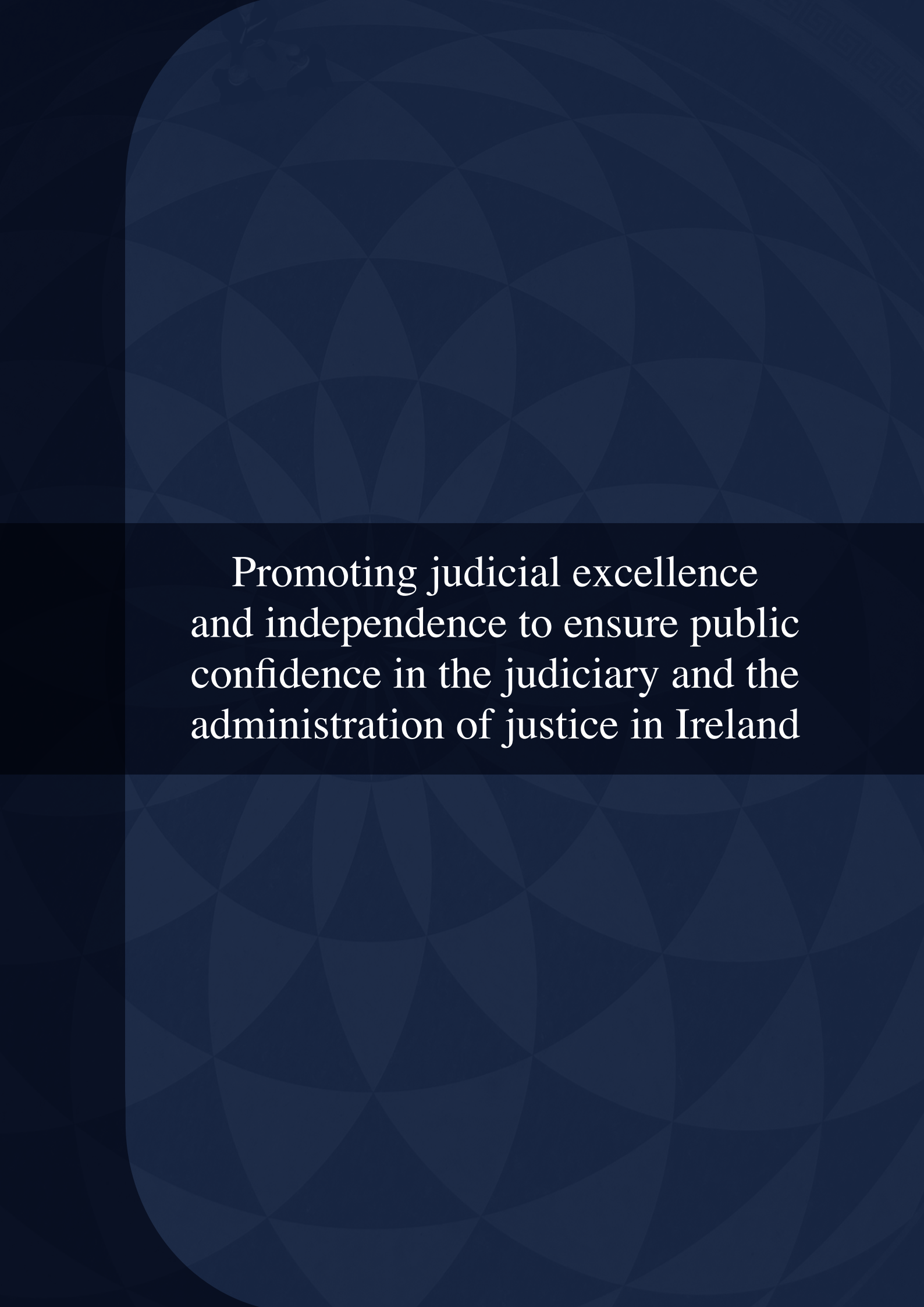




Comhairle na mBreithiúna
The Judicial Council

**ANNUAL
REPORT** | **2022**



Promoting judicial excellence
and independence to ensure public
confidence in the judiciary and the
administration of justice in Ireland

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON



*Mr Justice
Donal O'Donnell,
Chief Justice,
Chairperson
of the Judicial
Council*

I am pleased to introduce the Judicial Council's Annual Report for 2022.

This is the Council's third report and it outlines the further progress made during the past year. There has been continued success in relation to developing the Council's important functions, centred on promoting and maintaining public confidence in our judiciary. This report again highlights the ongoing parallel challenges of meeting the statutory and operational requirements of the Judicial Council Act 2019, while simultaneously developing the infrastructure to support a new public body.

Last year, I referred to an important feature of the Act as being the provision of a fit for purpose statutory judicial conduct regime in Ireland. In 2022 we saw significant and final steps taken, which resulted in the delivery of such a system for the first time. The Judicial Council met in February 2022, and I am very pleased that the Guidelines in relation to Judicial Conduct and Ethics, drafted by the Judicial Conduct Committee and approved by the Board of the Council, were adopted by all of my colleagues from all jurisdictions at that meeting. This was a hugely important step by judges in adopting guidelines for our own conduct. The standards which we have set for ourselves are high and are willingly accepted by all who are, and who become, judges in Ireland. The public is entitled to expect that judges will adhere to those standards.

As the year progressed, further measures were put in place to enable the Council to commence accepting complaints. This entailed the Judicial Conduct Committee finalising the requirements, particularly the procedures for making complaints required by section 56 of the Act. In parallel, the necessary administrative supports were developed by the Council's staff. On the 30th of September the Minister for Justice signed the Judicial Council Act 2019 (Commencement Order) 2022, which had the effect of commencing the new regime from the 3rd of October 2022.

Another important feature of 2022 was the ongoing work of the Judicial Planning Working Group (JPWG). The Report of the JPWG will have impacts across the judiciary. In the context of the Judicial Council, a submission was made to the JPWG, and it met with representatives of the Judicial Studies Committee. The key point apparent from the submission is the extent to which the advent of the Judicial Council has added to the work of a number of judges, as well as highlighting barriers in relation to their availability to attend or deliver training courses. The Board and Committees of the Council all include judges who are already carrying out on a fulltime basis their judicial functions in the administration of justice. The additional workload in supporting the Council's functions, which for a number of members is onerous, is carried out before and after 'the day job'.

In relation to judicial training, which is an important function of the Council and continues to grow, the key issue, which was also highlighted to the JPWG, is the unavailability of judges to attend training courses, having regard to the ever-present requirement to prioritise court sittings. It is a very positive step to see that 25 judges have been trained as judicial trainers, but equally they must be made available to attend to deliver courses. It is intended that the

Judicial Council will engage fully with and be a member of the Implementation Steering Group to oversee and engage with the findings and recommendations of the Report. It is hoped that the full and effective implementation of the Report will provide the basis for the assignment of the additional judges required to meet these challenges.

