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Ireland*

The present report is a summary of 60 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. Lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to the absence of submissions by stakeholders regarding these particular issues. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations

1. The Irish Human Rights Commission (Irish-HRC) recommended that Ireland ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with disabilities; the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and All Members of their Families and; the Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance.² Transparency International Ireland (TI-I) recommended that Ireland ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption.³

2. JS1 indicated that the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) was given further effect in Irish law via the European Convention on Human Rights Act, 2003 through a weak interpretative model.⁴ Irish-HRC recommended that Ireland take immediate steps to effectively incorporate international human rights treaties to which it is party, into domestic law.⁵ Irish-HRC and The NGO Alliance Against Racism (NAAR) added that Ireland's reservations under all treaties should be withdrawn.⁶

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. JS1 indicated that Constitution guaranteed certain private property rights and access to primary education but that other socio-economic rights were not justiciable.⁷

4. The Ombudsman for Children's Office (OCO) welcomed the all-party Oireachtas (Parliamentary) Committee publication on the constitutional amendment on children's rights⁸ and recommended that Ireland proceed at the earliest opportunity to hold a constitutional referendum on children's rights.⁹

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

5. JS1 reported that Ireland did not have a designated ministry to protect and promote human rights domestically.¹⁰ JS1 added that disproportionate cuts to the already modest budgets of the Irish Human Rights Commission and the Equality Authority had further constrained their independence and efficiency.¹¹ JS1, Irish-HRC and ICI indicated that the National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism, which monitored racist incidents and the Combat Poverty Agency, were closed down in 2008/2009.¹² Irish-HRC recommended that the budgets of Irish-HRC and Equality Authority be returned to 2008 levels and the functions of the other bodies be entrusted to another independent state agency.¹³

6. The Irish Penal Reform Trust (IPRT) recommended that the remit of OCO be extended to allow individual complaints from children held in prison and in detention.¹⁴ The Immigrant Council of Ireland (ICI) recommended that the remit of the Office of the Ombudsman be extended to include prisons, asylum, immigration and naturalisation decisions.¹⁵ JS1 recommended that Ireland establish an independent complaints system for prisoners, migrants and people claiming asylum.¹⁶

7. OCO stated that all necessary legislative and other steps should be taken to allow the Health Information and Quality Authority to carry out independent inspections of all

residential and foster care services for children, including residential and respite services for children with disabilities.¹⁷

8. New Communities Partnership (NCP) reported that the establishment of the Office of the Minister for Integration in 2007 and the appointment of a Minister for State with the responsibility for integration policy was one of the achievements of the last four years.¹⁸

D. Policy measures

9. Irish-HRC recommended that a National Action Plan for Human Rights be introduced.¹⁹ OCO stated that public bodies should carry out child impact analyses and consider Ireland's human rights obligations when framing policy or delivering services to children.²⁰

10. The National Women's Council Ireland (NWC) recommended that Ireland undertake an independent assessment of the National Women's Strategy and ring-fence funding to implement a revised National Women's Strategy in light of the recession.²¹

11. Irish-HRC recommended that Ireland implement the 1st and 2nd phases of the World Programme for Human Rights Education and prioritise human rights training for the Civil and Public Service and for teachers/educators.²²

12. JS1 recommended that Ireland conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the contribution of the Community and Voluntary sector to the human rights promotion and protection in Ireland and the necessary funding be made available.²³

II. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

Cooperation with treaty bodies

13. JS1 recommended that an institutional oversight mechanism should be assigned responsibility to monitor the implementation of treaty bodies' recommendations.²⁴

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

14. Irish-HRC recommended that a referendum be held to amend Article 40.1 of the Constitution to guarantee equality to all and to proscribe discrimination in any area of law on non-exhaustive grounds.²⁵ Irish-HRC added that Article 41.2 of the Constitution continued to perpetuate stereotypical attitudes towards the role of women in Irish society and that the grounds of prohibited discrimination in Equality legislation should be expanded to include 'or other status'.²⁶

15. Following the conclusion of the National Action Plan Against Racism 2005–2008, JS1 recommended that a new national strategic initiative be required to combat racism and discrimination against minority groups, including the collection of disaggregated data on racist crime and amendments to the criminal law to take into account racist motivations.²⁷ NAAR also recommended that Ireland publish gender and racially disaggregated data in areas such as employment, health, accommodation, education and women's issues.²⁸

16. While European Network Against Racism-Ireland (ENAR-Irl) indicated that racism was on the increase²⁹, NCP reported that many racist incidents went unreported and that concern had been voiced about the handling of some of the more publicised incidents involving the Gardaí.³⁰ Racial profiling by the police was also reported by NAAR and ENAR-Irl.³¹

17. JSI reported that government functions, actions and policies fall outside the scope of the Equal Status Acts 2000–2008 prohibiting discrimination in relation to goods, services, accommodation and education on nine grounds.³² JSI recommended that Ireland strengthen the equality infrastructure and strengthen legal protection by broadening the grounds protected under equality legislation.³³

18. JSI stated that the Employment Equality Act 1998, by facilitating active discrimination, impacted disproportionately on people, such as LGBT people and single parents, while IPRT recommended that this Act should include discrimination on the grounds of a criminal conviction.³⁴

19. Doras Luimní (DL) reported that foreign nationals were under risk of punishment if they did not carry valid identification, while this requirement was not foreseen for Irish nationals.³⁵

20. Irish-HRC recommended that Ireland commence full application of the Disability Act 2005, the Education for Persons with Special Needs Act 2004 and the Health Act 2007 to ensure independent statutory inspections of care homes for persons with disabilities.³⁶

21. Conradh na Gaeilge (CnG) indicated that public bodies were operating in the Gaeltacht areas or had customers from the Gaeltacht that were not obliged to provide services through Irish despite the Official Languages Act 2003, which established such an obligation. CnG made recommendations to implement policy regarding the provision of essential services through Irish in Gaeltacht areas.³⁷

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

22. Shannonwatch (SWatch) indicated that there were grounds for concern that some of the aircraft passing through Shannon Airport and Irish airspace may be carrying munitions and weapons that are being used to commit human rights violations and/or war crimes and notably called for procedures to be established to ensure that it is not the case.³⁸

23. Shell to Sea (SSea) reported about the policing of the protests around the Corrib Gas Project, west coast of Ireland, and the conditions of arrests and detention of some protesters.³⁹

24. SWatch and AI reported on allegations that the Shannon airport was used as a transit point for aircraft operating in the context of rendition programmes.⁴⁰ AI recommended the establishment of an independent inquiry to seek accountability for the possible commission of human rights violations relating to renditions programmes and to ensure that measures are taken in future to prevent the direct or indirect facilitation of renditions or other human rights violations.⁴¹

