



DÁIL ÉIREANN

Déardaoin, 22 Meitheamh, 2017
Thursday, 22nd June, 2017

RIAR NA hOIBRE
ORDER PAPER

Déardaoin, 22 Meitheamh, 2017
Thursday, 22nd June, 2017

12 meán lae
12 noon

ORD GNÓ
ORDER OF BUSINESS

111. (l) Tairiscint *maidir le* Trádáil agus Infheistíocht Dhíreach Choigríche (*vótáil a cuireadh siar*).
(a) Motion *re* Trade and Foreign Direct Investment (*postponed division*).
112. (l) Tairiscint *maidir le* Caighdeáin Foirgníochta, Rialacháin Foirgníochta agus Cosaint Úinéirí Teaghaise (*vótáil a cuireadh siar*).
(a) Motion *re* Building Standards, Regulations and Homeowner Protection (*postponed division*).
2. An Bille um Ghairmithe Sláinte agus Cúraim Shóisialaigh (Leasú), 2017 — An Dara Céim (*atógáil*).
Health and Social Care Professionals (Amendment) Bill 2017 — Second Stage (*resumed*).
16. An Bille Oidhreacht, 2016 [*Seanad*] — An Dara Céim (*atógáil*).
Heritage Bill 2016 [*Seanad*] — Second Stage (*resumed*).
10. Tairiscint *maidir leis* an Tuarascáil dar teideal “Tuarascáil maidir le Sláintecare”.
Motion *re* Report entitled “Sláintecare Report”.

FÓGRA I dTAOBH GNÓ NUA
NOTICE OF NEW BUSINESS

- 5a. An Bille um Méadreolaíocht Dlí (Uirlisí Tomhais), 2017 — Ordú don Dara Céim.
Legal Metrology (Measuring Instruments) Bill 2017 — Order for Second Stage.
- 7b. An Bille um Sheirbhísí Poiblí agus um Shainfháil Phoiblí (Cearta Oibrithe), 2017 — An Chéad Chéim.
Public Services and Procurement (Workers’ Rights) Bill 2017 — First Stage.

I dTOSACH GNÓ PHOIBLÍ AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS

Billí a thionscnamh: Initiation of Bills

Tíolactha:

Presented:

- 5a.** An Bille um Méadreolaíocht Dlí (Uirlisí Tomhais), 2017 — Ordú don Dara Céim.
Legal Metrology (Measuring Instruments) Bill 2017 — Order for Second Stage.

Bille dá ngairtear Acht do thabhairt tuilleadh éifeachta do Threoir 2014/32/AE an 26 Feabhra 2014 ó Pharlaimint na hEorpa agus ón gComhairle maidir le comhchuibhiú dhlíthe na mBallstát a bhaineann le huirlisí tomhais (athmhúnlú) a chur ar fáil ar an margadh; agus do dhéanamh socrú i dtaobh nithe gaolmhara.

Bill entitled an Act to give further effect to Directive 2014/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of measuring instruments (recast); and to provide for related matters.

—An tAire Post, Fiontar agus Nuálaíochta.

Tabhairt Isteach:

Introduction:

- 7b.** An Bille um Sheirbhísí Poiblí agus um Shainfháil Phoiblí (Cearta Oibrithe), 2017 — An Chéad Chéim.
Public Services and Procurement (Workers' Rights) Bill 2017 — First Stage.

Bille dá ngairtear Acht do chur deireadh le pá agus coinníollacha oibre fostaithe a úsáid mar ghnéithe iomaíochta i measc tairgeoirí ar chonarthaí poiblí; do chur in aghaidh aon bhrú ó thaobh rátaí pá agus cearta oibrithe; do chosaint na gcaighdeán íosta is airde arna mbunú go náisiúnta le dlí, eadráin nó cómhargántaíocht agus, chun na críche sin, do shonrú cúinsí áirithe a mbeidh feidhm acu maidir le tairgeoirí a roghnú agus do shonrú cúinsí áirithe a mbeidh feidhm acu maidir le conarthaí a dhámhachtain d'oibritheoirí eacnamaíocha agus do dhéanamh socrú go bhféadfaidh feidhm a bheith ag cúinsí éagsúla i leith sainfháil a bhfuil a luach os cionn nó faoi bhun thairseach AE agus do dhéanamh socrú i dtaobh nithe gaolmhara.