As I have mentioned, the Judicial Studies Committee has continued to grow and build on its early work. A key addition to this function was the appointment to the staff of the Council of a senior civil servant experienced in adult education as the Associate Director of Judicial Studies, to work with the Director and the Committee to further develop the function. The stage has now been reached where induction training for every newly appointed judge is embedded as are a number of training courses which are set out in more detail in that committee's report.

The Personal Injuries Guidelines Committee commenced its statutory review of the guidelines adopted by the Council in 2021. Three of the original judges on that committee have retired, and one has been elevated to a higher court, resulting in the appointment of four new judges to that committee of seven members. The Sentencing Guidelines and Information Committee also continued its work. The finalisation of a report in relation to approaches to the data requirements of the committee was followed by a project in relation to District Court sentencing practices. Both projects were carried out by universities who successfully tendered for the roles. The task for this committee is extensive, and it is important that the Committee is approaching that task in a well structured way that will provide a solid foundation for the adoption of effective guidelines. 2023 will bring the committee closer to its first published guidelines.

I wish to express my gratitude again this year to my fellow Board members and to the members of the committees of the Judicial Council for their roles in the ongoing work in building a successful Judicial Council. That involved almost 50 judges formally in the Council's work, all in addition to their judicial roles. In addition to that number were those offering their services as trainers and mentors. Ireland has the lowest number of judges per capita in Europe and the volume of work in our courts imposes a substantial and often intolerable burden on an already overstretched judiciary. I am very grateful therefore to my colleagues who have taken on those additional roles.

I also acknowledge the lay members involved in the sentencing and conduct areas, who again brought a valuable perspective and expertise to our work. Many colleagues also brought their experience and willingness to become involved in supporting each other. The strong links Ireland has with international judicial representative bodies and judicial training institutes was also important in 2022, and the assistance of our many close contacts abroad is appreciated. Representatives of both the training and sentencing functions were in a position to contribute to conferences in London and Edinburgh respectively, and gain valuable insights, while strengthening those relationships post-COVID. This type of international engagement is invaluable in acquiring knowledge and insights of considerable assistance to the Council in performing its functions.

The Board and I are also grateful for the support of the Secretary and staff of the Council in supporting our goals and in meeting the many challenges presenting in 2022. I am pleased to say that the staffing has increased from just two in 2021 to five. While this remains less than ideal, the support provided continues to enable

all of our statutory goals be met. I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to one and all for the work they have done, and are doing, and the helpful and cooperative way in which every member of the staff of the Council approaches their functions.

In 2023 I look forward to our continued progress. I am hopeful that in addition to the ongoing work, there can be a much greater focus on a creating a judicial welfare structure. The availability of such supports are now standard in almost every profession, and widely acknowledged as improving health and wellbeing. Notwithstanding the informal network and support structures amongst colleagues, the judiciary will benefit from having more formal structures in place.

Many judges encounter very difficult and stressful situations, with significant workloads and demands placed upon them. The traditional image of the role of the judge meant that there was an expectation that judges should be impervious to such stresses, or should handle them by themselves. This is not sustainable today, if it ever was. It is inevitably the case that a key part of effectively performing judicial duties depends upon resilience and wellbeing. The importance of this in promoting and maintaining public confidence in the judiciary, a statutory function of the Council, cannot be underestimated.

Donal O'Donnell, Chief Justice

Chairperson of the Judicial Council
June 2023

INTRODUCTION BY THE SECRETARY TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL



Kevin O'Neill
*Secretary to the
Judicial Council*

I am very pleased to introduce the third Annual Report of the Judicial Council. In 2022 the Council continued its steady growth by expanding the infrastructure to support its statutory functions, while again meeting all of its statutory mandates.

This year saw the addition of two further senior staff members and the refurbishment of a dedicated area in the historical Green Street Courthouse to accommodate both staff offices and judicial training requirements. A Memorandum of Understanding with the Courts Service in operation from late 2021 facilitated further progress, to the benefit of both organisations. In tandem with those positive developments however, many challenges continue to inhibit growth at the pace anticipated or desired.

In successive years since establishment there have been noteworthy statutory milestones reached, and 2022 was no different. Of greatest significance was the signing of the Commencement Order by the Minister for Justice facilitating for the first time a system for complaints to be made in relation to the conduct of members of the judiciary. The first significant stage in reaching this milestone was the adoption of the guidelines in relation to judicial conduct and ethics by all judges at the Judicial Council meeting in February. There followed a considerable

amount of work, by both the Judicial Conduct Committee and staff to support the conduct regime. Once the committee finalised the processes and the procedures required by the Judicial Council Act 2019, and the systems to accept complaints were developed, the work required to enable commencement of Part 5 of the Act concluded. This allowed the acceptance of complaints with effect from the 3rd of October.

At this point, in my role as Registrar to the Judicial Conduct Committee, it is worth commenting on the early experience of dealing with judicial complaints. The Registrar must determine whether a complaint is considered to be admissible having regard to a number of criteria set out in the Act. The experience during the three months of operation in 2022 was that complainants mistakenly perceived the new complaints system as an opportunity to express dissatisfaction with outcomes of cases. Other complaints fell far short of the threshold for admissibility set out in the Act. While the provision of additional information on what may, or may not, be capable of being considered to be admissible will create greater awareness for potential complainants, it is important to clarify that this is a statutory system created by the Judicial Council Act and an admissible complaint must disclose conduct which could, amongst other criteria, bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

As in previous years, judges benefitted from the increased pace in delivery of judicial education and training, supported by the Council's staff. One of our two new staff members was recruited through a dedicated

competition to identify an Associate Director of Judicial Studies, an experienced educator, to develop this area and work closely with the Director of Judicial Studies. This was a key appointment and is illustrative of the importance of developing this function. The greatest barrier to progress in this area, highlighted as a corporate risk, was that it continued to be a challenge for judges being available to attend training given the primary demands of court sittings. This area continues to develop and is key to ensuring that we have a judiciary with access to world class training, achieving the Council's statutory goal of public confidence in the judiciary and the administration of justice.

There are two committees charged with developing guidelines for judges under the Act. The Sentencing Guidelines and Information Committee's significant challenges have been highlighted previously, but the finalisation in 2022 of a research report by the University of Strathclyde highlighted the stark deficit in relation to sentencing data in Ireland needed to support the development of guidelines. Those challenges will in part be addressed through research projects, one of which is currently underway with the South Eastern Technological University, but the reality is that once the recruitment structures can be put in place the Council must seek to develop its own research unit. The Personal Injuries Guidelines Committee, having completed its first project in December 2020, commenced late in 2022 its work to review the guidelines adopted by the Council in 2021. The committee will complete its review by March 2024, but again it is notable that there is also currently limited data available to inform

this committee. This is the result of the low number of court decisions given under those 2021 Guidelines.

In 2022 the Council progressed its governance obligations. It became apparent that there are areas where the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies conflicts with judicial independence in a number of aspects. This is a unique challenge in relation to the Council's governance, arising from the fact that its members, including its Board members, are solely judges whose independence is protected by the Constitution. Conversely, its status as a public body brings it in contact with standard public service governance requirements. The principles of judicial independence enshrined in our Constitution are paramount and cannot be derogated from, including by the creation of a new public body. That independence does not seek that the Council avoid robust governance obligations. Indeed, judges are already in many areas held to different and much greater scrutiny with higher standards than envisaged by that Code.

