

2025

Regulation of Lobbying
Annual Report



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Annual Report 2025

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Introduction

In accordance with the provisions of section 25(1) of the Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015, I am pleased to present the Standards in Public Office Commission's annual report for 2025 on the regulation of lobbying to be laid before each House of the Oireachtas. The full report of the Commission's other activities is covered in the SIPO Annual Report 2025.

Throughout 2025 the Commission continued to oversee lobbying registrations and returns, issued a number of statutory decisions under the Act's provisions and conducted investigation and enforcement activities. The Commission also reached out to various stakeholders, domestic and international, in order to share information and exchange best practices.

On behalf of the Commission, I would like to thank the staff of the Lobbying Regulation Unit for their work in support of the Commission throughout the past year.

Elizabeth Dunne

Ms. Justice Elizabeth Dunne

Chairperson

Standards in Public Office Commission

June 2026



Chapter

1

**Lobbying
Registrations
and Returns**

Chapter One

Lobbying Registrations and Returns

Under the Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015, a person carries on Regulated Lobbying activities if, in summary, the person communicates directly or indirectly with a designated public official about a 'relevant matter', including the development or zoning of land, and the communication is not specifically excepted, and the person is:

- ▶ *an employer with more than 10 full-time employees, is a representative or issue-based body with one or more full-time employees, or*
- ▶ *paid to communicate on behalf of one of the persons described above.*

Those who carry out regulated lobbying activities, or who intend to do so, are required to register with the Commission. Once registered, registrants are required to submit returns of lobbying activity in respect of three reporting periods each year, namely:

- ▶ 1 January – 30 April,
- ▶ 1 May – 31 August and
- ▶ 1 September – 31 December.

Returns must be submitted within 21 days after the end of the reporting period.

1.1 New registrants

The **Three Step Test** allows potential registrants to determine whether they are or will be carrying out lobbying activities, meaning that they are required to register.

Step 1. Are you one of the following?

- ▶ An **employer** with more than 10 employees where the communications are made on your behalf
- ▶ A **representative body** with at least one employee communicating on behalf of its members and the communication is made by a paid employee or office holder of the body
- ▶ An **issue-based body** with at least one employee that exists primarily to take up particular issues and a paid employee or office holder of the body is communicating on such issues
- ▶ A **representative or issue-based body**, with no full time employees, where at least one of the body's members would fall within scope of the Act if such member or members were to carry on lobbying activities outside of the body
- ▶ A **third party** being paid to communicate on behalf of a client who fits into one of the preceding three categories
- ▶ Any **person** communicating about the [development or zoning of land](#)

Step 2. Are you communicating about a relevant matter?

A relevant matter is one which relates to:

- ▶ The initiation, development or modification of any public policy or of any public programme
- ▶ The preparation or amendment of any law
- ▶ The award of any grant, loan, contract, or of any licence or other authorisation involving public funds other than the implementation of any such policy, programme, enactment or award or any matter of a technical nature only.

There are excepted and exempted communications.

Step 3. Are you communicating either directly or indirectly with a Designated Public Official?

Designated Public Officials (DPOs) under the Act are:

- ▶ Ministers and Ministers of State;
- ▶ TDs and Senators;
- ▶ MEPs for Irish constituencies;
- ▶ Members of local authorities;
- ▶ Special Advisers to Ministers and Ministers of State who have been appointed under section 11 of the Public Service Management Act 1997;
- ▶ Public Servants as prescribed;
- ▶ Other categories of persons as prescribed.

In relation to “**public servants as prescribed**” the Minister for Finance and Public Expenditure and Reform has made regulations (The Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015 (Designated Public Officials) Regulations 2015 and The Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015 (Designated Public Officials) Regulations 2016) which together provide details of the positions that are prescribed as DPOs for the purposes of the Act.

In relation to the **Civil Service** a public servant in a position of Secretary General, Second Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Assistant Secretary or Director in a public service body specified in Schedule 1 of the 2015 Regulations is prescribed as a DPO. A public servant in a position specified in Schedule 2 of the 2015 Regulations is also prescribed as a DPO.

In relation to **local authorities**, the 2015 Regulations provide that persons in the following positions in local authorities are prescribed as DPOs:

- ▶ Chief Executives and equivalent grades
- ▶ Assistant Chief Executive (Dublin City Council only)
- ▶ Directors of Services
- ▶ Heads of Finance
- ▶ Head of Human Resources (Dublin City Council only)
- ▶ Under the 2016 regulations, which came into effect from 1 September 2016, a public servant in Cork County Council in a position of Divisional Manager is prescribed as a DPO.

Full details of the positions above, which are prescribed in the Regulations, are available on our website www.lobbying.ie. The list of positions prescribed as DPOs may be extended by Ministerial Order to other categories over time.

Public bodies are required under the Act to publish on their websites the names of their employees who are DPOs and a brief description of their roles and responsibilities. It is important to note that not all public bodies have DPOs prescribed.

Every public service body must inform relevant designated public officials of their obligations under section 22 (d). Furthermore, the public service body must inform the Standards in Public Office Commission when a relevant designated public official is leaving his or her employment.

If you answered YES to all three questions then you are most likely lobbying.

The test, as well as other guidance on the legislation, is provided on the lobbying.ie website.

Once they decide to register, all new registrations are reviewed by Commission staff to check that the person is indeed required to register and that they have done so correctly. Where a person has registered in error, the Commission will remove the registration and any associated returns.

Each new registrant is sent a letter which highlights the reporting period deadlines, suggested best practices for account administration and details of enforcement provisions in the event of non-compliance.

The total number of registered lobbyists at the end of 2025 was 2,872. This represented a net increase of 162 on the 2,710 registrants at the end of 2024. This is the highest number of registered lobbying since the register was introduced. The number has been steadily increasing year on year.

Further information on end of year totals can be viewed in **Appendix Two**.

1.2 Returns of lobbying activities

At the time of completing this report, more than 14,337 returns of lobbying activities have been submitted in respect of the three reporting periods in 2025. This number may change over time, as late returns for 2025 are made to the system. The graphs (in **Appendix Two**) illustrate the number of returns received in respect of each relevant period and the most popular 'relevant matters' and policy areas addressed in the returns.

All returns of lobbying submitted in 2025 were reviewed to verify that they complied with the Act¹, that the information provided was clear and meaningful, and that it was provided in the appropriate manner and form. Where errors or non-compliance with the Act's requirements are identified, the Commission follows up with the registrant to address the matter.

If the Commission finds that information contained in a return of lobbying activities is incorrect, misleading or is not sufficiently detailed, the Commission may use its powers to remove the return or request its correction, as appropriate. Generally, registrants cooperate promptly when requested to amend their returns or provide further information. Where an incorrect return is removed by the Commission using its powers, the registrant will be considered not to have made the return in the first instance and may be deemed non-compliant with their obligations under the Act.

The Commission made 795 requests for further information during 2025. In all cases, the required information was supplied and any issue resolved. Accordingly, there were no instances where the Commission proceeded to remove a return in 2025 on foot of a failure to provide information requested.

1 <https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2015/act/5/section/12/enacted/en/html#sec12>

Chapter

2

**Regulatory
Operations**

Chapter Two

Regulatory Operations

2.1 Delayed publication requests

In general, details of registered lobbyists and their lobbying activity are available for public consultation on the Register of Lobbying.

Under section 14 of the Act, a person may apply to delay publication of the information contained in the person's registration or in their return of lobbying activities, for stated reasons. More detail on the Commission's role in determining applications to delay publication is set out in **Appendix One** which gives information on its supervisory role under the relevant legislation in relation to lobbying.

No applications were made in 2025 to delay publication of a return to the register under section 14 of the Act.

2.2 Investigations under the Act

Section 19 provides the Commission with the authority to conduct investigations into possible contraventions of the Act.

Unregistered or unreported lobbying activity is monitored by the Commission's secretariat via open source intelligence, such as media articles and social media notifications, from information received by the Commission, or from information contained on the register itself.

Three investigations into possible unreported lobbying were carried over from 2024 into 2025. These investigations were ongoing at the end of 2025.

Prosecution of offences

In 2025, the Commission issued a total of 148 notices of potential prosecution for offences relating to non-returns (113 cases) and late returns (35 cases). While the majority of these notices resulted in compliance by the registrants, two prosecutions which had been initiated in 2024 for offences of failing to submit a return for the relevant period were carried over at the end of the year.

2.3 Applications for consent to waive post-employment restrictions

Section 22 of the Act provides that former Ministers, Ministers of State, special advisers and senior public officials who are prescribed under section 6(1) of the Act are subject to a 'cooling-off' period of one year after they leave office, during which time they cannot engage in lobbying activities in specific circumstances, or be employed by, or provide services to, a person carrying on lobbying activities in specific circumstances, except with the consent of the Commission.

A person subject to the cooling-off period may apply to the Commission for a waiver. Further information regarding the provisions of section 22 and the Commission's role in relation to it is set out in Appendix One of this report.

The Commission's consent to engage in lobbying or to take up employment with a lobbying employer may be sought at any time in advance of, or during, the statutory cooling-off period.

If an application is refused for a particular position, nothing precludes the individual from applying for consent again in respect of a different role.

There were twenty-one applications from nineteen applicants in 2025. This was a significant increase in the number of applications, compared to six in 2024. This increase is likely due to the calling of a General Election in November 2024 and the subsequent formation of a new Government in 2025. Three of the applicants were former Government Ministers, one was a former Assistant Director General and the rest were former Special Advisors. This was the first time since the commencement of the Act that applications from former Government Ministers were received for a waiver of the 'cooling off period'. Nineteen applications were granted, subject to conditions and two applications were refused. One of the refused applications was subsequently granted on appeal.

In making a determination as to whether or not to grant an application to waive or reduce the application of the Act's post-employment provisions, the Commission considers a number of factors. These include:

- ▶ Whether the applicant has been offered a position of employment as a result of a competitive process or has been "headhunted"
- ▶ Whether the prospective employer will gain an unfair advantage over competitors in terms of knowledge, connections or networks by employing/engaging the applicant
- ▶ Whether, when and the extent to which the applicant and his/her former employer has previously been lobbied by the prospective employer.
- ▶ Whether and to what extent the prospective employer intends to lobby the former employer in future
- ▶ Whether conditions can be imposed as part of the decision which would allow the Act's objectives to be met and whether the prospective employer can realistically make arrangements within the organisation to meet such conditions or to otherwise ensure that the applicant is not involved in any way in lobbying activities which are contrary to the provisions of section 22 of the Act
- ▶ The applicant's other employment prospects and his/her right to earn a livelihood.
- ▶ The amount of the cooling-off period which has already passed.

The following case studies illustrate the kinds of circumstances that arise and the factors taken into account by the Commission in determining such cases.

Case Study 1

The applicant, a former special advisor with a government department, contacted the Commission seeking consent to take up a position with a charitable organisation on the Register of Lobbying.

The applicant sought a waiver be granted for the final six months of the cooling-off period so that they could take up this role.

The applicant and the new employer (registrant) each confirmed that the applicant would not be expected to participate in, or advise on, any prohibited lobbying activities concerning the applicant's former employer or any connected designated public officials during the relevant period.

The new employer (registrant) confirmed they did not intend to lobby the applicant's former employer (the Department) during the remainder of the statutory cooling-off period. They also confirmed that the applicant would not be involved in any lobbying activities directed at the person's former public body or colleagues. The Commission agreed to grant a waiver for the final six months of the cooling-off period, subject to a number of conditions which were designed to ensure that the person did not carry on lobbying activities in circumstances set out in section 22 of the Act.

Case Study 2

The applicant, a former government minister, contacted the Commission seeking consent to take up a position with an organisation outside the state which is not on the Register of Lobbying and does not currently engage in lobbying activities within the state.

The applicant requested that the Commission waive the final three months of the cooling-off period. The applicant and the registrant each confirmed that the applicant would not be expected to participate in, or advise on, any prohibited lobbying activities concerning the applicant's former employer or any connected designated public officials during the relevant period. The registrant confirmed they did not intend to lobby the applicant's former employer during the remainder of the statutory cooling-off period. They also confirmed that the applicant would not be involved in any lobbying activities directed at the person's former public body or colleagues. The Commission agreed to grant a waiver for the final three months of the cooling-off period, subject to a number of conditions which were designed to ensure that the person did not carry on lobbying activities in circumstances set out in section 22 of the Act.

Case Study 3

The applicant, a former special advisor with a government department, contacted the Commission seeking consent to take up a position with a commercial organisation which is on the Register of Lobbying. The applicant requested that the Commission waive the final seven months of the cooling-off period. The applicant and the registrant each confirmed that the applicant would be expected to participate in, or advise on, lobbying activities. The prospective employer had lobbied the DPO's former Department on a number of occasions and the former Special Advisor had been named in some lobbying returns. The Commission decided to refuse consent to waive the 'cooling off period'.

In this instance, the applicant was selected for the role without a competitive job selection process and appeared to have been headhunted for the role. Given their experience and tenure at their former department it was viewed as likely that the prospective employer would gain unfair advantage from their knowledge, connections and network. The prospective employer had submitted a number of returns to the Register in which the applicant was one of the named DPOs on each of the returns. Following the refusal of the Commission to grant consent to waive part of the 'cooling-off period' the applicant did not take up the role in the organisation.

2.4 Criminal offences under the Act

The Act provides for a number of criminal offences for contraventions of the requirements of the Act. Summary proceedings for an offence may be brought and prosecuted by the Commission, while proceedings on indictment may be brought by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Fixed Payment Notice (FPN)

Section 21 provides that the Commission may serve a fixed payment notice of €200 on a person who has committed an offence, including submitting a late return of lobbying activities. If a person fails to pay the penalty within 21 days, the Commission may proceed to prosecute the offence.

A total of 469 fixed payment notices for late returns were issued in 2025. This was an increase over the 414 fixed payment notices for late returns which were issued in 2024.

The Commission cancelled 43 fixed payment notices in 2025 (44 in 2024)

- ▶ a technical problem on lobbying.ie prevented the person from submitting a return on time;
- ▶ an administrative error occurred in which the person erroneously submitted a duplicate return for the wrong period; and/or
- ▶ the person was not required to register and had registered in error.

402 fixed payment notices for late returns were paid over the year. 196 of these were for late returns in the first two periods of 2025. This compares with 359 fixed payment notices paid in 2024 (of which 216 of these were for late returns in the first two periods of 2024).

Late returns of lobbying activity

A registrant is required to make a return of lobbying activities, including a nil return, by the statutory deadline. It is an offence to fail to make a return, or to make a return after the relevant deadline. A person is liable on summary conviction for submission of a late return to a fine of €2,500.

Other offences

Other relevant contraventions of the Act include failure to register, failure to make a return, failure to cooperate with an investigation of the Commission or an order of an authorised officer, and intentionally providing inaccurate, false or misleading information to the Commission. In respect of these the person is liable, on summary conviction, to a maximum fine of €2,500, or if convicted on indictment, to an unlimited fine and/or a maximum of two years' imprisonment.