25. Irish-HRC recommended that Ireland make an unconditional commitment to move all persons with an intellectual disability out of psychiatric institutions and congregated settings into appropriate community settings with proper supports within a defined time limit.⁴² Irish-HRC was concerned about the conditions of detention in adult psychiatric facilities for the detention of people who were deemed unfit to plead to criminal charges or were found not guilty by reason of insanity under the Criminal Law (Insanity) Act 2006.⁴³

26. Although the Government had committed to ending the detention of young people under the age of 18 in St. Patrick's Institution, OCO stated that Ireland should do it as soon

as possible.⁴⁴ The Children's Mental Health Coalition (CMHC) reported on the mental health situation of children in detention and made recommendations in that regard.⁴⁵

27. Irish-HRC and AI reported on unsatisfactory prison conditions, including overcrowding, inadequate sanitation and health care and, inter-prisoner violence.⁴⁶ AI recommended that Ireland bring conditions and treatment of detainees into line with international human rights standards.⁴⁷ A number of stakeholders recommended the ending of the practice of 'slopping out' in prisons, where no in-cell facilities exist.⁴⁸ Irish-HRC recommended that, in the longer term, there should be an increased policy focus on the development of alternative, non-custodial sanctions rather than an increase in overall prison capacity.⁴⁹ Irish-HRC recommended that separation of sentenced and remand prisoners should be enforced.⁵⁰

28. JS1 recommended that the practice of FGM should be outlawed as a matter of urgency.⁵¹

29. NWCII reported on the dramatic increase in demand for services to women experiencing sexual and domestic violence since the recession and recommended that Ireland ensure women's access to safe emergency accommodation.⁵² Irish-HRC recommended that for humanitarian reasons permission to remain should be allowed to victims of trafficking, particularly for child victims.⁵³ More generally, JS1 recommended that Ireland should bring its domestic law on the protection of victims of crime (including victims of trafficking and domestic violence) into line with its international obligations.⁵⁴ The Conference of Religious of Ireland (CORI) made also recommendations relating to human trafficking to address shortfalls of the current legislation.⁵⁵

30. Migrant Rights Centre Ireland (MRCI) stated that Ireland had failed to introduce penalties and effective remedies to victims of forced labour, although it reported cases.⁵⁶ NAAR also recommended that adequate legal remedies be introduced to ensure that workers employed at embassies can assert their rights and have their grievances heard.⁵⁷

31. OCO indicated that the 2009 report of the Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse chronicled the systematic abuse of thousands of children in residential institutions in Ireland over many decades. OCO stated that Ireland should indicate how it proposed to implement the recommendations of the Commission and the timelines for achieving this.⁵⁸ Justice for Magdalenes (JFM) referred to the specific case of girls and women placed in Magdalene Laundries on probation and as an alternative to a prison sentence.⁵⁹ These institutions were not included in the report of the Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse.⁶⁰ JFM recommended that Ireland apologise for the abuse perpetrated in Magdalene Laundries; establish a distinct redress scheme for Magdalene survivors and immediately adopt Irish-HRC recommendation to institute a statutory inquiry and compensation scheme.⁶¹

32. OCO stated that Ireland had not yet prohibited all forms of corporal punishment and that the common law defence of reasonable chastisement should be removed.⁶²

33. OCO reported that youth homelessness and access to crisis intervention services remained a significant problem in Ireland and stated that targets should be set for tackling and eliminating youth homelessness.⁶³

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

34. JS1 indicated that delays on court lists and before administrative bodies, prohibitive costs and the possibility of the State's costs being awarded against claimants discouraged litigation.⁶⁴ RehabGroup (RG) recommended that Ireland introduce a statutory personal advocacy service with entry powers to ensure that people with disabilities at risk can access essential independent advocacy services.⁶⁵

35. Irish-HRC reported that the jurisdiction of the non-jury Special Criminal Court (SCC) had been extended in recent years to cover most organised crime offences and the Irish Centre for Human Rights (ICHR) recommended that Ireland close the SCC.⁶⁶

36. OCO stated that the progress made to date in diverting children away from the criminal justice system should continue.⁶⁷ OCO stated that the minimum age of criminal responsibility should be raised to 12 for all offences and the rebuttable presumption that children under the age of 14 cannot commit an offence should be restored.⁶⁸

37. Irish-HRC recommended that all persons arrested in connection with criminal offences should be entitled to have a legal advisor present during questioning by the police.⁶⁹

38. Irish-HRC reported that the scope of the Civil Legal Aid Scheme was limited and recommended that legal aid in all cases be placed on a statutory footing and available as of right.⁷⁰

39. Action from Ireland (Afri) referred to various due process concerns relating to complaints made to the Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission about the policing of the protests around the Corrib Gas Project.⁷¹

40. TI-I recommended that Ireland introduce an overarching whistleblower charter that protects all workers against any form of reprisal.⁷²

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

41. DL noted that constitutional changes in 2004 opened a pathway to statelessness but that there was no specific policy to formalise the situation of stateless people.⁷³

42. Irish-HRC recommended the introduction of an administrative residency scheme for the families of Irish citizen children in response to a recent European Court of Justice judgement.⁷⁴

43. JS1 reported that the Adoption Act 2010 established the Adoption Authority but no provision was made for the rights of adopted people to information or parental tracing.⁷⁵ Adoption Rights Alliance (ARA) further recommended that Ireland introduce legislation to strictly regulate accredited adoption bodies in *all* areas of their operations and introduce stricter regulations for inter-country adoptions, promoting domestic fostering as an alternative.⁷⁶

44. After having conducted a systemic investigation into the implementation of Ireland's national child protection guidelines, *Children First*, OCO stated that these guidelines should be consistently implemented.⁷⁷

45. While referring to the fact that the majority of children who made complaints directly to OCO were children in the care of the State, OCO stated those children should have access to supports appropriate to their needs.⁷⁸ Edmund Rice International (ERI) recommended that Ireland be legally bound by statutory provision to provide aftercare services for young people leaving the care system.⁷⁹

46. Equality for Father Ireland (EFI) stated that, contrary to Section 6 of the Guardianship of Infants Act 1964 conferring joint guardianship to the mother and the father of a child, fathers were generally discriminated against, notably following separation or divorce. EFI recommended that wherever consent was deemed necessary, it should be sought from both Legal Guardians.⁸⁰

47. Notwithstanding the existence of civil partnership for same sex couples, JS1 recommended that Ireland introduce full civil marriage for same-sex couples.⁸¹ Gay and

Lesbian Equality Network (GLEN) also raised issues related to the rights of children being parented by same-sex couples.⁸²

48. Irish-HRC recommended that Ireland urgently introduce legislation to ensure full legal recognition of transgender persons in their acquired gender.⁸³

5. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly and right to participate in public and political life