As a council of the judiciary, the Judicial Council in Ireland forms strong links with judicial bodies internationally. This is widely recognised as an essential requirement, and it is provided for in the Judicial Council Act. While the judiciary have engaged in a number of fora for many years and continue to do so under the umbrella of the Judicial Council, at official level we have also been keen to develop those key relationships. In that regard I am grateful to our colleagues in the UK jurisdictions for sharing their insights in relation to developing judicial training and sentencing guidelines functions, and we

continue to be available to assist them in their own endeavours. The Associate Director continues to identify and develop areas for cooperation with those countries as well as with the Dutch SSR and the European Judicial Training Network.

The Council has a committed and supportive Board, which met four times in 2022. The Council's judges who chair, serve and otherwise contribute to its committees all ensure that the Council's key functions continue to be carried out. The lay members, nominated by Government, of the Judicial Conduct Committee and the Sentencing Guidelines and Information Committee have provided invaluable assistance throughout 2022. Both their judicial committee colleagues and I am appreciative of their expertise and support.

The objectives which I as Secretary and the staff of the Council set ourselves are centred on providing quality support to the functions of the Judicial Council. There are extraordinary demands on judges' time and the establishment of this body required those involved to add to their workload. That applies to at least 50 of our judges and many more offering their time as trainers and mentors. It is therefore important that we continue both to support and lead the extremely important objectives of the Council. The achievements to date could not be realised without the enormous support and dedication of our four staff members, who display the capacity to deliver regardless of the challenge and whose commitment and dedication to the Judicial Council and unfailing support to me I am very grateful for.

The Judicial Council will support many generations of judges, but in order to provide first class support for its current members it is essential that we find the capacity to fully develop our supports and policies in 2023. The statutory priorities in the year ahead include completing a review of the Personal Injuries Guidelines, supporting development of the first sentencing guidelines, managing the new system for judicial complaints, and supporting judicial training. Further HR-related roles may emerge for the Council from the Report of the Judicial Planning Working Group. All of these priorities will continue to be delivered but the greatest challenge is in doing so in tandem with making progress on the development of structures to recruit staff and develop as an independent body. These continue to present challenges, but I remain optimistic that further progress will be evident during the coming year.

Kevin O'Neill

Secretary to the Judicial Council
June 2023

OVERVIEW OF 2022



WEBSITE
judicialcouncil.ie
5347
VISITORS



JUDICIAL TRAINING
ONGOING INDUCTION,
MENTORING & CONDUCT
& ETHICS TRAINING
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
OF JUDICIAL STUDIES
APPOINTED



JUDICIAL CONDUCT
CONDUCT & ETHICS
GUIDELINES ADOPTED
COMPLAINT
PROCEDURES FINALISED
COMPLAINT SYSTEM
COMMENCED



INFRASTRUCTURE
INDEPENDENT
IT FUNCTION
ACCOMODATION
RENOVATED

BESPOKE TRAINING
COURSES DEVELOPED
& DELIVERED
25 TRAINED TRAINERS
24 TRAINED MENTORS



PERSONAL INJURIES
REVIEW OF
PERSONAL INJURIES
GUIDELINES
COMMENCED



SENTENCING
DISTRICT COURT
SENTENCING
RESEARCH PROJECT
COMMENCES
DATA REPORT
PUBLISHED



**JUDICIAL SUPPORT
& WELFARE**
FIRST MEETING
SUPPORT & WELFARE
COMMITTEE



INTERNATIONAL
RENEWED ENGAGEMENT
WITH INTERNATIONAL
JUDICIAL BODIES
SHARING EXPERTISE
WORLDWIDE

20

STATUTORY
MEETINGS HELD

ABOUT THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

ABOUT THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

The Judicial Council was established pursuant to the Judicial Council Act 2019 (“the Act”) on the 17th of December 2019 pursuant to Section 5 of the Act. It is an independent body whose members are all of the judges in Ireland. The full range of the Council’s functions is set out in Section 7 of the Act. Many of the functions of the Council are carried out by a Board on its behalf and more information on the Board is available on pages 15 and 16.

The functions of the Council may be summarised in four key pillars as follows:

1. Building an independent, progressive body for an independent judiciary
2. Delivering excellence through dedicated judicial training and support functions, including guidance provided by personal injuries and sentencing guidelines
3. Creating a function to oversee high standards of judicial conduct
4. Achieving public confidence in the judiciary and the administration of justice

Central to the values of the Judicial Council are the core judicial values of:

- Independence
- Impartiality
- Integrity
- Propriety (including the appearance of propriety)
- Competence and diligence
- Equality of treatment of all persons before the courts.

The Council has specific functions which include adopting and publishing:

- Guidelines concerning judicial conduct and ethics prepared by the Judicial Conduct Committee,
- Draft Personal Injuries Guidelines and amendments prepared by the Personal Injuries Guidelines Committee and promoting amongst judges an understanding of the principles governing the assessment and award of damages for personal injuries,
- Sentencing Guidelines prepared by the Sentencing Guidelines and Information Committee and promoting an understanding of sentencing principles.

In addition to these functions, the Council has a more general role to establish, maintain and improve communication with bodies representing judges appointed to courts outside Ireland and international bodies representing judges.



Many of the functions may be performed by the Board of the Council or the Council’s committees, though adopting the guidelines previously referred to is reserved to the Council alone. The Judicial Council is required to meet once per annum. The Chief Justice is the chairperson of the Council. Administrative support for the Council is managed by the Secretary to the Judicial Council, who reports

to the Board in relation to the performance of his functions and who accounts to the Public Accounts Committee and other Oireachtas committees as regards the accounts and general administration of the Council. The Council is funded from the Vote of the Department of Justice.

The Judicial Council in 2022

In reflecting on 2022, it is very positive to report that all of the major plans that the Judicial Council outlined came to fruition. This Report sets out the activities of all of the committees, and the other key developments resulted in

- modernisation of office accommodation in Green Street Courthouse for the Council
- additional space and facilities to house judicial training in that building being agreed upon
- the creation of an independent I.T. function for the Judicial Council

The Judicial Council held its annual meeting in February 2022 which, for the second successive year, was a remote meeting. The main item before the meeting resulted in the adoption of the guidelines in relation to judicial conduct and ethics, and that was followed by training for all judges to support greater understanding of those guidelines.

Shortly after the establishment of the Council, the restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic dictated much of how business was conducted. In the second half of 2022 the opportunity for judges to attend in person training courses and conferences presented once again. While remote meetings continued, it has been hugely positive for judges, within

their jurisdictions and as one group, to also benefit from meeting in person again. In fact the importance of such was reported on in 2022 by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), noting the value of “peer meetings and conferences to share experiences” by judges, and tying this into the wider sphere of judicial well-being. There were two jurisdictional conferences held, followed by a national judges’ conference in Dublin Castle in November, arranged in a joint enterprise with the Courts Service.