Bill entitled an Act to remove wages and working conditions of employees from being used as elements of competition among bidders for public contracts; to resist any downward pressure in wage rates and workers' rights; to safeguard the highest minimum standards established nationally by law, arbitration or collective bargaining and for that purpose to specify particular considerations which will apply to the selection of tenderers and to specify particular considerations which will apply to the awarding of contracts to economic operators and to provide that different considerations may apply in respect of procurements whose value are either above or below the EU threshold and to provide for related matters.

—Brid Smith, Gino Kenny, Richard Boyd Barrett.

Fógraí Tairisceana: Notices of Motions

10. “Go mbreithneoidh Dáil Éireann an Tuarascáil ón gCoiste um Chúram Sláinte sa Todhchaí, dar teideal ‘Tuarascáil maidir le Sláintecare’, ar leagadh cóipeanna di faoi bhráid Dháil Éireann an 30 Bealtaine 2017. That Dáil Éireann shall consider the Report of the Committee on the Future of Healthcare, entitled ‘Sláintecare Report’, copies of which were laid before Dáil Éireann on 30th May, 2017.”

—Róisín Shortall,
Chairman of the Committee on the Future of Healthcare.
[31 May, 2017]

**ORDUITHE AN LAE
ORDERS OF THE DAY**

2. An Bille um Ghairmithe Sláinte agus Cúraim Shóisialaigh (Leasú), 2017 — An Dara Céim (*atógáil*).
Health and Social Care Professionals (Amendment) Bill 2017 — Second Stage (*resumed*).

16. An Bille Oidhreacht, 2016 [*Seanad*] — An Dara Céim (*atógáil*).
Heritage Bill 2016 [*Seanad*] — Second Stage (*resumed*).

**GNÓ COMHALTAÍ PRÍOBHÁIDEACHA
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS**

*Fógraí Tairisceana:
Notices of Motions:*

*Tairiscint (vótáil a cuireadh siar):
Motion (postponed division):*

111. “That Dáil Éireann:

notes:

- the pioneering and transformative vision, under the leadership of Seán Lemass, with the introduction of the First Programme for Economic Expansion and others who followed in radically opening the Irish economy to foreign direct investment (FDI) and trade;
- the over 300,000 persons employed in foreign multinational enterprises across Ireland, with 200,000 people working in Industrial Development Authority (IDA) Ireland supported companies and service industries;
- that European Union (EU) exports to the rest of the world support one in every four jobs in Ireland;
- the success in attracting FDI to Ireland over many decades with United States FDI outflows to Ireland accounting for over \$31 billion in 2016; and
- the attraction and retention of Ireland’s 12.5 per cent corporate tax rate to retain and grow our FDI jobs footprint;

recognises:

- the significant threat that Brexit poses for trade on the island of Ireland;
- that trade agreements benefit Ireland in terms of increased jobs, exports, and small and medium-sized enterprise business opportunities on the basis that as an exporting country Ireland stands to benefit disproportionately from the potential for expanded tariff-free market access;
- the independent study by Copenhagen Economics that the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) would add 1.1 per cent to gross domestic product in Ireland, increase Irish exports to the world by around 4 per cent and create up to 10,000 jobs; and
- that free-trade agreements must ensure the maintenance of premier EU standards relating to consumer protection, food, health, environment, social and labour standards; and

calls for:

