níos mó ná cúig bliana caite acu sa chóras Soláthair Dhírig agus nach raibh aon bhaic ann ar dhul chun cinn a gcásanna, amhail imeachtaí athbhreithnithe bhreithiúnaigh a bheith ar feitheamh, meastar go bhfuil a gcásanna próiseáilte chun críche anois. Is sáréacht é sin. Thuairiscigh an Tascfhórsa a bunaíodh chun scrúdú a dhéanamh ar na tacaí tábhachtacha imeasctha atá ar fáil gur bhog 87% de na daoine ar deonaíodh stádas dóibh isteach sa mhórphobal laistigh de thréimhse sé mhí ón stádas a dheonú. Rinneadh dul chun cinn freisin ar fheabhas a chur ar shaol laethúil iarrthóirí tearmainn in Éirinn fad a bhíonn a n-iarratas á bpróiseáil. Fógraíodh méadú ar an Liúntas Soláthair Dhírig do leanaí i mí Eanáir. Bhí sé sin ar an gcéad mhéadú den sórt sin ó tugadh an íocaíocht isteach thart ar shé bliana déag ó shin. Chomh maith leis sin, tarscaoileadh táillí oidis do gach cónaitheoir Soláthair Dhírig, idir dhaoine fásta agus leanaí. Rinneadh dul chun cinn ar shaincheistean amhail rochtain ar áiseanna cócaireachta agus méadú ar spás maireachtála freisin. Ag teacht sna sála ar shraith díospóireachtaí inmheánacha le baill foirne oibríochta, tá roinnt ionad sainaitheanta anois ar a ndíreofar iarrachtaí chun méadú a dhéanamh ar an spás maireachtála atá ar fáil do gach teaghlach agus chun áiseanna comhchoiteanna nó féinfhrestail a thabhairt isteach. Tá áiseanna agus córais á suiteáil i roinnt ionad faoi láthair chun an soláthar agus an dáileadh bia úir do chónaitheoirí a bhainistiú. Faoi dheireadh na bliana, bhí dea-dhul chun cinn déanta ar shocruithe chun rochtain a thabhairt d'iarratasóirí ar chosaint ar Oifig an Ombudsman agus ar Oifig an Ombudsman do Leanaí.

Rialuithe inimirce túslíne a sibhialtachú ag Aerfort Bhaile Átha Cliath agus ag príomhchalafoirt iontrála eile

- **Nósanna imeachta rialaithe inimirce túslíne a sibhialtachú ag Aerfort Bhaile Átha Cliath**
I mí Mheán Fómhair 2014, d'fhógair an tAire Fitzgerald mórchlár a raibh mar aidhm leis na feidhmeanna inimirce a bhí á gcomhlíonadh ag baill den Gharda Síochána ag an am a sibhialtachú. Ceann de na feidhmeanna atá le sibhialtachú is ea seiceálacha inimirce túslíne ag Aerfort Bhaile Átha Cliath. An 22 Meitheamh 2015, ghlac Oifigigh Inimirce ó Sheirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce na hÉireann lánfhreagracht 24 huair sa lá, 7 lá sa tseachtain as seiceálacha pas ag Críochfort 1. Cuirfear an t-aistriú feidhmeanna ag Críochfort 2 i gcrích sa bhliain 2017. Beidh beagnach 150 ball foirne sibhialtach imlonnaithe san aerfort faoin am sin, rud a fhágann go mbeifear in ann an líon coibhéseach Gardaí a scaoileadh chun dualgais oibríochta a chomhlíonadh, lena n-áirítear imscrúduithe a dhéanamh ar choireacht a bhaineann le hinimirce amhail smuigleáil daoine agus iarratais chalaoiseacha ar chónaí sa Stát. Rinne na seirbhísí inimirce ag dhá chríochfort an aerfoirt 13.8 milliún paisinéir a phróiseáil sa bhliain 2016. Bhí Aerfort Bhaile Átha Cliath níos gnóthaí

le linn na bliana ná am ar bith riamh, agus 27.9 milliún paisinéir ag taisteal trína chuid hallaí. Bhí sé sin cothrom le méadú 11% ar an bhfigiúr don bhliain roimhe. Bhí an líon paisinéirí sa bhliain níos mó ná a cheithre oiread níos airde ná daonra na hÉireann freisin.

Oibríonn an tSeirbhís Bainistíochta Teorann go dlúth le hÚdarás Aerfort Bhaile Átha Cliath agus le haerlínte chun a chinntiú go soláthraítear seirbhís éifeachtach éifeachtúil do chustaiméirí. Mar chuid dá mórchlár bainistíochta teorann sa bhliain 2016, sheol an tSeirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce próiseas soláthair iomaíoch le haghaidh geataí uathobrithe féinriar rialaithe teorann a sholáthar.

An fheidhm clárúcháin timpeall líon beag mol a chuíchóiriú agus a shibhialtachú

- Ní mór do shaoránaigh ó thíortha lasmuigh de LEE nó ón Eilvéis a bhfuil cónaí orthu sa Stát le níos mó ná 90 lá a láithreach sa Stát a thaifeadadh go dlíthiúil trí phróiseas ar a dtugtar 'clárú'. Chláraigh 95,701 náisiúnach eachtrach sa bhliain 2016. Bhain thart ar 41% díobh sin le hiarratasóirí céaduaire agus bhain na cinn eile le daoine a raibh a gcónaí á athnuachan.

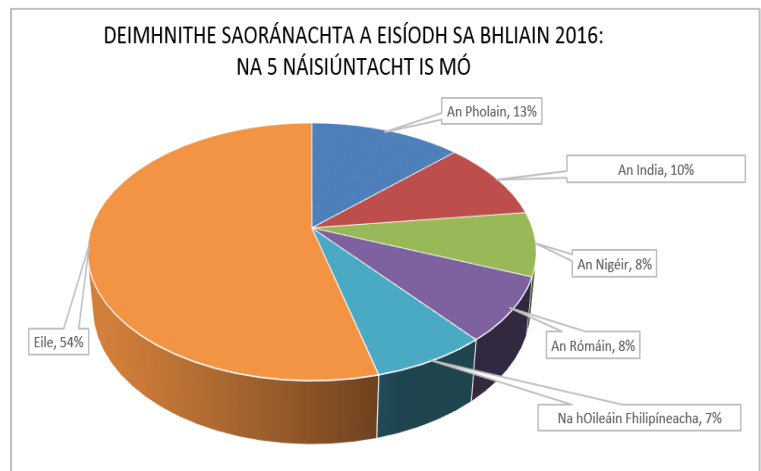
Le blianta fada anuas, tá an Garda Síochána ag cur seirbhísí Clárúcháin agus Ceada ar fáil ag a phríomhoifig i gCé an Bhúrcaigh, Baile Átha Cliath, agus i dtuairim is 70 oifig dá chuid ar fud na tíre. Mar chuid de chlár a bhfuil mar aidhm leis sibhialtachú agus nuachóiriú a dhéanamh ar an dóigh a soláthraítear seirbhísí inimirce, aistríodh an fhreagracht as clárúithe i mBaile Átha Cliath ó Bhiúró Náisiúnta an Gharda Síochána um Inimirce chuig an tSeirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce sa bhliain 2016.