International engagement under the umbrella of the Council also resumed. The Board has nominated, on behalf of the Council, international bodies representing judges for the purpose of section 7 (2) (k) of the Act. Post-COVID, this enabled judges and staff engage more constructively with colleagues in the UK and Dutch jurisdictions as well as forge stronger relationships with the European Network of Councils for the Judiciary (ENCJ) and the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN). Irish representatives also attended the annual International Association of Judges meeting in Israel. Further afield, our Director of Judicial Studies was invited to address judges from across the globe at two prestigious judicial events in Canada.

THE BOARD IN 2022

The Board of the Judicial Council comprises 11 judges and the Act sets out the basis for their appointment:

- The Chief Justice and the four Court Presidents are ex officio members
- One judge from each of the five jurisdictions is elected by their colleagues
- One judge is co-opted in accordance with the Act (from the Supreme Court until 2024)

Each elected and co-opted term of membership is for a period of four years. A full list of Board members for 2022 is set out on the following page.

Board functions

The functions of the Board are set out in Section 11 of the Act.

The functions of the Council are performed by the Board on behalf of the Council in accordance with directions (if any) as the Council may give to the Board.

Broadly, the Board considers and determines policy in relation to the performance of the Council's functions and oversees the implementation of that policy by the Secretary.

It also has an important statutory role in reviewing:

- draft amendments to Sentencing Guidelines prepared by that Committee,
- draft Guidelines concerning judicial conduct and ethics prepared and submitted by the Judicial Conduct Committee, and
- draft amendments to Guidelines concerning judicial conduct and ethics prepared by that Committee.

The Board may also make such modifications to those draft Guidelines, or draft amendments to such Guidelines, as it considers appropriate. In January 2022 the Board reviewed the draft Guidelines concerning judicial conduct and ethics prepared by the Judicial Conduct Committee, and referred the draft for adoption by the Judicial Council.

The Board is required to meet four times per annum. In 2022 it met four times. The Board membership saw some change during the year. Mr Justice Barniville replaced Ms Justice Irvine upon her retirement as President of the High Court and Ms Justice Baker filled the vacant position as the elected Supreme Court member.

- draft Personal Injuries Guidelines prepared and submitted by the Personal Injuries Guidelines Committee,
- draft amendments to Personal Injuries Guidelines prepared by that Committee,
- draft Sentencing Guidelines prepared and submitted by the Sentencing Guidelines and Information Committee,

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD



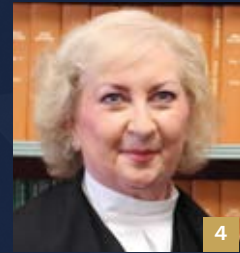
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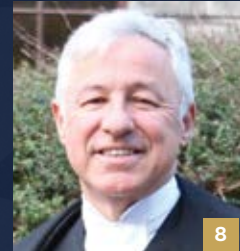
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10



11

1. Mr Justice Donal O'Donnell
Chief Justice,
Chairperson

2. Mr Justice George Birmingham
President of the
Court of Appeal

3. Mr Justice David Barniville
President of the
High Court

4. Ms Justice Patricia Ryan
President of the
Circuit Court

5. Judge Paul Kelly
President of the
District Court

6. Ms Justice Marie Baker
Supreme Court

7. Ms Justice Aileen Donnelly
Court of Appeal

8. Mr Justice Michael MacGrath
High Court

9. Judge John Aylmer
Circuit Court

10. Judge Elizabeth MacGrath
District Court

11. Ms Justice Iseult O'Malley
Supreme Court

The Secretary to the
Judicial Council is
Mr Kevin O'Neill

The secretary to the
Board is Ms Mary
Murphy

THE JUDICIAL STUDIES COMMITTEE

JUDICIAL STUDIES COMMITTEE



*Ms. Justice
Aileen Donnelly,
Chairperson*



*Ms. Justice
Mary Rose Gearty,
Director of Judicial
Studies*

Overview

The Judicial Studies Committee was established under Section 17 of the Judicial Council Act 2019 to oversee the continuing education and training of judges. The Terms of Reference for the Committee were adopted by the Council in February 2020. The Committee's functions include the provision of education and training to the judiciary in relation to matters of law, ethics and conduct, human rights and equality, judgecraft and information technology. The promotion and protection of the core value of judicial independence in judicial training is fundamental to the provision of training and education. The establishment and maintenance of communications with national and international agencies in judicial education and training is also within the remit of the Committee.

The Committee commenced its statutory tasks at the start of the Covid Pandemic and drew up protocols to appoint a judge as Director of Judicial Studies which concluded with the appointment, after a competitive process, of Ms. Justice Mary Rose Gearty in 2020. Since that time Induction training, mentoring, training judicial trainers and developing and delivering essential courses such as ethics were the primary focus of the Committee and the Director.

Established Training Programmes

During 2022, programmes developed during the previous two years continued to be delivered to the judiciary. These include Judicial Conduct and Ethics, Avoiding Re-traumatisation, Unconscious Bias and Vulnerable Witnesses, Induction and Mentoring. In many instances the programmes and their supporting materials were reviewed, updated, and expanded to reflect feedback, new requirements, or best international practice. By the end of 2022, approximately 87% of Irish judges across all jurisdictions had engaged in at least one such programme.

Judicial Conduct and Ethics continued to be delivered as it is recognised internationally as central to the judicial function. The Director delivered this online programme across the Irish judiciary covering the core principles of Independence, Impartiality, Integrity, Propriety, Equality, Competence and Diligence.

Building on the programme developed in 2021 in collaboration with the Kings Inns, the **Unconscious Bias programme** was reviewed and extended with the introduction of a module in relation to court translation and discussion of the Access to Justice report on the Travelling Community. The aim of this training programme is to help judges to identify potential areas of bias, to question and



Ms. Maria Fitzgerald,
Associate Director of Judicial Studies

contradict stereotypes and develop a deeper understanding of people whose experiences are different from theirs.

Avoiding Re-traumatisation was initially developed in 2021 to address some of the issues raised in the O'Malley Review of Protections for Vulnerable Witnesses in the Investigation and Prosecution of Sexual Offences, the Criminal Law (Victims of Crime) Act of 2017 and the Victims Directive.

The programme focused on developing the judges' understanding of victims' experiences in sexual offence cases and explores ways in which the trauma, which re-emerges for victims during a trial, can be reduced. This was a joint venture with the Dutch Judicial Training Institute (SSR), which continued in 2022.

The Committee provided ongoing support to judges to enhance and maintain their **Irish language skills** through lunch-time Irish conversation classes every fortnight. In addition, some judges participated in evening programmes and an immersive Gaeltacht residential programme.

Since September 2020, all newly appointed judges participated in **Induction** training in advance of hearing a case. This course has a very practical focus and deals with court room dynamics, procedural justice and managing

demanding situations in court. In 2022, 13 newly appointed judges took part in this training.

