



DÁIL ÉIREANN

Déardaoin, 17 Deireadh Fómhair, 2019
Thursday, 17th October, 2019

RIAR NA hOIBRE
ORDER PAPER

Déardaoin, 17 Deireadh Fómhair, 2019
Thursday, 17th October, 2019

9.30 a.m.

ORD GNÓ
ORDER OF BUSINESS

- 43.** Tairiscintí Airgeadais ón Aire Airgeadais [2019] (*Tairiscint 9, atógáil*).
Financial Motions by the Minister for Finance [2019] (*Motion 9, resumed*).
- 251.** (l) Tairiscint maidir le Foraoiseacht i gComhréir leis an Dúlra (*vótáil a cuireadh siar*).
(a) Motion re Close to Nature Forestry (*postponed division*).
- 250.** (l) Tairiscint maidir leis an bPá Maireachtála (*vótáil a cuireadh siar*).
(a) Motion re The Living Wage (*postponed division*).
- 68.** (l) An Bille um Thrácht ar Bhóithre (Leasú) (Úsáid Scútar Leictreach), 2019 — An Dara Céim (*vótáil a cuireadh siar*).
(a) Road Traffic (Amendment) (Use of Electric Scooters) Bill 2019 — Second Stage (*postponed division*).

FÓGRA I dTAOBH GNÓ NUA
NOTICE OF NEW BUSINESS

- 12a.** An Bille um Chultúr agus Stair an Lucht Siúil san Oideachas, 2018 [*Seanad*] — An Dara Céim.
Traveller Culture and History in Education Bill 2019 [*Seanad*] — Second Stage.
- a15.** Bille na dTithe (Íocaíocht Cúnaimh Tithíochta do Dhaoine gan Dídean) (Leasú), 2019 — An Chéad Chéim.
Housing (Homeless Housing Assistance Payment) (Amendment) Bill 2019 — First Stage.
- b15.** An Bille um Thrédhearcacht Shainordaitheach i dtaobh Praghsanna Mairteola, 2019 — An Chéad Chéim.
Mandatory Beef Price Transparency Bill 2019 — First Stage.

I dTOSACH GNÓ PHOIBLÍ
AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS

Billí ón Seanad: Bills from the Seanad

- 12a.** An Bille um Chultúr agus Stair an Lucht Siúil san Oideachas, 2018 [*Seanad*] — An Dara Céim.
Traveller Culture and History in Education Bill 2019 [*Seanad*] — Second Stage.

Billí a thionscnamh: Initiation of Bills

Tabhairt Isteach:
Introduction:

- a15.** Bille na dTithe (Íocaíocht Cúnaimh Tithíochta do Dhaoine gan Dídean) (Leasú), 2019 — An Chéad Chéim.
Housing (Homeless Housing Assistance Payment) (Amendment) Bill 2019 — First Stage.

Bille dá ngairtear Acht do leasú Acht na dTithe (Forálacha Ilghnéitheacha), 2014 d'fhonn oibleagáid reachtúil nua ar údaráis áitiúla a thabhairt isteach lena gcuirfear oibleagáid orthu cuidiú le teaghlaigh incháilithe díreach tar éis fógra maidir le foirceannadh tionóntachta a bheith eisithe.

Bill entitled an Act to amend the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2014 to introduce a new statutory obligation on local authorities to assist eligible households directly after a notice of tenancy termination has been issued.

—Frank O'Rourke.

- b15.** An Bille um Thrédhearcacht Shainordaitheach i dtaobh Praghsanna Mairteola, 2019 — An Chéad Chéim.
Mandatory Beef Price Transparency Bill 2019 — First Stage.

Bille dá ngairtear Acht do dhéanamh socrú chun foinse sonraí a bhunú maidir leis na praghsanna a fhaightear ar tháirgí mairteola ar fud an tslabhra soláthair agus do dhéanamh socrú i dtaobh nithe gaolmhara.

Bill entitled an Act to provide for the establishment of a source of data on the prices being received for beef products throughout the supply chain and to provide for related matters.

—Brian Stanley.