Is é an toradh a bheidh ar an aistriú ná go laghdófar an méid acmhainní a úsáidfídh an Garda Síochána ar an oifig clárúcháin i mBaile Átha Cliath a bhainistiú. Dá bharr sin, beidh sé in ann díriú ar réimsí oibríochta amhail imscrúdú a dhéanamh ar chionta a bhaineann le hinimirce. Toradh eile a bheidh air is ea go dtabharfar deis don tSeirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce a cuid próiseas idir an oifig clárúcháin túslíne agus na haonaid chúloifige a chuíchóiriú chun páipéarachas a laghdú agus chun freagairt ar bhealach níos éifeachtúla do riachtanais chustaiméirí.

Maidir leis na baill foirne shibhialtacha de chuid an Gharda Síochána a bhí ag obair san oifig clárúcháin, aistríodh chuig an Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais iad i mí Iúil 2016. Is í an tSeirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce a bhainistiú oibríochtaí na seirbhíse anois. Ar aon dul leis an aistriú sin, thug an tSeirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce roinnt athruithe ar a cuid próiseas isteach chun an t-éileamh ar an oifig a bhainistiú, go háirithe i dtús na bliana acadúla i mí Mheán Fómhair agus i mí Dheireadh Fómhair. Mar shampla, cuireadh córas bainistíochta coinní i bhfeidhm chun iarratasóirí a chumasú am a chur in áirithe roimh ré dá gclárú, in ionad a bheith ag ciúáil.

Leanúint de shearmanais saoránachta a reáchtáil

Eisíodh 10,044 cinn de dheimhnithe saoránachta sa bhliain 2016. Tugann an tSeirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce faoi deara go mbíonn ag éirí le searmanais saoránachta go fóill agus gur reáchtáladh 9 n-ócáid den sórt sin sa bhliain 2016. Mar chuid de chomóradh Éirí Amach na Cásca, cuireadh searmanas speisialta saoránachta ar siúl i Halla na Cathrach, Port Láirge, áit ar ceiliúradh an chéad uair a d'ardaigh Thomas Francis Meagher an trídathach i bPort Láirge sa bhliain 1848.

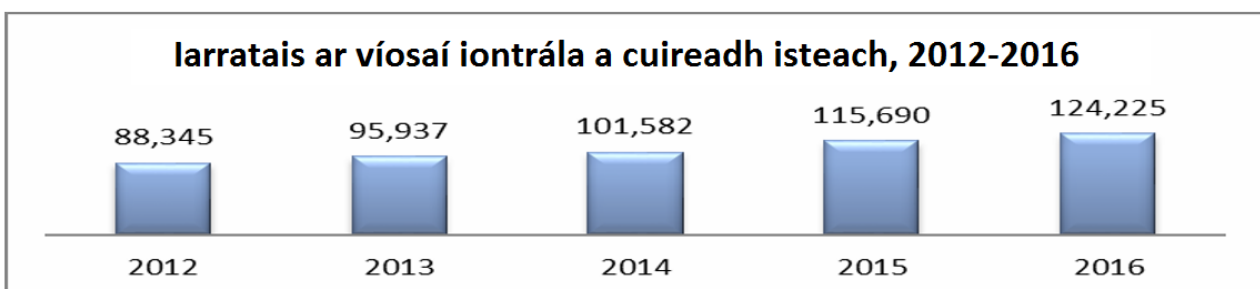


Ó cuireadh athchóirithe forleithne ar an bpróiseas saoránachta chun feidhme sa bhliain 2011, rinneadh cinneadh ar níos mó ná 100,000 iarratas agus laghdaíodh an t-am próiseála d'fhormhór na n-iarratas caighdeánach ó 31 mhí go thart ar 6 mhí, beag beann ar an méadú suntasach a tháinig ar an líon iarratas bailí a fuarthas sa tréimhse sin. Ina theannta sin, bhíodhas in ann éilimh chalaoiseacha a bhrath níos luaithe mar thoradh ar chóras a tugadh isteach chun feabhas a chur ar na seiceálacha a dhéantar ar dhoiciméid aitheantais mar chuid den phróiseas Saoránachta.

Iarratais ar víosa agus iarratais inimirce a phróiseáil go tráthúil

- **An Líon Iarratas ar Víosa a Próiseáladh**

Fuarthas 124,225 cinn san iomlán d'iarratais ar víosa iontrála gearrfhanachta agus d'iarratais ar víosa iontrála fadrfhanachta araon sa bhliain 2016. Bhí sé sin cothrom le méadú 7% ar an bhfigiúr don bhliain 2015 agus le méadú carnach 41% ón mbliain 2012 i leith. Ba é 90% an ráta foriomlán ceadaithe d'iarratais ar víosa iontrála. Ba iad na 5 phríomhthír as a bhfuarthas iarratais ar víosa sa bhliain 2016 ná an India (20%), an tSín (13%), an Rúis (10%), an Phacastáin (8%) agus an Tuirc (5%). Próiseáladh beagnach 45,000 ceann d'iarratais ar víosa athiontrála sa bhliain 2016, rud a bhí cothrom le méadú 10% ar an bhfigiúr don bhliain 2015.



- **Coinní ar Líne**

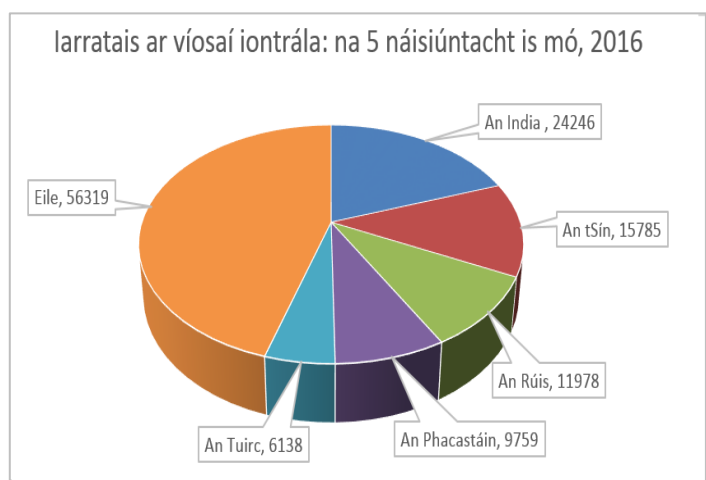
Ar feadh roinnt blianta, bhíodh daoine ag ciúáil go luath ar maidin ag an Oifig Phoiblí i gCé an Bhúrcaigh i mBaile Átha Cliath gach lá agus iad ag féachaint le rochtain a fháil ar an tseirbhís clárúcháin agus ar an tseirbhís víosaí athiontrála thar an gcuntar. Sholáthraíodh an dá sheirbhís sin ar bhonn gach duine ar a sheal féin. Mar chuid dá clár oibre um sheirbhís do chustaiméirí, chuir an tSeirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce roinnt beart i bhfeidhm chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar an tsaincheist sin. I mí na Samhna 2015, seoladh córas áirithe ar líne lena gcumasaítear do chustaiméirí am a chur in áirithe dá n-iarratas ar víosa athiontrála a phróiseáil i gCé an Bhúrcaigh. Is féidir teacht ar an gcóras ag reentryvisa.inis.gov.ie. Is féidir le custaiméirí an tseirbhís sin a úsáid agus iarratas a dhéanamh tríd an bpost cláraithe anois. Mar sin, ní gá d'aon duine ciúáil a thuilleadh chun víosa athiontrála a fháil. Chuir níos mó ná 30,000 duine coinne don tseirbhís in áirithe ó seoladh an córas víosaí athiontrála suas go deireadh na bliana 2016.