49. JS1 recommended that Ireland expedite an amendment to the Constitution to remove the requirements for holders of secular offices to take religious oaths⁸⁴ and repeal Part V of the Defamation Act 2009, which includes a broad prohibition of publishing or uttering blasphemous matter.⁸⁵

50. The Islamic Human Rights Commission (IHRC) reported on discrimination against Muslims practicing their religion and notably recommended that Ireland support its Muslim citizens in enabling them to practise their religion.⁸⁶

51. The Becket Fund for Religious Liberty (Becket Fund) stated that the Human Rights Council should encourage Ireland to provide exemptions for individuals and organisations who cannot, in good conscience, endorse same-sex partnership, or promote medical practices violating their conscientious beliefs, particularly those involving abortion or contraception.⁸⁷

52. While reporting on fees for access to non-personal information, TI-I recommended that Ireland introduce an overhauled freedom of information regime that proactively shares official information to the public.⁸⁸

53. Irish-HRC was concerned at the significant underrepresentation of women in elected political structures and in the Civil Service at the higher grades, on the boards of public bodies and in the highest levels in educational institutions and business. It recommended that Ireland implement special measures to increase women's representation in these areas.⁸⁹

54. NAAR recommended that measures be introduced to improve the representation of Travellers in political life and public affairs in the State. Such measures should also extend to other minority groups and with an emphasis on women from such backgrounds.⁹⁰ RG and CDLP also made recommendations regarding the right to participation in public affairs of people with disabilities.⁹¹

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

55. NWCII referred to the continuing rise in unemployment affecting men and even more women since 2010 and recommended that Ireland adopt a sustainable employment strategy.⁹² The Irish Congress of Trade Unions (ICTU) recommended that Ireland enact legislation to underpin the right of all workers to collective bargaining through their trade unions.⁹³ ICTU made reference to judicial decisions narrowly interpreting constitutional provisions on the right to form unions and associations.⁹⁴ ICTU also reported on insufficient and ineffective protection from reprisals, victimisation and other prejudicial acts against workers on grounds of their membership or trade union activities.⁹⁵

56. JS1 recommended that Ireland take steps to promote the participation of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in the workforce, including by reforming the work permit system to incorporate freedom to change employers and providing temporary work permits to asylum seekers.⁹⁶

7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

57. Irish-HRC reported that income inequality had been heightened due to the current economic crisis and recommended that Ireland introduce the principle of non-retrogression into all economic policies.⁹⁷ RG recommended that Ireland should protect disability-related welfare payments from further cuts.⁹⁸ While noting that child poverty remained a significant problem in Ireland, OCO stated that Ireland should outline what strategies it will adopt to halt and reverse the increase in the number of children living in poverty.⁹⁹

58. JS1 reported that qualification for all means-tested social assistance payments was contingent on satisfying the Habitual Residence Condition (HRC) whose current application severely impacted on vulnerable groups, including children, asylum seekers, people who have received leave to remain in Ireland, migrant women who are victims of domestic violence, returning Irish emigrants and Travellers.¹⁰⁰

59. Cairde reported that the healthcare system provided no framework, which clearly established a person's right to healthcare. Furthermore, there was no explicit right to health or protection of health to be found in the Constitution. Cairde also stated that the National Health Strategy 2001 did not contain or reflect the human rights framework.¹⁰¹

60. Irish-HRC reported that serious challenges faced the health care system and were magnified by recent cuts in funding for Health Services Executive regions with unequal access to health care on the basis of ability to pay for private health insurance.¹⁰² JS1 recommended that Ireland develop a comprehensive Health Strategy for the delivery of appropriate and adequate healthcare, with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups.¹⁰³ The Irish Heart Foundation (IHF) also recommended that Ireland eradicate age discrimination in healthcare provision and ensure that services are provided on the basis of individual need.¹⁰⁴ OCO stated that geographical disparities in health service provision should be addressed.¹⁰⁵ The National Council of the Forum on End of Life (NCFEL) specifically referred to palliative care and notably recommended that universality of access to palliative and hospice care be established.¹⁰⁶

61. Cairde referred to violations of the right to health with regard to the accessibility of Irish healthcare system to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and adherence to the principles of 'equality and non-discrimination' when making health social services accessible.¹⁰⁷ MRCI stated that access to health services for migrant workers, particularly undocumented migrant workers was an area of concern.¹⁰⁸

62. While recalling the 1992 Irish Supreme Court ruling clarifying the Constitutional position and a recent ECHR judgment in *A, B and C-v-Ireland*, JS1 recommended that Ireland immediately repeal the 1861 Offences Against the Person Act and immediately enact legislation to clarify the circumstances under which an abortion may be lawful.¹⁰⁹ Referring to the same rulings and to the Supreme Court decision in *R-v-R* (2009) on human embryos, Pro-Life Campaign (PLC) urged the UN Human Rights Council to recognise Ireland's outstanding record of care in protecting the lives of women during pregnancy while at the same time affording proper legal protection to the lives of unborn babies.¹¹⁰

63. CMHC, OCO and AI reported that the admission of children to adult psychiatric units continued¹¹¹ and OCO stated that Ireland should enhance its efforts to address the mental health needs of children by implementing the recommendations contained in *A Vision for Change*.¹¹² AI reported on the slowness in implementing *A Vision for Change* and on the failure of the Mental Health Act 2001 governing involuntary admission, detention in in-patient care, and involuntary treatment to comply with human rights and recommended this Act to be amended accordingly.¹¹³ JS1 recommended that Ireland enact a Mental Capacity Bill taking into account the recommendations of the Irish-HRC and the

Law Reform Commission.¹¹⁴ The Autism Rights & Equality Alliance (AREA) referred to the specific situation of people with Autism Spectrum Conditions.¹¹⁵

64. JS1 reported that Ireland had not incorporated the right to housing into its legislative framework and had opted out of Article 31 of the European Social Charter notably impacting on the standard of local authority housing and Traveller-specific accommodation.¹¹⁶ Rialto Rights in Action Project (RRAP) recommended that Ireland amend the Constitution to include a right to adequate housing and legislate and provide for actual and enforceable rights to housing for social housing tenants.¹¹⁷ RG referred to the specific situation of people with disabilities and notably recommended that Ireland introduce a Housing Strategy for People with Disabilities.¹¹⁸

65. The Cork Social Housing Forum (CSHF) indicated that the core housing objective of the National Social Partnership Agreement, *Towards 2016* was to enable every household to have available an affordable dwelling of good quality.¹¹⁹ CSHF described the social housing shortfall and its implication on human rights, notably for households with children and for young people starting out in life, and made recommendations to address these issues.¹²⁰ RRAP recommended that Ireland develop a rights based approach to housing policy as well as implementing current strategies and policies and ensuring that they have a statutory basis where appropriate. RRAP further recommended Ireland reform its legislation so that public authority tenants have the same degree of protection afforded to private tenants¹²¹, while Irish-HRC recommended that Ireland amend the Housing Act 1966, which allows a local authority to summarily recover possession of a dwelling.¹²²