ORDUITHE AN LAE
ORDERS OF THE DAY

- 43.** Tairiscintí Airgeadais ón Aire Airgeadais [2019] (*Tairiscint 9, atógáil*).
Financial Motions by the Minister for Finance [2019] (*Motion 9, resumed*).

GNÓ COMHALTAÍ PRÍOBHÁIDEACHA
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

*Gnó a ordáíodh:
Business ordered:*

- 68.** (l) An Bille um Thrácht ar Bhóithre (Leasú) (Úsáid Scútar Leictreach), 2019 — An Dara Céim (*vótáil a cuireadh siar*).
(a) Road Traffic (Amendment) (Use of Electric Scooters) Bill 2019 — Second Stage (*postponed division*).

—*Marc MacSharry.*

*Leasú ar an Tairiscint don Dara Léamh:
Amendment to Motion for Second Reading:*

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

“Dáil Éireann resolves that the Road Traffic (Amendment) (Use of Electric Scooters) Bill 2019 be deemed to be read a second time this day three months, to allow for the consideration of the outcome of the Public Consultation on Powered Personal Transporters, as commissioned by the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport to be finalised and to allow for that outcome to be then taken into account in the consideration of the Bill.”

—*An tAire Iompair agus Turasóireachta agus Spóirt.*

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

250. “That Dáil Éireann:

notes that:

- according to the Central Statistics Office, 137,200 workers reported earning the national minimum wage or less in the fourth quarter of 2018;
- female workers are currently more likely than male workers to earn the national minimum wage or less;
- half of all those earning the national minimum wage or less in the fourth quarter of 2018 were aged 24 years or under;
- according to Social Justice Ireland, 110,000 workers are living at risk of poverty across the State;
- the current living wage stands at €12.30 per hour, as calculated by the Living Wage Technical Group;
- according to the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, the ‘no-deal Brexit caveat’ contained in the Low Pay Commission’s report makes absolutely no reference whatsoever to a possible deferral of the recommended increase in the national minimum wage in the event of a no-deal Brexit;
- there are legal protections currently in place for those companies who can show they cannot afford to pay the national minimum wage; and
- there is no legal obligation on businesses who can afford to pay their workers a living wage to do so;

condemns the Government's recent decision not to increase the national minimum wage;

agrees that:

- the decision by the Government not to increase the national minimum wage or introduce a living wage will place further financial pressure on thousands of workers and families who need a break;
- work must pay now and not just at some undetermined time in the future;
- proper wages and the eradication of precarious working practices should be the essential foundations of economic growth and productivity; and
- the implementation of a living wage would play a critical role in ending in-work poverty and reducing the financial pressure on many households; and

calls on the Government to:

- recognise the huge contribution low paid workers make to the Irish economy;
- immediately reverse its decision not to increase the national minimum wage; and
- introduce a living wage of €12.30 per hour in 2020, with appropriate legal protections for those small- or medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) who can show they cannot afford to pay the living wage.” — *Maurice Quinlivan, Caoimhghín Ó Caoláin, Gerry Adams, John Brady, Pat Buckley, Seán Crowe, David Cullinane, Pearse Doherty, Dessie Ellis, Martin Ferris, Kathleen Funchion, Martin Kenny, Mary Lou McDonald, Denise Mitchell, Imelda Munster, Jonathan O'Brien, Eoin Ó Broin, Donnchadh Ó Laoghaire, Louise O'Reilly, Aengus Ó Snodaigh, Brian Stanley.*

[15 October, 2019]

Leasuithe:

Amendments:

1. To delete all words after “not to increase the national minimum wage; and” and substitute the following:

“— instruct the Low Pay Commission to ensure that the national minimum wage becomes a genuine living wage from 2020 onwards, with appropriate legal protections for small- or medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) who can show they cannot afford to pay the living wage.” — *Willie Penrose, Brendan Howlin, Joan Burton, Alan Kelly, Jan O'Sullivan, Brendan Ryan, Sean Sherlock.*

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

“notes:

- the valuable contribution that workers make to Irish society;
- the commencement of the Employment (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2018 in March 2019, which restricts the use of zero-hour contracts;
- micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) currently employ over one million people in Ireland, according to the Central Statistics Office;
- that the cost of employer liability insurance and public liability insurance is a direct threat to the competitiveness and sustainability of many businesses throughout the country, including SMEs;
- the failure of the Government to tackle the high cost of living in Ireland, in particular, in the areas of housing and childcare; and

- that the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average for childcare costs represents about 12.6 per cent of net family income, whereas in Ireland the figure stands at about 27.4 per cent; and

calls on the Government:

- as the largest employer in the country, to act as a role model in terms of implementing the living wage in the public sector, which will set a broader standard without placing an undue legislative burden upon employers struggling to keep down costs;
- to refer the question of the living wage to the Low Pay Commission;
- to tackle the high cost of living in Ireland, including housing, childcare, insurance and public transport;
- to accelerate the roll-out of the affordable purchase scheme for housing;
- to establish a national affordable rent scheme; and
- to tackle the high cost of insurance which is crippling businesses and progress the Civil Liability and Courts (Amendment) Bill 2019.” — *Robert Troy, Darragh O'Brien, 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 Chambers, Niall Collins, John Curran, Stephen Donnelly, Timmy Dooley, Sean Fleming, Pat the Cope Gallagher, Seán Haughey, John Lahart, James Lawless, Marc MacSharry, Micheál Martin, Charlie McConalogue, Michael McGrath, John McGuinness, Aindrias Moynihan, Michael Moynihan, Eugene Murphy, Margaret Murphy O'Mahony, 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.*

3. To delete all words after “not to increase the national minimum wage; and” and substitute the following:

“— introduce a minimum wage of €12.30 per hour in 2020 as a step towards €15 per hour.” — *Mick Barry, Ruth Coppinger.*

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

“recognises that:

- for 2020, the Low Pay Commission made its recommendations on the basis of current economic data and the assumption of an orderly transition for the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union, and recommended that the rate of the national minimum wage for an experienced adult worker be fixed at a rate of €10.10 per hour;
- the Commission made its recommendations on the basis of an orderly Brexit and acknowledged that the Government may wish to review this recommendation in the event of a disorderly Brexit; and
- the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Commission in their entirety, however, given that the terms of Brexit are not yet finalised, the Government has decided that a decision on the date of implementation will be made when the outcome of the Brexit negotiations becomes clearer.” (*resumed*) — *An tAire Gnóthaí Fostaíochta agus Coimirce Sóisialaí.*

Tairiscint (vótáil a cuireadh siar):

Motion (postponed division):

251. “That Dáil Éireann:

acknowledges:

- that Ireland has the second lowest forest cover in the European Union (EU) at 11 per cent, compared to a European average of 30 per cent and that the majority of the forests are monocultures;
- that the State forestry policy has been predominantly based on a rotation, clear-fell and replant cycle using monoculture;
- that the extent of hedgerows declined massively during the 20th century but has since recovered slightly;
- that having started from a forest cover of 1 per cent in 1923, the State and the forestry industry has grown substantially, and afforestation has brought major positive benefits including the development of a forestry sector and forest products industry that currently employs 12,000 people;
- that aspects of the current afforestation model, in particular the emphasis on large-scale monoculture have, in some cases, had negative impacts on local communities, biodiversity, water quality and landscapes;
- that in the light of the need to address the challenges of the climate and biodiversity emergency, now is the time to move to the next stage in Irish forestry;
- that it is desirable for the forestry system to provide a range of services in a way which strengthens local communities, provides employment for a new generation of foresters and access for the public to more varied woodlands, which are rich in biodiversity;
- that there is a potential for higher value, higher quality wood products from Irish forests, including a potential for long-lasting products as low carbon inputs for construction and other sectors and as stores of sequestered carbon for the lifetime of the buildings and products;
- the declining populations in certain rural areas, the high average age of farmers, and the developing crisis in Irish agriculture; and
- the inappropriate nature of current land use in many parts of Ireland, including the inability to make a living from current farming models and the difficulty for young people who might want to work on the land to get access to land which they do not directly inherit;

notes:

- the impacts of biodiversity loss and the loss of ecosystem services, and the consequent economic losses and risks we face globally and in Ireland;
- the gravity of the global biodiversity crisis, including the loss of species, the loss of important populations of species and the undermining of ecosystem services;
- the vital role of land use in the hydrological cycle, managing flooding and drought, maintaining water quality and dealing with pollution and the role which changed land use practices must play in meeting the objectives of improving water quality in line with the EU Water Framework Directive;
- the vulnerability of even-aged monoculture plantations, e.g. to disease, fire and windthrow, especially given the increasing dangers of climate change;

- the role which changed land use practices must play in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in sequestering and storing carbon, and in providing resilience to the effects of climate change;
- the essential role that afforestation, land use and soil carbon management must play in Ireland's National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2021-2030, which is to be drafted by the end of this year; and
- the commitments Ireland has entered into, in the context of the Natura 2000 network and the EU Birds and Habitats Directives to protect habitats and species, and the fact that Ireland is failing to meet those commitments and that biodiversity loss is continuing, as demonstrated in Ireland's reports under Article 16 of the EU Birds and Habitats Directive;

agrees:

- that Ireland was once covered by great forests and that our mild climate and the influence of the Gulf Stream make for one of the best habitats for trees in the world;
- that the Irish population wants to spend more time in nature and the public health benefits of enabling them to do so;
- the economic value of ecotourism and associated economic activities; and
- that the success of rewilding initiatives in other countries, and the plans for a recognised wilderness area in the Nephin range, as well as Coillte's recent recognition of the amenity value of forestry in the Dublin and Wicklow mountains; and

calls on the Government to:

- make a fundamental change in forestry policy away from a narrow vision of 30 year cycle to a permanent woodland approach that would provide greater and more diverse social, environmental and economic benefits to society as a whole;
- move away from large-scale monoculture of fast-growing species such as Sitka spruce on 'marginal land' towards mixed, diverse forestry, with a wider range of forest types (short rotation, longer rotations, agroforestry, semi-wild) delivering a range of services and benefits and forest products;
- rebalance the premiums and payments made for planting and thinning to support this strategic change in Irish forestry;
- start the restoration of large areas of natural woodlands, formerly the dominant terrestrial ecosystems of Ireland, including the productive use of much of them through a system of continuous cover and close to nature forestry;
- begin a national programme of transformation of existing young, even-aged monoculture forests to continuous cover forestry;
- implement the recommendation of the Oireachtas Joint Committee on Climate Action, accepted and endorsed by the Dáil on 9th May, for a review of land use to inform a national land use plan;
- establish a system of local forestry plans, developed in an open participative process including all parts of civil society, in each county, informed by the national land-use plan, which would form the framework for Government support for small-scale afforestation in the county;
- use Strategic Environmental Assessment to develop these local forestry plans, to ensure the meeting of objectives, including carbon sequestration, water quality and

- hydrology, biodiversity protection and restoration, landscape and public amenity;
- provide for these local forestry plans to include financial support for small-scale afforestation with mixed woodland with a high proportion of native species in all parts of the country;
 - provide budgetary support to enable every registered farm holding to plant a hectare of natural woodland on their land within the next five years, on agreed sites within the farm which minimise the effect on farm operations and maximise the biodiversity and ecosystem service benefits;
 - develop opportunities for community ownership of and community investment in afforestation within national forestry policy and local forestry plans;
 - reorient national supports and incentives for afforestation in line with the local forestry plans in the direction of forestry closer to nature;
 - provide better support for the restoration and planting of new hedgerows to provide biodiversity corridors, carbon shelters and nutrients in our agricultural system;
 - engage local authorities and local communities in a radical expansion of urban tree planting and neighbourhood and community forests and for urban trees and forests;
 - resource the National Parks and Wildlife Service, the National Council for Forest Research and Development (COFORD) and forestry non-governmental organisations (NGOs) at a level appropriate for them to carry out all of their functions and develop new areas of responsibility;
 - review the objectives and legal structure of Coillte to establish a new mandate for the company which delivers multiple benefits from forestry, including environmental and community objectives as well as the production of high-quality timber;
 - establish better educational infrastructure and funding to support apprenticeship programmes in forest management in line with the new forestry policy;
 - increase investment in higher and further education and training as well as for the modernisation of equipment available for craft apprenticeship provision to conduct such a transformation of existing strands; and
 - promote the use of high-quality wood materials in new building construction, including by amending building regulations, and to encourage Irish enterprise agencies to further support the development of local enterprises which develop a wide range of products to use natural wood material.” — *Eamon Ryan, Catherine Martin*