A mentoring programme is available to newly appointed judges to support them during their first year. The mentors are experienced judges who have undertaken tailored mentoring training. By the end of 2022, a total of 24 experienced judges trained as mentors. The support while formal is adaptable to meet the needs of the new judges, both personal and professional, when they are first appointed.

New Training Programmes

Inherent in judicial training is the importance of judge-led training. This is recognised internationally as best practice and is something the Committee recognised from its inception as fundamental to fulfilling its remit.

Tailored **Train the Trainer** programmes were designed and delivered in conjunction with other judicial training organisations to provide judges with knowledge, skills, and competence in judicial training. By the end of 2022, a total of 25 judges have trained as judicial trainers and now can design and deliver training programmes unique to the Irish judicial context.

In 2022, the Committee conducted a pilot programme on **Coercive Control** in conjunction with Women's Aid. This collaboration focused on deepening the understanding of the concept of coercive control for a team of judges who will train colleagues. Future courses will be developed and delivered by judicial trainers and will ensure wide judicial understanding of the concept of coercive control and of the impact

of coercive control on victims and on children, and allow discussion and analysis of the relevant legal provisions and emerging case law.

The Assisted Decision-Making Act 2015 introduced a presumption of capacity for all. In anticipation of its commencement, the Committee offered **Assisted Decision-Making** conferences to judges, which focused on the change in culture brought about by the Act and the impact and application of the new legislation. This included setting out the existing wards of court regime and the new legislation on assisted decision-making. The sessions featured expert speakers and detailed discussions to support judges to conduct capacity hearings fairly, efficiently, and transparently in line with the new legislation. Follow up programmes are scheduled for 2023.

The **Personal Insolvency** course was introduced to provide Circuit Court judges with added supports in this area. It includes a review of the law in relation to personal insolvency, discussion of the practical issues and of the relevant case management system with experienced colleagues and ensures that judges are familiar with the relevant IT systems for this list.

A practical short programme titled **Laptop, Lists and Litigation** was piloted in late 2022 with a focus on the key IT tools and systems used by judges.

The **Court Conferences** have continued with greater emphasis on identifying themes and on coordinating the topics chosen across all conferences and jurisdictions. There were four

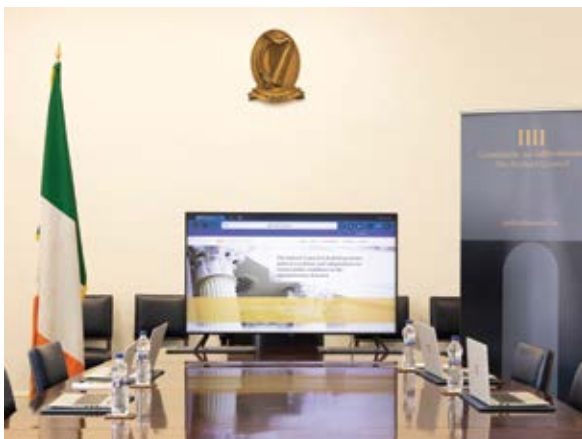
conferences in 2022 supported by the Director and the Committee. In addition to legislation and legislative changes, topics covered ranged from the Rule of Law with visiting Polish judges providing their unique insights, to a session on wellness, resilience, and vicarious trauma by a leading Irish expert in the area.

International Focus

Central to the development and delivery of judicial education and training programmes is collaboration with other agencies. Throughout 2022 the Dutch Judicial Training Institute (SSR), the Judicial College of England and Wales and European Judicial Training Network (EJTN) provided ongoing guidance and support. The Judicial Institute for Scotland and the Judicial Studies Board of Northern Ireland also provided valuable contributions. Members of the Committee and Judicial Council staff attended events including the UK and Ireland Judicial Studies Conference and the EJTN General Assembly. In November, the Director presented a session at the International Organisation for Judicial Training (IOJT) in Canada.

Looking forward to 2023

In 2023, the Committee aims to develop the suite of programmes offered to meet not only the immediate needs of the judiciary, but their longer term needs through undertaking a system-wide training needs analysis. With the anticipated increase in the size of the judiciary, a key priority for the Committee will be the enhancement of the induction programme offered to new judges with new modules and piloting of Mentee training. A further area of focus will be the promotion of greater



participation in judicial education and training offered internationally.

To achieve these aims, issues in relation to judges' availability to deliver and attend training, staffing and resources to support the training remit must be addressed.

The members of the Committee are as follows:

- Mr Justice John MacMenamin (Retired 24 November 2022)
- Mr Justice Brian Murray (Appointed on the retirement of MacMenamin J.)
- Ms Justice Aileen Donnelly, Chairperson
- Ms Justice Mary Rose Gearty, Director of Judicial Studies
- Ms Justice Niamh Hyland
- Judge Mary O Malley Costello
- Judge Paul Kelly, President of the District Court
- Judge Marie Quirke, Vice Chairperson

THE PERSONAL INJURIES GUIDELINES COMMITTEE

THE PERSONAL INJURIES GUIDELINES COMMITTEE



Ms. Justice Elizabeth Dunne
Chairperson of the Personal Injuries Guidelines Committee

Introduction

The Personal Injuries Guidelines Committee is required pursuant to Section 18 (11) of the Act to submit a report of its activities to the Judicial Council for inclusion in its Annual Report. This is the report prepared in order to comply with that obligation.

The initial statutory requirement of the Personal Injuries Guidelines Committee was to draft Personal Injuries Guidelines pursuant to Section 90 for submission to the Board of the Judicial Council. The Committee submitted the draft Personal Injuries Guidelines to the Board of the Judicial Council on the 9th December 2020 pursuant to Section 18 (4) as amended, concluding its work on this first requirement. The adoption of those guidelines by the Judicial Council in March 2021 completed the first stage of the process.

The Committee, consisting of seven judges, was therefore not required to carry out any activities until those Guidelines came to be reviewed within three years of the adoption by the Council.

Report of the Personal Injuries Guidelines Committee in 2022

The committee is required to review those Guidelines from time to time in accordance with Section 18 (5) of the Act, which having

regard to that section, must take place by March 2024. The committee met to commence that process in late 2022, and its 2023 annual report will outline the work done in carrying out that statutory review.

The Committee is again required under Section 90 of the Act to have regard to a number of matters when preparing the Guidelines, including:

- the level of damages awarded for personal injuries by courts in Ireland and such places outside Ireland as the Committee considers relevant
- principles for the assessment and award of damages for personal injuries determined by the High Court, the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court
- guidelines relating to the classification of personal injuries
- the need to promote consistency in the level of damages awarded for personal injuries

The membership of the Personal Injuries Guidelines Committee is as follows:

- Ms Justice Elizabeth Dunne, Chairperson
- Mr Justice Seamus Noonan
- Mr Justice Michael MacGrath
- Mr Justice Paul Coffey
- Judge Sarah Berkeley
- Judge James McCourt
- Judge Brian O'Shea

THE SENTENCING GUIDELINES AND INFORMATION COMMITTEE

SENTENCING GUIDELINES AND INFORMATION COMMITTEE



*Ms. Justice
Iseult O'Malley,
Chairperson of the
Sentencing Guidelines
and Information
Committee*

Introduction

The Sentencing Guidelines and Information Committee was established on the 30th of June 2020 by the Judicial Council. Its membership consists of 13 members in total, from two categories; eight judges nominated by the Chief Justice who are representative of each jurisdiction and five lay members appointed by the Government who each serve for a term of four years. Full details of the membership of the Sentencing Guidelines and Information Committee is set out on page 28.

