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An Comhchoiste um Thithíocht, Rialtas Áitiúil agus Oidhreacht

Tuarascáil maidir leis an nGrinnscrúdú Réamhrechtach ar
Scéim Ghinearálta Bhille na dTithe (Forálacha Ilghnéitheacha),
2024

Bealtaine 2024

Joint Committee on Housing, Local Government and Heritage

Report on the Pre-Legislative Scrutiny of the General Scheme
of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 2024
May 2024

CATHAOIRLEACH'S FOREWORD



In February 2024, the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage referred the General Scheme of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 2024 to the Joint Committee on Housing, Local Government and Heritage in accordance with Standing Orders for the purpose of pre-legislative scrutiny.

The Committee welcomed the opportunity to conduct pre-legislative scrutiny on this important legislation and has provided recommendations on areas where it believes changes or amendments are warranted.

The Committee welcomes the introduction of the General Scheme, and the time and consideration the Department has provided with this Bill.

In undertaking pre-legislative scrutiny, the Committee has sought to scrutinise the proposed legislation and provide recommendations on areas where it believes change or amendments are warranted. Areas identified for further examination within the general scheme include: the lack of an appeals mechanism, the requirement for all members of a household to be reckonably and habitually resident and the need to clarify if residency is intended to be an eligibility criterion in a social housing application, or a pre-requisite before an application.

The Committee has made a number of recommendations and a copy of this report and recommendations will be sent to the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage. I would like to express my appreciation to all the witnesses for their contributions and to the Members of the Committee for their work on this subject. Finally, I hope that this report will help to inform the legislative process and make a valuable contribution to the forthcoming legislation.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steven Matthews". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Deputy Steven Matthews, T.D.

Cathaoirleach,

Joint Committee on Housing, Local Government and Heritage

May 2024

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations

1. The Committee recommends that a robust and independent appeals mechanism be included in the legislation.
Given the complex nature of assessing habitual residency, this appeals process should not be operated by local authorities; rather, it should be centrally operated in order to ensure that a level of expertise can be build up over time.
2. The Committee recommends further clarity be provided in the legislation as to whether residency and the Habitual Residency Condition (HRC) are to be an additional eligibility criterion, or form a precursor to an eligibility assessment.
3. The Committee recommends that if residency and the HRC are to form a separate prerequisite assessment, then due consideration must be given in legislation to ensure that it meets the requirements of fair procedure and natural justice.
4. The Committee recommends that, given the potential number of people it would exclude from eligibility for social housing support, the requirement for all members of a household to be reckonably and habitually resident should be dropped.
5. A provision should be included in the legislation setting out explicitly that that the HRC for the purposes of social housing does not and should not affect an individual's or a household's eligibility for access to emergency accommodation.

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INTRODUCTION

In accordance with *Standing Order 173*¹ the *General Scheme of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 2024* (the General Scheme) was referred to the Joint Committee on Housing, Local Government and Heritage (the Committee) on 2 February 2024 by the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage (the Minister), Mr. Darragh O'Brien T.D.

The Committee commenced pre-legislative scrutiny of the General Scheme on 23 April 2024. The Committee held one public hearing on the General Scheme with officials from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, and representatives from Threshold, Focus Ireland, the Simon Communities of Ireland, and Community Law and Mediation. The Committee invited witnesses to make opening statements, and requested submissions.

Tuesday 23 April 2024

Focus Ireland

- Mr Pat Dennigan, CEO
- Mr Mike Allen, Director of Advocacy, Research & Communications

Community Law and Mediation

- Ms Rose Wall, CEO
- Ms Mary Heavy, Housing Solicitor

Threshold

- Ms Ann-Marie O'Reilly, National Advocacy Manager
- Mr Zak Murtagh, Legal Officer
-

¹ [Standing Orders 2020 consolidated version as of 26 May 2022 \(oireachtas.ie\)](#)

Simon Communities of Ireland

- Mr Wayne Stanley, Executive Director
- Ms Rebecca Hamilton, Policy Officer

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

- Mr David Kelly, Assistant Secretary, Homelessness, Rental and Social Inclusion Division
- Ms Dorothy Kellegher, Assistant Principal Officer, Social Housing Policy
- Ms Sarah Neary, Principal Adviser, Building Standards Advisory Unit
- Mr John Wickham, Senior Adviser, Building Standards Advisory Unit
- Mr Vincent Colgan, Principal Officer, AHB Policy & Agency Governance
- Mr Liam Murray, Assistant Principal Officer, AHB Policy & Agency Governance

The transcript and video of this meeting are available [here](#)

The Committee received a joint written submission and individual written submissions from:

- Mercy Law Resource Centre,
- Community Law and Mediation,
- Crosscare and
- FLAC.