- Ireland to further endorse free-trade agreements to intensify employment and export growth opportunities;
- the removal of barriers to trade via fair and free-trade agreements, predicated on ensuring that EU standards related to consumer protection, food, health, environment, social and labour standards remain untouched;
- the support and endorsement of an ambitious Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement (CETA) in order to open new markets and grow Irish jobs; and
- the expansion of diplomatic staff in Irish embassies and enterprise agency offices overseas.” — *Niall Collins, Bobby Aylward, John Brassil, Declan Breathnach, James Browne, Mary Butler, Thomas Byrne, Jackie Cahill, Dara Calleary, Pat Casey, Shane Cassells, Jack Chambers, Lisa M. Chambers, Barry Cowen, John Curran, Stephen S. Donnelly, Timmy Dooley, Sean Fleming, Pat the Cope Gallagher, Seán Haughey, Billy Kelleher, John Lahart, James Lawless, Marc MacSharry, Micheál Martin, Charlie McConalogue, Michael McGrath, John McGuinness, Aindrias Moynihan, Michael Moynihan, Eugene Murphy, Margaret Murphy O'Mahony, Darragh O'Brien, Jim O'Callaghan, Éamon Ó Cuív, Willie O'Dea, Kevin O'Keeffe, Fiona O'Loughlin, Frank O'Rourke, Anne Rabbitte, Eamon Scanlon, Brendan Smith, Niamh Smyth, Robert Troy.*

[20 June, 2017]

Leasuithe:

Amendments:

1. To delete all words after “Dáil Éireann” and substitute the following:

“notes:

- the contribution small and medium-sized enterprises make to the Irish economy, employing over 919,985 people around the country;
- the importance foreign direct investment provides to the Irish economy;
- the success of the Industrial Development Authority (IDA) in attracting multinational companies to Ireland and in supporting 199,877 jobs here in 2016;
- the results of InterTradeIreland’s quarterly Business Monitor survey showing that in quarter one of 2017 98 per cent of firms have not made plans to deal with Brexit;

- that the Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement (CETA) is part of the so-called new generation of free trade agreements, along with the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) and the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) that move far beyond the lowering of tariffs and aim primarily to remove ‘non-tariff barriers to trade’ by reaching regulatory coherence or harmonisation between parties;
- that the legal opinion of a senior council has pointed out that Irish ratification of a free trade agreement, that includes an Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) or Investment Court System (ICS), would:
 - possibly infringe Article 15.2.1 of the Constitution of Ireland, which vests the sole power to make law in the Oireachtas;
 - certainly infringe Article 34.1 of the Constitution of Ireland, which vests the power to dispense justice in the Irish domestic courts; and
 - certainly infringe Article 34.3.2 of the Constitution of Ireland which makes the High Court, and appellate courts above it, the sole court in which a law may be questioned; and
- the ongoing European Union (EU) proposals to introduce greater harmonisation of corporation tax systems across the EU;

recognises:

- the threat that Brexit poses for trade on the island of Ireland;
- the extensive trade links between Northern Ireland and Ireland, with trade in goods valued at €1.65 billion (south to north) and €1.05 billion (north to south) in 2016;
- the decision of the electorate in Northern Ireland who voted to remain in the EU;
- the need for a special status designation for Northern Ireland, to protect jobs and trade across the island of Ireland;
- that free trade agreements ratified by Ireland must have the interests of citizens and workers at their core;
- that free trade agreements ratified by Ireland must not benefit large multinational corporations at the expense of indigenous businesses;
- that a comprehensive academic study, published in September 2016 by the Global Development and Environment Institute at Tufts University, demonstrates that CETA will cause, *inter alia*, 200,000 job losses in the EU by 2023, significant wage compression, a decline in the labour share of income, a net loss of governments’ revenue, and net losses in Gross Domestic Product of signature parties;
- that the Irish beef farming sector is particularly vulnerable to the effects of CETA including an influx of 50,000 tonnes of Canadian beef and 75,000 tonnes of pork entering the EU market, the impact of this influx on Irish beef producers will be exacerbated as a result of the Brexit vote due to the fact that Britain has been the largest importer of Canadian agri-produce and there has been no revision of quotas in response to the Brexit vote;
- that pursuant to Articles 34.2 and 34.3.2 of the Constitution of Ireland, a referendum of Irish citizens to change the Constitution of Ireland in relation to the subjection of the Irish State to an ICS is legally required; and
- that Seanad Éireann has voted to reject the provisional application of CETA, and the

Irish Congress of Trade Unions as well as Irish environmental, public health, food safety and consumer rights organisations have called for the rejection of CETA and TTIP; and

calls for:

- a special status designation for Northern Ireland to protect jobs and trade across Ireland;
- more funding to be made available to the IDA, Enterprise Ireland and InterTradeIreland to help increase the level of business preparation for Brexit;
- the Government to withdraw from the provisional application of CETA;
- the Government to uphold Article 29.5.2 of the Constitution of Ireland, which states that the terms of any international agreement involving a charge upon public funds must have been approved by Dáil Éireann;
- the Government not to ratify CETA or any free trade agreement which includes the subjection of the Irish State to an ICS or ISDS mechanism;
- the holding of a referendum of the Irish people, in accordance with the legal requirements of the Constitution of Ireland (Articles 34.1 and 34.3.2), in relation to the subjection of the Irish State to the ICS included in CETA; and
- the rejection of EU proposals which undermine Irish tax sovereignty.” *(resumed)* — *Maurice Quinlivan, Gerry Adams, John Brady, Pat Buckley, David Cullinane, Seán Crowe, Pearse Doherty, Dessie Ellis, Martin J. Ferris, Kathleen Funchion, Martin Kenny, Mary Lou McDonald, Imelda Munster, Denise Mitchell, Carol Nolan, Jonathan O'Brien, Eoin Ó Broin, Caoimhghín Ó Caoláin, Donnchadh Ó Laoghaire, Louise O'Reilly, Aengus Ó Snodaigh, Brian Stanley, Peadar Tóibín.*

2. To delete all words after “Dáil Éireann” and substitute the following:

“notes:

- that the European Parliament Committee on Employment and Social Affairs voted in December 2016, to reject the current Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement (CETA), having found that it will not further European Union (EU) objectives in employment and social policy;
- that the removal of barriers to trade via fair and free-trade agreements are generally welcome, however agreements such as CETA and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) have been heavily criticised by experts as they provide little concrete protection to EU standards related to consumer protection, food, health, environment, social and labour standards;
- that over 80 Irish civil society groups including trade unions, farmers, business owners and environmental groups have called on members of the European Parliament to reject CETA;
- that there are approximately 139,600 family farms in Ireland and that the agri-food sector is one of Ireland’s most important indigenous manufacturing sectors, accounting for the employment of around 167,500 people;
- that the agri-food and drink sector accounts for 7.6 per cent of Ireland’s economy-wide Gross Value Added (GVA), 10.7 per cent of Ireland’s exports and 8.4 per cent of total employment;
- that Irish food and drink exports in 2016 grew by 2.2 per cent and were valued at a record €11.4 billion; and

- the importance of Ireland's green image to our international tourism sector, agri-food exports and the nation's health and biodiversity, and that exports are reliant on Ireland's green imagery;

acknowledges:

- the dangers posed to Irish agriculture, the agri-food and drink sectors, biodiversity, health and safety and labour rights by CETA which will deregulate environmental, labour, food and climate standards;
- the likelihood, supported by a wide range of experts, that CETA will undermine national efforts to combat climate change and EU environmental and public health standards including:
 - the undermining of high standards of environmental protection, as CETA's environmental provisions cannot be enforced through trade sanctions or financial penalties if they are violated, and future environment and climate policies will have to comply with CETA;
 - the fact that CETA's regulatory cooperation provisions will undermine the pursuit of high EU standards such as under the EU's precautionary principle, leading to the introduction of endocrine disrupting chemicals, genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and the use of steroids, hormones and anti-biotic use in meat currently controlled by EU regulations;
 - the fact that EU chemicals' regulation under the Registration Evaluation Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals was criticised by the Canadian government at the World Trade Organisations (WTO) Technical Barriers to Trade Committee over 20 times between 2003 and 2011 and the likelihood that such complaints will be considered under CETA's 'technical barrier to trade' chapter - leading to such regulations classed as 'trade disrupters';
 - the undermining of EU animal welfare provisions, which are far stronger than the mainly voluntary standards in Canada and not sufficiently protected by CETA's Article 21(4)(s) requirement to merely exchange information on animal welfare;
 - the fact that CETA supports a cooperation mechanism with the objective of revising and harmonising GMO rules in a way that would lower current EU standards;
 - that CETA does not prevent Canada from challenging the EU's hormone legislation and the differing standards and approaches to the use of steroids, hormones and antibiotic use in Canada to the EU are of extreme concern; and
 - the likelihood that European producers, particularly pork and beef producers, are likely to be undercut by cheap imports as CETA's regulatory cooperation agenda will favour industrial agriculture interests and undermine existing and future EU standards on food safety, the farm to fork approach, animal welfare and agricultural greenhouse gas emissions; the United States of America's country of origin labelling scheme was successfully challenged by Canada in the WTO; and
- the likelihood of 'regulatory chill' in the following areas due to the threat of the investor protection provisions of the Investment Court System (ICS):
 - CETA's provisions on investment protection and its weak protection of the