In practice, the Commission most often prosecutes where a registered lobbyist has failed to make a return for a relevant period. The Commission issues a notification of offence to any registrant who has failed to make a return by the deadline, and the person is afforded an additional two weeks to submit a return of lobbying activities. If the person fails to submit the return by that date, the Commission may proceed to prosecute the offence.

In 2025, the Commission issued a total of 113 notices informing registrants of the intent to prosecute if a return of lobbying activities was not submitted (non-returns). In cases where the registrant was not required to be on the register, as they, and/or the communication, were outside the scope of the Act, the register was corrected and the person's return or registration deleted, as relevant. In all other cases, the registrant complied (and incurred a late payment fixed payment notice) and prosecution was not pursued.

Prosecution of offences

In 2025, the Commission issued a total of notices of 148 potential prosecution for offences relating to both non-returns (cases) and late returns (cases). While the majority of these notices resulted in compliance by the registrants, two prosecutions which were initiated for offences of failing to submit a return for the relevant period in 2024 were carried over at the end of the 2024 into 2025. No new prosecutions were initiated in 2025.

The Commission continued to encourage compliance in the first instance. Effective outreach and communication with registered lobbyists at an early stage has effectively reduced the number of files that might otherwise have been referred for prosecution each year. Most people comply with their obligations once contacted by the Commission's Complaints and Investigations Unit.

The Commission takes a less lenient approach with lobbyists who lobby without registering, repeatedly miss return periods and/or fail to comply or engage with the Commission. In such cases, the Commission will proceed to prosecution.

2.5 Information about Designated Public Officials on public body websites

The Act requires that each body which has designated public officials — public servants or other office holders or persons – who are prescribed in Ministerial regulations — must publish an up-to-date list of those designated public officials. Our website lobbying.ie provides relevant links to these pages.

Prior to the end of each return period, public bodies are asked to check, and update as required, a list showing the name, grade and brief details of the role and responsibilities of each designated public official prescribed for the body. They are also asked to confirm and update information relating to working groups or task forces operating under their aegis.

In January and May 2025, the Commission contacted all public bodies with designated public officials to verify that information was up-to-date, including the following:

- ▶ that each relevant body had a Regulation of Lobbying page;
- ▶ whether the name(s) and position(s) held were published on the page; and
- ▶ that each body had relevant information on their website in relation to the Transparency Code² for any working group under their aegis.

The Commission also ensured that links from its own website were accurate and operational.

The Commission found that all relevant public bodies had a dedicated website page listing designated public officials as well as the relevant information relating to their position. Each body that has a group operating under the Transparency Code also had the relevant information published on their Regulation of Lobbying page.

² Under Section 5(7) of the Act the “Transparency Code” sets out how certain relevant public bodies, such as ministerial advisory groups, may conduct their activities in a transparent way. By adhering to the Transparency Code, communications within these bodies would meet the exemption from the requirement to register and report on lobbying activities.

Chapter

3

**Communications
and Outreach**

Chapter Three

Communications and Outreach

3.1 Outreach activities

The Commission continues to take opportunities to promote understanding of the Act and its obligations, with a view to supporting effective compliance and sharing best practices. Outreach activities, both in person and in virtual sessions, were provided throughout 2025. Virtual sessions allow for participation from any location and do not impose any restrictions on participants who may be subject to limitations of travel due to time or financial constraints. Outreach using social media continues to be an effective means of engaging with the general public and with those individuals and organisations that (may) have obligations to register and make returns under the Act.

Outreach in 2025 included;

- ▶ Online Open House presentations on the regulation of lobbying for new and prospective registrants
- ▶ Participation in the European Lobbying Regulators Network Annual Meeting in May 2025
- ▶ Presentation to The Irish Council of Civil Liberties on the Regulation of Lobbying Act in May 2025
- ▶ Presentation to The Wheel on the Regulation of Lobbying Act in May 2025
- ▶ Presentation to the Croatian Commission for the Resolution of Conflicts of Interest in November 2025
- ▶ Presentation to the BVPA: Openheid en transparantie | Beroepsvereniging voor Public Affairs, the board of the professional association for public affairs in the Netherlands in December 2025
- ▶ Regular support of government departments, public bodies and county councils with queries on the provisions and obligations under the Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015
- ▶ Two rounds of engagement with relevant public bodies to ensure DPO information up to date and accessible on their websites.

Chapter

4

**Legislative Change: The
Regulation of Lobbying and
Oireachtas (Allowances to
Members) (Amendment)
Act 2023 and S.I. 424
Regulation of Lobbying Act
2015 (Designated Public
Officials) Regulations 2024**

Chapter Four

Legislative Change: The Regulation of Lobbying and Oireachtas (Allowances to Members) (Amendment) Act 2023 and S.I. 424 Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015 (Designated Public Officials) Regulations 2024

4.1 The Regulation of Lobbying and Oireachtas (Allowances to Members) (Amendment) Act 2023 was enacted on 22 June 2023

The Act made significant amendments to the Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015. Although most of the provisions of the Amendment Act 2023 came into force on 1 January 2024, with the remainder coming into force on 1 June 2024, given that these are relatively new amendments and their significance, the details set out in the Annual Report 2024 are repeated below.

The amendments aim to strengthen compliance and enforcement, most notably of the 'cooling-off' provision, and also through the insertion of an 'anti-avoidance' clause. With a view to bringing more transparency to lobbying activity and closing off unintended loopholes, it extends the Act's provisions to lobbying activity by certain representative and issue-based bodies.

The 2023 Act creates a system of administrative financial sanctions which can be imposed for some relevant contraventions, including for a breach of the 'cooling-off' provision. It also increases the length of time that will elapse between statutory reviews of the lobbying legislation to five years.

4.2 Principal changes to the Act

The following provisions came into force on 1 January 2024:

- ▶ Under Section 5 (1) (c), the scope of the Act is expanded to include any person who ‘makes, or manages or directs the making of any relevant communications about the development or zoning of land’;
- ▶ A representative or issue-based organisation must have at least one employee in order to be in scope of the Act. The Amendment Act extends this scope to include any representative or issue based organisation, with no full time employees, where at least one of the body’s members would fall within scope of the Act if such member or members were to carry on lobbying activities outside of the body. (Amending Sections 5(2) and 5(3) of the Act);
- ▶ A new exemption has been added under Section 5(5)(p) to include communications by a political party to its members who are designated public officials and which are made exclusively as members of the political party concerned;
- ▶ Under Section 8 of the Act any registered person whose entry on the register has been marked under Section 11(4) as ceased is prohibited from carrying on lobbying activities.
- ▶ Under Section 11 the address at which a person carries on business or carries on the person’s main activities, or the address at which the person normally resides, must be included in the details provided by the registrant.
- ▶ Under Section 22 (6) provision is made that every public service body must inform relevant designated public officials of their obligations under Section 22. Furthermore, under 22 (7) the public service body must inform the Standards in Public Office Commission when a relevant designated public official is leaving his or her employment.

The remaining provisions, which prescribe administrative sanctions for certain contraventions of the Act, came into force on 1 June 2024:

- ▶ Under Section 18 a new contravention has been added. Under 18(f) it is a contravention if a person takes any action that has its intended purpose the avoidance or circumvention of the person’s obligations under the Act;
- ▶ For a relevant contravention under Section 18 (f) (avoidance or circumvention of the person’s obligations under the Act) or under Section 22(1) (Not seeking a waiver of the cooling off period) a minor or a major sanction may be imposed. A minor sanction will be advice, reprimand or caution. A major sanction will be a financial sanction not exceeding €25,000, a prohibition on the person from registering on the Register for no more than two years, and a prohibition on the person from making or having a return made for no more than two years.

4.3 S.I. 424 Regulation Of Lobbying Act 2015 (Designated Public Officials) Regulations 2024

- ▶ S.I. 424 was enacted in August 2024 and came into force on 1 January 2025. Under S.I. 424, 62 additional public bodies, with defined Designated Public Officials (DPOs), have been added under Schedule 3;
- ▶ All current registrants on the Register of Lobbying, who engage in lobbying activities, under the scope of the Act, with the organisations and DPOs added under S.I. 424, must make returns to the register from 1 January 2025. All individuals, who have been newly defined as DPOs under S.I. 424, are now also subject to the provisions of the Act under Section 22 and may need to seek consent from the Standards Commission to waive all or part of their 'cooling off' period after leaving their employment in the organisation.

It is possible that the addition of the additional public bodies will lead to a gradual increase in the number of registrants who come within scope of the Act because they are lobbying DPOs in these public bodies. This may have already led to the increase in returns in 2025 to 14,337.

Appendix

1

**Commission's
Supervisory Role
under the Regulation
of Lobbying Act 2015
and the Regulation of
Lobbying and Oireachtas
(Allowances to Members)
(Amendment) Act 2023**

Appendix One:

Commission's Supervisory Role under the Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015 and the Regulation of Lobbying and Oireachtas (Allowances to Members) (Amendment) Act 2023

General overview

The Act provides that a person who falls within the scope of the Act makes a relevant communication (is lobbying) if the person communicates with a designated public official about a relevant matter.

Anyone lobbying must register and submit regular online returns of their lobbying activity.

Sections 5(1) and (2) of the Act set out the categories of person who are within scope of the Act, namely:

- ▶ a person with more than 10 full-time employees;
- ▶ a person which has one or more full-time employees and is a body which exists primarily to represent the interests of its members (referred to as a "representative body") and the relevant communications are made on behalf of any of the members;
- ▶ a person which has one or more full-time employees and is a body which exists primarily to take up particular issues (referred to as an "issue-based body") and the relevant communications are made in the furtherance of any of those issues;
- ▶ Any representative or issue-based organisation, with no full time employees, where at least one of the body's members would fall within scope of the Act if such member or members were to carry on lobbying activities outside of the body;
- ▶ any person (individual or organisation) making a "relevant communication" concerning the development or zoning of land which is not their principal private residence; and
- ▶ a "professional lobbyist" or third party who is paid to carry on lobbying activities on behalf of a person who fits within one of the categories of persons above.

Designated public officials, (DPOs) for the purposes of the Act, include Ministers and Ministers of State, Members of Dáil Éireann and Seanad Éireann, Members of the European Parliament for Irish constituencies, and Members of local authorities. DPOs also include special advisers and the senior- most civil and public servants who have been prescribed by Ministerial order.

A relevant matter is one to do with the initiation, development or modification of any public policy or of any public programme; the preparation of an enactment; or the award of any grant, loan or other financial support, contract or other agreement, or of any licence or other authorisation involving public funds. Matters relating to the zoning and development of land are also relevant communications.

Section 5(5) of the Act provides for a number of exemptions to what is considered a relevant communication.

A new exemption has been added under Section 5(5)(p) to include communications by a political party to its members who are designated public officials and which are made exclusively as members of the political party concerned.

The Register of Lobbying

The register itself is a web-based system. In addition to housing the online register, the website lobbying.ie includes information and guidance tools explaining the registration and return processes.

There is no cost to register, to submit returns or to access the information contained therein. While the Commission has oversight responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of the register, the content is driven by the information contained in the applications to register and returns submitted by registrants.

Anyone who is lobbying must register and submit returns three times per year, covering prescribed “relevant periods” (1 January - 30 April, 1 May - 31 August, and 1 September - 31 December). The returns must be submitted by the respective prescribed “relevant dates” (21 May, 21 September and 21 January, respectively).

The return must indicate who was lobbied, the subject matter of the lobbying activity and the results the person was seeking to secure. The returns must also indicate the type and extent of the lobbying activity. If the lobbying activity was carried out on behalf of a client, the return must provide details of the client.

Other provisions

Applications to delay publication under section 14 of the Act

Under section 14 of the Act, a person may apply to delay publication of the information contained in the person’s application to register or in their return of lobbying activities if publishing the information could reasonably be expected to:

- ▶ Have a serious adverse effect on the financial interests of the State, the national economy or business interests generally or the business interests of any description of persons (an application made under section 14(1)(a) of the Act); or
- ▶ Cause a material financial loss to the person to whom the information relates or prejudice seriously the competitive position of that person in the conduct of the person’s occupation, profession or business or the outcome of any contractual or other negotiations being conducted by that person (an application made under section 14(1)(b) of the Act).

If an application is made under section 14(1)(a), the Commission is required to consult with any relevant Minister(s) of the Government. The Commission is not required to consult with a Minister(s) if an application is made under section 14(1)(b). (The Commission may, however, consider it appropriate to consult with a Minister on a section 14(1)(b) application).

Section 14(9) of the Act provides that when the returns are subsequently published the Commission must publish an explanation as to why publication of the information was delayed.

Section 14(11) of the Act provides that the Commission may make a determination to delay publication on more than one occasion in relation to information contained in a return of lobbying activities.

“Cooling-off” period provided for under section 22 of the Act

The Regulation of Lobbying Act provides that certain DPOs are restricted from being engaged in lobbying in certain circumstances for a year after they leave their employment or office. In effect, they are subject to a “cooling-off” period in respect of involvement in particular lobbying activities.

The DPOs concerned are Ministers and Ministers of State, special advisers to Ministers and Ministers of State and prescribed public servants. (These are referred to hereafter as “relevant DPOs”.) Others who are DPOs for the purposes of the lobbying registration requirements are not covered by this provision, that is, TDs, Senators, MEPs and Local Authority members.

The public officials who are covered by this provision may not

- ▶ carry on lobbying activities or
- ▶ be employed by, or provide services to, a person carrying on lobbying activities in certain circumstances.

These circumstances are where the lobbying activity

- ▶ Involves any public service body with which the relevant DPO was connected, that is, employed or held an office or other position in the year prior to his/her leaving, or
- ▶ Is to a person who was also a DPO connected with that public service body in the year prior to the relevant DPO’s leaving.

Relevant DPOs may apply to the Commission for consent to engage in such lobbying. The Commission may decide to give consent unconditionally or give consent with conditions attached or refuse the application for all or part of the period.

The Commission has published a [guidance note on Section 22 of the Act](#). The guidance note sets out the requirements of Section 22; the information the Commission may seek when it receives an application for consent; and the criteria which the Commission may take into account when considering an application for consent.

In making a determination as to whether or not to grant an application to waive or reduce the application of the Act's post-employment provisions, the Commission considers a number of factors, as noted in the Commission's Guidance Note on the Cooling-Off Period, published on the lobbying.ie website. These include:

- ▶ Whether the applicant has been offered a position of employment as a result of a competitive process or has been "headhunted"
- ▶ Whether the prospective employer will gain an unfair advantage over competitors in terms of knowledge, connections or networks by employing/engaging the applicant
- ▶ Whether, when and the extent to which the applicant and his/her former employer has previously been lobbied by the prospective employer.
- ▶ Whether and to what extent the prospective employer intends to lobby the former employer in future
- ▶ Whether conditions can be imposed as part of the decision which would allow the Act's objectives to be met, and whether the prospective employer can realistically make arrangements within the organisation to meet such conditions, or to otherwise ensure that the applicant is not involved in any way in lobbying activities which are contrary to the provisions of section 22 of the Act
- ▶ The applicant's other employment prospects and his/her right to earn a livelihood.
- ▶ The amount of the cooling-off period which has already passed.