66. Free Legal Aid Centres (FLAC) described the situation of people at risk of homelessness because of over-indebtedness or unsustainable mortgages due to the economic crisis.¹²³ A number of submissions also referred to homelessness in general.¹²⁴

8. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

67. JS1 stated that the provision of education in Ireland was intricately connected to the majority Christian religion, particularly the Catholic faith and that doctrinal religious instruction was taught in schools.¹²⁵ JS1 recommended that Ireland provide a national network of schools that guarantee equality of access and esteem to children irrespective of their religious, cultural or social background.¹²⁶ Irish-HRC recommended that the situation pertaining to would-be teachers should be clarified to ensure persons of non-faith or minority religious backgrounds are not deterred from training or taking up employment as teachers in the State.¹²⁷ Pavee Point Travellers' Centre (PPTC) referred to draconian cuts to the Traveller Education Service despite existing inequalities between traveller children and the general population.¹²⁸

68. ERI reported on early school leavers and indicated that the Education (Welfare) Act 2000 failed to specify how alternative educational settings should function and enforced no measures for their official regulation and made a recommendation in this regard.¹²⁹ GLEN referred to bullying against LGBT youth at schools despite existing policies.¹³⁰

69. CMHC and OCO reported about issues related to access to supports for children with special needs¹³¹ and OCO stated that Ireland should outline what steps it will take to implement the Education for Persons with Special Educational Needs (EPSEN) Act 2004.¹³² CMHC made recommendations relating to mental health promotion in schools to improve the current Social Personal and Health Education.¹³³

70. Grassroots Leadership Support Network (GLSN) indicated that the White Paper (2000) *Learning for Life* was viewed as a watershed for adult education, particularly those coming from marginalised communities, but reported that many of the aspirations of the White Paper were yet to be realised, particularly in relation to the importance of community education. GLSN notably recommended to revisit the White Paper.¹³⁴

9. Minorities and indigenous peoples

71. Irish-HRC, JS1 and NAAR recommended that Ireland should recognise Travellers as an ethnic minority group.¹³⁵ As the Traveller health outcomes were much poorer than for the general population, Irish-HRC recommended greater investment in Traveller Health Strategies to reverse this trend.¹³⁶

72. Concerned by the fact that not enough good quality accommodation was being provided to Travellers by Local Authorities, Irish-HRC notably recommended that the Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998 should be enforced at a national level rather than being left to discretion of Local Authorities.¹³⁷ NAAR recommended that the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2002, which criminalised the entering of private or public land without consent be reviewed to ensure that its provisions do not disproportionately and negatively affect Travellers.¹³⁸

10. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

73. Irish-HRC stated that there was still no consolidated framework relating to immigration and asylum issues in place in Ireland.¹³⁹ MRCI recalled that the Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill 2010 did not enter into force¹⁴⁰ but MRCI and Galway Refugee Support Service (GRSG) highlighted some of its provisions running against human rights.¹⁴¹

74. Irish-HRC recommended greater legislative and policy protections for vulnerable migrant workers.¹⁴² ICI specifically referred to family reunification.¹⁴³

75. JS2 provided information on asylum seekers detained for immigration reasons and recommended that the detention of asylum seekers should only ever be a last resort and in a facility which is suitable.¹⁴⁴

76. In view of the ongoing practice of the Refugee Appeal Tribunal, JS2 recommended that an independent appeals body be created to which decisions involving refugee, human rights, immigration and deportation decisions could be appealed.¹⁴⁵ JS1 indicated that Ireland lacked an efficient and cost-effective independent appeals tribunal for decisions on immigration and naturalisation.¹⁴⁶

77. AI reported that Ireland lacked a single procedure to assess the entitlement to international protection through either refugee or subsidiary protection status concurrently.¹⁴⁷ JS2 recommended that refugee, subsidiary protection and human rights claims should be considered simultaneously.¹⁴⁸ Irish-HRC referred to limitations of the system of Direct Provision and dispersal established for refugees and asylum seekers and recommended that this system be reformed to increase the level of payments and ensure no one is kept in this system in excess of one year.¹⁴⁹ Irish-HRC, GSRG, JS1 and NAAR made recommendations to assess and/or reform the Direct Provision system.¹⁵⁰

78. JS2 described the living conditions of asylum seekers living in Direct Provision accommodation and made recommendations with a view to reforming and improving upon the current system.¹⁵¹ JS2 also described the barriers faced by children in the asylum process in enjoying their right to education which they were entitled to and made recommendations to improve access to education.¹⁵² GSRG referred to the segregation felt by children in the direct provision centres.¹⁵³ JS2 also mentioned complaints regarding the efficiency of the family reunification process for recognised refugees and made recommendations to improve this situation, notably by accelerating procedure for family reunion for children.¹⁵⁴

79. AkiDwA reported that women and girls seeking asylum comprised almost half of the residents living in direct provision accommodation.¹⁵⁵ AkiDwA reported on alleged sexual harassment by some accommodation centre residents, management and staff or by

local men and on alleged complaints, which had met with resistance from authorities to resolve situations satisfactorily.¹⁵⁶ AkiDwA notably recommended that a gender perspective be applied to reception and asylum policies and procedures, through the introduction of gender guidelines in asylum processes; a mandatory code of conduct and comprehensive gendered cultural training programme for people working with individuals seeking asylum and a separate women-only accommodation centre.¹⁵⁷

80. OCO noted that significant progress had been made in the care of separated children seeking asylum in Ireland but the long-awaited legislative reform in the area of asylum and immigration should provide for a child-centred process of age assessment, the appointment of an independent guardian, asylum determination and service provision in line with international best practice.¹⁵⁸ A number of submissions referred to separated children who went missing in Ireland.¹⁵⁹

81. JS2 had deep concern regarding the process and practice used to deport people and recommended that people who are at the end of the process should be able to access the services of the International Organization for Migration. JS2 made further recommendations relating to cases where school children form part of the family to be removed.¹⁶⁰ ICI further recommended that Ireland protect the personal rights of Irish citizen children of migrant parents, including the right to live in the State and to be reared and educated with due regard to their welfare and ensure that Irish citizen children are not 'constructively expelled' from the State.¹⁶¹

11. Human rights and counter-terrorism

82. ENAR-Irl stated that Ireland needed to provide a definition of terrorism and collect and provide data which can monitor the impact if any of counter terrorism legislation on human rights and the proportionality of the effect on ethnic minorities.¹⁶²

III. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints

83. ENAR-Irl reported that, while significant strides were made in Ireland to protect human rights and move towards equality since the last 1990's, the past two years (since recession) had seen significant steps backwards where it appeared equality and human rights might be perceived as luxuries one could not afford.¹⁶³

IV. Key national priorities, initiatives and commitments

N/A

V. Capacity-building and technical assistance

84. Dóchas referred to the *White Paper on Irish Aid* and recommended that Ireland develop a detailed human rights policy to elaborate the policy framework for Ireland's development cooperation.¹⁶⁴ Irish-HRC indicated that human rights should also be mainstreamed into all other aspects of Ireland's foreign relations.¹⁶⁵ Dóchas recommended that Ireland advance a rights-based approach to foreign policy, international cooperation and policy coherence for development, with indicators of success against which the Department can be held accountable.¹⁶⁶

85. Dóchas and JS1 recommended that Ireland demonstrate clearly how it intended to meet the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP to ODA by 2015.¹⁶⁷

Notes

- ¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org. (One asterisk denotes a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. Two asterisks denote a national human rights institution with “A” status).