environment will undermine decarbonisation efforts, efforts to stop fossil fuel-based energy production and EU measures needed to reach the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement;

- over 50 per cent of global mining companies are based in Canada - CETA's provisions may enable fracking companies to take cases against the Irish State and all 28 EU Member States through arbitration lawsuits; and
- CETA has the potential to undermine public health by opening the door for businesses to challenge public health laws that are perceived as barriers to trade and limiting policy choices for social, health, education and water services which all fall under the rubric of 'services of general interest'; and

calls on the Government to oppose the CETA agreement in its current form.” — *Eamon Ryan, Catherine Martin.*

Tairiscint (vótáil a cuireadh siar):
Motion (postponed division):

112. “That Dáil Éireann:

notes that:

- thousands of people in Ireland have been affected by poor quality housing following the building boom of the past 20 years;
- the record of the current Government and the previous Government is one of clear failure to properly regulate the building industry, and of regression of building standards;
- there is a commitment in the Programme for a Partnership Government to provide quality housing;
- effective building regulation requires an independent regulator and not self-regulation by the building industry;
- claims have been made by the Construction Industry Federation (CIF) that it will draft upcoming Government legislation in this area;
- with the exception of the Pyrite Panel, there has been no public inquiry or reflection on the causes of the widespread quality problems in housing, which continue to emerge and which are a heavy burden on the lives of those affected;
- there has been no law reform that addresses the lack of remedies available to homeowners affected by pyrite, building regulations breaches and other housing failures;
- the availability of effective remedies for defects when they occur is an essential part of the quality of housing;
- the defects in housing resulting from this situation include defects which cause risks to life, health and wellbeing as well as creating environmental damage and economic costs;
- Irish home buyers in both the public and private sectors are poorly served by the law, as it stands:
 - the builder may be insolvent;
 - the building contractor may not be available to provide a remedy when the

defect appears (for example, where the house or apartment has been sold);

- the Statute of Limitations may bar the action; and
- there may be no defects insurance policy available to pay for the repair works;
- these problems have not been addressed by the Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014, as while the regulations provide for mandatory inspections by certifiers appointed by building owners/developers and which require a certificate of compliance with building regulations to be lodged with the local building control authority before a new building is opened, occupied or used and are changing the culture of construction regulation, they do not create new legal remedies for home owners;
- the Law Reform Commission has proposed appropriate legislation on several occasions to deal with many of these issues and there is also a commitment in Construction 2020 ‘to consider and report on potential forms of redress for consumers and homeowners, including the potential for latent defects insurance’ and that redress must include new legal remedies; and
- many housing defects have ultimately been rectified at the expense of the State, rather than those responsible for those defects; and

calls on the Government to:

- introduce new primary legislation to include a transmissible warranty of quality and assignment of causes of action in negligence from builders and those involved in the building process, in favour of the first and subsequent purchasers of houses;
- direct the carrying out of a feasibility exercise and business case for the creation of an Irish Building Authority, to which the functions of the existing building control authorities would be transferred, that would administer building control on a nationwide basis, and that would provide a supervisory regulatory function in relation to those involved in the construction industry, including contractors, sub-contractors and others involved in the construction process as appropriate;
- consider the development and use of alternative forms of contract for delivery of housing;
- engage with the Law Society and the CIF to initiate a review of the standard form building agreement used for residential construction, to consider amendments to the agreement to facilitate consumer protection, including amendment of the dispute resolution provision, and removal of the restriction on transfer of the agreement upon sale of the unit;
- establish a consumer-friendly system of dispute resolution for homeowners dealing with defective housing;
- amend the Statute of Limitations 1957 to implement the recommendations of the Law Reform Commission in relation to building defects;
- review and evaluate the resourcing of building control for local authorities, recognising that their role and objectives are quite different to the role and objectives of private building control certifiers, who are appointed to protect the interests of building owners rather than the interests of the general public in ensuring compliance with the Building Control Acts; and
- prepare and publish options for the financing and carrying out of remedial works to

defective housing units, that will form the basis for a nationwide scheme, enshrined in legislation, for the orderly remediation of legacy defects in housing.” — *Catherine Martin, Eamon Ryan.*