The cooling off period is a safeguard intended to ensure that private entities do not gain unfair advantage from knowledge, connections and network from a former DPO.

The intention of this provision of the Act is to prevent the use of insider information and to prevent "revolving door" practices. While the Commission has the authority to grant consent, such consent should only be granted with a view to preserving the outcomes sought by section 22 of the Act. In making its decision, the Commission must consider the intention of the Act as it applies to the specific situation, having regard to the applicant's right to earn a livelihood and how the public interest would best be served. In addition to this, the Commission may consider what, if any, conditions may be put in place to address concerns. It is clear that the intent of the Act is that the one-year cooling-off period provided for in s.22 is the standard or default position. Any waiver or reduction of that period should be the exception. While the Commission has the authority to grant consent, the expectation must be that the consent will be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

Avoidance or Circumvention of obligations under the Act

A new contravention has been added under the Amendment Act 2023. Under 18(f) it is a contravention if a person takes any action that has its intended purpose the avoidance or circumvention of the person's obligations under the Act.

Appeals

Under section 23 of the Act a person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Commission under sections 10(5) (relating to reports of incorrect information on the register), section 14 (delayed publication), or section 22 (cooling-off period) may appeal the Commission's decision. The Department of Public Expenditure and Reform has established panels of independent appeal officers to hear such appeals. Under section 23, the appeal is referred to an independent appeal officer who may uphold a decision of the Commission, or overturn it and replace it with another decision.

Section 24 of the Act provides that the appeal officer's decision may be appealed to the High Court.

Investigative and enforcement provisions

The Act contains a number of investigative and enforcement provisions which were commenced on 1 January 2017.

Finally, the Amendment Act 2023 provides for a legislative review to be carried out every five years. Following the review, the Minister may consider possible amendments to the Act. The Minister must report to the Houses of the Oireachtas on the outcome of the review and any recommendations for amendments to the Act.

Statutory instruments

Eight statutory instruments have been introduced under the Act, namely:

- ▶ *Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015 (Designated Public Officials) Regulations (S.I. 144 of 2019);*
- ▶ *Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015 (Commencement) Order (S.I. 152 of 2015);*
- ▶ *Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015 (Appeals) Regulations 2015 (S.I. 366 of 2015);*
- ▶ *Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015 (Designated Public Officials) Regulations (S.I. 367 of 2015);*
- ▶ *Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015 (Commencement) Order 2016 (S.I. 360 of 2016);*
- ▶ *Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015 (Fixed Payment Notice) Regulations 2016 (S.I. 361 of 2016); and*
- ▶ *Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015 (Designated Public Officials) Regulations 2016 (S.I. 362 of 2016);*
- ▶ *Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015 (Designated Public Officials) Regulations 2024 (S.I. 424 of 2024).*

Appendix

2

Statistics

Appendix Two: Statistics

Figure 1 – Total number of registrants at year end

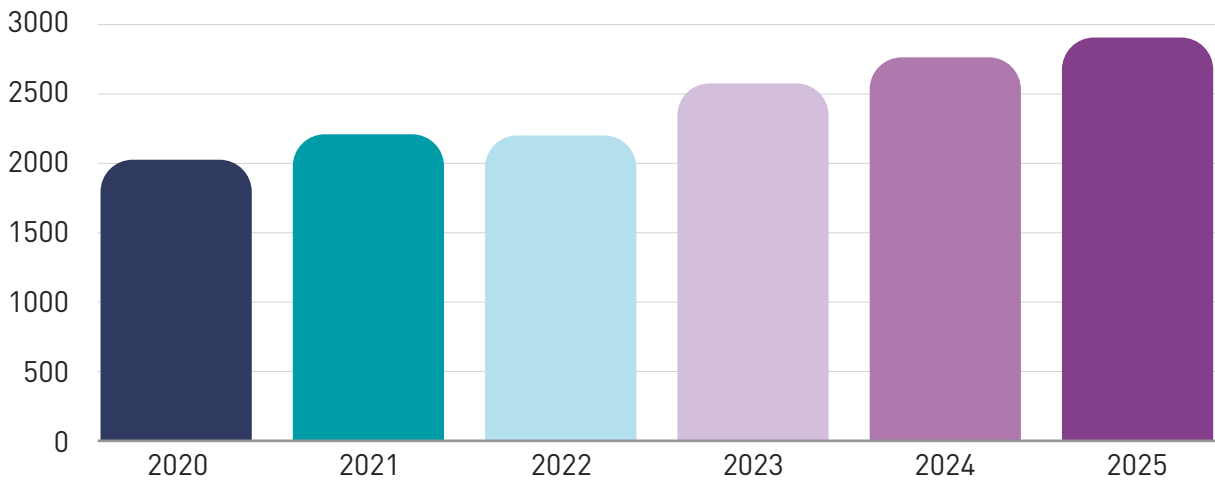


Figure 2 – Lobbying returns received, by reporting period

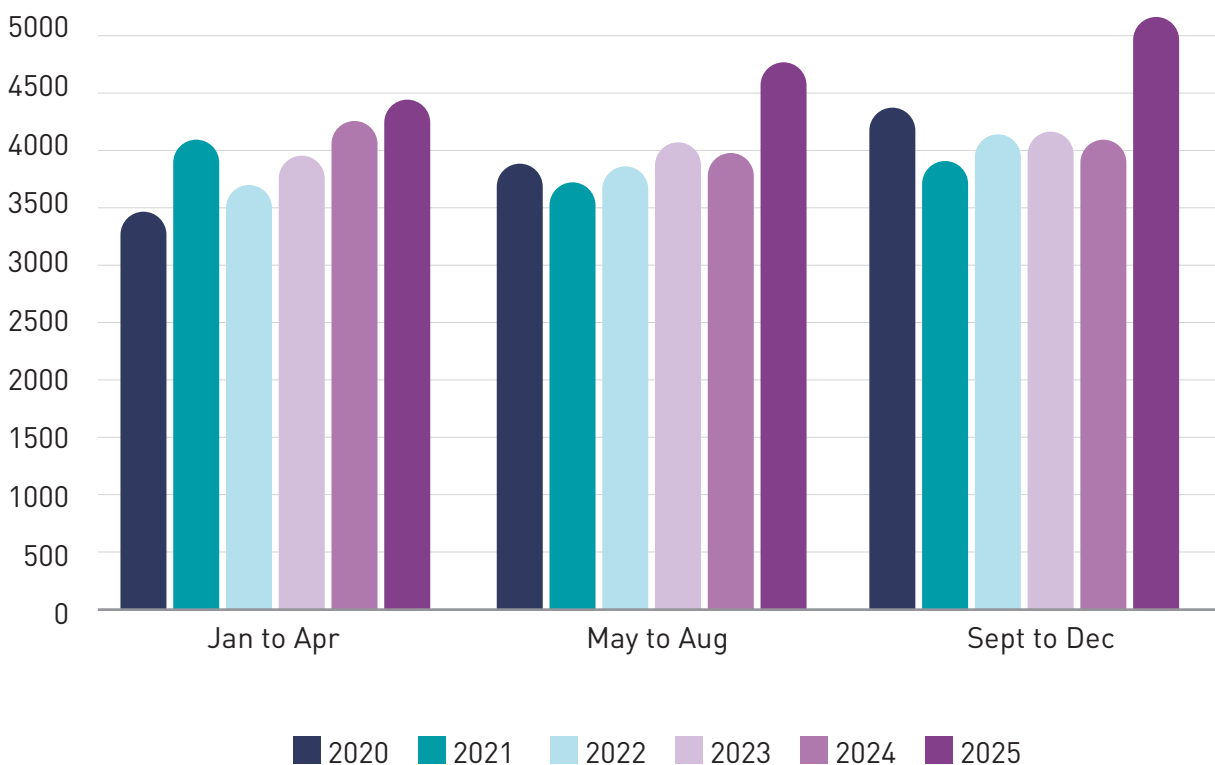


Figure 3 – Top five public policy matters lobbied about in 2025

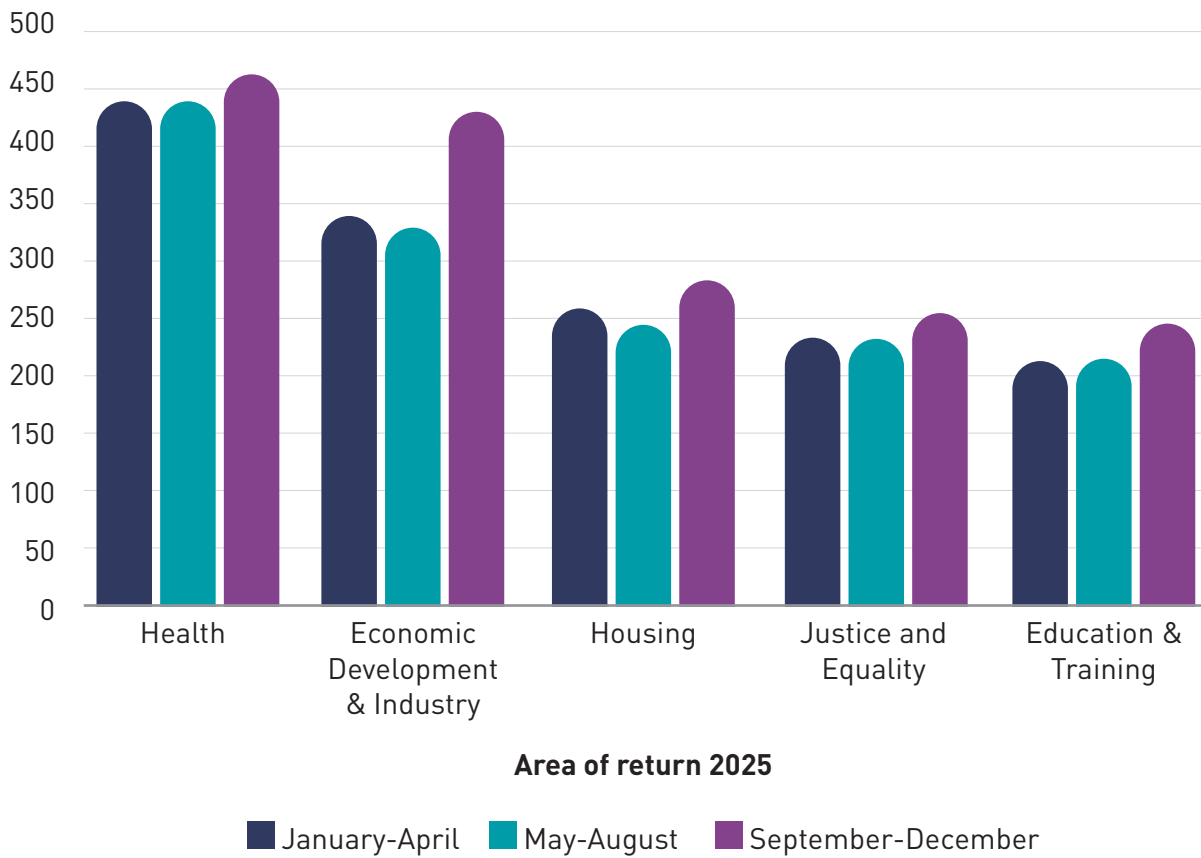
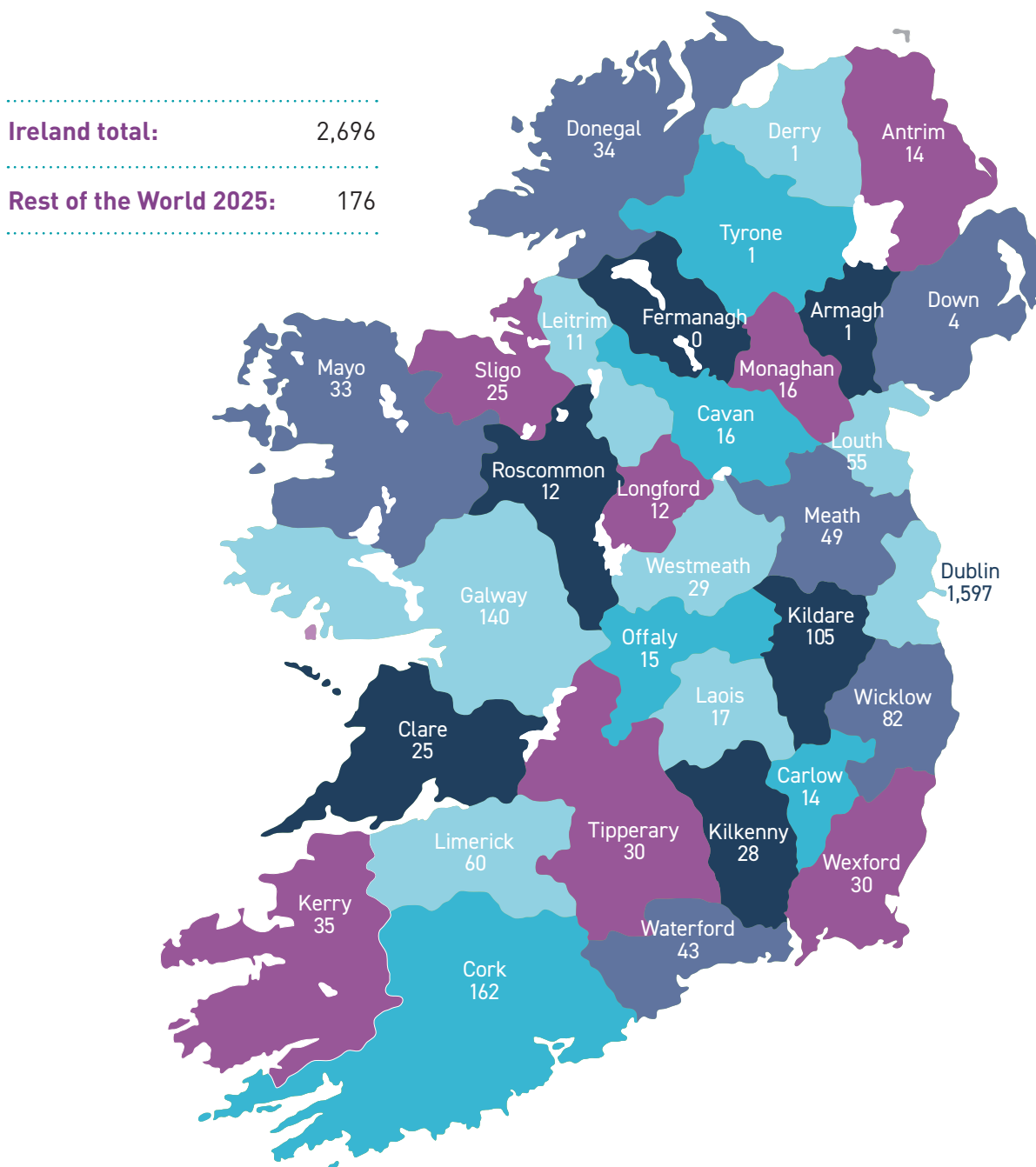


Figure 4 – Applications to waive post-public employment cooling-off period, 2016 to 2024

| | Applications received | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Ministers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Ministers of State | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Ministerial advisors | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 5 | - | 3 | 6 | 17 |
| Prescribed public servants | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| TOTAL | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 5 | - | 3 | 6 | 21 |

Figure 5 – Regional location of registrants at end 2024



Ireland total: 2,696

Rest of the World 2025: 176

Rest of the World 2025:

| Country | Number of Registrants | Country | Number of Registrants | Country | Number of Registrants |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Australia | 1 | Israel | 1 | Portugal | 1 |
| Belgium | 23 | Italy | 1 | Spain | 1 |
| Canada | 2 | Malta | 1 | Switzerland | 4 |
| France | 3 | Netherlands | 4 | Great Britain | 109 |
| Germany | 3 | New Zealand | 1 | USA | 21 |

2025

Brústocaireacht a Rialáil
Tuarascáil Bhliantúil



**An Coimisiún um Chaigheáin in Oifigí Poiblí
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Arna dearadh ag Outburst Design



Tuarascáil Bhliantúil

2025

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Réamhrá

De réir fhorálacha alt 25(1) den Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil 2015, tá áthas orm tuarascáil bhliantúil an Choimisiúin um Chaighdeán in Oifigí Poiblí do 2025 maidir le brústocaireacht a rialáil atá le leagan faoi bhráid gach Tí den Oireachtas. Tá an tuarascáil iomlán ar ghníomhaíochtaí eile an Choimisiúin clúdaithe i dTuarascáil Bhliantúil SIPO 2025.