Civil society

Afri	Action from Ireland, Dublin, Ireland;
AI	Amnesty International, London, United Kingdom*;
AkiDWA	Akina Dada wa Africa, Dublin, Ireland;
AREA	Autism Rights and Equality Alliance, Ireland;
ARA	Adoption Rights Alliance, Malahide; Ireland;
Atheist-Irl	Atheist Ireland, Dublin, Ireland;
Becket Fund	The Becket Fund for Religious Liberty, Washington, D.C., United States of America*;
Cairde	Cairde, Dublin, Ireland;
CDLP	Centre for Disability Law and Policy at the National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland;
CMHC	The Children’s Mental Health Coalition (coalition of 50 members), Dublin, Ireland (joint submission);
CnG	Conradh na Gaeilge, Dublin, Ireland ;
CORI	Conference of Religious of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland (joint submission);
CSHF	The Cork Social Housing Forum composed of: Baile an Aoire (Sheltered Housing Service), Clúid Housing Association, Cork City Partnership, Cork Simom Community, Disability Federation of Ireland, Focus Ireland, Good Shepherd Services, Health Service Executive – Homeless Persons Unit, The Irish Immigrant Support Centre (Nasc), O’ Connell Court, Respond Housing Association, Social Housing Development Company Ltd, Sophia Housing Association, Society of St. Vincent De Paul, Threshold Ltd, Traveller Visibility Group; Cork City, Ireland (joint submission);
DL	Doras Luimní, Limerick, Ireland;
Dóchas	Dóchas, The Irish Association of Non-Governmental Development Organisations, Dublin, Ireland;
EFI	Equality for Fathers in Ireland, Ireland;
ELN	European Life Network, Dublin, Ireland;
ENAR-Irl	European Network Against Racism-Ireland composed of : African Cultural Project; Akidwa; Anti Racism Network (ARN); Ballyfermot Traveller Action Project; Cairde; Comhlamh ; Community Workers Coop; Cultúr; Donegal Failte Project; Doras Luimni; European Anti Poverty Network (EAPN) Ireland; Galway Refugee Support Centre; Galway Traveller Movement ; Immigrant Council of Ireland (ICI); Integration Centre; Irish Refugee Council; Irish Traveller Movement; Lir Anti Racism Training Project; Longford Women’s Link (LWL); Louth Minority Ethnic Consortium; Mayo Intercultural Action (MIA) ; Migrant Rights Centre Ireland (MRCI) ; The Irish Support Immigrant Centre (Nasc) ; National Traveller Women’s Forum; National Women’s Council Ireland; New Communities Partnership; Pavee Point (Traveller Centre); Show Racism the Red Card (SRRC); Sport Against Racism Ireland; St. Vincentian Refugee Centre, Dublin, Ireland (joint submission);
ERI	Edmund Rice International, Geneva, Switzerland;
ET	Educate Together, Dublin, Ireland;
FLAC	Free Legal Advice Centres, Dublin, Ireland;
FLAC-TC	Free Legal Advice Centre-Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland;
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
GLEN	Gay and Lesbian Equality Network; Dublin, Ireland;

GLSN	Grassroots Leadership Support Network whose membership includes: An Cosán Centre for Learning, Leadership and Enterprise; MacUlliam Residents' Association; Oakley Residents' Association; Fettercarin Community Healthcare Project; Tallaght Travellers Community Development Project; Tallezen multi ethnic cultures in Tallaght; Dublin, Ireland
GRSG	Galway Refugee Service Group, Galway, Ireland;
HAI	Humanist Association of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland;
HP	Hope Project, Dublin, Ireland;
ICHR	Irish Centre for Human Rights at the National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland;
ICI	Immigrant Council of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland;
ICTU	Irish Congress of Trade Union, Dublin, Ireland;
IHF	Irish Heart Foundation, Dublin, Ireland;
IHRC	Islamic Human Rights Commission, Wembley, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*;
IIFCR	The Iona Institute on Freedom of Conscience and Religion, Dublin, Ireland;
IPRT	Irish Penal Reform Trust, Dublin; Ireland*;
ISPCC	Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Dublin, Ireland;
JFM	Justice for Magdalenes, Bailieborough, Ireland;
JS1	Joint submission 1 presented by Coalition, <i>Your Rights, Right Now</i> composed of Children's Rights Alliance; Dóchas; Disability Federation of Ireland; Educate Together; Free Legal Advice Centres; Irish Council For Civil Liberties; Irish Penal Reform Trust*; Irish Senior Citizen's Parliament; Irish Traveller Movement; Irish Family Planning Association; Irish Congress of Trade Unions; Immigrant Council of Ireland; National Women's Council of Ireland; Simon Communities of Ireland; Transgender Equality Network; The Integration Centre; Union of Students in Ireland; Dublin, Ireland;
JS2	Joint submission 2 presented by: Irish Refugee Council, Dublin Ireland; The Irish Immigrant Support Centre (Nasc), Cork, Ireland and; Doras Luimní, Limerick, Ireland;
JS3	Joint submission 3 presented by: Age Action Ireland; Disability Federation Ireland; ; Make Room Campaign Alliance; Mental Health Reform; Women's Human Rights Alliance; Dublin, Ireland;
JS4	Joint submission 4 presented by: Choice Ireland and Irish Feminist Network; Dublin, Ireland;
JS5	Joint submission 5 presented by: Irish Family Planning Association, Dublin, Ireland; Sexual Rights Initiative (Action Canada for Population and Development (ACPD); Creating Resources for Empowerment and Action (India), Mulabi - Latin American Space for Sexualities and Rights, Federation for Women and Family Planning (Poland), and others);
MLRC	Mercy Law Resource Centre, Dublin, Ireland;
MRCI	Migrant Rights Centre Ireland, Dublin, Ireland;
NAAR	NGO Alliance Against Racism, Dublin, Ireland (joint submission);
NCFEL	The National Council of the Forum on End of Life, Dublin, Ireland;
NCP	New Communities Partnership and network: Afro-Irish Kidios Club; Association of Malawians in Ireland; Angola Association (Cork); Algerian Community Ireland; Brazilian Women's Association (Limerick); CAMI-Cameroonian association in Ireland; Congolese Community in Ireland; Cork Nepalese Community Ireland; Diaspora Women Initiative; Hindu Cultural Centre Ireland-HCCI; Lithuanian Community Ireland; NANI-Nigerian Association Network Ireland; Romanian Community in Ireland; Southside Chinese Resident Association-SCRA; Dublin, Ireland (joint Submission);
NWCI	National Women's Council of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland;
OLGLM	Our Lady of Guadalupe Life Movement, Castlebar, Ireland;
PPTC	Pavee Point Travellers' Centre, Dublin, Ireland ;
PLC	Pro-Life Campaign, Dublin, Ireland;