The Committee's functions pursuant to Section 23 of the Act are to:

- prepare and submit to the Board of the Council for its review draft Sentencing Guidelines,
- prepare and submit to the Board for its review draft amendments to Sentencing Guidelines adopted by the Council,
- monitor the operation of Sentencing Guidelines,
- collate, in such manner as it considers appropriate, information on sentences imposed by the courts, and
- disseminate that information from time to time to judges and persons other than judges.

Once sentencing guidelines are adopted by the Judicial Council, a court must have regard to any relevant guidelines when imposing a sentence unless it is satisfied that to do so would be contrary to the interests of justice. In such a case, the court must give its reasons.

The factors to be considered by the committee are wide-ranging and include:

- sentences currently imposed by the courts,
- the need to promote consistency in sentences,
- the impact of decisions of the courts relating to sentences on the victims of the offences concerned,
- the need to promote public confidence in the system of criminal justice,
- the financial costs involved in the execution of different types of sentence and the relative effectiveness of them in the prevention of re-offending.

The judges nominated to the Committee have particular interest and expertise in sentencing. Their expertise is enhanced by the lay members who were appointed by the Government in July 2020 following recommendations made by the Public Appointments Service. In appointing a person to be a Sentencing Guidelines and Information Committee member, the Government had to be satisfied that amongst the members, there is experience and knowledge of:

- the prosecution of criminal proceedings,
- the defence of criminal proceedings,
- policing,
- the administration of justice,
- sentencing policy.

Report of the Sentencing Guidelines and Information Committee in 2022

The Sentencing Guidelines and Information Committee is obliged pursuant to Section 23(8) to submit this Report of its activities annually for inclusion in the Judicial Council's Annual Report. The Committee met on four occasions in 2022.

The Committee, having engaged the University of Strathclyde to conduct research on its behalf into methodologies for sentencing data collection, received the second and third Interim Reports, followed by the Final Report, during 2022. This Report, having analysed primary sources of sentencing data in Ireland, and researched experiences and systems internationally in comparable jurisdictions, made a number of recommendations and highlighted some conclusions. The central theme is that "good guidelines depend on good data".

The report highlights that current data in Ireland is inadequate for the committee's task, the collection of quality data is required and needs to be institutionalised, and that systems are required to be put in place to collate and analyse this data, including through the establishment of a research function within the Council. The Committee is grateful for the excellent work carried out by the research team, it has accepted the Report's recommendations and has published the report on the Council's website.

The members of the Strathclyde research team were:

- Mr Tom O'Malley SC (Member of the Inner Bar of Ireland and Associate Professor of Law, NUI Galway)
- Professor Julian Roberts (Centre for Criminological Research, Law Faculty, University of Oxford, England)
- Professor Cassia Spohn (School of Criminology & Criminal Justice, University of Arizona State University, USA)
- Professor Cyrus Tata (Centre for Law, Crime & Justice, Law School, University of Strathclyde, Scotland)

- Dr Jay Gormley (Centre for Law, Crime & Justice, Law School, University of Strathclyde, Scotland)



District Court Project

Having decided at the end of 2021 to establish a panel of researchers to undertake focused research on discrete topics, the first subject of this research was District Court judges' views and experience of sentencing and relationship violence. The Committee tendered for this work and contracted Dr Niamh Maguire of the South East Technological University to carry out this project, supported by two researchers.

The project seeks to identify District Court Judges' views on the sentencing process in the District Court by way of confidential in person interviews with judges who hear cases both in Dublin and across Ireland with a mixture of moveable and assigned judges.

The study, which commenced mid-year had three research objectives:

- (a) To ascertain concerns and challenges in approaches to and arriving at sentencing in criminal matters in the District Court.
- (b) To ascertain concerns and challenges in approaches to arriving at decisions in specific cases of relationship violence and abuse.
- (c) To ascertain views on how sentencing in the District Court might be better supported, including views on sentencing guidelines and sentencing information and the role of the SGIC.

The project concluded by year end and the Committee looks forward to consideration of the Report and conclusions in 2023.

Sentencing Information

The availability of information in 2022

in relation to sentencing by the Court of Appeal enabled the Committee to publish updated details of over 600 cases heard on appeal, which will assist both judges and legal practitioners. The Committee has also published two information documents which summarise the existing case law in relation to sentencing. Both outline by offence-type the factors which, having regard to that offence, the level of seriousness and any aggravating factors, the sentence which the offence may attract. The document entitled 'Sentencing Judgments Guidance for the General Public' is intended to provide information and a greater understanding of sentencing for a number of more serious offences.

International engagement

The Scottish Sentencing Council hosted a sentencing conference, whereby members of the four bodies from Ireland, Scotland, Northern Ireland and England and Wales met to discuss their various workplans and issues of mutual interest. This engagement with other jurisdictions and opportunities to share learning, experiences and potentially collaborate will be invaluable to the future work of the committee. In November 2022 a group of Committee members attended the conference in Edinburgh hosted by the Scottish Sentencing Council. It is intended that, given the success of the engagement, a further conference will be held in 2024, which will be hosted in Ireland.



Looking ahead

It is envisaged that as the Committee's work progresses it will publish updates on its work and provide access to its research. For this purpose, the Judicial Council's website will be adapted to provide the general public with easy access to this information. The committee's procedure for developing sentencing guidelines is being drafted and it is intended that it be published in early 2023. Alongside that will see a three year work plan emerge outlining the priorities for that period, which will similarly be available on the website.

The members of the Committee at the end of 2022:

- Ms Justice Iseult O'Malley (Chairperson)
- Mr Justice John Edwards
- Mr Justice Tony Hunt
- Mr Justice Paul Coffey
- Ms Justice Tara Burns
- Judge Francis Comerford
- Judge Keenan Johnson
- Judge Paula Murphy
- Mr Vivian Geiran
- Dr Diarmuid Griffin
- Mr Michael O'Sullivan
- Ms Marianne O'Kane
- Dr Sinéad Ring

THE JUDICIAL SUPPORT COMMITTEES

JUDICIAL SUPPORT COMMITTEES

Support and Welfare

The Judicial Council Act provides for the establishment of five statutory Judicial Support Committees, one for each jurisdiction. It is envisaged that each committee, which includes a judge elected by his or her colleagues, will advise and assist the Council from the perspective of their respective court jurisdiction.

Related to this, and with a particular focus on welfare, a cross-jurisdictional Welfare and Support Committee was established by the Council at its first meeting. This Committee is comprised of a judge from each of the five jurisdictions and will work to provide for and assist in relation to judicial welfare.