Le linn 2025, lean an Coimisiún ag maoirsiú clárúcháin agus tuairisceáin brústocaireachta, d'eisigh sé roinnt cinntí reachtúla faoi fhorálacha an Achta agus rinne sé gníomhaíochtaí imscrúdaithe agus forghníomhaithe. Chomh maith leis sin, chuaigh an Coimisiún i dteagmháil le geallsealbhóirí éagsúla, idir geallsealbhóirí baile agus idirnáisiúnta, chun faisnéis a roinnt agus an dea-chleachtas a chomhroinnt.

Thar ceann an Choimisiúin, ba mhaith liom buíochas a ghabháil le foireann an Aonaid um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil as a gcuid oibre chun tacú leis an gCoimisiún i rith na bliana seo caite.

Elizabeth Dunne

An Breitheamh Elizabeth Dunne

Cathaoirleach

An Coimisiún um Chaighdeán in Oifigí Poiblí

Meitheamh 2026



Caibidil

1

**Clárúcháin agus
Tuairisceáin
Brústocaireachta**

Caibidil a hAon

Clárúcháin agus Tuairisceáin Brústocaireachta

Faoin Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil, 2015, seolann duine gníomhaíochtaí rialáilte brústocaireachta más rud é, go hachomair, go ndéanann an duine cumarsáid go díreach nó go hindíreach le hoifigeach poiblí ainmnithe faoi 'ábhar ábhartha', lena n-áirítear forbairt nó criosú talún, agus nach bhfuil an chumarsáid eiscthe go sonrach, agus go bhfuil an duine:

- ▶ *fostóir le níos mó ná 10 bhfostaí lánaimseartha, is ionadaí nó comhlacht saincheist-bhunaithe é le fostaí lánaimseartha amháin nó níos mó, nó*
- ▶ *íoctha chun cumarsáid a dhéanamh thar ceann duine de na daoine a gcuirtear síos orthu thuas.*

Ceanglaítear orthu siúd a sheolann gníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta rialáilte, nó a bhfuil sé ar intinn acu déanamh amhlaidh, clárú leis an gCoimisiún. Nuair a bheidh siad cláraithe, ceanglaítear ar na cláraithe tuairisceáin ar ghníomhaíocht bhrústocaireachta a chur isteach, maidir le trí thréimhse tuairiscithe gach bliain, is iad sin:

- ▶ 1 Eanáir – 30 Aibreán,
- ▶ 1 Bealtaine – 31 Lúnasa agus
- ▶ 1 Meán Fómhair – 31 Nollaig.

Ní mór tuairisceáin a chur isteach laistigh de 21 lá tar éis dheireadh na tréimhse tuairiscithe.

1.1 Cláraithe nua

Ligeann an Tástáil Trí Chéim do chláraithe ionchasaacha a chinneadh an bhfuil nó an mbeidh siad ag déanamh gníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta, rud a chiallaíonn go bhfuil ceangal orthu clárú.

Céim 1. An duine de na daoine seo a leanas thú?

- ▶ **Fostóir** ag a bhfuil níos mó ná 10 bhfostaí, i gcás go ndéantar an chumarsáid thar a cheann
- ▶ **Comhlacht ionadaíoch** ag a bhfuil fostaí amháin ar a laghad atá ag déanamh cumarsáide thar ceann a chomhaltaí, agus arb ann dó go príomha chun ionadaíocht a dhéanamh ar leasanna a chomhaltaí.
- ▶ **Comhlacht saincheist-** bhunaithe ag a bhfuil fostaí amháin ar a laghad, arb ann dó go príomha chun tabhairt faoi shaincheisteanna áirithe, agus a bhfuil fostaí íoctha nó sealbhóir oifige de chuid an chomhlachta i mbun cumarsáide maidir leis na saincheisteanna sin
- ▶ **Comhlacht ionadaíoch nó bunaithe ar shaincheisteanna**, gan aon fhostaithe lánaimseartha, i gcás go dtiocfadh ar a laghad duine amháin de chomhaltaí an chomhlachta faoi raon feidhme an Achta dá ndéanfadh an ball nó na baill sin gníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta lasmuigh den chomhlacht.
- ▶ **Tríú páirtí** a íoctar chun cumarsáid a dhéanamh thar ceann cliant a oireann do cheann de na trí chatagóir roimhe seo
- ▶ Aon **duine** a dhéanann cumarsáid i dtaobh [forbairt nó criosú talún](#)

Céim 2. An bhfuil tú ag déanamh cumarsáide faoi ábhar ábhartha?

Is éard is ábhar ábhartha ann ábhar a bhaineann le:

- ▶ Tionscnamh, forbairt nó modhnú aon bheartais phoiblí nó aon chláir phoiblí
- ▶ Aon dlí a ullmhú nó a leasú
- ▶ Dámhachtain aon deontais, iasachta, conartha, nó aon cheadúnais nó údaraithe eile lena mbaineann cistí poiblí **seachas** cur i bhfeidhm aon bheartais, cláir, achtacháin nó dámhachtana den sórt sin nó aon ní is de chineál teicniúil amháin é.

Tá cineálacha [cumarsáide](#) eiscthe agus díolmhaithe ann.

Céim 3. An bhfuil tú ag déanamh cumarsáide go díreach nó go hindíreach le hOifigeach Poiblí Ainmnithe?

Is iad seo a leanas na hOifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe faoin Acht:

- ▶ Airí agus Airí Stáit;
- ▶ Teachtaí Dála agus Seanadóirí;
- ▶ Feisirí Eorpacha do thoghcheantair na hÉireann;
- ▶ Comhaltaí na n-údarás áitiúil;
- ▶ Comhairleoirí Speisialta d'Airí agus d'Airí Stáit atá ceaptha faoi alt 11 den Acht um Bainistíocht na Seirbhíse Poiblí, 1997;
- ▶ Seirbhísigh Phoiblí mar atá forordaithe;
- ▶ Catagóirí eile daoine mar atá forordaithe.

Maidir le "**seirbhísigh poiblí mar atá forordaithe**", tá rialacháin déanta ag an Aire Airgeadais, Caiteachais Phoiblí agus Athchóirithe (na Rialacháin fán Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil, 2015 (Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe), 2015 agus na Rialacháin fán Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil, 2015 (Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe), 2016) ina dtugtar, le chéile, sonraí faoi na poist atá forordaithe mar Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe chun críocha an Achta.

Maidir leis an Státseirbhís, forordaítear mar Oifigeach Poiblí Ainmnithe seirbhíseach poiblí atá i bpost Ard-Rúnaí, Dara Rúnaí, Leas-Rúnaí, Rúnaí Cúnta nó Stiúrthóra i gcomhlacht seirbhíse poiblí a shonraítear i Sceideal 1 de Rialacháin 2015. Forordaítear mar Oifigeach Poiblí Ainmnithe seirbhíseach poiblí i bpost a shonraítear i Sceideal 2 de Rialacháin 2015 freisin.

Maidir le **húdaráis áitiúla**, foráiltear i Rialacháin 2015 go bhforordaítear daoine sna poist seo a leanas in údaráis áitiúla mar Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe:

- ▶ Príomhfheidhmeannaigh agus gráid dá choibhéiseacha
- ▶ Leas-Phríomhfheidhmeannach (Comhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath amháin)
- ▶ Stiúrthóirí Seirbhísí
- ▶ Cinn Airgeadais
- ▶ Ceann Acmhainní Daonna (Comhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath amháin)
- ▶ Faoi rialacháin 2016, a tháinig i bhfeidhm ón 1 Meán Fómhair 2016, forordaítear mar Oifigeach Poiblí Ainmnithe seirbhíseach poiblí i gComhairle Contae Chorcaí i bpost Bainisteoir Roinne.

Tá sonraí iomlána na bpost thuas, atá forordaithe sna Rialacháin, ar fáil ar ár suíomh gréasáin www.lobbying.ie. Féadfar liosta na bpost atá forordaithe mar phoist Oifigeach Poiblí Ainmnithe a leathnú le hOrdú Aireachta chun catagóirí eile a chur san áireamh le himeacht ama.

Ceanglaítear ar chomhlachtaí poiblí faoin Acht ainmneacha a bhfostaithe atá ina n-Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe agus cur síos gairid ar a ról agus a bhfreagrachtaí a fhoilsiú ar a láithreán ghréasáin. Tá sé tábhachtach a thabhairt faoi deara nach bhfuil Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe forordaithe ag gach comhlacht poiblí.

Ní mór do gach comhlacht seirbhíse poiblí oifigigh poiblí ainmnithe iomchuí a chur ar an eolas faoina n-oibleagáidí faoi alt 22 (d). Ina theannta sin, ní mór don chomhlacht seirbhíse poiblí an Coimisiún um Chaighdeán in Oifigí Poiblí a chur ar an eolas nuair a bheidh oifigeach poiblí ainmnithe ábhartha ag fágáil a fhostaíochta.

Más rud é gur fhreagair tú TÁ do gach ceann de na trí cheist, is dóchúil go bhfuil tú ag brústocaireacht.

Tá an tástáil, chomh maith le treoir eile ar an reachtaíocht, ar fáil ar shuíomh Gréasáin lobbying.ie.

Nuair atá cinneadh déanta acu chun clárú, déanfaidh foireann an Choimisiúin athbhreithniú ar gach clárúchán nua chun a sheiceáil an bhfuil sé de dhualgas ar an duine clárú agus go ndearna siad amhlaidh i gceart. I gcás inar chláraigh duine trí dhearmad, bainfidh an Coimisiún an clárú agus aon tuairisceáin atá gaolmhar leis.

Seoltar litir chuig gach cláraí nua a leagann béim ar spriocdhátaí na tréimhse tuairiscithe, na cleachtais is fearr a mholtar do riaradh cuntas agus sonraí ar fhorálacha forfheidhmithe i gcás neamhchomhlíonta.

Ba é 2,872 líon iomlán na mbrústocairí cláraithe ag deireadh 2025. B'ionann é sin agus glanmhéadú de 162 ar an 2,710 cláraí ag deireadh 2024. Is é seo an líon is airde brústocairí cláraithe ó tugadh an clár isteach. Tá an líon ag méadú go seasta bliain i ndiaidh bliana.

Is féidir tuilleadh faisnéise faoi na hiomláin ag deireadh na bliana a fheiceáil in **Aguisín a Dó**.

1.2 Tuairisceáin ar ghníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta

Tráth a tugadh an tuarascáil seo chun críche, bhí níos mó ná 14,337 tuairisceán ar ghníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta curtha isteach i leith na dtrí thréimhse tuairiscithe in 2025. Féadfaidh an uimhir seo athrú le himeacht ama, de réir mar a dhéantar tuairisceáin dhéanacha don bhliain 2025 ar an gcóras. Léiríonn na graif (in **Aguisín a Dó**) líon na dtuairisceán a fuarthas maidir le gach tréimhse ábhartha agus na 'nithe ábhartha' agus na réimsí beartais is mó a bhfuil éileamh orthu sna tuairisceáin.

Rinneadh athbhreithniú ar na tuairisceáin bhrústocaireachta uile a cuireadh isteach in 2025 chun a fhíorú go raibh siad ag cloí leis an Acht¹, gur shoiléir agus gur fhónta an fhaisnéis a cuireadh ar fáil, agus gur cuireadh ar fáil í ar an mbealach cuí agus sa mhodh cuí. I gcás ina sainithnítear earráidí nó neamhchomhlíonadh cheanglais an Achta, déanann an Coimisiún teagmháil leis an gcláraí chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar an gceist.

Má chinneann an Coimisiún go bhfuil an fhaisnéis atá i dtuairisceán ar ghníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta mícheart, míthreorach nó nach bhfuil sí mionsonraithe go leor, féadfaidh an Coimisiún a chumhachtaí a úsáid chun an tuairisceán a bhaint nó chun ceartúchán a iarraidh, de réir mar is iomchuí. Go ginearálta, comhoibríonn cláraitheoirí go pras nuair a iarrtar orthu a dtuairisceáin a leasú nó breis faisnéise a sholáthar. Sa chás go mbaineann an Coimisiún tuairisceán mícheart ag baint úsáide as a chumhachtaí, measfar nach bhfuil an tuairisceán déanta ag an gcláraí ar an gcéad dul síos agus féadfar a mheas nach gcomhlíonann sé nó sí a n-oibleagáidí faoin Acht.

Rinne an Coimisiún 795 iarratas ar fhaisnéis bhreise le linn 2025. I ngach cás, cuireadh an fhaisnéis riachtanach ar fáil agus réitíodh aon cheist. Dá réir sin, ní raibh aon chás ina ndeachaigh an Coimisiún ar aghaidh le tuairisceán a bhaint in 2025 mar gheall ar mhainneachtain an fhaisnéis a iarraidh a sholáthar.

1 <https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2015/act/5/section/12/enacted/en/html#sec12>

Caibidil

2

**Oibríochtaí
Rialála**

Caibidil a Dó

Oibríochtaí Rialála

2.1 Iarratais ar fhoilsiú moillithe

Go ginearálta, tá sonraí brústocairí cláraithe agus a ngníomhaíocht brústocaireachta ar fáil le haghaidh comhairliúcháin phoiblí ar an gClár Brústocaireachta.