Seoladh córas coinní ar líne do chlárúithe ag Oifig Inimirce Ché an Bhúrcaigh i mí Mheán Fómhair 2016. Is féidir teacht ar an gcóras trí shuíomh Gréasáin na Seirbhíse Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce agus ag burghquayregistrationoffice.inis.gov.ie. Cuireadh an córas i bhfeidhm in am don tréimhse ghnóthach clárúcháin i dtús na bliana acadúla agus, ón am sin suas go deireadh na bliana, chuir níos mó ná 25,000 duine coinne don tseirbhís in áirithe. Cumasaítear leis an dá chóras sin do chustaiméirí dáta agus am a roghnú don tseirbhís a theastaíonn uathu. Ghlac siad áit na gcóras ticéadaithe a bhí i bhfeidhm roimhe sin.

Scéim Víosaí na Breataine-na hÉireann a chur i ngníomh, áit a nglacfar le hiarratais ón India agus ón tSín ar dtús

Ceadaítear leis an scéim do dhaoine a bhfuil víosa gearrfhanachta acu dul isteach in Éirinn nó sa Ríocht Aontaithe agus taisteal go saor idir an dá thír. Ba trí Scéim Víosaí na Breataine-na hÉireann a ceadaíodh 18,635 cinn de na víosaí a eisíodh sa bhliain 2016. Measann gníomhaireachtaí um chur chun cinn na turasóireachta go bhfuil ag éirí leis na scéimeanna sin óna mbunú agus go mbíonn siad ag cur leis na méaduithe leanúnacha ar an turasóireacht. Táthar ag súil go leanfaidh siad le borradh mór a chur faoi iarrachtaí chun tuilleadh cuairteoirí ó na tíortha lena mbaineann a mhealladh go hÉirinn. I gcomhar lenár gcomhpháirtithe sa Ríocht Aontaithe, tá meastóireacht á déanamh againn ar an scéim faoi láthair maidir leis an dóigh a bhfuil ag éirí léi sa tSín agus san India.

Tosófar ar an scéim a leathnú chuig láithreacha eile a luaithe a bheidh an mheastóireacht críochnaithe. Thángthas ar chomhaontú leis an Ríocht Aontaithe chun 3 cinn eile d'lonaid iarratais ar Víosa a chomhroinnt sa tSín, agus tá an cead riachtanach ó údaráis na Síne á lorg faoi láthair. Má fhaightear an cead sin, méadóidh an líon lonad ó 12 cheann go 15 cinn.



- [Feabhsuithe ar Shuíomh Gréasáin na Seirbhíse Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce](#)

Chuir an tSeirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce athfhorbairt a suímh Ghréasáin www.inis.gov.ie ar aghaidh le linn na bliana 2016, agus é mar aidhm aici ábhar atá níos dírithe ar an gcustaiméir a sholáthar. Rinneadh an treoir maidir le Saoránacht, Clárú, Tearmann agus Inimirce agus an fhaisnéis teagmhála do chustaiméirí a ollchóiriú go hiomlán ar mhaithe le faisnéis a thabhairt do chustaiméirí ar bhealach níos soláimhsithe agus níos iomasaí.

Eolas agus faisnéis a mhalartú lenár gcomhpháirtithe sa Ríocht Aontaithe

- [Sonraí inimirce a chomhroinnt idir Éirinn agus an Ríocht Aontaithe](#)

Gné leanúnach den phróiseas iarratais ar víosa in Éirinn is ea bithmhéadracht a bhailiú. Maidir leis sin, cuireadh córais i bhfeidhm chun gur féidir faisnéis a chomhroinnt agus a chros-seiceáil ar bhealach uathoibríthe rianúil. Tosaíocht leanúnach don Roinn atá i bhfeabhas a chur ar an acmhainn bailithe faisnéise agus ar an malartú faisnéise ar mhaithe le slándáil taistealaithe agus rialú imirce a fheabhsú, agus tá roinnt tionscadal fadtéarmach ar siúl ina leith sin.

Comhar leanúnach le Rialtas na Ríochta Aontaithe

- [Imeacht na Ríochta Aontaithe ón Aontas Eorpach agus an Comhlimistéar Taistil](#)

Chuir Rialtas na hÉireann agus Rialtas na Ríochta Aontaithe araon in iúl go bhfuil rún láidir acu go gcoinneofaí an Comhlimistéar Taistil ar bun tar éis don Ríocht Aontaithe imeacht ón Aontas Eorpach. Tá an Roinn ina cathaoirleach ar cheardlann thras-Rannach ar an gComhlimistéar Taistil, rud a bhfuil mar aidhm léi na saincheistanna a bhíonn ag teacht aníos a mheas agus cabhrú le cur chuige an Rialtais i leith idirbheartaíocht Airteagal 50 a ullmhú.

4 - FAISNÉIS CHORPARÁIDEACH

4.1 - Soláthar foirne

Seasann an figiúr thíos don líon iomlán ball foirne atá á mbainistiú ag an Roinn nó tríd an Roinn. Áirítear leis an bhfigiúr, i measc daoine eile, baill foirne in Oifig an Phaiteolaí Stáit, in Eolaíocht Fhóiréinseach Éireann, sa tSeirbhís Phromhaidh, in Oifig an Choimisinéara Cosanta Sonraí, i Seirbhís Dócmhainneachta na hÉireann agus i gceanncheathrú Sheirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann.