Opening statements and submissions can be found on the Committee's website [here](#)

BACKGROUND

On 30 January 2024, the Government approved the priority legal drafting of the General Scheme of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 2024.

The General Scheme consists of three main elements :

- Proposed amendments to the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009,
- Proposed amendments to the Housing (Regulation of Approved Housing Bodies) Act 2019,
- Proposed amendments to the Building Control Acts 1990-2020

Part	Title	Heads
1	Preliminary and General	1, 2
2	Proposed Amendments to the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009	3 - 5
3	Proposed Amendments to the Housing (Regulation of Approved Housing Bodies)	6 - 32
4	Proposed Amendments to the Building Control Acts 1990 to 2020	33 - 45

Amendments to the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009

There is currently no provision in the Housing Acts requiring residency as an eligibility criterion for social housing support. A Department Circular, Housing Circular 41 / 2012 Access to social housing supports for non-Irish nationals – including clarification re Stamp 4 holders has provided policy and guidance on this matter. Head 5 would amend the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009 by

making provision for a new Section 20A of the Act, which would provide the statutory underpinning for the current policy position as set out in Department Circular 41 of 2012.

Head 5 also provides for the introduction of habitual residency as a new eligibility criterion, mirroring to a large extent similar social protection provisions in the Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005. The introduction of this habitual residence requirement would aim to ensure applicants are in fact resident in the State and have a long-term intention to remain. Policy in respect of social housing has always been that it was intended to provide housing to those with a long-term need.

For EU/EEA nationals, the right to apply for social housing would typically accrue once they have been present in the State for three months but would depend on whether they have the status of worker, which is required in order to be lawfully resident. Thereafter, between three months and five years, the right of EU/EEA nationals to apply for social housing support would be maintained once they continue, during that period, to meet the definition of 'worker' in line with EU law.

For non-EU/ EEA nationals (who is generally, not a programme refugee or successful International Protection applicant - those given Refugee status, Subsidiary Protection or Permission to Remain), the right of residence must be long-term and enable applicants to be present in the State long enough to obtain permanent residency i.e. five years' reckonable residence.

Successful international protection applicants would be able to qualify for social housing once they have been granted status and leave to remain – no length of residency would be required once status is granted. Similarly, programme refugees may qualify automatically (subject to meeting income and need criteria relevant to all applicants) and no length of residence is required. An application would not be automatically successful if residency is established. A further assessment would be required to confirm eligibility and need in accordance with the existing provisions of Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009.

The General Scheme aims to provide legal certainty and transparency for decision-makers and applicants at local authority level to ensure that social housing as a long term housing support is provided to those that have a long term interest in remaining in the State.

Proposed Amendments to the Housing (Regulation of Approved Housing Bodies) Act 2019

Part 3 of the General Scheme includes technical amendments to the Housing (Regulation of Approved Housing Bodies) Act 2019. These amendments are considered to be necessary as concerns have been raised over the eligibility requirement in the legislation that required Approved Housing Bodies (AHBs) amend their constitutions to reflect that they solely spend their property on the provision of housing. This has prevented the majority of AHBs from meeting the eligibility criteria, as they provide other services in addition to housing.

The amendments also update the definition of the “alleviation of housing need” to remove the extant definition of Cost Rental properties and include a definition that reflects the definition in the Affordable Housing Act 2021. The amendments also provide that the Approved Housing Bodies Regulatory Authority can notify and take representations from the Housing Agency regarding Cost Rental properties, as the administrators of the scheme.

An exception is made to ensure the Iveagh Trust can register as due to their unique statutory status they do not have a constitution that can be amended to meet the eligibility criteria.