[1 October, 2019]

Leasuithe:

Amendments:

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

“notes:

- the extent of forestry development achieved over the last number of decades, through the combination of State funding and participation of the private landowners in the State’s afforestation programmes;
- the findings from the third cycle of the National Forest Inventory, that the national forest estate is still expanding and has now reached 11 per cent of the total land area, with a wide variety of forest types present and that share of broadleaf species in the national forest estate is 29 per cent;

- the multi-functional benefits of forestry including environmental, social and economic;
- the contribution which the sector makes to the rural economy through the provision of 12,000 jobs;
- the Government's commitment to tackling climate change as contained in the 'Climate Action Plan 2019 To Tackle Climate Breakdown', and the ambitious targets set for the agriculture, forestry and land use sector therein, including an afforestation target of 8,000 hectares per annum;
- that meeting the afforestation target is challenging and that it will require a collaborative response from Government, private land owners, public bodies and local communities;
- that the enhancements following the 2018 Midterm Review (MTR) of the Government's Forestry Programme 2014 – 2020, including increased grant and premium rates, have directly led to an increase in the proportion of broadleaf trees planted in Ireland, including a 25 per cent increase last year compared to the previous year;
- that significant increases for planting of agro-forestry were introduced in the MTR with premium rates trebled;
- that initiatives by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine include the introduction, in January 2019, of three new support measures to further support biodiversity in Irish forests, including a scheme to support Continuous Cover Forestry, and changes to the Woodland Improvement Scheme to introduce grant aid to carry out a second thinning intervention for broadleaf forests;
- that afforestation applications are subject to detailed scrutiny regarding environmental suitability, including site inspections, statutory referrals, public consultation, and the application of procedures around Appropriate Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment;
- that the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine operates a range of afforestation-related protocols in the context of the Natura 2000 network and the European Union Birds and Habitats Directive to protect habitats and species; and
- that the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine provides support, through schemes such as the Green Low-Carbon Agri-Environment Scheme (GLAS) and under the Forestry Programme 2014 – 2020, to landowners to undertake actions and measures which support and enhance biodiversity; and

recognises:

- the role that hedgerows play in nature-based solutions to both mitigate climate change (carbon sequestration and storage) and help in the creation of landscape resilience in the face of climate change, and notes that 6,758 kilometres of new hedgerows have been established since the introduction of agri-environmental schemes in 1994;
- the funding provided under the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine NeighbourWood Scheme to local authorities and other landowners, both public and private, to create 'close-to-home' woodland amenities in partnership with communities, for local people to use and enjoy;
- the growing interest in planting native woodlands under the Forestry Programme 2014 – 2020 is increasing steadily year on year with 374 hectares of native woodlands planted in 2018, an increase of 38 per cent compared to 2017, and this upward trend

has continued into 2019 which is ahead of the 2018 planting figure year to date;

- that under the Woodland Improvement Scheme which promotes active management of broadleaf forest, almost 680 hectares of woodlands received support under this scheme this year, this represents a 76 per cent increase in activity when compared to the same time in 2018;
- that support for Continuous Cover Forestry was introduced for the first time in the MTR of the Forestry Programme 2014 – 2020, where funding was allocated for 30 projects up until the end of 2020;
- the establishment by Coillte of a specific entity ‘Coillte Nature’ within the company to focus on the environment and recreational forests, with Coillte Nature to target the delivery of new woodlands facilitating species diversity, biodiversity and carbon sequestration as part of the Forestry Programme 2014 – 2020;
- that Coillte Nature will be undertaking large discrete projects with a separate non-commercial focus, with the intention of increasing the national forest estate but with a strong emphasis on carbon sequestration, species diversification, biodiversity and the development of outdoor recreation and tourism amenities;
- that the National Council for Forest Research and Development (COFORD) proposes to track the implementation of the recommendations in ‘Forests, products and people – Ireland’s forest policy – a renewed vision’ and to monitor and report on progress in implementing the stated strategic actions and to engage and influence stakeholders in relation to policy changes and developments focusing on afforestation and the promotion of forestry; and
- that the continued support of members of the House will be required for the ongoing development of forestry in order to maximise the range of benefits for the economy, society and the environment.” (*resumed*) — *An tAire Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara*.