Judicial Support Committees

Section 30 (3) of the Act states that the function of a Judicial Support Committee shall be to advise and assist the Council in the performance of its functions under this Act insofar as matters relevant to the Court to which the Committee relates are concerned.

Date of establishment of all five committees:
31st March 2020

Membership of each jurisdictional committee is made up of (i) the jurisdictional President plus (ii) the elected member(s) from that jurisdiction. Further to elections taking place, the following judges were members for their respective courts at 31st December:

- (i) **Supreme Court**
Ms Justice Elizabeth Dunne
- (ii) **Court of Appeal**
Vacancy
- (iii) **High Court**
Mr Justice Robert Eagar and Ms Justice Niamh Hyland
- (iv) **Circuit Court**
Judge Tom O'Donnell and Judge Eoin Garavan
- (v) **District Court**
Judge Marie Keane
Judge Dermot Simms



Ms. Justice Marie Baker,
*Chairperson of the
 Judicial Welfare &
 Support Committee*

Judicial Welfare and Support Committee – established pursuant to Section 7 (3) (a)

The Judicial Council may establish committees for the purpose of assisting in the carrying out of its functions. The Terms of Reference of the Judicial Welfare and Support Committee as adopted at the first meeting of the Judicial Council on the 7th February 2020, are to assist and advise the Judicial Council in the performance of its function set out in Section 7 (2) (l) of the Act to assist with the provision of support to judges generally.



The Committee is comprised of five judges nominated by the Chief Justice as follows:

1. **Supreme Court**
Ms Justice Marie Baker Chairperson
2. **Court of Appeal**
Ms Justice Caroline Costello
3. **High Court**
Mr Justice Garrett Simons
4. **Circuit Court**
Judge Elma Sheahan
5. **District Court**
Judge John Brennan

The term of office of a member of the Support and Welfare Committee is four years.

This committee met for the first time in 2022 and commenced an evaluation of the informal systems of judicial support currently in place, much of which relies on judicial collegiality. Progress in this area is a key priority for 2023. The next steps for the committee include discussing and identifying with judges the nature of the supports which are considered necessary. Thereafter the committee may engage with external professionals in the field with a view to progressing what is an essential support for the judiciary.

LOOKING FORWARD TO 2023

LOOKING FORWARD TO 2023



The Judicial Council's agenda for 2023 is again set by meeting the statutory milestones and objectives in the Judicial Council Act 2019, and the continuing development of the supports necessary to deliver on the Council's expanding functions.

The year will see a substantial part of the first review of the Personal Injuries Guidelines completed, with the final date for so doing being March 2024. By that time any amendments proposed will be furnished to the Board for its consideration.

This will be the first full year of the operation of the statutory system for making complaints in relation to judicial conduct and the

experience in relation to complaints over a twelve month period will be of interest.

Both the Sentencing Guidelines and Information Committee and the Judicial Studies Committee intend to prepare and publish their three-year workplans in 2023.

The Sentencing Committee will also publish a document, informed by the legislative framework in Ireland and best practice in other jurisdictions, which sets out the procedure that the Committee will follow in developing sentencing guidelines. Research contracted by that committee in relation to District Court Sentencing will also be finalised and assist in identifying approaches to sentencing in the



area where the greatest data deficit exists. A public event to launch a report in relation to data regarding sentencing prepared by the University of Strathclyde will also take place.

Judicial training will continue to expand its courses and support for judges, and it is expected that further education and training offerings will be made available to judges. The European Judicial Training Network has assisted this function through the provision of facilities to deliver remote and hybrid training courses. That equipment will be installed in early 2023 and be operational immediately.

Of importance to the capacity of the Director to continue to provide and expand on the number of courses required was the recruitment of the Associate Director of Judicial Studies in late 2022. The addition of this civil servant with the necessary expertise in adult education and training to assist the Director in driving this area will see benefits during 2023.

The European Network of Councils for the Judiciary is a body to which councils of the judiciary across Europe are affiliated.

The Council intends to formally become a member in 2023 and it is intended that a meeting of the ENCJ will be hosted in Ireland for the first time since the establishment of our own Judicial Council.

The Judicial Planning Working Group Report will undoubtedly involve a role for the Judicial Council in both implementing recommendations and supporting other bodies in doing so. This will be an important undertaking in 2023 given that the proposed increase in judicial numbers is essential to enable judges to be available from court sittings to attend training.

At administrative level, there remain a number of priorities not completed in 2022 which are important and urgent. Much progress has been made, and the key requirements for 2023 are the recruitment of additional staff and the completion of the governance policies to underpin the Council's operation. The website will continue to be the Council's main interface with members of the public and stakeholders, offering the facility to make a complaint as well as provide information and updates in relation to the ongoing work.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JUDICIAL CONDUCT COMMITTEE

BACKGROUND TO THE JUDICIAL CONDUCT COMMITTEE

This Annual Report of the Judicial Conduct Committee is prepared pursuant to Section 87 of the Judicial Council Act 2019, whereby the Committee is required to submit a report of its activities annually to the Minister for Justice. The Minister, pursuant to Section 87 (4), shall cause copies of this Report to be laid before each of the Houses of the Oireachtas.

Background

The Judicial Conduct Committee was established on the 30th of June 2020 and met for the first time in July 2020. The principal function is to promote and maintain high standards of conduct among judges, having regard to the principles of judicial conduct requiring judges to uphold and exemplify judicial independence, impartiality, integrity, propriety (including the appearance of propriety), competence and diligence and to ensure equality of treatment of all persons before the courts. It is required to:

- prepare and submit to the Board for its review draft guidelines concerning judicial conduct and ethics, including guidance as when a judge should consider recusing himself or herself from presiding over legal proceedings, for adoption by the Council,

- consider complaints and refer them for resolution by informal means or undertake investigations into the conduct of individual judges in accordance with Part 5 of the Act,
- take such action, if any, in accordance with that Part as it considers necessary for the purposes of safeguarding the administration of justice whether as a result of its consideration of a complaint and its referral for resolution by informal means or the undertaking of an investigation under Part 5 or otherwise,
- prepare and publish guidelines providing for the resolution by informal means of complaints that are determined to be admissible under this Part.

It may also,

- of its own volition or shall, on the request of the Board or the Council, prepare and submit to the Board for its review draft amendments to guidelines concerning judicial conduct and ethics adopted by the Council, and
- provide such advice and recommendations to an individual judge or to judges generally on judicial conduct and ethics as it sees fit.



Membership

The Committee is made up of 13 members:

- The Chief Justice and four Court Presidents who are ex officio members,
- Three judges elected by the judiciary from the membership of the Council,
- Five lay members nominated by the Government.

Each elected and lay member term is for a period of four years. The lay members are appointed by the Government following recommendations made by the Public Appointments Service. In appointing a person to be a lay member of the Judicial Conduct Committee, the Act provides that it is desirable that amongst the members there is experience and knowledge of:

- the maintenance of standards in professions regulated by a statutory or other body,
- dealing with complaints made against such professionals,
- mediation or other alternative dispute resolution mechanisms,
- the administration of justice, and
- the management and provision of services to the public.