RG	RehabGroup, Dublin, Ireland*;
RRAP	Rialto Rights in Action Project, a collaboration of Rialto Residents, Dolphin House Community Development Association, The Dolphin and Fatima Health Projects, Community Response, Community Action Network and Participation and Practice of Rights Project; Dublin, Ireland (joint submission);
SSea	Shell to Sea, Mayo Abbey, Ireland;
SWatch	Shannonwach, Limerick, Ireland;
TI-I	Transparency International Ireland, Dublin, Ireland;
TO	Table Observers, Ireland.

National human rights institution

Irish-HRC	Irish Human Rights Commission, Dublin, Ireland**;
OCO	The Ombudsman for Children's Office, Dublin, Ireland.

Regional intergovernmental organization

CoE	Council of Europe, France, Strasbourg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CoE-ECSR: European Committee of Social Rights, Conclusions 2010 (Ireland), Articles 2, 4, 5, 6, 22, 26, 28 and 29 of the Revised Charter, December 2010; • CoE-CPT: Report to the Government of Ireland on the visit to Ireland carried out by the European Committee for the prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment from 25 January to 5 February 2010, CPT/Inf (2011) 3, 10 February 2011 • CoE-Commissioner: Report by the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, on his visit to Ireland 26–30 November 2007, CommDH(2008)9, 30 April 2008; • CoE GRECO: Group of States against Corruption (GRECO): Second Evaluation Round, Compliance Report on Ireland adopted by GRECO, 11–15 February 2008, Greco RC-II (2007) 11E; • CoE-ECRI: European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance, Report on Ireland (third monitoring cycle) adopted on 15 December 2006, CRI (2007)24, 24 May 2007.
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² Irish-HRC, paras. 8 and 18; see also CMHC, p. 5; CoE-Commissioner, para. 8; CoE-ECRI, para. 9; ENAR-Irl, p. 5; ICHR, p. 2; IHF, para. 2 and p. 2; JS1, p. 2; JS3, p. 2; MRCI, p. 1 and 5; OCO, para. 4; RG, p. 3.

³ TI-I, pp. 2 and 4.

⁴ JS1, para. 2; see also Atheist-I, para.2.1; CoE-Commissioner, para. 7; CoE-ECRI, paras. 11–12; ENAR-Irl, p. 3; MLRC, p. 2; SWatch, p. 2; TO, para. 6.

⁵ Irish-HRC, para. 9; see also Atheist-I, para. 2.1; ICHR, p. 5; IHF, para. 2; MLRC, p. 2; NAAR, para. 3; NCP, para. 9; RRAP, p. 2.

⁶ Irish-HRC, para. 10; NAAR, para. 3; see also ICHR, p. 5.

⁷ JS1, para. 1; see also Becket Fund, p. 2; ENAR-Irl, p. 3; ICHR, p. 2; Irish-HRC, para. 9; JS3, para. 1.1; MLRC, p. 2.

⁸ OCO, para.5 and AI, p. 2; see also CoE Commissioner, para. 10.

⁹ OCO, para. 5; see also AI, p. 4; CoE Commissioner, paras. 41–44; ISPPC, p. 3; JS1, paras. 25–26.

¹⁰ JS1, para. 2; see also IHF, para. 5; TO, para. 8.

¹¹ JS1, para. 5; see also ENAR-Irl, p. 3; GRSG, p. 2; IHF, para. 4; Irish-HRC, para. 5; MRCI, p. 2; NAAR, paras. 4–5; TO, p. 6.

¹² Irish-HRC, para. 5; JS1, para. 5; ICHR, p. 3; ICI, para. 9; see also GRSG, p. 2; JS3, para. 2.1; NAAR, paras. 4–5; NCP, para. 9.

¹³ Irish-HRC, para. 5; see also Atheist-I, para. 2.2; ENAR-Irl, p. 4 and 9; ICHR, p. 4.

¹⁴ IPRT, p. 5; see also OCO, para. 7.

¹⁵ ICI, para. 1.2.

¹⁶ JS1, para. 14; see also AI, p. 4, AkiDWA, p. 3; FLAC-TC, p. 6; GSRG, p. 5, Irish-HRC, para. 19; IPRT, p. 4; NAAR, para. 25.

¹⁷ OCO, para. 8; see also JS3, para. 2.6.