2. To insert the following after “develop new areas of responsibility;”:

- “provide for planning permission for all forestry developments over five hectares;” — *Martin Kenny, Gerry Adams, John Brady, Pat Buckley, Seán Crowe, David Cullinane, Pearse Doherty, Dessie Ellis, Martin Ferris, Kathleen Funchion, Mary Lou McDonald, Denise Mitchell, Imelda Munster, Jonathan O'Brien, Eoin Ó Broin, Caoimhghín Ó Caoláin, Donnchadh Ó Laoghaire, Louise O'Reilly, Aengus Ó Snodaigh, Maurice Quinlivan, Brian Stanley*.

[1 October, 2019]

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

<i>Reachtúil</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
<i>Tairiscint Ceadaithe ag Teastáil</i>	<i>Requiring Motion of Approval</i>
<i>Níl aon scríbhinn á leagan faoin gCatagóir</i>	<i>None</i>

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.

seo

In-neamhnithe le Tairiscint

Na Rialacháin um Orgánaigh Ghéinmhodhnaithe (Scaoileadh Toiliúil) (Leasú), 2019 (I.R. Uimh. 506 de 2019).

An tOrdú um Acht na Gaeltachta, 2012 (Limistéir Pleanála Teanga Ghaeltachta a Ainmniú) (Uimh. 2), 2019 (I.R. Uimh. 496 de 2019).

Eile

An Roinn Sláinte. An Tuarascáil Bhliantúil, 2018.

Caranua. An Tuarascáil Bhliantúil, 2018.

Achomhairc Caranua. An Tuarascáil Bhliantúil, 2018

An Coimisiún Meabhair-Shláinte. Na Ráitis Airgeadais don bhliain dar chríoch an 31 Nollaig 2018.

Fáilte Éireann. An Tuarascáil Bhliantúil agus na Ráitis Airgeadais, 2018.

Na Rialacháin um na hAchtanna Aturnaetha, 1954 go 2011 (Printíseachtaí agus Oideachas) (Leasú), 2019 (I.R. Uimh. 503 de 2019).

Neamhrechtúil

Buiséad 2020. Athruithe ar Bheartas Cánach. (A leagadh roimhe seo an 8/10/2019).

An Dréachtphlean Buiséadach, 2020.

Tithe an Oireachtais. An Comhchoiste um Dhlí agus Ceart agus Comhionannas. Tuarascáil maidir le Ciontuithé Spionta. Deireadh Fómhair 2019.

Open to Motion to Annul

Genetically Modified Organisms (Deliberate Release) (Amendment) Regulations 2019 (S.I. No. 506 of 2019).

Gaeltacht Act 2012 (Designation of Gaeltacht Language Planning Areas) (No. 2) Order 2019 (S.I. No. 496 of 2019).

Other

Department of Health. Annual Report, 2018.

Caranua. Annual Report, 2018.

Caranua Appeals. Annual Report, 2018.

Mental Health Commission. Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December, 2018.

Fáilte Ireland. Annual Report and Financial Statements, 2018.

The Solicitors Acts 1954 to 2011 (Apprenticeship and Education) (Amendment) Regulations 2019 (S.I. No. 503 of 2019).

Non-Statutory

Budget 2020. Tax Policy Changes. (Previously laid 8/10/2019).

Draft Budgetary Plan, 2020.

Houses of the Oireachtas. Joint Committee on Justice and Equality. Report on Spent Convictions. October, 2019.