4.2 - Soláthar foirne ag an 31 Nollaig 2016

Soláthar Foirne na Roinne Dí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais agus Oifigí agus Gníomhaireachtaí gaolmhara ag an 31 Nollaig 2016		
Leibhéal gráid	Grád/Teideal	Líon
Ard-Rúnaí	Ard-Rúnaí	1.0
Leas-Rúnaí	Leas-Rúnaí	1.0
	Paiteolaí Stáit	0.8
	Ard-Stiúrthóir Sheirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann	1.0
Rúnaí Cúnta	Rúnaí Cúnta	7.0
	Ard-Stiúrthóir (Gníomhach) Sheirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce na hÉireann	1.0
	Leas-Phaiteolaí Stáit	2.0
	Coimisinéir Cosanta Sonraí	1.0
	Stiúrthóir na Seirbhíse Promhaidh	1.0
	Stiúrthóir Sheirbhís Dócmhainneachta na hÉireann	1.0
	Stiúrthóir um Chúram agus Athshlánú, Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann	1.0
	Príomhchigire, Cigireacht an Gharda Síochána	1.0
	Stiúrthóir Eolaíocht Fhóiréinseach Éireann	1.0
Príomhoifigeach	Príomhoifigeach	86.3
Príomhoifigeach Cúnta	Príomhoifigeach Cúnta	166.4
	Eolaí Fóiréinseach	41
	Cuntasóir Gairmiúil	10.8
	Oifigeach Promhaidh Sinsearach	45.5
	Aturnae	5
Oifigeach Riaracháin	Oifigeach Riaracháin	27.5
	Eolaí Fóiréinseach	20
	Anailísí Saotharlainne	10
	Oifigeach Promhaidh	204.8
Ardoifigeach Feidhmiúcháin	Ardoifigeach Feidhmiúcháin	219.5
	Anailísí Saotharlainne Sinsearach	8
Oifigeach Feidhmiúcháin	Oifigeach Feidhmiúcháin	359.3
Oifigeach Foirne	Oifigeach Foirne	22.8
Oifigeach Cléireachais	Oifigeach Cléireachais	616.7
Oifigeach Seirbhíse	Oifigeach Seirbhíse	44.9
Maoirseoirí Seirbhíse Pobail	Maoirseoirí Seirbhíse Pobail	45
IOMLÁN		1955.3

4.3 - Táblaí Airgeadais

Toradh Ghrúpa an Vóta Dlí agus Cirt 2016 agus Buiséad Ghrúpa an Vóta Dlí agus Cirt 2017

Ollchaiteachas Reatha

Vóta	Toradh 2016 €,000	Buiséad 2017 €,000
An Garda Síochána	1,479,816	1,522,878
Na Príosúin	303,507	305,044
An tSeirbhís Chúirteanna	75,952	79,397
An tÚdarás Clárúcháin Maoine	28,563	27,731
Dlí agus Ceart agus Comhionannas	388,292	436,610
Coimisiún na hÉireann um Chearta an Duine agus Comhionannas	4,674	6,531
An tÚdarás Póilíneachta	1,106	2,712
An Oifig Luachála	9,129	11,368
Iomlán	2,291,039	2,392,271

Ollchaiteachas Caipitiúil

Vóta	Toradh 2016 €,000	Buiséad 2017 €,000
An Garda Síochána	84,102	89,070
Na Príosúin	21,534	22,330
An tSeirbhís Chúirteanna	36,413	60,683
An tÚdarás Clárúcháin Maoine	236	560
Dlí agus Ceart agus Comhionannas	1,550	7,405
Coimisiún na hÉireann um Chearta an Duine agus Comhionannas	1,534	100
An tÚdarás Póilíneachta	-	-
An Oifig Luachála	-	-
Iomlán	145,369	180,148

Leithreasáí-i-gCabhair

Vóta	Toradh 2016 €,000	Buiséad 2017 €,000
An Garda Síochána	123,894	106,002
Na Príosúin	13,440	12,584
An tSeirbhís Chúirteanna	47,780	47,828
An tÚdarás Clárúcháin Maoine	750	506
Dlí agus Ceart agus Comhionannas	64,949	60,693
Coimisiún na hÉireann um Chearta an Duine agus Comhionannas	153	109
An tÚdarás Póilíneachta	31	58
An Oifig Luachála	1,139	1,129
Iomlán	252,136	228,909

Glanchaiteachas (Reatha agus Caipitiúil)

Vóta	Toradh 2016 €,000	Buiséad 2017 €,000
An Garda Síochána	1,440,024	1,505,946
Na Príosúin	311,601	314,790
An tSeirbhís Chúirteanna	64,585	92,252
An tÚdarás Clárúcháin Maoine	28,049	27,785
Dlí agus Ceart agus Comhionannas	324,893	383,322
Coimisiún na hÉireann um Chearta an Duine agus Comhionannas	6,055	6,522
An tÚdarás Póilíneachta	1,075	2,654
An Oifig Luachála	7,990	10,239
Iomlán	2,184,272	2,343,510

Íocaíochtaí Prasa

Tá an fhaisnéis seo leagtha amach ar shuíomh Gréasáin na Roinne.

Forbhreathnú ar Úsáid Fuinnimh sa bhliain 2016

I gcomhréir leis an oibleagáid reachtúil atá uirthi, tá an Roinn ar an mbealach ceart faoi láthair i dtreo úsáid fuinnimh a laghdú faoi 33% faoin mbliain 2020 (i gcomparáid leis an bhfigiúr don bhliain 2009, arb í an bhliain bhonnlíne í). Cuirtear tuairisceáin faoi bhráid Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann ar bhonn bliantúil. Tá an scórchárta feidhmíochta atá bunaithe ar na tuairisceáin sin leagtha amach thíos.

Tríd is tríd, tá Gníomhaireachtaí na Roinne freagrach as a n-úsáid fuinnimh féin a thuairisciú don Údarás. Mar sin, níl úsáid fuinnimh na nGníomhaireachtaí sin ar áireamh sna figiúirí seo.

Maidir leis na hoifigí atá ar áireamh sa tuarascáil seo, d'úsáid siad na leibhéil fuinnimh seo a leanas thar na trí bliana seo a chuaigh thart:

Bliain	Leictreachas (kWh)	Gás (kWh)	Ola (lítear)	Díosal (lítear)
2016	3,224,869	1,940,628	39,415	924
2015	3,658,573	2,059,010	29,141	1,395
2014	3,847,118	1,643,883	32,656	1,716

Tionscnaimh a cuireadh i bhfeidhm le linn na bliana 2016

Le linn na bliana 2016, lean an Roinn de bheith ag obair le hOifig na nOibreacha Poiblí tríd an bhfeachtas um Chumhacht a Bharrfheabhsú ag an Obair, agus é mar aidhm aici díriú ar fheachtais feasachta foirne, ar athrú iompraíochta a bhaint amach agus ar thionscadail mhionoibreacha lena gcruthaítear coigiltí ó thaobh úsáid fuinnimh de.