The members of the Committee are as follows:

- Mr Justice Donal O'Donnell, Chairperson
- Mr Justice George Birmingham
- Mr Justice David Barniville
- Ms Justice Patricia Ryan
- Judge Paul Kelly
- Mr Justice Charles Meenan
- Judge Martin E. Nolan
- Judge Alan Mitchell
- Prof Claire Archbold
- Prof Maeve Conrick
- Mr Kieran Coughlan
- Mr Patrick Doyle
- Dr Bernard McCartan

The members of the Complaints Review Committee at 31st December 2022 are:

- Mr Justice Charles Meenan
- Judge Alan Mitchell
- Mr Kieran Coughlan

The Registrar to the Judicial Conduct Committee is Mr Kevin O'Neill



REPORT OF THE JUDICIAL CONDUCT COMMITTEE IN 2022

In February the entire Judicial Council met to consider draft Guidelines in relation to Judicial Conduct and Ethics prepared by the Judicial Conduct Committee in 2021, as reviewed by the Board of the Council. The Council members at that meeting decided to adopt those guidelines.

Following on from this significant event, the Committee completed the final stages of its preparatory work. This was to put in place the necessary structures so that Part 5 of the Act could be commenced, including the finalisation of the procedures for making complaints required of Section 52 of the Act.

The completion of this work facilitated the remaining sections of Part 5 of the Act be commenced by the Minister for Justice with effect from 3rd October 2022. The effect of the Commencement Order is that it enabled the Council receive complaints in relation to judicial misconduct and oversee judicial conduct from that date.

A number of legislative amendments have been requested in order to support the work of the Committee and the Registrar. They relate to

- enabling the consideration of complaints arising from in camera proceedings in the light of a judgment of the High Court (*X v. Y* [2022] IEHC 584),
- widening the powers of the Committee to act notwithstanding an inadmissible complaint and
- the appointment of substitute members of the Complaints Review Committee where a member is conflicted.

The Committee's role in relation to judicial conduct

Once the relevant sections of Part 5 of the Act were commenced and the preparatory work completed, the next phase for the Committee saw a new oversight role in relation to judicial conduct and complaints.

The Committee considers matters alleging judicial misconduct after a complaint is deemed admissible by the Registrar to the Judicial Conduct Committee or the Complaints Review Committee. Complaints must be made within three months from the date of the conduct complained of, though the committee has power to extend that period in certain circumstances.

The Committee may upon receipt of a complaint consider whether the complaint is suitable for resolution by an informal means. This only arises where the complainant and the judge consent to this process. As the name suggests, it involves a process to ascertain whether the matter can be resolved without having to follow the formal statutory process to carry out an investigation.

If a complaint is not suitable to be resolved informally the committee will convene a panel of inquiry to carry out an investigation. That panel comprises a judge from the same court as the judge complained of, a judge from a different jurisdiction and a lay member appointed by the Government to panels of inquiry.

The Committee may also, in the absence of a complaint about a judge's conduct, but where it considers it necessary to safeguard the administration of justice, refer a matter for investigation by a panel of inquiry.

The panel of inquiry has various powers under the Act and the procedures developed by the committee. Those powers include conducting a hearing in relation to the matter. There are a number of options available to the panel in the course of the investigation but ultimately it leads to the panel preparing a report for the committee. That report includes matters such as cooperation by the parties with the process, the panel's findings, any reprimand which it is recommended should be applied, and whether there is a concern in relation to the health of the judge which has become apparent. In the case of a reprimand a panel can recommend advice be given to the judge, a specific course of action or admonishment, as well as any further matter to safeguard the administration of justice.

The Committee, having considered the report, has further powers which may result in the complaint being referred back to the panel or leading it to a determination as to whether the complaint has been substantiated. It may decide that no action is required, adopt the recommendation of the panel or refer the matter to the Minister for Justice for the purpose of Article 35.4 of the Constitution.

Where the judge is required to follow a course of action decided upon by the Committee, the Committee will monitor compliance. Failure to comply by that judge may also result in a referral to the Minister.

Statistical information required of 87 (4)

This report is required to include in respect of the relevant period the following information:

(a) the number of complaints received,

(b) the number of complaints determined to be admissible by the Registrar,

(c) the number of complaints considered, and the number of complaints determined to be admissible, by the Complaints Review Committee,

(d) the number of complaints resolved by informal means in accordance with Chapter 4,

(e) the number of investigations initiated pursuant to a referral under Section 59,

(f) the number of investigations conducted by a panel of inquiry under this Part of complaints or consequent on a referral under Section 59,

(g) the number of complaints considered by the Judicial Conduct Committee that were not substantiated,

(h) the number of determinations made by the Judicial Conduct Committee under Section 71 (5) or 79,

(i) the number of judges who consented to the issuing of reprimands to them in accordance with Section 58 or 73, and

(j) the number of complaints that were withdrawn in the circumstances referred to in Section 57 or 74.

In 2022, from commencement of the legislation on 3rd of October to 31st December, 34 complaints were received. It was decided that 17 of that number did not come within the scope of the Judicial Council Act 2019. Accordingly, the Registrar had no authority to consider those matters and they could not proceed to a determination in relation to admissibility.

The Act did apply to the remaining 17 complaints made. Of that number,

- 10 were determined to be inadmissible by the Registrar,
- 1 complaint was withdrawn, and
- 6 complaints, received in December 2022, remained for consideration on the 31st December 2022.
- 2 requests for reviews of the Registrar's determination were received and referred to the Complaints Review Committee. Those reviews remained for consideration on the 31st December 2022.

At the end of 2022, given that the system is in operation for less than three months and only 10 cases were considered by the Registrar, it is too soon to identify trends or give an overview in relation to complaints made about judges.

At this time however, of particular significance in the context of this 2022 report is that Part 5 of the Act has now been fully commenced and in operation. The importance of this is that every individual judge in Ireland is now for the first time subject to a statutory regulatory system of judicial standards and conduct, investigation and reprimand. This system will serve to protect the reputation of the judiciary as a body, while serving the Judicial Council's function to promote and maintain public confidence in the judiciary and the administration of justice.

The statistical information required of Section 87 (4) (a) to (j) is as follows:

Complaints received	17
Complaints determined to be admissible by the Registrar	0
Complaints considered, and complaints determined to be admissible, by the Complaints Review Committee	0
Complaints resolved by informal means in accordance with Chapter 4	0
Investigations initiated pursuant to a referral under section 59	0
Investigations conducted by a panel of inquiry under Part 5 of complaints or consequent on a referral under section 59	0
Complaints considered by the Judicial Conduct Committee that were not substantiated	0
Determinations made by the Judicial Conduct Committee under section 71 (5) or 79	0
Judges who consented to the issuing of reprimands to them in accordance with section 58 or 73	0
Complaints that were withdrawn in the circumstances referred to in section 57 or 74	1

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