[13 June, 2017]

Leasuithe:

Amendments:

1. To insert the following after “orderly remediation of legacy defects in housing”:

- “— conduct an urgent review of the use of combustible materials used in the construction and refurbishment of homes and to update, if necessary, fire safety regulations; and
- conduct an urgent review of fire safety compliance and enforcement regulations and bring forward new regulations, if necessary, to ensure the highest safety standards in residential dwellings.” — *Eoin Ó Broin, Gerry Adams, John Brady, Pat Buckley, Seán Crowe, David Cullinane, Pearse Doherty, Dessie Ellis, Martin J. Ferris, Kathleen Funchion, Martin Kenny, Mary Lou McDonald, Denise Mitchell, Imelda Munster, Carol Nolan, Jonathan O'Brien, Caoimhghín Ó Caoláin, Donnchadh Ó Laoghaire, Louise O'Reilly, Aengus Ó Snodaigh, Maurice Quinlivan, Brian Stanley, Peadar Tóibín.*

2. To delete all words after “Dáil Éireann” and substitute the following:

“deeply regrets the tragic loss of life in Grenfell Tower, London as a result of a devastating fire on June 14th;

recognises:

- that the horrendous human cost of the fire highlights the importance of building regulation and fire safety standards;
- that a strong regulatory structure is vital to ensuring a high quality of home build across the country and the design and construction flaws in Priory Hall, Longboat Quay and Millfield Manor are a sharp reminder of that;
- that the Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014, introduced in March 2014, will not provide enough protection and requires reform and strengthening;
- the new building control model is convoluted, difficult to manage, costly and not fit for purpose;
- that self-regulation is an ineffective model for upholding the required building standards; and
- the Law Reform Commission’s recommendations in relation to building defects; and

calls on the Government to:

- introduce new primary legislation to include a transmissible warranty of quality and assignment of causes of action in negligence from builders and those involved in the building process, in favour of the first and subsequent purchasers of houses;
- amend the Statute of Limitations 1957 to implement the recommendations of the Law Reform Commission in relation to building defects;
- develop a national strategy for remedial works on defective units;
- increase resources and powers to local authorities for fire inspection in the rental sector;

- establish an ‘approved certifiers list’ and a best in class building regulatory process within the existing local authority framework;
- remove the current financial link between certifiers and developers in future reforms of building regulations and ensure 100 per cent inspection of refurbished vacant properties.” — *Barry Cowen, Bobby Aylward, John Brassil, Declan Breathnach, James Browne, Mary Butler, Thomas Byrne, Jackie Cahill, Dara Calleary, Pat Casey, Shane Cassells, Jack Chambers, Lisa M. Chambers, Niall Collins, John Curran, Stephen S. Donnelly, Timmy Dooley, Sean Fleming, Pat the Cope Gallagher, Seán Haughey, Billy Kelleher, John Lahart, James Lawless, Marc MacSharry, Micheál Martin, Charlie McConalogue, Michael McGrath, John McGuinness, Aindrias Moynihan, Michael Moynihan, Eugene Murphy, Margaret Murphy O'Mahony, Darragh O'Brien, Jim O'Callaghan, Eamon Ó Cuív, Willie O'Dea, Kevin O'Keeffe, Fiona O'Loughlin, Frank O'Rourke, Anne Rabbitte, Eamon Scanlon, Brendan Smith, Niamh Smyth, Robert Troy.*

3. To delete all words after “Dáil Éireann” and substitute the following:

“notes that:

- in light of the tragic events in the Grenfell Tower fire London, all local authorities have been requested, as a matter of urgency, to review their multi-storey social housing units to ensure that all early warning systems, including alarm and detection systems, and means of escape including corridors, stairways and emergency exits, are fully functional and in place; and
- immediate action has been taken to alert the building industry, landlords and homeowners to remain vigilant in relation to fire and life safety in buildings for which they are responsible;

acknowledges the many incidences of building failures and non-compliance concerns that have come to light over the past decade, and the associated significant economic and personal consequences of such situations;

further notes that building defects are matters for resolution between the contracting parties involved, including the homeowner, the builder, the developer and/or their respective insurers, structural guarantee or warranty scheme;

recognises:

- the important role of the State in maintaining an effective regulatory framework for building standards and the extensive statutory powers of enforcement that local building control authorities have, pursuant to the Building Control Act 1990, both during construction and during the five years following completion of building works, where issues of non-compliance with building regulations arise; and
- the powers that local authorities have pursuant to the Fires Services Acts 1981 and 2003, which have been effectively invoked in recent years in a number of cases where concerns have arisen regarding fire safety in a building;

welcomes the responding initiatives that have been introduced as part of a broad-ranging building control reform agenda, which have brought a new order and discipline to bear on construction projects and have created a culture of compliance with building regulations, including:

- the Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 9 of 2014) and accompanying Code of Practice for Inspecting and Certifying Buildings and Works,

empowering competence and professionalism in the design, construction, inspection and certification of building works through statutory certificates;

- the new Building Control Management System, which facilitates the electronic administration of building control functions and provides a common platform for clear and consistent administration of building control matters, and which is subject to ongoing improvement to achieve further efficiencies;
- the new Framework for Building Control Authorities, which standardises work practices, systems, procedures and decision-making in relation to oversight of building control activity across the sector, to enhance consistency of approach nationally, and to move towards a risk-based approach to inspections by building control authorities;
- the development of training programmes for building control officers;
- the significant changes and clarification in legislation for construction products on foot of the European Union Construction Products Regulation (No. 305/2011); and
- recent developments in the construction insurance market, including the introduction of products which offer first-party insurance cover, for damage and non-damage related claims; and

requests that continuing priority is attached to the completion of further important steps as part of the building control reform agenda, particularly:

- building on the preparatory work undertaken as part of the local government reform programme, the creation of a centralised structure for the governance and oversight of the building control functions of local authorities, through a shared service in a lead local authority;
- the completion of an evaluation of the adequacy of building control resources at local level. A 12 month study of local building control activity commenced in quarter two of 2017 and it is anticipated that a sufficient level of data will be received to commence analysis in quarter four of 2017, this will inform the evaluation of the adequacy of resources;
- the drafting and enactment of legislation in relation to the registration of building contractors, following on from the recent publication of the General Scheme of the Building Control (Construction Industry Register Ireland) Bill 2017; and
- the ongoing review and updating of the building regulations in light of technical innovation and international best practice in the construction sector, in particular, a new volume of Technical Guidance Document B (TGD B) in respect of dwelling houses will come into effect on 1st July, 2017, and work is ongoing in relation to a second volume of TGD B in respect of buildings other than dwelling houses.”
(*resumed*) — *An tAire Tithíochta, Pleanála, Pobail agus Rialtais Áitiúil.*

MEMORANDA

Déardaoín, 22 Meitheamh, 2017
Thursday, 22nd June, 2017

Cruinniú den Choiste um Chuntais Phoiblí i Seomra Coiste 3, TL2000, ar 9 a.m.
Meeting of the Committee of Public Accounts in Committee Room 3, LH2000, at 9 a.m.

An Bille Meabhair-Shláinte (Leasú) (Uimh. 2), 2017:
Mental Health (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill 2017:

Cruinniú den Roghchoiste um Shláinte i Seomra Coiste 4, TL2000, ar 9 a.m.
Meeting of the Select Committee on Health in Committee Room 4, LH2000, at 9 a.m.

Cruinniú den Chomhchoiste um Ghnóthaí Eachtracha agus Trádáil, agus Cosaint i Seomra Coiste 1, TL2000, ar 10 a.m.
Meeting of the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade, and Defence in Committee Room 1, LH2000, at 10 a.m.