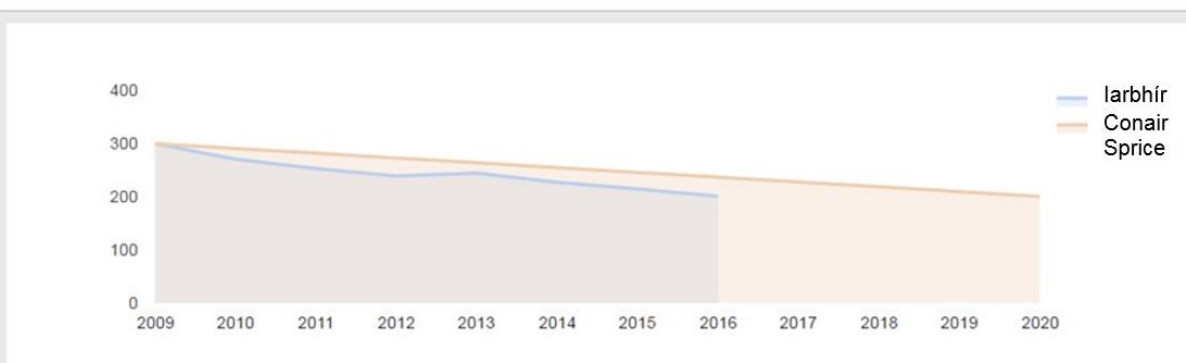
Dul chun cinn in aghaidh na bonnlíne (an bhliain 2009 go deireadh na bliana 2016)



Táscairí Feidhmíochta Fuinnimh (TFF) – 2016

TFF 2016 = 202 kWh/Achar Urláir (m²)

TFF Sprice = 201 kWh/Achar Urláir (m²)



6.4% níos fearr ná 2015 

32.9% níos fearr ná an bhonnlíne 

Feabhas 0.1% ag teastáil faoin mbliain 2020 

15.1% níos fearr ná an 'chonair' sprice 

Táscairí Feidhmíochta Fuinnimh I (2016)


Leictreachas = 151 $\frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{Achar Urláir (m}^2\text{)}}$

8.8% níos fearr ná 2015 

Fuinnimh Teirmeach = 50 $\frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{Achar Urláir (m}^2\text{)}}$

1.8% níos measa ná 2015 

Iompar = 0 $\frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{Achar Urláir (m}^2\text{)}}$

33.1% níos fearr ná 2015 

4.4 - Rialachas na Roinne ag an 31 Nollaig 2016

Baill den Bhord Bainistíochta:

Noel Waters, Ard-Rúnaí

Ken O'Leary, Leas-Ardrúnaí

Michael Donnellan, Ard-Stiúrthóir, Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann

Michael Flahive, Rúnaí Cúnta, an Dlí Coiriúil

Jimmy Martin, Rúnaí Cúnta, Beartas Idirnáisiúnta agus Beartas Príosún agus Promhaidh

Peter Mullan, Rúnaí Cúnta, Coireacht agus Slándáil

Conan McKenna, Rúnaí Cúnta, Athchóiriú an Dlí Shibhialta agus Beartas Cúirteanna

Oonagh McPhillips, Rúnaí Cúnta, Gnóthaí Corparáideacha

John O'Callaghan, Rúnaí Cúnta, an Rannán Póilíneachta

Carol Baxter, Rúnaí Cúnta, Ceann Seirbhísí Tearmainn, Imeachta agus Comhionannais

Michael Kirrane, Ard-Stiúrthóir Gníomhach, Seirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce na hÉireann

Vivian Geiran, Stiúrthóir, an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh

Marion Walsh, Stiúrthóir, Coireacht agus Slándáil

Eugene Banks, Leaschathaoirleach, Fóram na bPríomhoifigeach

Tom Maguire, Príomhoifigeach, an tAonad Athchóirithe agus Forbartha

Andrew Munro, Cathaoirleach, Fóram na bPríomhoifigeach

Patrick Forsyth, Ceann Cumarsáide agus na Rúnaíochta Corparáidí

Martina Colville, Ceann Acmhainní Daonna Straitéiseacha

Rúnaí don Bhord: Bernadette Phelan, Príomhoifigeach Cúnta, an Rúnaíocht Chorparáideach

Baill den Choiste Iniúcháireachta

Tagann Vóta 24 (Dlí agus Ceart) agus Vóta 21 (Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann) faoi shainchúram an Choiste Iniúcháireachta. Tá an Coiste ina chuid lárnach de chreat rialachais na Roinne. Tá sé de chúram air comhairle neamhspleách a chur ar an Oifigeach Cuntasaíochta maidir lena oiriúnaí agus lena láidre atá na córais agus na nósanna imeachta um rialú inmheánach laistigh den Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais. Is é ról comhairleach, agus ní ról maoirseachta, an ról a chomhlíonann an Coiste.

Con Haugh (Cathaoirleach Seachtrach)

Carol Bolger (Ball Seachtrach)

Robert Cashell (Ball Seachtrach)

Brian Duffy (Ball Seachtrach)

James Martin (Ball ón Roinn)

Baill den Choiste Riosca

Tá an Coiste Bainistíochta Riosca ionadaíoch do na réimsí feidhme éagsúla atá ann sa Roinn. Is é an ról atá aige maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar an bpróiseas bainistíochta riosca, go háirithe chun a chinntiú go mbíonn an próiseas sin á fheidhmiú de réir mar atá beartaithe, athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar ábhar na gclár rioscaí agus tuairisc a thabhairt don Bhord Bainistíochta ar an bpróiseas.

John O'Callaghan, Rúnaí Cúnta, an Rannán Póilíneachta (Cathaoirleach)

Aisling Brennan, Príomhoifigeach Cúnta, an tAonad um Rochtain ar Fhaisnéis

Alec Dolan, Príomhoifigeach Faisnéise

Michael Donnellan, Ard-Stiúrthóir, Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann

Eileen Leahy, Príomhoifigeach, Seirbhísí Corparáideacha

Walter Johnston, Príomhoifigeach, Iniúcháireacht Inmheánach

Tom Maguire, Príomhoifigeach, an tAonad Athchóirithe agus Forbartha

Oonagh McPhillips, Rúnaí Cúnta, Gnóthaí Corparáideacha

Deaglán Ó Briain, Príomhoifigeach, an Rannán Comhionannais

Madeleine Reid, Príomhoifigeach, Athchóiriú an Dlí Shibhialta

Ben Ryan, Príomhoifigeach, Seirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce na hÉireann

George Trimble, Príomhoifigeach, an Rannán Póilíneachta

Dermot Woods, Príomhoifigeach, Coireacht agus Slándáil

Rúnaí don Choiste: Conor Brennan, an tAonad Athchóirithe agus Forbartha

Baill den Ghrúpa Rialachais TFC

Tá an Grúpa Rialachais TFC freagrach as bainistiú a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme an Treoirphlean um Chumarsáid, Faisnéis, Bainistíocht Taifead agus Sonraí atá i bhfeidhm ag an Roinn, rud atá ar cheann de na gnéithe is tábhachtaí de chlár athchóirithe na Roinne. Tá sé freagrach freisin as caiteachas ar thionscadail TFC a cheadú agus as faireachán a dhéanamh ar an gcaiteachas sin. Chomh maith leis sin, déanann an Grúpa maoirseacht ar fhorbairtí a bhfuil mar aidhm leo comhdhlúthú agus cuimsiú TFC a mhéadú laistigh den Earnáil Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais, tacú le Straitéis TFC na hEarnála Poiblí agus cumarsáid agus slándáil a fheabhsú.