Proposed Amendments to the Building Control Acts 1990 to 2020

Part 4 of the General Scheme includes amendments to the Building Control Acts 1990-2020 to provide explicit powers for the Minister to prevent a building being used until such a time as the particulars of the relevant Certificate of Compliance on Completion have been entered on the register maintained by the building control authority.

The amendment also includes a legal remedy to the uncommon situation where, either by act or omission, an appropriate valid notice to the building control authorities has not been made before works on a building have commenced or been completed. The amendments seek to provide a process for regularisation. In order to ensure that this process does not become an attractive alternative, or undermine the current building control process, this regularisation provision would be limited to certain circumstances, require a higher degree of proof of compliance (including if necessary expensive investigative work which might require building works to be opened up) and would attract a significantly higher fee structure.

Finally, a number of other amendments to the Building Control Acts are proposed by the General Scheme to strengthen and support the building control system, including;

- to amend the names of certain documents to better reflect their purpose;
- to extend the powers of the Minister to make building regulations;
- to provide for the issuing of a Warning Letter;
- to provide for the withdrawal of an Enforcement Notice and
- to extend the powers of the building control authority.

KEY ISSUES WITH THE GENERAL SCHEME

A number of key issues with the General Scheme were noted by the Committee, and were raised by stakeholders, both at the public hearing, and in their written submissions. The majority of these concerns related to Part 2, and the proposed amendments to the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009.

Lack of an appeals process and the complexity of the Habitual Residency Condition Requirement

The General Scheme does not provide for an appeals mechanism for applicants whose applications are rejected. Several stakeholders noted that there is currently no appeals system within local authorities for social housing application decisions. Community Law and Mediation (CLM) noted that the lack of an appeals mechanism leaves people with no option but to engage with services such as CLM to challenge decisions.

FLAC in their submission highlighted that judicial review is often the only means to challenge decisions of local authorities in relation to housing and access to emergency accommodation. This is not an effective remedy in many cases given that it is not a merits-based review and it is not accessible in terms of procedure or costs

The need for a robust appeals system is increased by the complex nature by which habitual residence is assessed. The term habitually resident is not defined in Irish law. Once an applicant's legal right to reside has been established, the following five factors are examined to determine if an individual meets the Habitual Residency Condition (HRC).

- Length and continuity of residence in Ireland,
- Length and purpose of any absence from Ireland,
- Nature and pattern of employment,

- Main centre of interest (usually where your home is, and where you live on a permanent basis),
- Future intentions to live in Ireland as it appears from the evidence.

FLAC in their submission stated that habitual residence conditions are inherently subjective and their language is vague and imprecise. They do not set out a clear test but rather a non-exhaustive list of malleable factors for consideration by decision-makers.

Given the complex nature of HRC determinations, multiple stakeholders recommended that rather than being based in individual local authorities, any appeals mechanism should be operated through a central body. This would allow for a level of expertise to be built up over time, leading to better decisions being made.

Simon Communities of Ireland told the Committee that setting up appeals processes in each local authority would mean that a level of consistency of process would not be achieved. Focus Ireland held up the social welfare appeals system as a good example. Social welfare appeals are handled by the Social Welfare Appeals Office which operates independently of the Department of Social Protection.

Mr David Kelly of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage told the Committee that the Department would work with the Attorney General's Office during the drafting process to make sure that a robust process is in place.

Recommendation One

The Committee recommends that a robust and independent appeals mechanism be included in the legislation.

Given the complex nature of assessing habitual residency, this appeals process should not be operated by local authorities; rather, it should be centrally operated in order to ensure that a level of expertise can be build up over time.

Habitual Residency Condition Requirement as a precursor to eligibility assessment rather than an element of eligibility assessment

The General Scheme is ambiguous about whether residency and the HRC would be an additional eligibility criterion for social housing supports, or whether it would be a precursor to an eligibility assessment. This ambiguity was highlighted by numerous stakeholders, who raised concerns this this would lead to a two-step application process without fair process.

Section 20(A) of the General Scheme is titled “Providing for Residency as an Eligibility Criteria for Social Housing Support”, which supports the view that the proposed legislation would add an additional criterion for social housing supports to the existing assessment process. However, the text of Section 20(A) itself refers to the residency and HRC criteria as applying to determine if an applicant is “eligible to be assessed for social housing supports”. This would imply that there would now be two phases to the assessment; the first being a residency assessment, followed by a social housing needs assessment.