- 18 NCP, para. 16.
- 19 Irish-HRC, para. 6; see also CoE Commissioner, para. 37; IHF, para. 5 and p. 2; JS1, para. 3.
- 20 OCO, para. 25.
- 21 NWCI, p. 5.
- 22 Irish-HRC, para. 7; see also Atheist-I, para. 2.3; CoE Commissioner, paras. 30-35; CoE-ECRI, paras. 55-57; JS1, para. 2.
- 23 JS1, para. 34.
- 24 JS1, para. 7; see also CoE-ECSR, p. 3; ISPPC, p. 5.
- 25 Irish-HRC, para. 11; see also Atheist-I, para. 2.1; CoE-ECI, paras. 13 and 15; ICHR, p. 4.
- 26 Irish-HRC, para. 11; see also JS1, para. 17; NWCI, p. 6.
- 27 JS1, para. 31; see also CoE Commissioner, paras. 85-90; CoE-ECRI, paras. 26-28; ENAR-Irl, pp. 4-5 and 9; ICI, para. 9; NAAR, paras. 6 and 8-9.
- 28 NAAR, para. 10; see also CoE-ECRI, paras. 121-126; ICHR, pp. 2-3.
- 29 ENAR-Irl, pp. 3-4.
- 30 NCP, para. 9; see also NAAR, para. 18.
- 31 ENAR-Irl, pp. 4-5; NAAR, para. 18.
- 32 JS1, para. 8; see also CoE-ECRI, paras. 29-32; IHF, para. 3; NAAR, para. 7.
- 33 JS1, p. 3; see also CoE-ECRI, paras. 33-35 and 43-48; ENAR-Irl, p. 4; MLRC, p. 2.
- 34 JS1, para. 18; IPRT, p. 5.
- 35 DL, p. 4; see also NAAR, para. 18.
- 36 Irish-HRC, para. 14.
- 37 CnG, pp. 2-3.
- 38 SWatch, pp. 1 and 4-6.
- 39 SSea, pp. 2-5; TO, paras. 16-21.
- 40 SWatch, pp. 2-4; AI, p. 4; see also CoE Commissioner, paras. 112-114.
- 41 AI, pp. 4-5; see also ENAR-Irl, p. 7; SWatch, pp. 1-5.
- 42 Irish-HRC, para. 36; see also CDLP, p. 3; JS3, para. 3.2.
- 43 Irish-HRC, para. 37; see also CDLP, p. 4; CoE-CPT, paras. 139-141.
- 44 OCO, para. 15; see also CMHC, p. 8; CoE Commissioner, paras. 68-70; CoE-CPT, paras. 26 and 40; JS1, para. 11; IPRT, pp. 4-5.
- 45 CMHC, pp. 7-9.
- 46 Irish-HRC, paras. 17-18; AI, p. 1; see also CoE-CPT, paras. 21-25; 32-33; 41-107; FLAC-TC, pp. 5-6; IPRT, p. 2; JS1, para. 11.
- 47 AI, p. 4.
- 48 CoE-CPT, para. 48; Irish-HRC, paras. 17-18; FLAC-TC, p. 6; IPRT, p. 3; JS1, para. 11.
- 49 Irish-HRC, para. 20; see also JS1, pp. 3-4; IPRT, p. 2.
- 50 Irish-HRC, para. 21.
- 51 JS1, p. 4; see also JS3, para. 2.5; NWCI, pp. 5-6.
- 52 NWCI, p. 2; see also CoE Commissioner, paras. 82-84; JS3, para. 2.1.
- 53 Irish-HRC, para. 25; see also CORI, p. 2; ICI, para. 5; OCO, para. 19.
- 54 JS1, p. 4; see also ICI, para. 5.1.
- 55 CORI, paras. 1-6.
- 56 MRCI, p. 2.
- 57 NAAR, para. 28.
- 58 OCO, para. 12; see also CMHC, pp. 9-10; ISPPC, p. 3; JS1, para. 26.
- 59 JFM, para. 1.3.
- 60 JFM, para. 1.2.
- 61 JFM, para. 1.6.
- 62 OCO, para. 18; see also CoE Commissioner, paras. 45-47; GIEACPC, pp. 1-3; JS1, para. 12.
- 63 OCO, para. 14.
- 64 JS1, para. 4; see also CDLP, pp. 1-2.
- 65 RG, p. 6; see also CDLP, p. 2.
- 66 ICHR, p. 5; see also; see also FLAC-TC pp. 4-5; Irish-HRC, para. 32; JS1, para. 14.
- 67 OCO, para. 16.
- 68 OCO, para. 17; see also CoE Commissioner, para. 62.
- 69 Irish-HRC, para. 33.

- 70 Irish-HRC, para. 34; see also CoE Commissioner, para. 13; JS1, para. 13; FLAC, pp. 1–2.
- 71 Afri, pp. 1–5; see also CoE-CPT, paras. 11–13; SSea, p. 5.
- 72 TI-I, pp. 2–4; see also CoE-GRECO, paras. 13–20.
- 73 DL, pp. 1–3; see also CoE-ECRI, paras. 16–17.
- 74 Irish-HRC, para. 26; see also CoE-ECRI, paras. 18–20.
- 75 JS1, para. 17; see also ARA, paras. 8.1–12.
- 76 ARA, paras. 8.4 and 8–12.
- 77 OCO, para. 10; see also CORI, para. 14 and p. 4; ISPPC, pp. 3–4.
- 78 OCO, para. 11; see also ERI, paras. 10–12; HP, p. 3.
- 79 ERI, paras. 13–17; see also CORI, para. 14 and p. 4; JS3, para. 3.1; OCO, para. 11.
- 80 EFI, p. 1.
- 81 JS1, para. 18; see also GLEN, pp. 2–3 and 5; NWCI, p. 3.
- 82 GLEN, pp. 1–2.
- 83 Irish-HRC, para. 13; see also CoE Commissioner, para. 81; JS1, para. 19; FLAC, p. 5.
- 84 JS1, para. 15; see also Atheist-I, para. 3.1.
- 85 JS1, para. 15; see also Atheist-I, para. 3.3; Becket Fund, para. 2.1 and p. 5.
- 86 IHRC, pp. 2–3.
- 87 Becket Fund, paras. 2.2 and 2.3 and p. 3; see also IIFCR, pp. 1–5.
- 88 TI-I, pp. 3–4; see also CoE-GRECO, paras. 6–12.
- 89 Irish-HRC, para. 12; see also CoE Commissioner, para. 77; JS4, p. 3; NWCI, p. 2.
- 90 NAAR, para. 17, see also CoE-ECRI, paras. 103–104 and 106; ENAR-Irl, p. 5; JS1, para. 16.
- 91 CDLP, p. 4; RG, p. 6.
- 92 NWCI, p. 3; see also RG, pp. 3–4.
- 93 ICTU, para. 6; see also JS1, para. 20.
- 94 ICTU, paras. 20–30.
- 95 ICTU, paras. 31–37.
- 96 JS1, para. 21; see also DL, pp. 4–5; ENAR-Irl, p. 5; FLAC-TC, pp. 3–4; GSRG, p. 3; ICI, para. 6; ICI, para. 6; JS2, paras. 26–28 and 30; NAAR, para. 27; NCP, para. 15; NWCI, p. 3.
- 97 Irish-HRC, para. 38; see also AREA, p. 4; NWCI, pp. 3–4.
- 98 RG, p. 4; see also CDLP, p. 1.
- 99 OCO, para. 24; see also CoE Commissioner, paras. 38–40.
- 100 JS1, para. 22; see also AkiDwA, pp. 3 and 5; CoE-ECRI, paras. 60 and 62; ENAR-Irl, p. 6; FLAC, pp. 3–4; GRSG, p. 3 and 5; ICI, para. 4; JS3, para. 3.5; MRCI, p. 4; NAAR, paras. 22 and 26; PPTC, p. 6.
- 101 Cairde, para. 3; see also IHF, paras. 3 and 9.
- 102 Irish-HRC, para. 35; see also IHF, paras. 8–12.; JS1, para. 29; JS3, paras. 2.1; 2.2 and 2.4.
- 103 JS1, para. 23, see also Cairde, p. 6; ENAR-Irl, p. 6; Irish-HRC, para. 35; JS3, para. 2.7; NWCI, p. 4.
- 104 IHF, paras. 18–20 and p. 5; see also JS3, para. 2.1.
- 105 OCO, para. 20; see also JS3, para. 2.3.
- 106 NCFEL, pp. 1–4.
- 107 Cairde, paras. 6–13.
- 108 MRCI, p. 3; see also Cairde, para. 11; ICI, para. 7.
- 109 JS1, para. 27; see also CoE Commissioner, paras. 78–80; JS3, para. 2.5; JS4, pp. 1–3; JS5, pp. 1–5; NWCI, p. 5.
- 110 PLC, pp. 1–2 and 4; see also ELN, pp. 1–5; OLGLM, pp. 1–3.
- 111 CMHC, pp. 3–4; OCO, para. 21; AI, p. 3; see also CoE Commissioner, paras. 59–60.
- 112 OCO, para. 21; see also CMHC, p. 5; JS3, para. 2.5.
- 113 AI, p. 3 and 5; see also CMHC, pp. 3 and 5; CoE Commissioner, para. 57; HP, p. 1; Irish-HRC, para. 36; JS3, paras. 2.1 and 2.5.
- 114 JS1, para. 10; see also AREA, p. 5; CORI, para. 7 and p. 3; IHF, para. 6; JS3, p. 2; RG, pp. 3–5.
- 115 AREA, pp. 1–5.
- 116 JS1, para. 24; see also JS3, paras. 1.2 and 3.2; MLRC, p. 2; RRAP, p. 1.
- 117 RRAP, p. 2; see also JS1, para. 24; JS3, p. 2.
- 118 RG, p. 5.
- 119 CSHF, para. 8; see also RRAP, p. 2.
- 120 CSHF, paras. 13–31; see also JS3, para. 3.4; MLRC, p. 5.