Faoi alt 14 den Acht, féadfaidh duine iarratas a dhéanamh chun moill a chur ar fhoilsiú na faisnéise atá i gclárú an duine nó ina thuairisceán um ghníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta, ar chúiseanna sonraithe. Tá tuilleadh sonraí faoi ról an Choimisiúin maidir le hiarratais chun foilsiú a chur siar leagtha amach in **Aguisín a hAon** ina dtugtar faisnéis faoina ról maoirseachta faoin reachtaíocht iomchuí i ndáil le brústocaireacht.

Ní dhearnadh aon iarratais in 2025 chun foilsiú tuairisceáin chuig an gclár a chur siar faoi alt 14 den Acht.

2.2 Imscrúduithe faoin Acht

Soláthraíonn Alt 19 an t-údarás don Choimisiún imscrúduithe a dhéanamh ar shárúithe féideartha ar an Acht.

Déanann rúnaíocht an Choimisiúin faireachán ar ghníomhaíocht brústocaireachta neamhchláraithe nó neamhthuairiscithe trí fhaisnéis foinse oscailte, amhail ailt sna meáin agus fógraí ar na meáin shóisialta, ó fhaisnéis a fhaigheann an Coimisiún, nó ó fhaisnéis atá ar an gclár féin.

Rinneadh trí imscrúdú ar brústocaireacht neamhthuairiscithe fhéideartha ó 2024 go 2025. Bhí na himscrúduithe seo ar siúl ag deireadh 2025.

Cionta a ionchúiseamh

Sa bhliain 2025, d'eisigh an Coimisiún 148 bhfógra san iomlán maidir le hionchúiseamh féideartha i leith cionta a bhain le mainneachtain tuairisceáin a chur isteach (113 chás) agus tuairisceáin dhéanacha (35 chás). Cé gur chomhlíon formhór na gcláraithe a n-oibleagáidí de thoradh na bhfógraí seo, tugadh dhá ionchúiseamh a tionscnaíodh in 2024 i leith cionta arb éard iad mainneachtain tuairisceán a chur isteach don tréimhse iomchuí ar aghaidh ag deireadh na bliana.

2.3 Iarratais ar thoiliú chun srianta iarfhostaíochta a tharscaoileadh

Déantar foráil le halt 22 den Acht go bhfuil iar-Airí, Airí Stáit, comhairleoirí speisialta agus oifigigh phoiblí shinsearacha atá forordaithe faoi alt 6(1) den Acht faoi réir tréimhse 'shuaimhnithe' bliana amháin tar éis dóibh imeacht as oifig, agus nach féidir leo páirt a ghlacadh i ngníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta i gcúinsí sonracha le linn na tréimhse sin, ná a bheith fostaithe ag duine a sheolann gníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta i gcúinsí sonracha, ná seirbhísí a sholáthar do dhuine den sórt sin, ach amháin le toiliú an Choimisiúin.

Féadfaidh duine atá faoi réir na tréimhse shuaimhnithe iarratas a dhéanamh chuig an gCoimisiún ar tharscaoileadh. Tá tuilleadh faisnéise maidir le forálacha alt 22 agus ról an Choimisiúin i ndáil leis leagtha amach in **Aguisín a hAon** den tuarascáil seo.

Féadfar toiliú an Choimisiúin chun brústocaireacht a dhéanamh nó chun dul i mbun fostaíochta le fostóir brústocaireachta a lorg ag aon tráth roimh an tréimhse shuaimhnithe reachtúil, nó lena linn.

Má dhiúltaítear d'iarratas ar phost ar leith, ní choisceann rud ar bith ar an duine iarratas a dhéanamh ar thoiliú arís maidir le ról difriúil.

Fuarthas aon iarratas is fiche ó naoi n-iarratasóir déag in 2025. Ba mhéadú suntasach é sin ar líon na n-iarratas, i gcomparáid le sé cinn in 2024. Is dócha gur mar gheall ar ghairm Olltoghcháin i mí na Samhna 2024 agus bunú Rialtais nua ina dhiaidh sin in 2025 a bhí an méadú seo. Iar-Airí Rialtais ab ea triúr de na hiarratasóirí, iar-Stiúrthóir Cúnta Ginearálta ab ea duine amháin díobh agus iar-Chomhairleoirí Speisialta ab ea an chuid eile díobh. Ba é seo an chéad uair ó thosach feidhme an Achta a fuarthas iarratais ó iar-Airí Rialtais ar an tréimhse shuaimhnithe a tharscaoileadh. Deonaíodh naoi n-iarratas déag, faoi réir coinníollacha, agus diúltaíodh do dhá iarratas. Deonaíodh ceann de na hiarratais diúltaithe ina dhiaidh sin ar achomharc.

Agus cinneadh á dhéanamh aige i dtaobh an ndeonófar iarratas chun cur i bhfeidhm fhorálacha iarfhostaíochta an Achta a tharscaoileadh nó a laghdú, déanann an Coimisiún roinnt tosca a bhreithniú. Áirítear leo siúd:

- ▶ Cibé ar tairgeadh post fostaíochta don iarratasóir mar thoradh ar phróiseas iomaíoch nó ar spriocearcaíodh é/í.
- ▶ An bhfaighidh an fostóir ionchasach buntáiste éagórach ar iomaitheoirí ó thaobh eolais, nasc nó líonraí de trí fhostaíocht nó rannpháirtíocht a thabhairt don iarratasóir
- ▶ Cé acu, cathain agus a mhéid a rinne an fostóir ionchasach stocaireacht ar an iarratasóir agus ar a (h)iarfhostóir roimhe seo.
- ▶ Cibé an bhfuil sé ar intinn ag an bhfostóir ionchasach stocaireacht a dhéanamh ar an iarfhostóir amach anseo agus a mhéid atá sé
- ▶ An féidir coinníollacha a fhorchur mar chuid den chinneadh a cheadódh cuspóirí an Achta a chomhlíonadh agus an féidir leis an bhfostóir ionchasach socruithe a dhéanamh go réalaíoch laistigh den eagraíocht chun na coinníollacha sin a chomhlíonadh nó chun a chinntiú ar shlí eile nach bhfuil baint ar bith ag an iarratasóir le gníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta atá contrártha d'fhorálacha alt 22 den Acht
- ▶ Ionchais fostaíochta eile an iarratasóra agus a cheart slí bheatha a thuilleamh.
- ▶ Méid na tréimhse shuaimhnithe atá caite cheana féin.

Léirítear sna cás-staidéir seo a leanas na cineálacha imthosca a thagann chun cinn agus na tosca a chuireann an Coimisiún san áireamh agus cásanna den sórt sin á gcinneadh aige.

Cás-staidéar 1

Chuaigh an t-iarratasóir, a bhí ina chomhairleoir speisialta roimhe seo le roinn rialtais, i dteagmháil leis an gCoimisiún ag lorg toiliú chun post a ghlacadh le heagraíocht charthanúil ar an gClár Brústocaireachta.

D'iarr an t-iarratasóir go ndeonófaí tarscaoileadh maidir leis na sé mhí dheireanacha den tréimhse shuaimhnithe ionas go bhféadfadh sé/sí an ról seo a ghlacadh.

Dheimhnigh an t-iarratasóir agus an fostóir nua (an cláraí) nach mbeifear ag súil le go nglacfadh an t-iarratasóir páirt in aon ghníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta toirmiscthe a bhaineann le hiar-fhostóir an iarratasóra nó le haon oifigigh phoiblí ainmnithe gaolmhara le linn na tréimhse iomchuí, ná go dtabharfadh sé comhairle fúthu.

Dheimhnigh an fostóir nua (an cláraí) nach raibh sé beartaithe acu brústocaireacht a dhéanamh ar iar-fhostóir an iarratasóra (an Roinn) le linn an chuid eile den tréimhse shuaimhnithe reachtúil. Dheimhnigh siad freisin nach mbeadh an t-iarratasóir páirteach in aon ghníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta atá dírithe ar iarchomhlacht poiblí nó ar iar-chomhghleacaithe an duine. D'aontaigh an Coimisiún tarscaoileadh a dheonú do na sé mhí dheireanacha den tréimhse shuaimhnithe, faoi réir roinnt coinníollacha a ceapadh iad chun a chinntiú nach ndéanfadh an duine gníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta faoi na himthosca a leagtar amach in alt 22 den Acht.

Cás-staidéar 2

Chuaigh an t-iarratasóir, iar-aire rialtais, i dteagmháil leis an gCoimisiún ag lorg toiliú chun post a ghlacadh le heagraíocht lasmuigh den stát nach bhfuil ar an gClár Brústocaireachta agus nach mbíonn ag gabháil do ghníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta laistigh den stát faoi láthair.

D'iarr an t-iarratasóir ar an gCoimisiún na trí mhí dheireanacha den tréimhse shuaimhnithe a tharscaoileadh. Dheimhnigh an t-iarratasóir agus an cláraí nach mbeifear ag súil le go nglacfadh an t-iarratasóir páirt in aon ghníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta toirmiscthe a bhaineann le hiar-fhostóir an iarratasóra nó le haon oifigigh phoiblí ainmnithe gaolmhara le linn na tréimhse iomchuí, ná go dtabharfadh sé comhairle fúthu. Dheimhnigh an cláraí nach raibh sé ar intinn aige stocaireacht a dhéanamh ar iar-fhostóir an iarratasóra le linn na coda eile den tréimhse shuaimhnithe reachtúil. Dheimhnigh siad freisin nach mbeadh an t-iarratasóir páirteach in aon ghníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta atá dírithe ar iarchomhlacht poiblí nó ar iar-chomhghleacaithe an duine. D'aontaigh an Coimisiún tarscaoileadh a dheonú do na trí mhí dheireanacha den tréimhse shuaimhnithe, faoi réir roinnt coinníollacha a ceapadh iad chun a chinntiú nach ndéanfadh an duine gníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta faoi na himthosca a leagtar amach in alt 22 den Acht.

Cás-staidéar 3

Rinne an t-iarratasóir, iar-chomhairleoir speisialta le roinn rialtais, teagmháil leis an gCoimisiún ag lorg toiliú chun post a ghlacadh le heagraíocht tráchtála atá ar an gClár Brústocaireachta. D'iarr an t-iarratasóir ar an gCoimisiún na seacht mí dheireanacha den tréimhse shuaimhnithe a tharscaoileadh. Dheimhnigh an t-iarratasóir agus an cláraí go mbeifear ag súil le go nglacfaidh an t-iarratasóir páirt i ngníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta, nó go dtabharfaidh sé comhairle ina dtaobh. Bhí an fostóir ionchasach tar éis brústocaireacht a dhéanamh ar iar-Roinn an Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe ar roinnt ócáidí agus ainmníodh an t-iar-Chomhairleoir Speisialta i roinnt tuairisceán brústocaireachta. Chinn an Coimisiún gan toiliú a thabhairt maidir leis an 'tréimhse shuaimhnithe' a tharscaoileadh.

Sa chás seo, roghnaíodh an t-iarratasóir don ról gan próiseas iomaíoch roghnúcháin poist agus ba chosúil gur sprioc-earcaíodh é/í don ról. I bhfianaise a dtaithí agus a dtionacht sa roinn ina raibh siad roimhe seo, measadh gur dócha go mbainfeadh an fostóir ionchasach buntáiste éagórach as an eolas, na naisc agus an líonra a bheadh acu. Bhí roinnt tuairisceán curtha isteach ag an bhfostóir ionchasach chuig an gClár inar ainmníodh an t-iarratasóir mar dhuine de na hOifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe ar gach ceann de na tuairisceáin. Tar éis don Choimisiún diúltú toiliú a thabhairt chun cuid den 'tréimhse shuaimhnithe' a tharscaoileadh, níor ghlac an t-iarratasóir leis an ról san eagraíocht.

2.4 Cionta coiriúla faoin Acht

Forálann an tAcht do roinnt cionta coiriúla mar gheall ar shárúithe ar cheanglais an Achta. Féadfaidh an Coimisiún imeachtaí a choimre i leith ciona a thionscnamh agus a ionchúiseamh, agus féadfaidh an Stiúrthóir Ionchúiseamh Poiblí imeachtaí ar díotáil a thionscnamh.

Fógra Íocaíochta Shocraithe

Forálann alt 21 go bhféadfaidh an Coimisiún fógra íocaíochta socraithe €200 a sheirbheáil ar dhuine a bhfuil cion déanta aige/aici, lena n-áirítear tuairisceán déanach ar ghníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta a thíolacadh. Má theipeann ar dhuine an pionós a íoc laistigh de 21 lá, féadfaidh an Coimisiún dul ar aghaidh chun an cion a ionchúiseamh.

Eisíodh 469 bhfógra íocaíochta socraithe san iomlán le haghaidh tuairisceáin dhéanacha in 2025. Ba mhéadú é seo ar na 414 fhógra íocaíochta socraithe le haghaidh tuairisceáin dhéanacha a eisíodh in 2024.

Chuir an Coimisiún **43 fhógra íocaíochta socraithe ar ceal** in 2025 (44 in 2024)

- ▶ chuir fadhb theicniúil ar lobbying.ie cosc ar an duine tuairisceán a chur isteach in am;
- ▶ tharla earráid riaracháin inar chuir an duine tuairisceán dúblach isteach go hearráideach don tréimhse mícheart; agus/nó
- ▶ ní raibh an duine faoi cheangal clárú agus chláraigh sé trí dhearmad.

Íocadh 402 fhógra íocaíochta seasta as tuairisceáin dhéanacha i rith na bliana. Bhain 196 díobh sin le tuairisceáin dhéanacha sa chéad dá thréimhse de 2025. Sin i gcoinne 359 bhfógra íocaíochta seasta a íocadh in 2024 (agus ba le haghaidh tuairisceáin dhéanacha sna chéad dá thréimhse de 2024 a bhain 216 díobh siúd).

Tuairisceáin dhéanacha ar ghníomhaíocht brústocaireachta

Ceanglaítear ar chláraí tuairisceán ar ghníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta, lena n-áirítear tuairisceán nialasach, a dhéanamh faoin spriocdháta reachtúil. Is cion é mainneachtain tuairisceán a dhéanamh, nó tuairisceán a dhéanamh tar éis an spriocdháta ábhartha. Aon duine a dhéanann tuairisceán déanach a thíolacadh, beidh sé nó sí faoi dhliteanas agus dlífear, ar é nó í a chiontú go hachomair, fíneáil €2,500 a chur air nó uirthi.

Sárúithe eile

Áirítear le sárúithe ábhartha eile ar an Acht mainneachtain clárúcháin, mainneachtain tuairisceán a dhéanamh, mainneachtain comhoibriú le himscrúdú de chuid an Choimisiúin nó ordú ó oifigeach údaraithe, agus faisnéis mhíchruinn, bhréagach nó mhíthreorach a sholáthar don Choimisiún d'aon ghnó. Ina leith seo dlítear an duine, ar é nó í a chiontú go hachomair, d'fhíneáil uasta de €2,500, nó má chiontaítear ar díotáil é, fíneáil neamhtheoranta agus/nó príosúnacht dhá bhliain ar a mhéad.