Mercy Law Resource Centre (MLRC) in their submission highlighted that General Scheme gives no indication whatsoever as to how such a prerequisite step would be assessed. The framework for assessment of social housing eligibility under the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009 does not provide for any prerequisite stage. They highlighted the risk that excluding the habitual and lawful residency criteria from the existing statutory framework for assessing social housing eligibility would prevent the constitutional requirements of fair procedure and natural justice from being met. Threshold also highlighted to the Committee that this could create a separate, more protracted application process for which no prescribed process exists.

Mr David Kelly of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage told the Committee that under the General Scheme, residency would become the

preliminary part of the assessment, to first determine if somebody has a legal entitlement.

Recommendation Two

The Committee recommends further clarity be provided in the legislation as to whether residency and the Habitual Residency Condition (HRC) are to be an additional eligibility criterion, or form a precursor to an eligibility assessment.

Recommendation Three

The Committee recommends that if residency and the HRC are to form a separate prerequisite assessment, then due consideration must be given in legislation to ensure that it meets the requirements of fair procedure and natural justice.

Application of eligibility criteria to all members of a household

The General Scheme sets out that all members of an applicant's household must be lawfully resident in the State and habitually resident in the State. Multiple stakeholders noted that this would potentially exclude many households from eligibility for social housing supports. Crosscare in their submission provide the example where one member of a household meets the five year reckonable residence' requirement applicable to their circumstances before another, leading to the entire household being deemed ineligible.

Mr David Kelly of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage told the Committee that the proposal is consistent with the existing application process for social housing supports. For example, one member of a couple being assessed for social housing could have a property already, negating the need for social

housing supports. Typically, an assessment accounts for the number of people who need to be housed and the type of housing required.

It should be noted however that unlike other eligibility criteria for social housing supports, reckonable residence and habitual residence do not have a bearing on an individual or household's ability to provide alternative accommodation. Additionally, if residency requirements are, as set out above, a prerequisite step to an eligibility assessment, rather than eligibility criteria per se, it may not be appropriate to treat them in the same fashion in assessing eligibility.

Recommendation Four

The Committee recommends that, given the potential number of people it would exclude from eligibility for social housing support, the requirement for all members of a household to be reckonably and habitually resident should be dropped.

Impact of proposed legislation on eligibility for homeless services

The Committee notes that social housing supports and the provision of emergency accommodation are governed by separate legislative procedures. However, several stakeholders noted to the Committee that in their experience, local authorities often conflate the two systems, and have on occasion denied access to emergency accommodation to individuals who have not made an application for social housing support.

Mr David Kelly of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage told the Committee that if issues arise due to social housing support eligibility and emergency accommodation provision arise, then this is something that the Department can work with the local authorities to address.

The Simon Communities of Ireland recommended to the Committee that at a minimum, it should be explicitly set out in the primary legislation that the habitual

residency condition for the purposes of social housing does not and should not affect an individual's or a household's eligibility for access to emergency accommodation.

Recommendation Five

A provision should be included in the legislation setting out explicitly that that the habitual residency condition for the purposes of social housing does not and should not affect an individual's or a household's eligibility for access to emergency accommodation.

APPENDIX 1: ORDERS OF REFERENCE

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE – DERIVED FROM STANDING ORDERS [DSO 95; SSO 71]

(1) The Dáil may appoint a Departmental Select Committee to consider and, unless otherwise provided for in these Standing Orders or by order, to report to the Dáil on any matter relating to—

- (a) legislation, policy, governance, expenditure and administration of—
 - (i) a Government Department, and
 - (ii) State bodies within the responsibility of such Department, and
- (b) the performance of a non-State body in relation to an agreement for the provision of services that it has entered into with any such Government Department or State body.

(2) A Select Committee appointed pursuant to this Standing Order shall also consider such other matters which—

- (a) stand referred to the Committee by virtue of these Standing Orders or statute law, or
- (b) shall be referred to the Committee by order of the Dáil.