- 121 RRAP, pp. 2–3; see also JS3, para. 3.8; MLRC, pp. 4–6.
- 122 Irish-HRC, para. 39; see also MLRC, pp. 3–4.
- 123 FLAC, pp. 2–3; see also JS1, para. 24; JS 3, para. 3.9.
- 124 CSHF, p. 8; JS3; para. 3.1; MLRC, pp. 2 and 5.
- 125 JS1, para. 28; see also Atheist-I, para. 4; CoE Commissioner, para. 55; CoE-ECRI, paras. 84–86; ENAR-Irl, p. 6; ET, pp. 1–5; HAI, pp. 3–4; ICI, para. 8; JS4, p. 3.
- 126 JS1, p. 9; see also Atheist-I, para. 4; CoE-ECRI, paras. 87–88; ET, pp. 1–5; HAI, p. 3.
- 127 Irish-HRC, para. 42; see also ET, p. 1; GLEN, pp. 3–4; NAAR, para. 13.
- 128 PPTC pp. 5–6; see also CoE-ECRI, paras. 89–92; Irish-HRC, para. 29.
- 129 ERI, pp. 7–9; see also Atheist-I, para. 4.
- 130 GLEN, pp. 4–5.
- 131 CMHC, pp. 6–7; OCO, para. 23; see also JS1, para. 29.
- 132 OCO, para. 23; see also CORI, paras. 8–10 and p. 3.
- 133 CMHC, pp. 6–7.
- 134 GLSN, pp. 3–5.
- 135 Irish-HRC, para. 28; JS1, para. 31; NAAR, para. 14; see also CoE Commissioner, para. 97; ENAR-Irl, p. 6; PPTC, pp. 2–3 and 6.
- 136 Irish-HRC, para. 30; see also CoE-ECRI, paras. 101–102 and 105; JS3, paras. 2.1 and 2.7; PPTC, p. 2 and 5.
- 137 Irish-HRC, para. 31; see also CoE Commissioner, paras. 93–96; CoE-ECRI, paras. 96–97 and 99.
- 138 NAAR, para. 15; see also CoE-ECRI, paras. 98 and 100; Irish-HRC, JS3, para. 3.3; para. 31; NECI, pp. 4–5; PPTC, pp. 4 and 6.
- 139 Irish-HRC, para. 22; see also NAAR, para. 20; NCP, para. 17.
- 140 MRCI, p. 4; see also AkiDwA, p. 2; ENAR-Irl, p. 7.
- 141 MRCI, p. 3; GRSG, pp. 1–2.
- 142 Irish-HRC, para. 24; see also CoE-ECRI, paras. 78–83.
- 143 ICI, para. 2.
- 144 JS2, paras. 3–6.
- 145 JS2, paras. 14–16; see also ENAR-Irl, p. 6; FLAC-TC, pp. 3–4.
- 146 JS1, para. 32; see also ICI, p. 1; NAAR, para. 21; NCP, para. 8.
- 147 AI, p. 3; see also JS2, paras. 8–10.
- 148 JS2, para. 11.
- 149 Irish-HRC, para. 23; see also AI, pp. 4–5; CoE-ECRI, paras. 73–74; ENAR-Irl, p. 6; FLAC-TC, pp. 2–3; GRSG, p. 1; JS2, paras. 24–25; JS3, para. 3.6; NAAR, para. 24; NPC, paras. 10–11.
- 150 GRSG, p. 5; Irish-HRC, para. 23; JS1, para. 33; NAAR, para. 24; see also CoE-ECRI, paras. 76–77; CORI, para. 16; DL, pp. 5–6; FLAC, p. 3; JS2, para. 29.
- 151 JS2, paras. 32–34; see also CoE Commissioner, paras. 107–108; GRSG, pp. 2 and 4–5; NCP, para. 13.
- 152 JS2, paras. 35–39.
- 153 GRSG, pp. 3–4.
- 154 JS2, paras. 40–43; see also CoE Commissioner, paras. 109–111; NCP, para. 11.
- 155 AkiDwA, p. 3.
- 156 AkiDwA, paras. 1–9; see also ENAR-Irl, p. 6.
- 157 AkiDwA, pp. 1 and 5; see also NWCI, p. 5.
- 158 OCO, para. 19; see also CoE Commissioner, paras. 48–53; CORI, para. 15 and p. 4; IWSPPC, p. 5; JS2, paras. 44 and 46–47; NAAR, para. 23; NCP, para. 13.
- 159 CoE Commissioner, para. 54; ISPPC, p. 5; NAAR, para. 23; NCP, para. 13.
- 160 JS2, paras. 19–23; see also NCP, para. 12.
- 161 ICI, para. 3; see also NCP, para. 12.
- 162 ENAR-Irl, p. 7.
- 163 ENAR-Irl, p. 7.
- 164 Dóchas, pp. 5–6; see also Irish-HRC, para. 16.
- 165 Irish-HRC, para. 16; see also JS1, para. 30.
- 166 Dóchas, p. 4.
- 167 Dóchas, p. 3; JS1, para. 30.