Is minice a dhéanann an Coimisiún ionchúiseamh, san fhíorshaol, i gcás ina mainníonn stocaire atá cláraithe tuairisceán a dhéanamh i leith tréimhse iomchuí. Eisíonn an Coimisiún fógra ciona chuig aon chláraí ar mhainnigh tuairisceán a dhéanamh faoin spriocdháta, agus tugtar dhá sheachtain breise don duine chun tuairisceán ar ghníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta a thíolacadh. Má theipeann ar an duine an tuairisceán a thíolacadh faoin dáta sin, féadfaidh an Coimisiún dul ar aghaidh leis an gcion a ionchúiseamh.

Sa bhliain 2025, d'eisigh an Coimisiún 113 fhógra san iomlán ag cur in iúl do chláraithe go raibh sé beartaithe ag an gCoimisiún ionchúiseamh a dhéanamh mura gcuirfí tuairisceán ar ghníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta isteach (neamhthuairisceáin). I gcásanna nárbh gá don chláraí a bheith ar an gclár, toisc go raibh siad féin, agus/nó an chumarsáid, lasmuigh de raon feidhme an Achta, ceartaíodh an clár agus scriosadh tuairisceán nó clárú an duine, de réir mar a bhí ábhartha. I ngach cás eile, chomhlíon an cláraí (agus thabhaigh sé fógra íocaíochta seasta maidir le híocaíocht dhéanach) agus níor leanadh le hionchúiseamh.

Cionta a ionchúiseamh

Sa bhliain 2025, d'eisigh an Coimisiún 148 bhfógra san iomlán maidir le hionchúiseamh féideartha i leith cionta a bhain le neamhthuairisceáin (cásanna) agus tuairisceáin dhéanacha (cásanna) araon. Cé gurbh é an toradh a bhí ag fhor mhór na bhfógraí seo nó comhlíonadh a dhéanamh ag na cláraithe, tugadh dhá ionchúiseamh a tionscnaíodh in 2024 i leith cionta mainneachtain tuairisceán a chur isteach don tréimhse iomchuí in 2024 anonn chuig 2025 ag deireadh na bliana. Níor tionscnaíodh aon ionchúisimh nua in 2025.

Lean an Coimisiún ag spreagadh comhlíonadh ar an gcéad dul síos. Laghdaigh for-rochtain agus cumarsáid éifeachtach le brústocairí cláraithe go héifeachtach líon na gcomhad a d'fhéadfadh a bheith curtha ar aghaidh le haghaidh ionchúisimh murach sin. Comhlíonann formhór na ndaoine a n-oibleagáidí a luaithe a dhéanann Aonad Gearán agus Imscrúduithe an Choimisiúin teagmháil leo.

Glacann an Coimisiún cur chuige nach bhfuil chomh trócaireach céanna i leith brústocairí a dhéanann brústocaireacht gan chláru, a chailleann tréimhsí tuairiscithe arís agus arís eile agus/nó nach gcomhlíonann ceanglais nó nach dtéann i dteagmháil leis an gCoimisiún. I gcásanna den sórt sin, rachaidh an Coimisiún ar aghaidh chuig ionchúiseamh.

2.5 Faisnéis faoi Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe ar shuíomhanna Gréasáin comhlachtaí poiblí

Ceanglaítear leis an Acht go gcaithfidh gach comhlacht a bhfuil oifigigh poiblí ainmnithe aige — seirbhísigh poiblí nó sealbhóirí oifige eile nó daoine atá forordaithe i rialacháin Aireachta — liosta cothrom le dáta de na hoifigigh poiblí ainmnithe sin a fhoilsiú. Soláthraíonn ár suíomh Gréasáin lobbying.ie naisc ábhartha chuig na leathanaigh seo.

Roimh dheireadh gach tréimhse tuairisceáin, iarrtar ar chomhlachtaí poiblí liosta a sheiceáil, agus a nuashonrú de réir mar is gá, a thaispeánann ainm, grád agus mionsonraí gearra ar ról agus ar fhreagrachtaí gach oifigigh poiblí ainmnithe a fhorordaítear don chomhlacht. Iarrtar orthu freisin faisnéis a dheimhniú agus a nuashonrú a bhaineann le grúpaí oibre nó le tascfhórsaí a oibríonn faoina gcoimirce.

In Eanáir agus Bealtaine 2025, chuaigh an Coimisiún i dteagmháil le gach comhlacht poiblí a raibh oifigigh poiblí ainmnithe acu chun a fhíorú go raibh an fhaisnéis cothrom le dáta, lena n-áirítear an méid seo a leanas:

- ▶ go raibh leathanach um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil ag gach comhlacht iomchuí;
- ▶ cibé ar foilsíodh an t-ainm(neacha) agus na poist a bhí ann ar an leathanach; agus
- ▶ go raibh faisnéis ábhartha ag gach comhlacht ar a shuíomh Gréasáin maidir leis an gCód Trédhearcachta² d'aon ghrúpa oibre atá faoina gcoimirce.

Chinntigh an Coimisiún freisin go raibh naisc óna shuíomh Gréasáin féin cruinn agus oibríochtúil.

Chinn an Coimisiún go raibh leathanach tiomnaithe ar an suíomh Gréasáin ag gach comhlacht poiblí lena liostaítear oifigigh poiblí ainmnithe mar aon leis an bhfaisnéis ábhartha maidir lena seasamh. Foilsíodh an fhaisnéis ábhartha ar a leathanach um Rialáil Brústocaireachta freisin ag gach comhlacht a bhfuil grúpa ag feidhmiú faoin gCód Trédhearcachta.

2 Faoi Alt 5(7) den Acht leagann an "Cód Trédhearcachta" amach conas is féidir le comhlachtaí poiblí ábhartha áirithe, cosúil le grúpaí comhairleacha aireachta, a ngníomhaíochtaí a dhéanamh ar bhealach trédhearcach. Trí chloí leis an gCód Trédhearcachta, chomhlíonfadh cumarsáid laistigh de na comhlachtaí sin coinníollacha na díolúine ón gceanglas gníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta a chlárú agus a thuairisciú.

Caibidil

3

**Cumarsáid agus
For-Rochtain**

Caibidil a Trí

Cumarsáid agus For-Rochtain

3.1 Gníomhaíochtaí for-rochtana

Leanann an Coimisiún de dheiseanna a thapú chun tuiscint ar an Acht agus a oibleagáidí a chur chun cinn, d'fhonn tacú le comhlíonadh éifeachtach agus dea-chleachtais a roinnt. Soláthraíodh gníomhaíochtaí for-rochtana, go pearsanta agus i seisiúin fhíorúla araon, le linn 2025. Ceadaiónn seisiúin fhíorúla do rannpháirtíocht ó aon láthair agus ní chuireann siad aon srianta ar rannpháirtithe a d'fhéadfadh a bheith faoi réir teorainneacha taistil de bharr srianta ama nó airgeadais. Leanann for-rochtain ag baint úsáide as na meáin shóisialta de bheith ina mhodh éifeachtach chun dul i dteagmháil leis an bpobal i gcoitinne agus leis na daoine aonair agus na heagraíochtaí sin a bhfuil (d'fhéadfadh a bheith) oibleagáidí orthu clárú agus tuairisceáin a dhéanamh faoin Acht.

Áiríodh le for-rochtain i 2025;

- ▶ Cur i láthair ar Saoire Oscailte Líne ar rialáil brústocaireachta do chláráithe nua agus ionchasacha
- ▶ Rannpháirtíocht i gCruinniú Bliantúil Líonra Eorpach na Rialálaithe Brústocaireachta i mí na Bealtaine 2025
- ▶ Cur i Láthair do Chomhairle na hÉireann um Shaoirsí Sibhialta ar an Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil i mí na Bealtaine 2025
- ▶ Cur i láthair do The Wheel maidir leis an Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil i mí na Bealtaine 2025
- ▶ Cur i láthair do Choimisiún na Cróite um Réiteach Coinbhleachtaí Leasa i mí na Samhna 2025
- ▶ Cur i láthair don BVPA: Openheid en transparantie | Beroepsvereniging voor Public Affairs, bord an chomhlachais ghairmiúil do ghnóthaí poiblí san Ísiltír i mí na Nollag 2025
- ▶ Tacaíocht rialta a thabhairt do ranna rialtais, comhlachtaí poiblí agus comhairlí contae maidir le fíorúla faoi fhorálacha agus oibleagáidí faoin Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil, 2015
- ▶ Dhá bhabhta teagmhála le comhlachtaí poiblí ábhartha lena chinntiú go raibh faisnéis faoi Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe cothrom le dáta agus inrochtana ar a suíomhanna gréasáin.

Caibidil

4

**Athrú Reachtach: An tAcht
um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil
agus um an Oireachtas
(Liúntais do Chomhaltaí)
(Leasú), 2023 agus I.R. 424
Na Rialacháin fán Acht um
Brústocaireacht a Rialáil,
2015 (Oifigigh Phoiblí
Ainmnithe), 2024**

Caibidil a Ceathair

Athrú Reachtach: An tAcht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil agus um an Oireachtas (Liúntais do Chomhaltaí) (Leasú), 2023 agus I.R. 424 Na Rialacháin fán Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil, 2015 (Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe), 2024

4.1 Achtaíodh an tAcht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil agus um an Oireachtas (Liúntais do Chomhaltaí) (Leasú), 2023 an 22 Meitheamh 2023

Rinneadh leasuithe suntasacha ar an Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil 2015 leis an Acht. Cé gur tháinig formhór fhorálacha Acht Leasaithe 2023 i bhfeidhm an 1 Eanáir 2024, agus an chuid eile an 1 Meitheamh 2024, i bhfianaise gur leasuithe réasúnta nua iad seo agus i bhfianaise a dtábhacht, déantar na sonraí a leagtar amach i dTuarascáil Bhliantúil 2024 a athlua thíos.

Tá sé d'aidhm ag na leasuithe comhlíonadh agus forghníomhú a neartú, go háirithe an fhoráil 'shuaimhnithe', agus freisin trí chlásal 'fritsheachaint' a chur isteach. D'fhonn tuilleadh trédhearcachta a thabhairt do ghníomhaíocht brústocaireachta agus deireadh a chur le bealaí éalaithe neamhbheartaithe, leathnaíonn sé forálacha an Achta chuig gníomhaíocht brústocaireachta ag comhlachtaí ionadaíocha agus saincheisteacha áirithe.

Cruthaíonn Acht 2023 córas smachtbhannaí airgeadais riaracháin ar féidir a fhorchur i gcás roinnt sárúithe ábhartha, lena n-áirítear sárú ar an bhforáil 'shuaimhnithe'. Méadaíonn sé freisin an t-achar ama a imeoidh idir athbhreithnithe reachtúla ar an reachtaíocht brústocaireachta go cúig bliana.

4.2 Príomhathruithe ar an Acht

Tháinig na forálacha seo a leanas i bhfeidhm an 1 Eanáir 2024:

- ▶ Faoi Alt 5 (1) (c), leathnaítear raon feidhme an Achta chun aon duine a *'dhéanann, nó a bhainistíonn nó a stiúrann déanamh aon chumarsáide ábhartha faoi fhorbairt nó criosú talún a áireamh'*;
- ▶ Ní mór fostaí amháin ar a laghad a bheith ag eagraíocht ionadaíoch nó saincheist- bhunaithe chun a bheith faoi raon feidhme an Achta. Leathnaíonn an tAcht Leasaithe an raon feidhme seo chun aon eagraíocht ionadaíoch nó saincheist-bhunaithe a chuimsiú, gan aon fhostaithe lánaimseartha, ina mbeadh ar a laghad duine amháin de chomhaltaí an chomhlachta faoi raon feidhme an Achta dá mbeadh an comhalta nó na comhaltaí sin le gníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta lasmuigh den chomhlacht a sheoladh. (Lena leasaítear Ailt 5(2) agus 5(3) den Acht);
- ▶ Tá díolúine nua curtha leis faoi Alt 5(5)(p) chun cumarsáidí ó pháirtí polaitíochta lena comhaltaí ar oifigigh poiblí ainmnithe iad agus a dhéantar go heisiach mar chomhaltaí den pháirtí polaitíochta lena mbaineann a áireamh;
- ▶ Faoi Alt 8 den Acht tá cosc ar aon duine cláraithe a bhfuil a iontráil ar an gclár marcáilte faoi Alt 11(4) mar scortha de gníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta a sheoladh.
- ▶ Faoi Alt 11 ní mór an seoladh ag a seolann duine gnó nó ag a mbíonn príomhghníomhaíochtaí an duine, nó an seoladh ag a bhfuil gnáthchónaí ar an duine, a chur san áireamh sna sonraí a sholáthraíonn an cláraí.
- ▶ Faoi Alt 22 (6) déantar foráil gur gá gach comhlacht seirbhíse poiblí oifigigh poiblí ainmnithe iomchuí a chur ar an eolas faoina n-oibleagáidí faoi Alt 22. Ina theannta sin, faoi 22(7) ní mór don chomhlacht seirbhíse poiblí an Coimisiún um Chaighdeán in Oifigí Poiblí a chur ar an eolas nuair atá oifigeach poiblí ainmnithe ábhartha ag fágáil a fhostaíochta nó a fostaíochta.

Tháinig na forálacha eile, lena bhforordaítear smachtbhannaí riaracháin i leith sáruithe áirithe ar an Acht, i bhfeidhm an 1 Meitheamh 2024:

- ▶ Faoi Alt 18 tá sárú nua curtha leis. Faoi alt 18(f), is sárú é má dhéanann duine aon ghníomh a bhfuil sé mar aidhm aige oibleagáidí an duine faoin Acht a sheachaint nó a thimpeallú;
- ▶ I gcás sárú iomchuí faoi Alt 18(f) (oibleagáidí an duine faoin Acht a sheachaint nó a imghabháil) nó faoi Alt 22(1) (gan tarscaoileadh ar an tréimhse shuaimhnithe a lorg), féadfar mion-smachtbhanna nó mór-smachtbhanna a fhorchur. Comhairle, iomardú nó rabhadh a bheidh i bpionós beag. Is é a bheidh i mór-smachtbhanna ná smachtbhanna airgeadais nach mó ná €25,000, toirmeasc ar an duine clárú ar an gClár ar feadh tréimhse nach faide ná dhá bhliain, agus toirmeasc ar an duine tuairisceán a dhéanamh nó a bheith tugtha ar feadh tréimhse nach faide ná dhá bhliain.