(3) The principal purpose of Committee consideration of matters of policy, governance, expenditure and administration under paragraph (1) shall be—

- (a) for the accountability of the relevant Minister or Minister of State, and
- (b) to assess the performance of the relevant Government Department or of a State body within the responsibility of the relevant Department, in delivering public services while achieving intended outcomes, including value for money.

(4) A Select Committee appointed pursuant to this Standing Order shall not consider any matter relating to accounts audited by, or reports of, the Comptroller and Auditor General unless the Committee of Public Accounts—

- (a) consents to such consideration, or
- (b) has reported on such accounts or reports.

(5) A Select Committee appointed pursuant to this Standing Order may be joined with a Select Committee appointed by Seanad Éireann to be and act as a Joint Committee for the purposes of paragraph (1) and such other purposes as may be specified in these Standing Orders or by order of the Dáil: provided that the Joint Committee shall not consider—

- (a) the Committee Stage of a Bill,
- (b) Estimates for Public Services, or
- (c) a proposal contained in a motion for the approval of an international agreement involving a charge upon public funds referred to the Committee by order of the Dáil.

(6) Any report that the Joint Committee proposes to make shall, on adoption by the Joint Committee, be made to both Houses of the Oireachtas.

(7) The Chairman of the Select Committee appointed pursuant to this Standing Order shall also be Chairman of the Joint Committee.

(8) Where a Select Committee proposes to consider—

- (a) EU draft legislative acts standing referred to the Select Committee under Standing Order 133, including the compliance of such acts with the principle of subsidiarity,
- (b) other proposals for EU legislation and related policy issues, including programmes and guidelines prepared by the European Commission as a basis of possible legislative action,
- (c) non-legislative documents published by any EU institution in relation to EU policy matters, or
- (d) matters listed for consideration on the agenda for meetings of the relevant Council (of Ministers) of the European Union and the outcome of such meetings,

the following may be notified accordingly and shall have the right to attend and take part in such consideration without having a right to move motions or amendments or the right to vote:

- (i) members of the European Parliament elected from constituencies in Ireland,

- (ii) members of the Irish delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, and
- (iii) at the invitation of the Committee, other members of the European Parliament.

(9) A Select Committee appointed pursuant to this Standing Order may, in respect of any Ombudsman charged with oversight of public services within the policy remit of the relevant Department consider—

- (a) such motions relating to the appointment of an Ombudsman as may be referred to the Committee, and
- (b) such Ombudsman reports laid before either or both Houses of the Oireachtas as the Committee may select: Provided that the provisions of Standing Order 130 apply where the Select Committee has not considered the Ombudsman report, or a portion or portions thereof, within two months (excluding Christmas, Easter or summer recess periods) of the report being laid before either or both Houses of the Oireachtas.

SCOPE AND CONTEXT OF ACTIVITIES OF COMMITTEES (AS DERIVED FROM STANDING ORDERS) [DSO 94; SSO 70]

1) The Joint Committee may only consider such matters, engage in such activities, exercise such powers and discharge such functions as are specifically authorised under its orders of reference and under Standing Orders;

(2) such matters, activities, powers and functions shall be relevant to, and shall arise only in the context of, the preparation of a report to the Dáil/Seanad;

(3) it shall not consider any matter which is being considered, or of which notice has been given of a proposal to consider, by the Joint Committee on Public Petitions in the exercise of its functions under DSO 125(1) and SSO 108(1); and

(4) it shall refrain from inquiring into in public session or publishing confidential information regarding any matter if so requested, for stated reasons given in writing, by—

- (a) a member of the Government or a Minister of State, or
- (b) the principal office-holder of a State body within the responsibility of a Government Department or

- (c) the principal office-holder of a non-State body which is partly funded by the State,

Provided that the Committee may appeal any such request made to the Ceann Comhairle, whose decision shall be final.

(5) It shall be an instruction to all Select Committees to which Bills are referred that they shall ensure that not more than two Select Committees shall meet to consider a Bill on any given day, unless the Dáil, after due notice to the Business Committee by a Chairman of one of the Select Committees concerned, waives this instruction.