Oonagh McPhillips, Rúnaí Cúnta, Gnóthaí Corparáideacha (Cathaoirleach)

Alec Dolan, an Straitéis Soláthair (Leaschathaoirleach)

John Kennedy, Ceann an Rannáin TFC (de bhrí oifige)

Seamus Clifford, Seirbhísí Comhroinnte Airgeadais

George Trimble, an Rannán Póilíneachta

George Jackson, Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann

Greg McDermott, iar-Cheann Gnóthaí Corparáideacha, an tÚdarás Clárúcháin Maoine

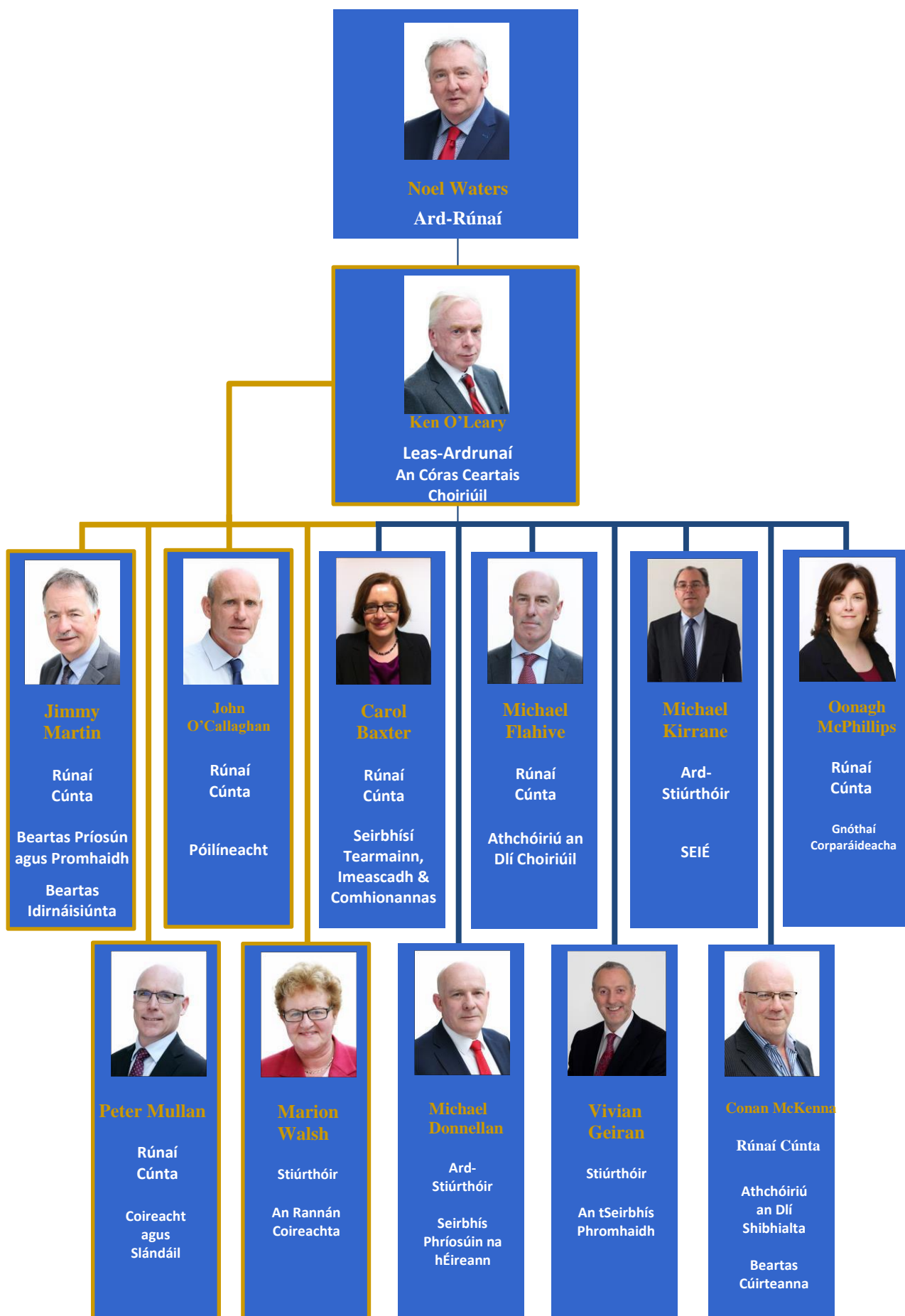
Niamh Corby, na Coimisinéirí Ioncaim

John Farrelly, Príomhfheidhmeannach, an tÚdarás Rialála Carthanais

Mary O'Regan, Seirbhís Eadóirseachta agus Inimirce na hÉireann

Rúnaí don Ghrúpa: David Spratt, an Rannán TFC

AGUISÍN 1: CAIRT EAGRÚCHÁIN



AGUISÍN 2: COMHLACHTAÍ ATÁ FAOI CHOIMIRCE NA ROINNE

	Comhlacht	Feidhm	Modh/Tráth Bunaithe	An Rannán lena mBaineann
COMHLACHTAÍ IMSCRÚDÚCHÁIN (REACTÚIL): Is comhlachtaí iad seo ag a bhfuil feidhm imscrúdúcháin a bunaíodh le dlí.				
1	Coimisiún Ombudsman an Gharda Síochána	Gearáin a fháil ó dhaoine den phobal maidir le hiompar ball den Gharda Síochána, cumhacht a fheidhmiú i leith na ngearán sin, treoirlínte a eisiúint, na torthaí ar imscrúduithe a thuairisciú do Choimisinéir an Gharda Síochána agus don Stiúrthóir Ionchúiseamh Poiblí, de réir mar is cuí, agus prótacail a tharraingt suas.	Acht an Gharda Síochána 2005	An Rannán Póilíneachta
2	Oifig an Choimisinéara Cosanta Sonraí	Caighdeáin, cigireachtaí, imscrúdú agus forfheidhmiú i dtaca le cosaint sonraí pearsanta.	An tAcht um Chosaint Sonraí, 1988	An tAonad Rialachais Shibhialta
3	An Oifig um Chosaint Idirnáisiúnta (ón 31/12/2016)	Imscrúdú a dhéanamh ar iarratais ó dhaoine atá ar lorg stádas dídeanaí, imscrúdú a dhéanamh ar iarratais ó dhéanaithe chun ligean do dhaoine dá dteaghlach dul isteach sa Stát agus cónaí ann, agus imscrúdú a dhéanamh ar iarratais ar chosaint choimhdeach.	An tAcht um Chosaint Idirnáisiúnta, 2015	Beartas Tearmainn/ SEIÉ
COMHLACHTAÍ RIALÁLA (REACTÚIL): Is comhlachtaí iad seo ag a bhfuil feidhm rialála a bunaíodh le dlí.				
4	An Bord um Chinsireacht Foilseachán	Cumhacht chun foilsiú leabhar nó tréimhseachán a mheasann an Bord a bheith gáirsiúil a thoirmeasc.	An tAcht um Chinsireacht Fhoilseachán, 1929	An tAonad Rialachais Shibhialta
5	An tÚdarás Rialála Carthanas	An Earnáil Carthanas a rialáil.	An tAcht Carthanas 2009	An tAonad Rialachais Shibhialta
6	Oifig Aicmithe Scannán na hÉireann	Scannáin, físeáin agus DVDanna a scrúdú agus a dheimhniú.	An tAcht um Scrúdóireacht Scannán, 1923, arna leasú	An tAonad Rialachais Shibhialta
7	An tÚdarás um Shlándáil Phríobháideach	An tionscal slándála príobháidí in Éirinn a rialáil agus a cheadúnú.	An tAcht um Sheirbhísí Slándála Príobháidí, 2004	An Rannán Coireachta
8	An tÚdarás Rialála Seirbhísí Maoine	Córas ceadúnúcháin a oibriú, caighdeáin a fhorfheidhmiú, gearáin a imscrúdú agus breith a thabhairt ina leith, agus ciste cúitimh a bhainistiú.	An tAcht um Sheirbhísí Maoine (Rialáil), 2011	An tAonad Rialachais Shibhialta
COMHLACHTAÍ ACHOMHAIRC (REACTÚIL): Is comhlachtaí iad seo ag a bhfuil feidhm achomhairc a bunaíodh le dlí.				
9	An Bord Achomhairc um Chinsireacht Foilseachán	Breithniú a dhéanamh ar achomhairc i gcoinne Orduithe Toirmisc arna n-eisiúint ag an mBord um Chinsireacht Foilseachán.	An tAcht um Chinsireacht Fhoilseachán, 1946	An tAonad Rialachais Shibhialta
10	An Bord Achomhairc um Aicmiú Scannán	Déileáil le hachomhairc a bhaineann le cinntí aicmithe arna ndéanamh ag Oifig Aicmithe Scannán na hÉireann.	An tAcht um Scrúdóireacht Scannán, 1923, arna leasú	An tAonad Rialachais Shibhialta
11	An Bord Achomhairc um Shlándáil Phríobháideach	Comhordú a dhéanamh ar achomhairc ó bhaill den tionscal slándála i gcoinne cinntí ceadúnúcháin arna ndéanamh ag an Údarás um Shlándáil Phríobháideach.	An tAcht um Sheirbhísí Slándála Príobháidí, 2004	An Rannán Coireachta
12	An Bord Achomhairc um Sheirbhísí Maoine	Achomhairc i gcoinne cinntí áirithe arna ndéanamh ag an Údarás um Sheirbhísí Maoine a éisteacht agus a chinneadh.	An tAcht um Sheirbhísí Maoine (Rialáil), 2011	An tAonad Rialachais Shibhialta
13	An Binse Achomhairc um Chosaint Idirnáisiúnta (ón 31/12/2016)	Breithniú a dhéanamh ar achomhairc i gcoinne cinntí céadchéime tearmainn arna ndéanamh ag an gCoimisinéir Iarratais do Dhéanaithe.	An tAcht um Chosaint Idirnáisiúnta, 2015	Beartas Tearmainn/ SEIÉ
14	An Binse Luachála	Déileáil le hachomhairc i gcoinne cinntí arna ndéanamh ag an gCoimisinéir Luachála maidir leis an luacháil ar mhaoine tráchtála chun críocha rátála.	An tAcht Luachála, 1988	An tAonad Rialachais Shibhialta