4.3 I.R. 424 Na Rialacháin fán Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil, 2015 (Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe), 2024

- ▶ Achtaíodh I.R. 424 i Lúnasa 2024 agus tháinig sé i bhfeidhm an 1 Eanáir 2025. Faoi I.R. 424, tá 62 comhlacht poiblí breise, le hOifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe sainainmnithe, curtha leis faoi Sceideal 3;
- ▶ Ní mór do gach cláraí reatha ar an gClár Brústocaireachta, a ghabhann do ghníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta, faoi raon feidhme an Achta, leis na heagraíochtaí agus na Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe a cuireadh leis faoi I.R. 424, tuairisceáin a chur leis an gclár ón 1 Eanáir 2025. Gach duine aonair atá sainmhínithe as an nua mar Oifigeach Poiblí Ainmnithe faoi
- ▶ I.R. 424 faoi réir fhorálacha an Achta faoi Alt 22 anois freisin agus féadfar go mbeidh orthu toiliú a lorg ón gCoimisiún um Chaighdeán chun a dtréimhse 'shuaimhnithe' go léir nó cuid di a tharscaoileadh tar éis dóibh a gcuid fostaíochta san eagraíocht a fhágáil.

Féadfar go mbeidh méadú de réir a chéile ar líon na gcláraithe a thagann faoi raon feidhme an Achta mar thoradh ar na comhlachtaí poiblí breise seo a chur leis, toisc go bhfuil siad ag déanamh brústocaireachta ar Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe sna comhlachtaí poiblí sin. D'fhéadfadh sé gur chuir sé sin leis an méadú ar líon na dtuairisceán in 2025 go 14,337 cheana féin.

Aguisín

1

**Ról Maoirseachta an
Choimisiúin faoin Acht um
Brústocaireacht a Rialáil,
2015 agus faoin Acht um
Brústocaireacht a Rialáil
agus um an Oireachtas
(Liúntais do Chomhaltaí)
(Leasú), 2023**

Aguisín a hAon:

Ról Maoirseachta an Choimisiúin faoin Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil, 2015 agus faoin Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil agus um an Oireachtas (Liúntais do Chomhaltaí) (Leasú), 2023

Forbhreathnú ginearálta

Forálann an tAcht go ndéanann duine a thagann faoi raon feidhme an Achta cumarsáid ábhartha (is é sin, go ndéanann sé/sí brústocaireacht) má dhéanann an duine cumarsáid le hoifigeach poiblí ainmnithe faoi ábhar ábhartha.

Ní mór d'aon duine a dhéanann brústocaireacht clárú agus tuairisceáin rialta ar líne ar a gníomhaíocht brústocaireachta a thíolacadh.

Leagtar amach in Alt 5(1) agus (2) den Acht na catagóirí daoine atá faoi raon feidhme an Achta, eadhon:

- ▶ duine a bhfuil níos mó ná 10 bhfostaí lánaimseartha aige;
- ▶ duine a bhfuil fostaí lánaimseartha amháin nó níos mó aige agus ar comhlacht é atá ann go príomha chun ionadaíocht a dhéanamh ar leasanna a chomhaltaí (dá ngairtear “comhlacht ionadaíoch”) agus go ndéantar na cumarsáidí ábhartha thar ceann aon cheann de na comhaltaí;
- ▶ duine a bhfuil fostaí lánaimseartha amháin nó níos mó aige agus ar comhlacht saincheistbhunaithe é atá ann go príomha chun dul i ngleic le saincheisteanna áirithe (dá ngairtear “comhlacht saincheist-bhunaithe”) agus go ndéantar na cumarsáidí ábhartha chun aon cheann de na saincheisteanna sin a chur chun cinn;
- ▶ Aon eagraíocht ionadaíoch nó bunaithe ar shaincheisteanna, gan aon fhostaithe lánaimseartha, i gcás go dtiocfadh ar a laghad duine amháin de chomhaltaí an chomhlachta faoi raon feidhme an Achta dá ndéanfadh an ball nó na baill sin gníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta lasmuigh den chomhlacht;
- ▶ aon duine (duine aonair nó eagraíocht) a dhéanann “cumarsáid ábhartha” maidir le forbairt nó criosú talún nach í a phríomháit chónaithe phríobháideach í, agus
- ▶ “brústocaire gairmiúil” nó tríú páirtí a íoctar as gníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta a sheoladh thar ceann duine a thagann faoi cheann de na catagóirí daoine thuas.

Áirítear ar Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe chun críocha an Achta Airí agus Airí Stáit, Comhaltaí de Dháil Éireann agus Seanad Éireann, Comhaltaí de Pharlaimint na hEorpa do thoghcheantair Éireannacha, agus Comhaltaí d'údaráis áitiúla. Áirítear ar Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe freisin comhairleoirí speisialta agus na státseirbhísigh agus na seirbhísigh poiblí is sinsearaí atá forordaithe le hordú aireachta.

Is éard is ábhar ábhartha ann ábhar a bhaineann le tionscnamh, forbairt nó modhnú aon bheartais phoiblí nó aon chláir phoiblí; ullmhú achtacháin; nó dámhachtain aon deontais, iasachta nó tacaíochta airgeadais eile, conartha nó comhaontaithe eile, nó aon cheadúnais nó údaraithe eile lena mbaineann cistí poiblí. Is cumarsáidí ábhartha freisin iad cumarsáidí a bhaineann le criosú agus forbairt talún.

Forálann alt 5(5) den Acht do roinnt díolúintí ar rud a mheastar a bheith ina cumarsáid ábhartha.

Tá díolúine nua curtha leis faoi Alt 5(5)(p) lena n-áirítear cumarsáidí ó pháirtí polaitíochta chuig a chomhaltaí ar oifigigh phoiblí ainmnithe iad agus a dhéantar go heisiach mar chomhaltaí den pháirtí polaitíochta lena mbaineann.

An Clár Brústocaireachta

Is córas gréasán-bhunaithe é an clár. Chomh maith leis an gclár ar líne a chur san áireamh, tá uirlisí faisnéise agus treorach ar an suíomh Gréasáin lobbying.ie a mhíníonn na próisis chláirúcháin agus tuairisceán.

Níl aon chostas ar chláirú, ar thuairisceáin a chur isteach nó ar rochtain a fháil ar an bhfaisnéis atá iontu. Cé go bhfuil freagracht mhaoirseachta ag an gCoimisiún as bunú agus cothabháil an chláir, tá an t-ábhar á thiomáint ag an bhfaisnéis atá sna hiarratais ar chláirú agus sna tuairisceáin a chuireann cláraitheoirí isteach.

Ní mór d'aon duine atá ag déanamh brústocaireachta cláirú agus tuairisceáin a thíolacadh trí huair in aghaidh na bliana, a chláirú "tréimhsí iomchuí" forordaithe (1 Eanáir - 30 Aibreán, 1 Bealtaine - 31 Lúnasa, agus 1 Meán Fómhair - 31 Nollaig). Ní mór na tuairisceáin a chur isteach faoi na "dátaí iomchuí" forordaithe faoi seach (21 Bealtaine, 21 Meán Fómhair agus 21 Eanáir, faoi seach).

Ní mór go léireodh an tuairisceán cé air a ndearnadh brústocaireacht, ábhar na gníomhaíochta brústocaireachta agus na torthaí a raibh an duine ag iarraidh a bhaint amach. Ní mór cineál agus méid na gníomhaíochta brústocaireachta a léiriú sna tuairisceáin freisin. Más thar ceann cliaint a rinneadh an ghníomhaíocht brústocaireachta, ní mór sonraí an chliaint a sholáthar sa tuairisceán.

Forálacha eile

Iarratais chun moill a chur ar fhoilsiú faoi alt 14 den Acht

Faoi alt 14 den Acht, féadfaidh duine iarratas a dhéanamh chun moill a chur ar fhoilsiú na faisnéise atá in iarratas an duine ar chláirú nó ina thuairisceán ar ghníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta más rud é go bhféadfaí a bheith ag súil go réasúnta leis go dtarlódh an méid seo a leanas mar gheall ar fhoilsiú na faisnéise:

- ▶ Go mbeadh drochthionchar tromchúiseach aige sin ar leasanna airgeadais an Stáit, ar an ngeilleagar náisiúnta nó ar leasanna gnó i gcoitinne nó ar leasanna gnó daoine d'aon tuairisc (iarratas arna dhéanamh faoi alt 14(1)(a) den Acht); nó
- ▶ Go ndéanfar cailteanas ábhartha airgeadais a chur faoi deara don duine lena mbaineann an fhaisnéis nó dochar tromchúiseach a dhéanamh do sheasamh iomaíoch an duine sin i seoladh slí bheatha, ghairme nó ghnó an duine sin nó toradh aon chaibidlíochta conarthacha nó eile atá á seoladh ag an duine sin (iarratas arna dhéanamh faoi alt 14(1)(b) den Acht).

Má dhéantar iarratas faoi alt 14(1)(a), ceanglaítear ar an gCoimisiún dul i gcomhairle le haon Aire nó Airí ábhartha den Rialtas. Ní cheanglaítear ar an gCoimisiún dul i gcomhairle le hAire(i) má dhéantar iarratas faoi alt 14(1)(b). (Féadfaidh an Coimisiún, áfach, a mheas gur cuí dul i gcomhairle le hAire ar iarratas alt 14(1)(b).

Forálann alt 14(9) den Acht nach mór don Choimisiún, nuair a fhoilsítear na tuairisceáin ina dhiaidh sin, míniú a fhoilsiú ar an bhfáth ar cuireadh moill ar fhoilsiú na faisnéise.

Forálann alt 14(11) den Acht go bhféadfaidh an Coimisiún cinneadh a dhéanamh moill a chur ar fhoilsiú níos mó ná uair amháin maidir le faisnéis atá i dtuairisceán gníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta.

Tréimhse “shuaimhnithe” dá bhforáiltear faoi alt 22 den Acht

Foráiltear leis an Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil go gcuirtear srian ar Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe áirithe ó bheith ag gabháil do bhrústocaireacht in imthosca áirithe ar feadh bliana tar éis dóibh a bhfostaíocht nó a n-oifig a fhágáil. I ndáiríre, tá siad faoi réir tréimhse “shuaimhnithe” maidir le rannpháirtíocht i gníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta ar leith.

Is iad na hOifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe lena mbaineann ná Airí agus Airí Stáit, comhairleoirí speisialta d’Airí agus d’Airí Stáit agus seirbhísigh poiblí fhorordaithe. (Tagraítear dóibh anseo ina dhiaidh seo mar “Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe iomchuí”.) Ní chumhdaítear leis an bhforáil seo daoine eile ar Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe iad chun críocha na gceanglas clárúcháin brústocaireachta, is é sin, Teachtaí Dála, Seanadóirí, Feisirí Eorpacha agus comhaltaí d’údaráis áitiúla.

Ní fhéadfaidh na hoifigigh poiblí a chumhdaítear leis an bhforáil seo

- ▶ gníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta a sheoladh ná
- ▶ a bheith fostaithe ag duine a sheolann gníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta nó seirbhísí a sholáthar dó in imthosca áirithe.

Is iad na himthosca seo nuair a bhaineann an ghníomhaíocht brústocaireachta

- ▶ le haon chomhlacht seirbhíse poiblí a raibh baint ag an Oifigeach Poiblí Ainmnithe iomchuí leis, is é sin, comhlacht ina raibh sé nó sí fostaithe nó ina raibh oifig nó post eile aige nó aici sa bhliain sular fhág sé nó sí é, nó
- ▶ le duine a bhí ina Oifigeach Poiblí Ainmnithe freisin agus a raibh baint aige nó aici leis an gcomhlacht seirbhíse poiblí sin sa bhliain sular fhág an tOifigeach Poiblí Ainmnithe iomchuí é.

Féadfaidh Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe iomchuí iarratas a dhéanamh chuig an gCoimisiún ar thoiliú chun dul i mbun brústocaireachta den sórt sin. Féadfaidh an Coimisiún cinneadh a dhéanamh toiliú a thabhairt gan choinníoll, toiliú a thabhairt faoi réir coinníollacha, nó diúltú don iarratas maidir leis an tréimhse ar fad nó cuid di.

Tá nóta [treorach faoi alt 22 den Acht](#), foilsithe ag an gCoimisiún. Leagtar amach sa nóta treorach ceanglais alt 22; an fhaisnéis a fhéadfaidh an Coimisiún a lorg nuair a fhaigheann sé iarratas ar thoilíú; agus na critéir a fhéadfaidh an Coimisiún a chur san áireamh agus iarratas ar thoilíú á bhreithniú aige.

Agus cinneadh á dhéanamh maidir le cibé acu a dheonófar nó nach ndeonófar iarratas chun cur i bhfeidhm fhorálacha iarfhostaíochta an Achta a tharscaoileadh nó a laghdú, breithníonn an Coimisiún roinnt tosca, mar a luaitear i Nóta Treorach an Choimisiúin maidir leis an Tréimhse Shuaimhnithe, arna fhoilsiú ar shuíomh Gréasáin lobbying.ie. Áirítear leo siúd:

- ▶ Cibé ar tairgeadh post fostaíochta don iarratasóir mar thoradh ar phróiseas iomaíoch nó ar cuireadh “cinneadh” air.
- ▶ Cibé an bhfaighidh an fostóir ionchasach buntáiste éagórach ar iomaitheoirí ó thaobh eolais, naisc nó líonraí de trí fhostaíocht nó rannpháirtíocht a thabhairt don iarratasóir
- ▶ Cé acu, cathain agus a mhéid a rinne an fostóir ionchasach stocaireacht ar an iarratasóir agus ar a (h)iarfhostóir roimhe seo.
- ▶ Cibé an bhfuil sé ar intinn ag an bhfostóir ionchasach stocaireacht a dhéanamh ar an iarfhostóir amach anseo agus a mhéid atá sé
- ▶ Cibé an féidir coinníollacha a fhorchur mar chuid den chinneadh lena gceadófaí cuspóirí an Achta a chomhlíonadh, agus an féidir leis an bhfostóir ionchasach socrúithe réadúla a dhéanamh laistigh den eagraíocht chun na coinníollacha sin a chomhlíonadh, nó chun a chinntiú ar shlí eile nach bhfuil an t-iarratasóir páirteach ar aon bhealach i ngníomhaíochtaí brústocaireachta atá contrártha le forálacha alt 22 den Acht
- ▶ Ionchais fostaíochta eile an iarratasóra agus a cheart slí bheatha a thuilleamh.
- ▶ Méid na tréimhse shuaimhnithe atá caite cheana féin.

Is cosaint í an tréimhse shuaimhnithe atá beartaithe chun a chinntiú nach bhfaigheann eintitis phríobháideacha buntáiste éagórach as eolas, naisc agus líonra ó iar-Oifigeach Poiblí Ainmnithe.