POWERS OF COMMITTEES (AS DERIVED FROM STANDING ORDERS) [DSO 96; SSO 72]

Unless the Dáil/Seanad shall otherwise order, a Committee appointed pursuant to these Standing Orders shall have the following powers:

(1) power to invite and receive oral and written evidence and to print and publish from time to time—

- (a) minutes of such evidence as was heard in public, and
- (b) such evidence in writing as the Committee thinks fit;

(2) power to appoint sub-Committees and to refer to such sub-Committees any matter comprehended by its orders of reference and to delegate any of its powers to such sub-Committees, including power to report directly to the Dáil/Seanad;

(3) power to draft recommendations for legislative change and for new legislation;

(4) in relation to any statutory instrument, including those laid or laid in draft before either or both Houses of the Oireachtas, power to—

(a) require any Government Department or other instrument-making authority concerned to—

- (i) submit a memorandum to the Joint Committee explaining the statutory instrument, or
- (ii) attend a meeting of the Joint Committee to explain any such statutory instrument: Provided that the authority concerned may decline to attend for reasons given in writing to the Joint Committee, which may report thereon to the Dáil, and

(b) recommend, where it considers that such action is warranted, that the instrument should be annulled or amended;

(5) power to require that a member of the Government or Minister of State shall attend before the Joint Committee to discuss—

(a) policy, or

(b) proposed primary or secondary legislation (prior to such legislation being published),

for which he or she is officially responsible: Provided that a member of the Government or Minister of State may decline to attend for stated reasons given in writing to the Joint Committee, which may report thereon to the Dáil: and provided further that a member of the Government or Minister of State may request to attend a meeting of the Joint Committee to enable him or her to discuss such policy or proposed legislation;

(6) power to require that a member of the Government or Minister of State shall attend before the Joint Committee and provide, in private session if so requested by the attendee, oral briefings in advance of meetings of the relevant EC Council (of Ministers) of the European Union to enable the Joint Committee to make known its views: Provided that the Committee may also require such attendance following such meetings;

(7) power to require that the Chairperson designate of a body or agency under the aegis of a Department shall, prior to his or her appointment, attend before the Select Committee to discuss his or her strategic priorities for the role;

(8) power to require that a member of the Government or Minister of State who is officially responsible for the implementation of an Act shall attend before a Joint Committee in relation to the consideration of a report under DSO 197/SSO 168;

(9) subject to any constraints otherwise prescribed by law, power to require that principal office-holders of a—

(a) State body within the responsibility of a Government Department or

(b) non-State body which is partly funded by the State,

shall attend meetings of the Joint Committee, as appropriate, to discuss issues for which they are officially responsible: Provided that such an office-holder may decline to attend for stated reasons given in writing to the Joint Committee, which may report thereon to the Dáil/Seanad; and

(10) power to—

(a) engage the services of persons with specialist or technical knowledge, to assist it or any of its sub-Committees in considering particular matters; and

(b) undertake travel;

Provided that the powers under this paragraph are subject to such recommendations as may be made by the Working Group of Committee Chairmen under DSO 120(4)(a)/SSO 107(4)(a).

APPENDIX 2 COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

DEPUTIES



Michael Creed
Fine Gael



Francis Noel Duffy
Green Party



Joe Flaherty
Fianna Fáil



Thomas Gould
Sinn Féin



Steven Matthews
Cathaoirleach
Green Party



Paul McAuliffe
Leas-Cathaoirleach
Fianna Fáil



Cian O'Callaghan
Social Democrats



Richard O'Donoghue
Independent



Eoin Ó Broin
Sinn Féin

SENATORS



Victor Boyhan
Independent



John Cummins
Fine Gael



Mary Fitzpatrick
Fianna Fáil



Rebecca Moynihan
Labour



Mary Seery Kearney
Fine Gael

Notes:

1. Deputies nominated by the Dáil Committee of Selection and appointed by Order of the Dáil of 30 July 2020.
2. Senators nominated by the Seanad Committee of Selection and appointed by Order of the Seanad on 18 September 2020.
3. The Dáil Committee of Selection nominated Deputy Joe Flaherty to replace Deputy Jennifer Murnane O'Connor on 2 February 2021.
4. The Dáil Committee of Selection nominated Deputy Michael Creed to replace Deputy Emer Higgins on 14 May 2024.

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