GNÍOMHAIREACHTAÍ NEAMHREACTÚLA: Is comhlachtaí iad seo ar bhunaigh an tAire ar bhonn riaracháin iad.				
15	An Binse Cúitimh i leith Díobháil Coiriúla	Breithniú a dhéanamh ar iarratais ar chúiteamh ó dhaoine a ndearnadh díobháil dóibh nó a fuair bás de bharr coireacht fhoréigneach nó thar ceann na ndaoine sin.	Bunaíodh an comhlacht seo sa bhliain 1974	An Rannán Seirbhís Corparáideacha
16	Eolaíocht Fhóirínseach Éireann	Cúnamh a thabhairt i ndáil le himscrúdú a dhéanamh ar choireacht trí anailís agus sainchomhairle eolaíoch a chur ar fáil.	Bunaíodh an comhlacht seo sa bhliain 1975	An Rannán Póilínachta
17	Seirbhís Phríosúin na hÉireann	Coimeád slán sábháilte a chur ar fáil do dhaoine a chuireann na cúirteanna chun príosúin agus bainistiú a dhéanamh ar phianbhreitheanna coimeáda.	Achtanna na bPríosúin, 1826-2007	Beartas Príosúin agus Promhaidh
18	Oifig an Phaiteolaí Stáit	Comhairle neamhspleách a thabhairt faoi nithe a bhaineann le paiteolaíocht fhóirínseach agus scrúduithe iarbáis a dhéanamh i gcásanna ina meastar go bhfuil feall i gceist.		Beartas Príosúin agus Promhaidh
19	An Bord Parúil	Moltaí a dhéanamh maidir le bainistíocht pianbhreitheanna príosúnach.	Bunaíodh an comhlacht seo ar bhonn riaracháin i mí Aibreáin 2001	Beartas Príosúin agus Promhaidh
20	An tSeirbhís Phromhaidh	Maoirseacht phromhaidh, seirbhís phobail, fillleadh ar an bpobal, cláir um iompar ciontaíthe agus sainseirbhísí tacaíochta a chur ar fáil.	Probation of Offenders Act, 1907	Beartas Príosúin agus Promhaidh
OIFIGÍ FEIDHMIÚCHÁIN (COMHLACHTAÍ NEAMHREACTÚLA DE CHUID NA ROINNE): Is comhlachtaí iad seo a bunaíodh ar bhonn riaracháin laistigh den Roinn				
21	An tAonad Frithgháinneála ar Dhaoine	Comhordú a dhéanamh ar fhreagairt na hÉireann do gháinneáil ar dhaoine.	Bunaíodh an comhlacht seo i mí Feabhra 2008	N/B
22	Cosc	Foréigean baile, gnéasach agus inscnebhunaithe a chosc.	Bunaíodh an comhlacht seo sa bhliain 2007	N/B
23	An Lárúdarás um Fhuadach Idirnáisiúnta Leanaí	Tá an comhlacht seo mar chuid de Líonra Lárúdarás Náisiúnta atá ina bpáirtithe i gCoinbhinsiún na Háige ar na Gnéithe Sibhialta a bhaineann le Fuadach Idirnáisiúnta Leanaí, 1980, i gCoinbhinsiún na Háige maidir le Dlíne, an Dlí is Infheidhme, Aitheantas, Forghníomhú agus Comhar i dtaca le Freagracht Tuismitheoirí agus le Bearta chun Leanaí a Chosaint, 1996, agus i Rialachán (CE) Uimh. 2201/2003. Tugann sé cúnamh maidir le hiarratais a bhaineann le fuadach idirnáisiúnta leanaí, le rochtain agus le socrú leanaí i	Bunaíodh an comhlacht seo sa bhliain 1991	Athchóiriú an Dlí Shibhialta
24	An Lárúdarás um Aisghabháil Cothabhála ó Áiteanna Thar Lear	Cabhrú le horduithe cothabhála leanaí a chlárú agus a fhorghníomhú ar bhonn idirnáisiúnta faoi Choinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe maidir le Cothabháil a Aisghabháil Thar Lear (a síníodh i Nua-Eabhrac an 20 Meitheamh 1956) agus faoi Rialachán (CE) Uimh. 4/2009 ón gComhairle (an 18 Nollaig 2008) maidir le dlíne, an dlí is infheidhme, aitheantas agus forghníomhú cinntí agus comhar i dtaca le nithe a bhaineann le hoibleagáidí cothabhála.	Bunaíodh an comhlacht seo sa bhliain 1995	Athchóiriú an Dlí Shibhialta
25	Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig/An Rannán um Beartas agus Cláir maidir le Coireacht i measc Daoine Óga	Is ar Sheirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig atá an fhreagracht as athchóiriú a stiúradh agus a bhrú chun cinn i réimse an cheartais i leith an aosa óig. Cistíonn sí an Clár Athstíurtha don Óige de chuid an Gharda Síochána agus cláir phobail eile dá cuid freisin.	Bunaíodh an comhlacht seo i mí na Nollag 2005	N/B
26	An Oifig um Shábháilteacht Idirlín	Sábháilteacht Idirlín a chur chun cinn, go háirithe i ndáil le pornagrafaíocht leanaí a chomhrac.	Bunaíodh an comhlacht seo i mí an Mhárta 2008	N/B
27	Oifig Íospartaigh na Coireachta	Feabhas a chur ar leanúnachas agus cáilíocht na seirbhísí a sholáthraítear d'íospartaigh na coireachta.	Bunaíodh an comhlacht seo i mí Mheán Fómhair 2008	N/B
28	An tAonad um Chomhlíonadh Frithsciúradh Airgid	Soláthraithe Seirbhíse Iontaobhais nó Cuideachta a údarú, Clubanna Ball Príobháideach a chlárú, agus faireachán a dhéanamh ar chomhlíonadh frithsciúradh airgid i measc Déileálaithe Earraí Ardluacha, Soláthraithe Seirbhíse Iontaobhais nó Cuideachta agus Clubanna Ball Príobháideach.	An tAcht um Cheartas Coiriúil (Sciúradh Airgid agus Maoiniú Sceimhlitheoireachta) 2010	N/B