Is é an rún atá ag an bhforáil seo den Acht ná úsáid faisnéise ón taobh istigh a chosc agus cleachtais “doras imrothlacha” a chosc. Cé go bhfuil an t-údarás ag an gCoimisiún toiliú a thabhairt, níor cheart an toiliú sin a dheonú ach amháin chun na torthaí a lorgáitear in alt 22 den Acht a chaomhnú. Agus cinneadh á dhéanamh aige, ní mór don Choimisiún cuspóir an Achta a bhreithniú de réir mar a bhaineann sé leis an gcás sonrach, agus aird á tabhairt ar cheart an iarratasóra slí bheatha a shaothrú agus ar an gcaoi is fearr a dhéanfaí leas an phobail a fhreastal. Ina theannta sin, féadfaidh an Coimisiún a mheas cad iad na coinníollacha, más ann dóibh, a fhéadfar a chur i bhfeidhm chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar ábhair imní. Is léir gurb é rún an Achta gurb í an tréimhse shuaimhnithe bliana dá bhforáiltear in alt 22 an seasamh caighdeánach nó réamhshocrú. Ba cheart go mbeadh aon tarscaoileadh nó laghdú ar an tréimhse sin ina eisceacht. Cé go bhfuil an t-údarás ag an gCoimisiún toiliú a thabhairt, ní mór a bheith ag súil nach dtabharfar an toiliú ach amháin i gcúinsí eisceachtúla.

Oibleagáidí faoin Acht a Sheachaint nó a Imchéimniú

Tá sárú nua curtha leis faoin Acht Leasaithe, 2023. Faoi alt 18(f), is sárú é má dhéanann duine aon ghníomh a bhfuil sé mar aidhm aige oibleagáidí an duine faoin Acht a sheachaint nó a thimpeallú.

Achomhairc

Faoi alt 23 den Acht féadfaidh duine arb éagóir leis cinneadh ón gCoimisiún faoi alt 10(5) (a bhaineann le tuairiscí ar fhaisnéis mhícheart ar an gclár), alt 14 (foilsiú moillithe), nó alt 22 (tréimhse shuaimhnithe) achomharc a dhéanamh i gcoinne chinneadh an Choimisiúin. Tá painéil d'oifigigh neamhspleácha achomhairc bunaithe ag an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí agus Athchóirithe chun éisteacht le hachomhairc dá leithéid. Faoi alt 23, cuirtear an t-achomharc faoi bhráid oifigeach achomhairc neamhspleách a fhéadfaidh seasamh le cinneadh ón gCoimisiún, nó é a aisiompú agus cinneadh eile a chur ina áit.

Forálann alt 24 den Acht gur féidir achomharc a dhéanamh chuig an Ard-Chúirt i gcoinne chinneadh an oifigigh achomhairc.

Forálacha imscrúdaithe agus forghníomhaithe

Tá roinnt forálacha imscrúdaithe agus forghníomhaithe ar cuireadh tús leo an 1 Eanáir 2017 san Acht.

Ar deireadh, foráiltear leis an Acht Leasaithe, 2023 d'athbhreithniú reachtach a dhéanfar gach cúig bliana. Tar éis an athbhreithnithe, féadfaidh an tAire leasuithe féideartha ar an Acht a bhreithniú. Ní mór don Aire tuairisc a thabhairt do Thithe an Oireachtais ar thoradh an athbhreithnithe agus ar aon mholtaí le haghaidh leasuithe ar an Acht.

Ionstraimí Reachtúla

Tá ocht n-ionstraim reachtúla tugtha isteach faoin Acht, is iad sin:

- ▶ *Na Rialacháin fán Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil, 2015 (Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe) (I.R. 144 de 2019);*
- ▶ *An tOrdú fán Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil, 2015 (Tosach Feidhme) (I.R. 152 de 2015);*
- ▶ *Na Rialacháin fán Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil, 2015 (Achomharc), 2015 (I.R. 366 de 2015);*
- ▶ *Na Rialacháin fán Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil, 2015 (Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe) (I.R. 367 de 2015);*
- ▶ *An tOrdú fán Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil, 2015 (Tosach Feidhme), 2016 (I.R. 360 de 2016);*
- ▶ *Na Rialacháin fán Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil, 2015 (Fógra Íocaíochta Seasta), 2016 (I.R. 361 de 2016); agus*
- ▶ *Na Rialacháin fán Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil, 2015 (Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe), 2016 (I.R. 362 de 2016);*
- ▶ *Na Rialacháin fán Acht um Brústocaireacht a Rialáil, 2015 (Oifigigh Phoiblí Ainmnithe), 2024 (S.I. 424 de 2024).*

Aguisín

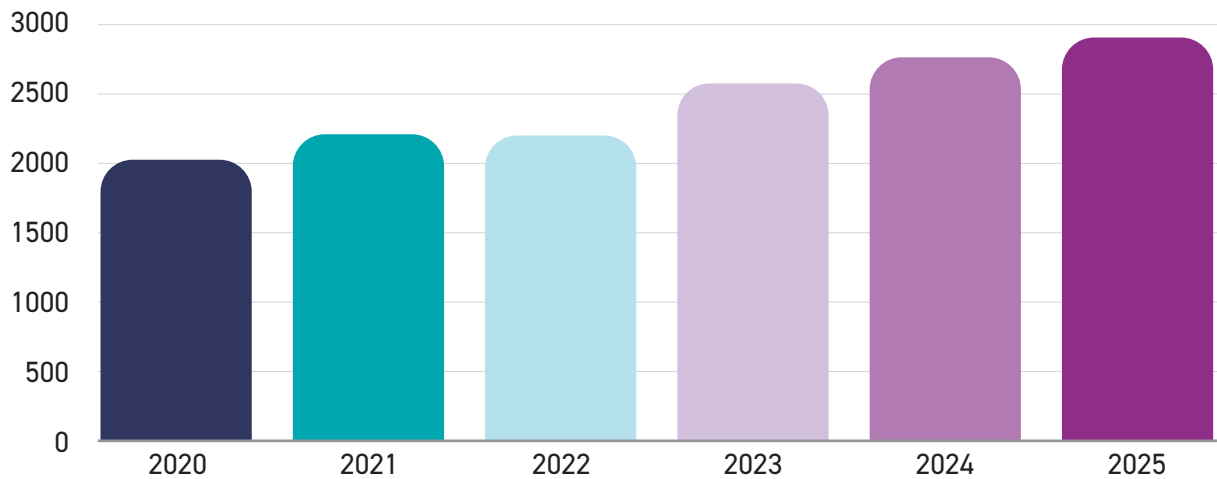
2

Staidreamh

Aguisín a Dó:

Staidreamh

Fíor 1 - Líon iomlán na gcláraithe ag deireadh na bliana



Fíor 2 - Tuairisceáin brústocaireachta faighte, de réir tréimhse tuairiscithe



Fíor 3 - Na cúig phríomhábhar beartais phoiblí a ndearnadh brústocaireacht orthu in 2025

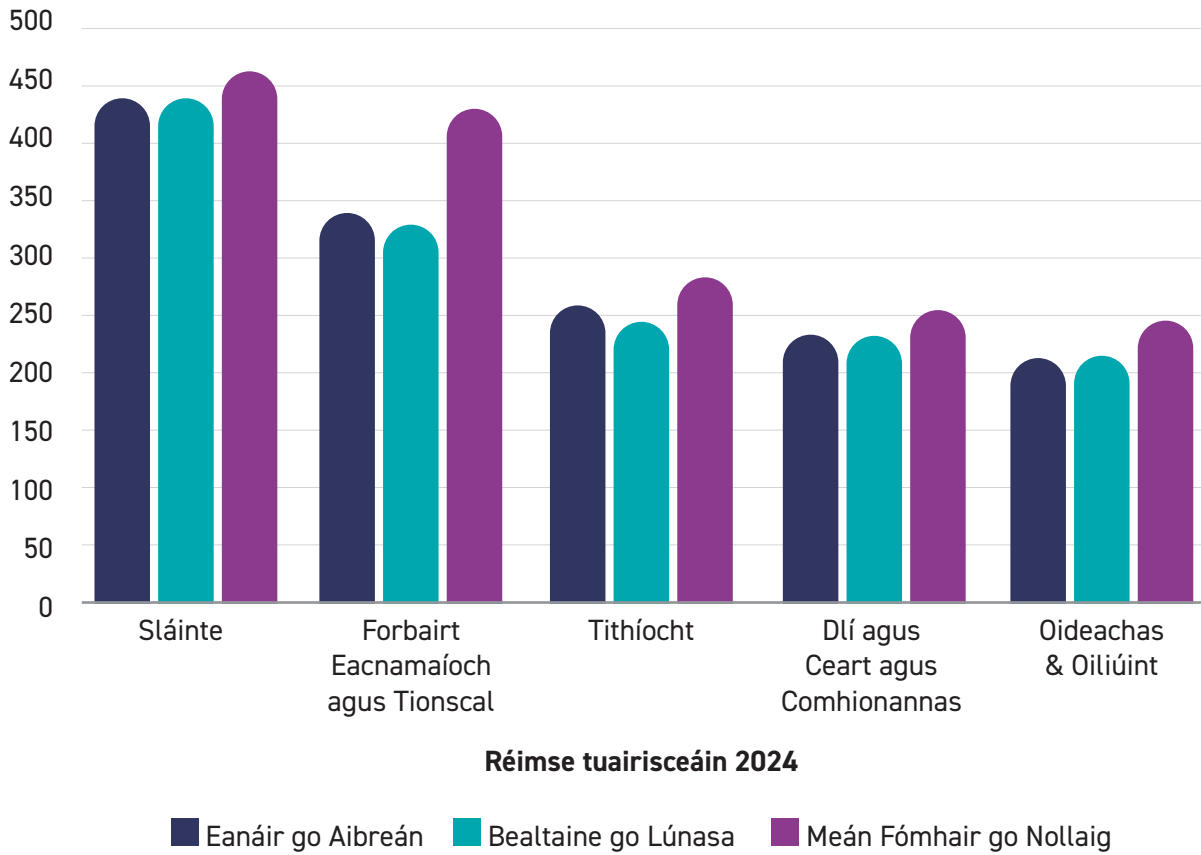


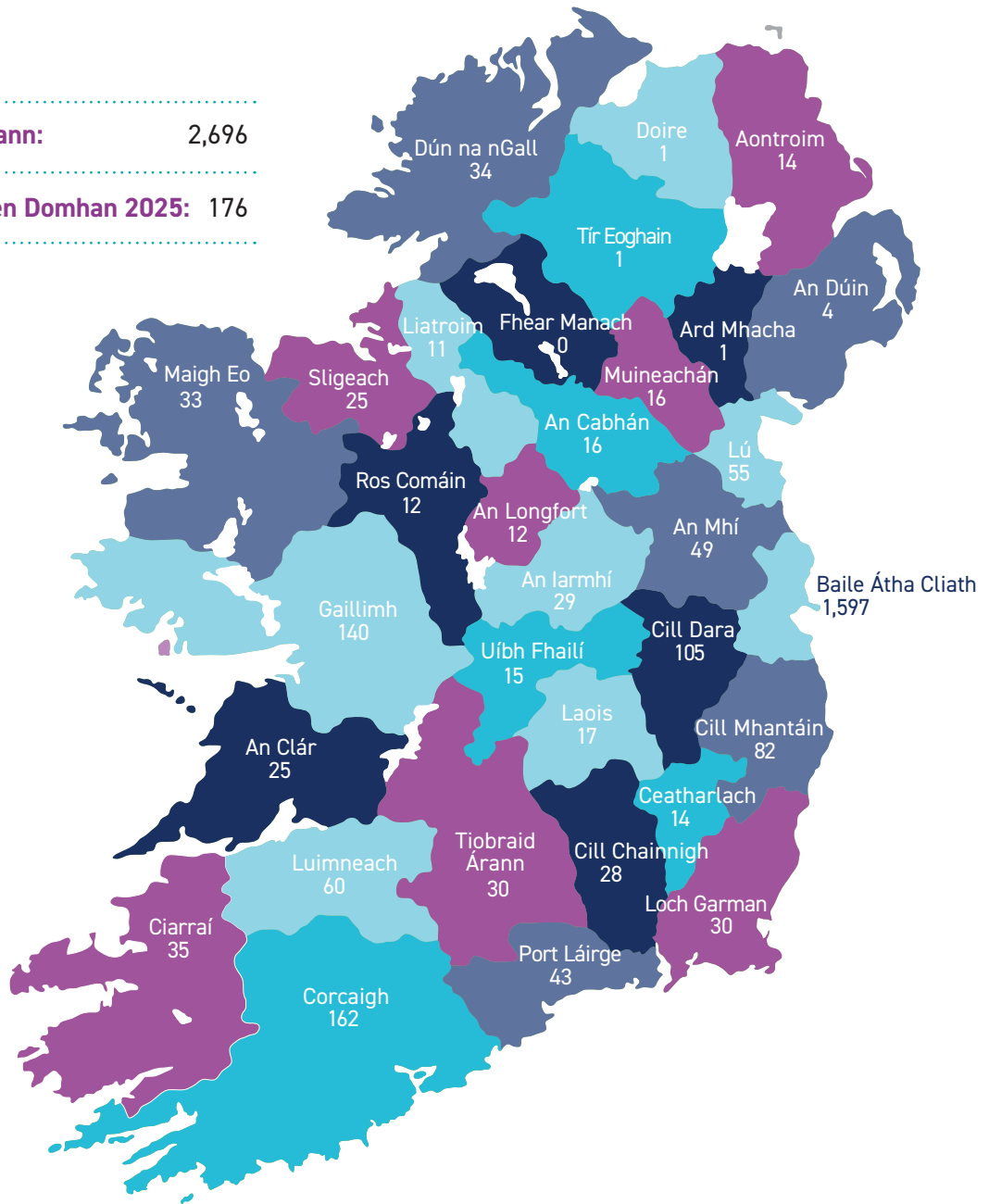
Figure 4 - Iarratais chun tréimhse shuaimhnithe iarfhostaíochta earnála poiblí a tharscaoileadh, 2016 go 2024

| | Iarratais a fuarthas | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Airí | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Airí Stáit | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Comhairleoirí Aireachta | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 5 | - | 3 | 6 | 17 |
| Seirbhísigh Phoiblí Forordaithe | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| IOMLÁN | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 5 | - | 3 | 6 | 21 |

Fíor 5 - Líon iomlán na gcláraithe ag deireadh 2025

Oileán na hÉireann: 2,696

An chuid eile den Domhan 2025: 176



An chuid eile den Domhan 2025:

| Tír | Líon na gcláraithe |
|--------------|--------------------|
| An Astráil | 1 |
| An Bheilg | 23 |
| Ceanada | 2 |
| An Fhrainc | 3 |
| An Ghearmáin | 3 |
| Iosrael | 1 |

| Tír | Líon na gcláraithe |
|------------------|--------------------|
| An Iodáil | 1 |
| Málta | 1 |
| An Ísiltír | 4 |
| An Nua-Shéalainn | 1 |
| An Phortaingéil | 1 |
| An Spáinn | 1 |

| Tír | Líon na gcláraithe |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| An Eilvéis | 4 |
| An Bhreatain Mhór | 109 |
| Stáit Aontaithe Mheiriceá | 21 |