Cruinniú den Choiste Gnó i Seomra 2 (tríd an bPríomh-Halla), Teach Laighean, ar 10.30 a.m. (*priobháideach*).
Meeting of the Business Committee in Room 2 (off the Main Hall), Leinster House, at 10.30 a.m. (*private*).

An Bille fán Oifig Náisiúnta um Sheirbhísí Comhroinnte, 2016:

National Shared Services Office Bill 2016:

Cruinniú den Roghchoiste um Airgeadas, Caiteachas Poiblí agus Athchóiriú, agus an Taoiseach i Seomra Coiste 2, TL2000, ar 11.15 a.m.
Meeting of the Select Committee on Finance, Public Expenditure and Reform, and Taoiseach in Committee Room 2, LH2000, at 11.15 a.m.

Cruinniú den Chomhchoiste um Thithíocht, Pleanáil, Pobal agus Rialtas Áitiúil i Seomra Coiste 1, TL2000, ar 2 p.m.
Meeting of the Joint Committee on Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government in Committee Room 1, LH2000, at 2 p.m.

SCRÍBHINNÍ A LEAGADH FAOI BHRÁID NA dTITHE DOCUMENTS LAID BEFORE THE HOUSES¹

Reachtúil

Statutory

Eile

Other

An Ghníomhaireacht Airgeadais do Thithe.
An Tuarascáil Bhliantúil agus na Ráitis Airgeadais, 2016.

Housing Finance Agency. Annual Report and Financial Statements, 2016.

Tuarascáil ón gCoimisiún um Chaighdeán in Oifigí Poiblí do Cheann Comhairle Dháil Éireann, de bhun Alt 4(1) den Acht Toghcháin, 1997, arna leasú, maidir leis na Ráitis Bhliantúla Chaiteachais Cistiúcháin Státhiste agus na Tuarascálacha Iniúcháin, i leith na bliana 2016, arna gcur ar fáil don Choimisiún um Chaighdeán in Oifigí Poiblí

Report by the Standards in Public Office Commission to the Chairman of Dáil Éireann, pursuant to section 4(1) of the Electoral Act 1997, as amended, regarding the Annual Statements of Expenditure of Exchequer Funding and Auditors' Reports, in respect of 2016, furnished to the Standards in Public Office Commission by qualified

¹ I gcás nach leagtar scríbhinn ach faoi bhráid aon Teach amháin, cuirfear (D) – Dáil nó (S) – Seanad ina diaidh dá réir sin.

Where a document is laid before one House only it will be appended with (D) – Dáil or (S) – Seanad accordingly.

ag páirtithe polaitíochta cáilithe de bhun alt 20 den Acht Toghcháin, 1997, arna leasú. (Meitheamh 2017).

Tuarascáil ón gCoimisiún um Chaighdeán in Oifigí Poiblí do Cheann Comhairle Dháil Éireann, de bhun Alt 4(1) den Acht Toghcháin, 1997, arna leasú, maidir le Ráitis Síntiús Bhliantúla agus Dearbhuithe Reachtúla Bliantúla, i leith na bliana 2016, arna gcur ar fáil don Choimisiún um Chaighdeán in Oifigí Poiblí ag páirtithe polaitíochta de bhun alt 24 den Acht Toghcháin, 1997, arna leasú. (Meitheamh 2017).

Neamhreachtúil

Seanad Éireann. An 25ú Seanad. An Ceathrú Tuarascáil ón gCoiste um Nós Imeachta agus Pribhléidí maidir le Buan-Ordú 70A a leasú. (S)

political parties pursuant to section 20 of the Electoral Act 1997, as amended. (June, 2017).

Report by the Standards in Public Office Commission to the Chairman of Dáil Éireann, pursuant to section 4(1) of the Electoral Act 1997, as amended, on Annual Donation Statements and Statutory Declarations, in respect of 2016, furnished to the Standards in Public Office Commission by political parties pursuant to section 24 of the Electoral Act 1997, as amended. (June, 2017).

Non-Statutory

Seanad Éireann. 25th Seanad. Fourth Report of the Committee on Procedure and Privileges on the amendment of Standing Order 70A. (13 June, 2017). (S)