COMHLACHTAÍ REACTÚLA: Is comhlachtaí iad seo a bunaíodh le dlí.				
29	An Garda Síochána	Póilíneacht agus slándáil náisiúnta sa Stát	Achtanna an Gharda Síochána, 1924-2005	An Rannán Póilíneachta
30	An tSeirbhís Chúirteanna	Na cúirteanna a bhainistiú, tacú leis an mbreithiúnacht agus seirbhísí atá ar ardchaighdeán agus gairmiúil a chur ar fáil do gach duine a úsáideann na cúirteanna.	An tAcht um Sheirbhís Chúirteanna, 1998	Beartas Cúirteanna
31	An Biúró um Shócmhainní Coiriúla	Díriú ar na sócmhainní, cibé áit a bhfuil siad, a bhaineann le daoine, a thagann nó a mheastar go dtagann, go díreach nó go hindíreach, ó ghníomhaíocht choiriúil	An tAcht fán mBiúró um Shócmhainní Coiriúla, 1996	An Rannán um Dhrugaí agus Coireacht Eagraithe
32	Cigireacht an Gharda Síochána	Cigireachtaí nó fiosrúcháin a dhéanamh ar aon ghnéithe ar leith d'oibriú agus riar an Gharda Síochána	Acht an Gharda Síochána, 2005	An Rannán Póilíneachta
33	Seirbhís Dócmhainneachta na hÉireann	Réitigh fiachais dócmhainneachta pearsanta a oibriú; Cleachtóirí Dócmhainneachta Pearsanta agus Idirghabhálaithe Ceadaithe a údarú agus maoirseacht a dhéanamh orthu	An tAcht um Dhócmhainneacht Phearsanta, 2012	An tAonad Rialachais Shibhialta
34	Coimisiún na hÉireann um Chearta an Duine agus Comhionannas	Cearta an duine agus comhionannas a chosaint agus a chur chun cinn in Éirinn	An tAcht fá Choimisiún na hÉireann um Chearta an Duine agus Comhionannas, 2014	An Rannán Comhionannais
35	An Coiste Comhairliteach um Théarmaí Dlíthiúla Gaeilge	Sainchomhairle a sholáthar i ndáil le foirmeacha agus fasaigh a ullmhú agus a fhoilsiú d'ionstraimí dlíthiúla agus de dhoiciméid dhlíthiúla i nGaeilge	An tAcht Téarmaí Dlíthiúla Gaeilge, 1945	An Rannán Seirbhísí Corparáideacha
36	An Bord um Chúnadh Dlíthiúil	Cúnadh dlíthiúil sibhialta agus comhairle dhlíthiúil shibhialta a sholáthar	An tAcht um Chúnadh Dlíthiúil Sibhialta, 1995	An Rannán Seirbhísí Corparáideacha
37	An Bord Athbhreithnithe Meabhair-Shláinte (An Dlí Coiriúil)	Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar choinneáil othar sa Phríomh-Ospidéal Meabhair-Ghalar	An tAcht um an Dlí Coiriúil (Gealtacht), 2006	Beartas Príosún agus Promhaidh
38	An tÚdarás Náisiúnta Míchumais	Comhairle a sholáthar maidir le beartas agus cleachtas míchumais	An tAcht um Údarás Náisiúnta Míchumais, 1999	An Rannán Comhionannais
39	Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann	Taifid chinntitheacha léarscáilithe an Stáit a chruthú agus a chothabháil	An tAcht um Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann, 2001	An tAonad Rialachais Shibhialta
40	Oifig an Chigire Príosún	Cigireacht a dhéanamh ar phríosúin agus ról comhairleach a chomhlíonadh	Acht na bPríosún, 2007	Beartas Príosún agus Promhaidh
41	An tÚdarás Póilíneachta	Maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar fheidhmíocht an Gharda Síochána i dtaca le seirbhísí póilíneachta in Éirinn	Acht an Gharda Síochána (An tÚdarás Póilíneachta agus Forálacha Ilghnéitheacha), 2015	An Rannán Póilíneachta
42	An tÚdarás Clárúcháin Maoine	Clárlann na Talún agus Clárlann na nGníomhas a bhainistiú agus a rialú agus clárú agus úinéireacht talún a chur chun cinn agus a leathnú	An tAcht um Chlárú Gníomhas agus Teidil, 2006	An tAonad Rialachais Shibhialta
43	An Oifig Luachála	Gníomhaireacht luachála maoine an Stáit – luachálacha atá cruinn agus cothrom le dáta a sholáthar i ndáil le maoine tráchtála agus tionscail.	Valuation (Ireland) Act 1852; an tAcht Luachála 2001	An tAonad Rialachais Shibhialta
Oifig reachtúil eile				
44	An tSeirbhís Chróinéara	Scrúdú a dhéanamh ar na himthosca taobh thiar de bhás tobann, mínádúrtha, gan mhíniú nó fóreigneach	An tAcht Cróinéirí, 1962	Beartas Príosún agus Promhaidh

